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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

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Report of the Medical Officer of  
Health on the Public Health and  
Sanitary Administration for the  
Year 1944.

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.  
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.  
ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER  
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
CORPORATION HOSPITALS.  
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD



# COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

## Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Public Health and Sanitary Administration for the Year 1944.

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

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



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## PUBLIC HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1944-45

°†\*MRS. COUNCILLOR CLITHEROE, J.P. (Chairman).

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

†\*MRS. ALDERMAN BROWN, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. HOWARTH.

ALDERMAN SAMPSON, J.P.

°†\*COUNCILLOR H. HUDSON.

†\*MISS COUNCILLOR GILLESPIE.

COUNCILLOR R. HUDSON.

MISS COUNCILLOR PROCTOR.

COUNCILLOR JOHNSON.

†\*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.
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Tuberculosis Officer, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Resident Medical Officer Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Isolation Hospital.	}	G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
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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	}	JOYCE M. SCHOLEFIELD, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned May, 1944).
		A. EUSTACE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. (from June, 1944).

Assistant School Medical Officer ... A. MACKAY, M.B., Ch.B. (commenced July, 1944)

Resident Surgical Officer, Municipal General Hospital ...	}	E. W. THOMAS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
---	---	-------------------------------------

Assistant Medical Officer Municipal General Hospital ...	}	O. METZL, M.B., (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 and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts	}	F. SHUTTLEWORTH †a
--	---	--------------------

Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer H. V. HARTLEY. †

Senior Assistant and Housing Inspector J. HARRIS †a



Assistant Sanitary Inspectors...	...	{ J. W. ALMOND† R. J. HOWELLS† <sup>a</sup> (Resigned October, 1944). E. ROBERTS† E. BENNETT† <sup>a</sup> (Resigned January, 1944). G. WALMSLEY† <sup>a</sup> (Resigned May, 1944) G. W. REES† <sup>a</sup> (commenced duties Dec. 1944).
Superintendent Health Visitor	...	MISS E. S. FRANKS <sup>1°bc</sup>
Health Visitors, Tuberculosis, School and Orthopaedic Nurses	...	{ MISS M. FEARNIHOUGH <sup>1°</sup> (Retired May, 1944). MISS L. R. FIRTH MISS E. HACKING <sup>1°c</sup> MRS. S. HALSTEAD <sup>1°</sup> MRS. E. HAWORTH° MRS. H. JONES <sup>c</sup> MISS L. G. MOORE <sup>1°c</sup> MISS J. H. PATERSON <sup>1°c</sup> MISS M. FEARING° MISS F. STEVENSON <sup>1°c</sup> MISS F. ANFORTH <sup>1°c</sup> (Appointed August, 1944).
Municipal Midwives	...	{ MISS L. GILLIN <sup>1°</sup> MISS E. GIBSON <sup>1</sup> MISS H. STANDEN <sup>1</sup> MISS M. WILKINSON <sup>1°</sup> MISS M. BLEZARD <sup>1°</sup> MISS E. WALKER <sup>1°</sup> MISS N. WILLIAMS <sup>1°</sup> MRS. A. J. VEEVERS <sup>1°</sup>
Matron, Municipal General Hospital		MRS. M. RUSSELL <sup>1°</sup>
Matron, Bank Hall Maternity Hospital		MISS M. B. JOHNS <sup>1°</sup>
Laboratory Assistants...	...	{ P. GLEESON. A. STURGESS.
CLERICAL STAFF : General Public Health Work	...	{ Three 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, (One male on Active Service).

†Certified Sanitary Inspector.  
<sup>a</sup>Meat and other Food Certificate.  
<sup>1</sup>Certificate of C.M.B.  
<sup>b</sup>Teacher's Certificate of the C.M.B.  
<sup>°</sup>State Registered Nurse.

<sup>c</sup>Health Visitor's Certificate.  
<sup>\*</sup>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.

Anaesthetist ... 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.  
(Retired April, 1944. Died Nov. 1944).

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.

Anaesthetists ... { J. HAWORTH, M.B., CH.B. (deceased, 1945).  
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. (On Active Service).

Public Vaccinators ... { J. HAWORTH, M.B., CH.B. (deceased, 1945).  
D. A. KER, M.B., CH.B. (On Active Service).

## 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 1944 ... ..	78,380
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon ... ..	37.0
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1944 ... ..	28,247
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1944) according to Rate Books ... ..	28,000
Number of New Houses erected in 1944 ... ..	—
Rateable Value (April, 1945) ... ..	£577,098
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate Paid in 1945 ... ..	£2,269
Amount of Poor Law (Out-door) Relief Paid in 1944 ... ..	£29,240

## 2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	M.	F.	1944 Total	1943
Live Births : Legitimate ... ..	648	621	1,269	1,230
Illegitimate ... ..	51	38	89	76
	699	659	1,358	1,306
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ... ..			17.33	16.52
Stillbirths : Legitimate ... ..	19	23	42	49
Illegitimate... ..	3	3	6	4
	22	26	48	53
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... ..			34.1	39.0
Number of Deaths (Males 621, Females 595) ... ..			1,216	1,302
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ... ..			15.52	16.46
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (R.G.'s Short List) :—				
	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—		
Number 29. Puerperal Sepsis 4 ... ..			2.84	—
Number 30. Other Puerperal causes 1 ... ..			0.71	1.47
Total ... ..	5		3.55	1.47
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age ... ..			56	75
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—				
All Infants per 1,000 live births ... ..			41.2	57.4
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..			33.9	56.9
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..			146.0	65.8



Death Rates per 1,000 population from :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>0.59</b>	0.51
All Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	<b>0.78</b>	0.63
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...						<b>1.36</b>	1.54
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	<b>1.68</b>	2.22
Principal Zymotic Diseases : Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	<b>0.05</b>	0.06
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	...	...	...	...	...	<b>2.90</b>	5.36
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	<b>1</b>	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	<b>4</b>	7



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
BURNLEY,

December, 1945.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my fourteenth Annual Report dealing with the work carried out by the Council during 1944 under the Public Health and other Acts. The Report is on similar lines to those issued during the war years of 1940 to 1943, and many statistical details are omitted from the Appendix. These, however, are being preserved in order that continuous records may be available for reference.

An accurate estimate of the population of the Borough in 1944 is not available, but the Registrar General's estimate for the middle of 1944 gives a population of 78,380 which is 7,000 less than the enumerated population when national registration was undertaken in 1939.

The vital statistics for 1944 are again satisfactory on the whole. The birth rate shows an increase over that of the previous year and approximates closely to that for the whole of England and Wales. It is the highest birth rate for Burnley in any year since 1923. Still-births show a slight reduction.

Owing to the increase in the number of births, the accommodation in the Maternity Hospital was at times taxed, and shortage of nursing staff gave cause for anxiety. The number of women admitted to the Maternity Hospital was 893 and was the highest number ever dealt with in one year.

The arrangements made for the supervision of illegitimate children and special care of premature infants are described elsewhere in this Report.

Eighty-six fewer deaths occurred than in 1943, and the death-rate is lower. The infant mortality figure is 41.2 per 1000 live births, and is the lowest ever recorded in Burnley. 1944 is the first year in which the death rate of infants under one year of age was lower than the corresponding rate for the whole of England and Wales.

Five deaths of mothers occurred, associated with childbirth, as compared with two in the previous year.



No large-scale epidemic of infectious disease occurred. Diphtheria was more prevalent, but scarlet fever cases were only about half that which occurred in the previous year, and comparatively few cases of measles were notified. Only 675 children were immunised against diphtheria. It is estimated that at June 1945, only 35% of children under 5 years of age and 73% of children aged 5 to 15 years were immunised. Diphtheria can be kept in check provided a high proportion of the child population is protected by immunisation and it is to be regretted that parents do not take more advantage of the facilities which are available free of charge.

Attention is drawn in the Report to the increase in the incidence of disease found in animals, slaughtered in the Public Abattoirs, for human consumption. This is due in the main to the restriction on the transport of fat stock from long distances and the consequent higher proportion of aged cows from surrounding districts being slaughtered in the war years.

The routine inspection of the district for the ascertainment and investigation of insanitary conditions, the abatement of nuisances and the routine sampling of foodstuffs were carried out under considerable difficulty owing to the shortage of staff of sanitary inspectors, and much routine work, particularly that in respect of housing defects, fell into arrears. At no time during the year was the full establishment of sanitary inspectors employed.

I desire to express appreciation of the support given to me by the chairman and members of the Public Health and Maternity and other Committees, and to acknowledge my indebtedness to all members of the staff of the department for the loyalty with which they have continued to carry out their respective duties.

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 1944 is 690 less than that of 1943.

### **Unemployment, etc.**

Nothing to report.

### **Poor Law Relief.**

The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £29,240, as compared with £28,386 in 1943. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 829 comprising 519 cases. There were 452 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, 1944, was approximately 47,097, or nearly 60% of the total population.

### **Baths.**

Water from the Public Swimming Baths was examined both chemically and bacteriologically on several occasions and found to be satisfactory.

### **The Weather of 1944 compared with 1943.**

#### **METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.**

	1944.	1943.
Sunshine : Total ... ..	890.1 hours	1012.3 hours
No. of days with bright sunshine ... ..	251	230
Highest amount in 24 hours ...	14.5 hours	13.3 hours
	on 17th June ...	on 28th June
Rainfall : Total fall ... ..	46.16 ins.	42.55 ins.
No. of days rain ... ..	218	218
Highest amount in a day ...	1.95 ins.	0.96 ins.
	on 22nd Jany.	on 10th June



## Temperature :—

Mean Temperature in shade	...	47.2°	...	48.1°
Mean Range ...	...	12.0°	...	12.7°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot	...	48.5°	...	49.1°
"    "    4 feet	...	48.7°	...	49.4°
No. of days of ground frost	...	113	...	151

## Relative Humidity :—

Mean ...	...	83.1%	...	81.5%
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**VITAL STATISTICS.****Live Births.**

There have been 1,445 live births (720 males, 725 females) registered in Burnley during 1944. After correction for 92 inward and 179 outward transferable births a net total of 1,358 births, or an increase of 52 on the total for 1943 is obtained.

The birth rate was 17.33, as compared with 16.52 in 1943. Throughout England and Wales the live births rate in 1944 was 17.6, and in the 126 great towns 20.3. The Burnley birth rate, therefore, is practically the same as that of the whole country, but lower than that of the large towns.

The percentage of illegitimate births was 6.5, as compared with 5.7 in the previous year.

**Stillbirths.**

During the year 48 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 34.1 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 39.0 in 1943.

**Deaths.**

One thousand four hundred and ninety seven civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 339 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in public institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,158 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 58 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1,216 deaths is obtained (males 621 ; females 595), giving a crude death rate of 15.52 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 16.46 for 1943, and 15.26, the average for the previous 10 years. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1944 was 11.6, and in 126 great towns 13.7.

**Age Distribution.**

There were 71 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 5.9% of the total deaths. Of these, 56 were children under 1 year of age. 18 deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 23 deaths were of

persons aged 15 to 25 years. 96 persons died between the ages of 25 and 45 years ; 319 between 45 and 65 years ; and 689 or 56% of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.

**Deaths in Institutions.**—748 deaths occurred in the Public Institutions of Burnley during the year.

	Deaths of Burnley Residents.	Deaths of Non- Residents.	Total.
Municipal General Hospital ...	140	92	232
Primrose Bank Institution ...	112	125	237
Victoria Hospital ...	134	90	224
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital ...	19	9	28
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	10	17	27
Total ...	415	333	748



**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1944.**

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

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.	Burnley.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
BIRTHS :—					
Live ... ..	17.6	20.3	20.9	15.0	17.33
Still ... ..	0.50	0.64	0.61	0.42	0.61
DEATHS :—					
All Causes ... ..	11.6	13.7	12.4	15.7	15.52
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01
Diphtheria ... ..	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04
Influenza ... ..	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.09
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles ... ..	4.16	4.51	3.94	2.98	1.25
Scarlet Fever... ..	2.40	2.41	2.67	1.57	1.66
Whooping Cough ... ..	2.49	2.49	2.29	2.90	1.81
Diphtheria ... ..	0.58	0.67	0.69	0.31	0.84
Typhoid Fever ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Para Typhoid... ..	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03
Erysipelas ... ..	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.37	0.29
Pneumonia ... ..	0.97	1.13	0.82	0.93	1.19
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.03
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under one year of age	46	52	44	61	41.24
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age ... ..	4.8	7.3	4.4	10.1	2.90
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal Fever ... ..	10.34	13.13	9.25	3.61	14.22
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..				14.14	
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Abortion with Sepsis ... ..	0.31	Not available.			2.13
Abortion without Sepsis ... ..	0.09				0.71
Puerperal Infections... ..	0.28				0.71
Others... ..	1.25				—



### Causes of Death.

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

	No.	Percentage of Total Deaths
Heart Disease, etc. ... ..	293	24.0
Cancer ... ..	132	10.9
Respiratory Diseases ... ..	107	8.7
Diseases of Arteries ... ..	95	7.8
Cerebral Haemorrhage ; Apoplexy ...	93	7.6
All Forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	61	5.0
Violence... ..	48	3.9
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	46	3.8
Diseases of Early Infancy, etc. ...	31	2.5

### Infant Mortality.

Sixty-nine deaths of infants under one year of age were registered in Burnley during the year 1944. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 56 deaths is obtained, or 19 less than the net deaths registered in 1943.

Births.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
699	659	38	18	54.3	27.3	41.24

Death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ... 33.9

Death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births... 146.0

Thirty-five deaths occurred of infants within four weeks of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality of 25.8 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 1944.

**Venereal Diseases.**

**Tuberculosis.**

**Orthopaedics.**

**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 1944 in the arrangements for the provision of these services.

**EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.**—This work is being undertaken temporarily by the Resident Surgical Officer of the Municipal General Hospital.

#### **Delicate Children.**

During 1944 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. 44 children were under treatment during the year.

#### **Midwives.**

Eight whole-time salaried midwives were employed by the Local Authority for domiciliary midwifery during 1944. Only two midwives notified their intention to engage in private midwifery practice during the year.



**Nursing Homes.**

None in the County Borough.

**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 1944.

**Victoria Hospital, Burnley (Voluntary Hospital).**

No changes in the accommodation or administration were made during 1944.

**Public Assistance Medical Out-Relief.**

There is 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 ... ..	939	252	1191
No. 2 District ... ..	3504	2468	5972
No. 3 District ... ..	460	409	869
TOTAL ... ..	4903	3129	8032

**Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

No alterations were made during 1944.

**Legislation in Force.**

No additions to Local Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations were made during 1944.



### SECTION 3.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### Water Supply.

No changes were made during 1944 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The number of samples examined during 1944 was as follows :—

#### CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (Borough Analyst's Laboratory).

Samples submitted by Public Health Department ..... 35

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Samples examined by Bacteriologist in Public Health Laboratory ... 34

4 samples were taken direct from reservoirs, boreholes and springs. The remainder were samples of tap water.

The results of both bacteriological and chemical analyses were generally satisfactory, but nitrites to an extent varying from 0.001 to 0.005 parts of nitrous nitrogen per 100,000 were found at intervals in the water from one of the reservoirs. A thorough investigation was made and samples of water from the feeders to the reservoir were analysed. One of the feeders was found to contain nitrites to an extent equivalent to 0.001 parts of nitrous nitrogen per 100,000.

On the 14th December, 1944, the supply in store was 672 million gallons. The consumption of water during the year was 1,065,602,922 gallons—approximately 15 millions 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 54.56 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 52.82 inches, and the highest 56.38 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 1944.



**Amount of Refuse dealt with during the Year ended 31st March, 1945.**

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse Collected ... ..	19,394	6	3
Disposal of Refuse :—			
By Salvage ... ..	3,692	13	2
By Combustion ... ..	2,364	0	1
Screened dust, clinker, etc., tipped	13,337	13	0

**Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1944.**

No. of Dwellings.	No. of Ashbins.
28,247	29,708

**General Sanitary Inspection.**

Routine inspections of the district for the ascertainment and abatement of nuisances and housing defects, etc. have fallen into arrears owing to shortage of staff of sanitary inspectors, and on occasions it was possible only to deal with the more urgent nuisances. Routine visits to food-preparing premises, offensive trades, marine stores, etc. were less frequent than in previous years. At no time during the year was the full establishment of eight sanitary inspectors employed and at the end of the year there were three vacancies.

Four thousand, three hundred and seventy two complaints were received and investigated.

	No.
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power ... ..	316
„ Factories without Mechanical Power ... ..	77
„ Bakeries ... ..	375
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops ... ..	125
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops ... ..	559
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises ... ..	19
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers ... ..	49
„ Milliners and Dressmakers ... ..	10
„ Other Dress Trades ... ..	1
„ Hairdressers and Barbers ... ..	10
„ Marine Store and Offensive Trades ... ..	26
„ Stables and Manure Pits ... ..	558
„ Premises where Animals are kept ... ..	45
„ Common Lodging Houses, ... ..	101
„ Canal Boats ... ..	33
„ Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings... ..	261



Visits to Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	287
„ Other Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	8,859
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	470
„ Old Property re Alterations	...	...	...	...	...	104
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	...	...	...	...	...	7,533
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	...	144
Legal Notices Served	...	...	...	...	...	412
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	1,602
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	95
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	...	195
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department	...	...	...	...	...	1,315
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property	...	...	...	...	...	1,303
Visits to Schools Premises	...	...	...	...	...	118
„ Theatres and Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ Public Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	43
Defects found and dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	3,380
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	852

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

#### Legal Notices Served during the Year.

##### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—

Section 92—General Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	176
Section 39—Unsatisfactory Drainage	...	...	...	...	118
Section 45—Closet Nuisances	...	...	...	...	59
Section 75—Defective Dustbins	...	...	...	...	31

##### BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925—

Section 53—Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	28
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#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No observations of the amount of smoke being emitted from factory chimneys were made during 1944.

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BY-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

### Common Lodging Houses.

At the end of the year there were 11 houses registered, the total accommodation being for 436 males. 101 visits were made and 21 defects found.

### Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 14 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, this being the same number as in 1943. The 14 houses are divided in separate tenements, as follows :—

One-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	79
Two-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	18
Three-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	10
						107
Visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	287
Defects found	...	...	...	...	...	47
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	37

OCCUPANTS.—On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 183 persons occupied the houses let in lodgings. This represents 1.71 persons per tenement, and 1.26 persons per room.

Adults—Males	...	...	...	...	...	71
Females	...	...	...	...	...	73
Infants under 1...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Children 1 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	31
						183



**Offensive Trades.**

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

Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melters	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tanner	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							9
							—

Inspections, 26.

Defects found, 1.

Verbal reminders and Informal Notices, 1.

**Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.**

No action has had to be taken under these Acts.

**Stable Middens.**

No. of middens, 75.      Inspections, 558.      Defects found, 19.

Informal Notices, 9.

No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvae of flies, 260

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

Number of Factories on register at end of year :—

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	123
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	203
Milliners and Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	67
Woodworkers	...	...	...	...	...	75
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	...	...	...	...	...	71
Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	122
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	218
						—
						879
						—

**Factories with Mechanical Power :—**

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	316
Number of Defects found	...	...	...	...	89
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	1
Informal Notices sent...	...	...	...	...	16
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	46

**Factories without Mechanical Power (other than Bakehouses):—**

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	77
Number of Defects found	...	...	...	...	9
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	—
Informal Notices sent...	...	...	...	...	1
Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	7

The Factory Inspector referred to the Health Department various defects in respect of 7 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 33. Four boats did not conform in all respects with the Act and Regulations. Six defects were found, and five of these were remedied following the sending of a letter. The number of boats on the Register at 31st December, 1944 was 25.

**General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.**

Two hundred and sixty-one visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 287 to houses let in lodgings, and 8,859 to other dwellings.

**Dirty Houses.**

Three hundred and forty-six houses were suspected of being dirty, and 87 were found to be so on inspection. In six cases it was found necessary to serve legal notices to get the nuisances remedied.

**Sanitary Accommodation.**

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1944 are as follows :—

Clean Water Closets	...	...	...	...	16,171
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	17,395
Latrines (247) with closets	...	...	...	...	1,027
Privies	...	...	...	...	185



In only eight 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 1944, had not been vacated and demolished.

During the financial year assistance was given in connection with 27 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 185, of which 169 are pails and 16 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 140 of these.

#### **Shops Act, 1934 (Section 10).**

No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in Borough	1,805
„ „ Shops only	755
Total inspections of Shops	1,148
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 10	199
Shops not found to comply with Section 10	9

#### **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, 375 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	203
Number of Inspections made	375
Verbal Notices	48
Informal (written) Notices	13
Legal Notices	—
Number of Defects	65

(These included 42 where limewashing was overdue).



**Fish and Chip Shops.**

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1944	76
No. of Inspections ... ..	125
Defects found ... ..	15
Informal Notice ... ..	1
Verbal Notices ... ..	12

**Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.**

After the Infestation Order, 1943, came into operation, the Ministry of Food inaugurated an extensive campaign in connection with rat infestations throughout the whole country, and in May, 1944 two full-time rat catchers were appointed in Burnley in addition to the one then on the staff.

The three rat catchers work under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is the official responsible for the administration of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

During 1944 the rat catchers paid 2,858 visits to dwellinghouses and 4,514 visits to business premises. Two sections of the sewers were tested and treated. In the first section, where 58 manholes were baited, there was an estimated kill of 57 rats, and in the second section, with 78 manholes, the estimated kill was 163 rats. The total number of rats destroyed during the year was approximately 1,605.

The occupiers of premises are legally responsible for clearing their buildings of rats, but the rat catchers carry out the treatment on request, a charge of 2s. 6d. being made for private dwellings, and actual time and cost of materials are charged in the case of business premises.

Applications for assistance received ... ..	299
Visits paid by Rat Catchers ... ..	7,372
Special inspections by Sanitary Inspectors ... ..	113
Estimated number of rats destroyed ... ..	1,605



### 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 1944 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 118 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 1944.

## SECTION 4.

### HOUSING

Types of dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1944 :—

Houses with through ventilation	...	...	...	25,537
Combined houses and shops	...	...	...	1,805
Houses without through ventilation :—				
(a) Back-to-Back	...	...	...	731
(b) Single houses	...	...	...	153
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	...	...	...	16
(d) Cellar dwellings	...	...	...	4
Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	1
Total				28,247

#### Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, up to the end of 1944 was 15,269. Houses inspected and recorded for the first time, 80. Houses re-inspected, 70. Number of re-visits in connection with defects found in the houses inspected, 771.

#### HOUSES WITHOUT THROUGH VENTILATION :—

Total number of houses in the Borough	...	...	28,247
Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single-roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings	...	...	904
Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed, converted to through houses or demolished during 1944	...	...	16
Number of back-to-back and single houses which were included in Confirmed Orders under the 5-year programme, but not yet closed, converted or demolished	...	...	70

#### Slum Clearance Programme.

At the end of 1944, 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 4,733 had been re-housed at the end of the year. These houses were dealt with prior to the onset of war in 1939. None of the 581 persons still living in condemned houses was rehoused during 1944.



Routine housing inspections fell much in arrears during 1944, owing to shortage of staff of sanitary inspectors. Some inspections were carried out in the early part of the year, but none in the later part of 1944.

### Overcrowding.

By the end of 1944, overcrowding records show that only 9 families are overcrowded. This figure is not reliable, as, owing to the impossibility of making routine inspections for the ascertainment of overcrowding, it is possible that other houses may have more occupants than are permitted under the Housing Act, 1936.

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

During 1944 no families were removed from condemned or infested houses to new Council houses.

The following bug-infested property was dealt with during 1944 :—

#### (a) COUNCIL HOUSES.

(i)	No. found to be infested ... ..	4
(ii)	No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N. ... ..	3
	(2) by Insecticides ... ..	1
	(3) by other methods adopted by tenants ... ..	—

#### (b) OTHER HOUSES.

(i)	No. found to be infested ... ..	67
(ii)	No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N. ... ..	24
	(2) by Insecticides ... ..	30
	(3) by other methods adopted by tenants ... ..	13

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1944.

## NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total Number (including (b) )	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
(1) By Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
(2) By private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
(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)...	...	...	...	...	526
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	1,555
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	150
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	771
(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	...	...	...	...	444

## (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	...	273
--	-----	-----

## (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	...	...	...	...	32
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	30
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	52



B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	110
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—						
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	85
(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	...	...	9
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	9
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	54

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 9 overcrowded dwellings 1 is a Corporation house and 8 are Non-Corporation houses."



## SECTION 5.

### INSPECTION and SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Milk Supply.

##### (a) SAMPLING FOR CLEANLINESS AND KEEPING QUALITY.

There was some slight improvement in the standard of cleanliness of milk supplies during the year, compared to that of 1942 and 1943, when the standard was very low.

It is to be regretted that dairy farmers do not make a greater endeavour to apply the principles of hygiene to milk production and to ensure that their employees take elementary precautions to prevent milk from becoming contaminated.

Mastitis (i.e. inflammation of the udder) is too prevalent among dairy herds, and dairy farmers fail to appreciate that in many cases it is due to neglect on their part of proper hygienic precautions, and that it can be prevented by the use of suitable disinfectants in the cowshed.

Some of the farms in the area are structurally suitable for the production of "accredited" milk, but the occupiers of these farms appear to be unwilling to take advantage of the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme by becoming "accredited" producers and thus qualify for the bonus on their milk production granted by the Board. In a few instances, farmers successfully qualified for an "accredited" licence, but did not maintain the necessary standard and so lost their licences.

I am of the opinion that more frequent inspections than it is possible to carry out at the present time, of dairy farms at milking times is necessary if a higher standard of cleanliness in milk production is to be obtained.

All milk samples taken for bacteriological examination are examined in the Public Health Laboratory. The standard Methylene Blue Reductase test is employed for graded milks, and the Resazuring test, which is the standard test adopted under the National Milk Testing Scheme, is used for undesignated milk samples. In each case a B. Coli examination is carried out on those samples which pass the initial test.



Whilst the National Milk Testing Scheme is a step forward in the systematic examination of all producers' milk, I am of the opinion that any such scheme should be a comprehensive one and include all graded milks in addition to undesignated milks. In several instances during the year, sampling officers under the National Milk Scheme have taken a sample of designated milk which they have reported as satisfactory (under the Resazurin Test which is a lower standard than the Reductase Test) whilst a sample taken by the Health Department staff for examination by the Reductase Test has been found to be unsatisfactory. Such duplication tends to create confusion in the minds of the producer.

During the year 1944, 222 samples of milk were examined for cleanliness. Particulars of these are as follows :—

	Undesignated				Accredited		Tuberculin Tested		Pasteurised	
	Resazurin Test		Methylene Blue Reductase and Coli Tests*		Methylene Blue Reductase and Coli Tests		Methylene Blue Reductase and Coli Tests		Bacterial Count and B. Coli	
		%		%		%		%		%
Satisfactory ...	81	65.8	30	79	43	92.7	4	100	4	66.6
Unsatisfactory ...	42	34.2	8	21	9	17.3	—	—	2	33.3
Total ...	123		38		51		4		6	
	161				61					

\* These samples of undesignated milks examined by the Reductase Test were trial samples from prospective Accredited producers and therefore show better results, as might be expected, than milk taken from undesignated herds.

#### (b) SAMPLING FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

During the year 242 samples of milk taken in course of delivery or direct from herds were submitted for biological examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.



Particulars of such samples are as follows :—

Biological Result	Un- designated		Accredited		Tuberculin Tested		Pasteurised	
Positive ...	12	5.6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Negative...	202	94.4%	18	100%	4	100%	6	100%
Total Samples ...	214		18		4		6	

For the first time since records of bacteriological examinations have been maintained, no sample of accredited milk was found to contain tubercle bacilli. Of 214 samples of undesignated milk, 12 were found to contain tubercle bacilli; so that again nearly one farm out of 20 was supplying infected milk. Such samples of raw milk are a potential danger because of the possible conveyance of bovine tuberculosis to children.

An analysis undertaken recently of samples of milk from producer-retailers, tuberculin tested and heat treated milk, gave the following figures:—

- (a) Of 57 samples of milk taken from the supplies of producer-retailers, whose herds are *not* subjected to quarterly veterinary clinical examination, 4 were found to contain tubercle bacilli. This is equivalent to one herd in 14 giving tuberculous milk.
- (b) Of 53 samples of milk taken from the supplies of producer-retailers, whose herds *are* subjected to quarterly veterinary clinical examinations, 2 were found to contain tubercle bacilli. This is equivalent to one herd in 26 giving tuberculous milk.
- (c) Of 6 samples of heat-treated milk, none were found to contain tubercle bacilli.
- (d) Of 4 samples of tuberculin tested milk, none were found to contain tubercle bacilli.



After the Agriculture Act, 1937, came into operation, the Burnley County Borough continued to employ a Veterinary Officer, who also acts as the local Veterinary Inspector for the Ministry of Agriculture, and carries out clinical examinations of all the herds in the County Borough and some herds in the adjoining rural area which were so examined prior to the operation of the Act. An anomalous position arises, in that the milk supply of Burnley is drawn from dairy farms within and close to the Borough, whose herds are clinically examined every three months, and from other farms in the adjoining rural area, whose herds have been examined only once during the last five years.

The figures quoted above show that while clinical examination of dairy herds does a great deal to reduce the incidence of tubercle-infected milk supplies, by removing clinically affected animals, only tuberculin testing of the whole stock and the immediate removal of reactors from a herd—a scheme not yet provided for by legislation—can ensure a tubercle-free supply.

Until such time as a general supply of milk from tuberculin-tested herds can be available, the heat treatment of raw milk by pasteurisation, for which legislation is already provided, should be enforced.

### DAIRIES AND FARMS.

#### Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926 and 1938.

##### (1) PERSONS REGISTERED TO RETAIL MILK.

###### (a) With premises inside the Borough—

Dairymen	...	...	...	...	...	7
Producer-retailers	...	...	...	...	...	29
Shops selling bottled milk only	...	...	...	...	...	502

###### (b) With premises outside the Borough —

Producer-retailers	...	...	...	...	...	112
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total	...	...	...	...	...	650
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##### (2) FARMS ON WHICH MILK IS PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH.

Number of farm premises at December, 1944	...	...	...	33
Number of such farms producing milk	...	...	...	29
Number of above holding "Accredited" licences	...	...	...	6

##### (3) COWSHEDS AND DAIRY PREMISES.

Number of inspections carried out	...	...	...	102
Number of nuisances found	...	...	...	84



The number of inspections of cowsheds and dairy premises had to be curtailed due to the inspectors being employed on other duties.

Seven Accredited licences were granted on 1st January, but one Accredited producer gave up production entirely in May, leaving six on 31st December, 1944.

Owing to the high costs of building, only essential repairs of a minor character were carried out to dairy and farm premises during the year.

### **Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894—1927.**

The Veterinary Officer acts as Inspector under the above Acts and Orders.

There is now a considerable increase in livestock kept on various premises compared with pre-war years. Owing to pressure of work at the Abattoirs, it was not possible for the Inspector to make as many visits as was desirable to these premises.

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	53
Number of infringements found	...	...	...	...	39

Proceedings were instituted in three cases, all of which were found proved and convictions obtained.

### **Agriculture Act, 1937. Tuberculosis Order, 1938.**

The Veterinary Officer, acting as Veterinary Inspector to the Ministry of Agriculture, carried out a quarterly clinical examination of all dairy stock in the Borough and also of some herds in the adjoining rural area.

I have already commented on examinations of dairy stock under the heading of "sampling of milk for Tubercle Bacilli".

Details of such work are as follows :—

#### **(1) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.**

Number of farms visited	...	...	...	...	74
Number of cattle examined	...	...	...	...	1,746
No. of cattle found diseased	...	...	...	...	74

#### **(2) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS.**

No. of farms visited	...	...	...	...	25
No. of cattle examined	...	...	...	...	802
No. of cattle found diseased	...	...	...	...	36



During the course of the above examinations, samples of milk and/or sputum are taken from any animal suspected to be diseased for examination at the Pathological Laboratory.

Details of such samples are as follows :—

(a)	Single samples of milk examined—	Positive	Negative	Total
	Microscopically...	1	29	30
	Biologically ...	2	23	25
(b)	Samples of bovine sputa microscopically	29	13	42
(c)	Samples of vaginal discharge	2	6	8

Any animal found to be an "open" case of tuberculosis, that is, giving tuberculous milk or excreting tubercle bacilli from the lungs is slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order of 1938.

Details of animals so dealt with during the year are as follows :—

	Chronic Cough and Definite Clinical Symptoms	Tuberculosis of Udder or Giving T.B. Milk	Tuberculous Vaginal Discharge	Total
BOROUGH AREA— Detected by Veterinary Officer...	25	2	—	27*
ADJOINING COUNTY AREA— Detected by Veterinary Officer...	6	1	1	8
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BY MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE-- T.B. Milk or T.B. Calf on P.M. ...	2	8	—	10
			Total	45

\* Includes 1 animal found on post-mortem not to be affected.

For purposes of comparison, I give herewith the figures for the previous six years :—

1938	4	1940	16	1942	22
1939	9	1941	10	1943	41
		1944	45		



## **PUBLIC ABATTOIR.**

The Burnley Abattoir continues to be one of the largest slaughtering centres in the North Western Area under the Ministry of Food Meat Control Scheme.

I drew attention, in my Annual Report for 1943, to the advantages from a Public Health standpoint and also to the meat trade of centralised slaughtering, which was first advocated by the Government as far back as 1933. Such centralised slaughtering cannot, however, be expeditiously and economically carried on in old fashioned premises, designed almost a hundred years ago for individual slaughtering.

With the advent of peace-time conditions and the consequent attention now being given to post-war planning, if Burnley is to retain its position as a Meat Centre, it is essential that the provision of a modern public abattoir on a more suitable site be given early consideration.

In the interests of Public Health and for unification of administration a new abattoir should be staffed and administered entirely by the Local Authority. Butchers would hand over live animals to the Local Authority who would be responsible for the slaughter and dressing of carcasses, after which the carcasses and edible offals would be returned to the butchers ready for distribution to the retail trade.

The modified centralised slaughtering scheme which has now been in operation for some six years, was designed to meet all conditions prevailing throughout the country. Whilst fairly satisfactory on the whole in respect of the equal distribution of meat, it is costly, as it involves different sections, each of which is more or less in a water-tight compartment, with consequent duplication of staff. This would be avoided if animals were handled by the Local Authority, who could also process many of the bye-products which at the present time are wasted.

The control and administration of an abattoir is essentially a Public Health function of a Local Authority, and in my opinion there would be advantages in having the administration of the abattoir included in the powers and duties of the Committee which is responsible for the sanitary and other health services.



## 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
1942	...	...	4,773	929	34,658	108	40,468
1943	...	...	4,051	1,474	32,102	172	37,799
1944	...	...	4,064	2,393	25,148	89	31,694

Whilst there is a slight reduction in the total number of animals slaughtered during the year, the reduction is mainly in sheep, where the incidence of disease is very low.

There were considerable increases in the numbers of calves and cows slaughtered, both of which are a consequence of the national policy of producing more milk.

In 1939 the number of cows slaughtered was only 16% of the total number of cattle, and these were selected cows. Since this date the percentage has increased year by year, so that by 1944 it had reached 55% of the total kill. Such cows are now normal dairy herd wastage and the incidence of disease, especially tuberculosis, is high. Consequently the work of the Meat Inspectors has increased considerably.

It will be of interest here to note the great increase in the incidence of disease found in certain animals during the past four years :—

## A. DISEASED CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

## PERCENTAGE OF ANIMALS FOUND TO BE DISEASED.

Year			Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Sheep
1941	...	...	12.3%	24.8%	4.0%
1942	...	...	19.5%	33.9%	1.6%
1943	...	...	23.6%	35.2%	3.5%
1944	...	...	29.5%	46.0%	6.5%



## B. INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.

## PERCENTAGE OF ANIMALS FOUND TO BE DISEASED.

Year			Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows
1941	...	...	14.2%	42.4%
1942	...	...	15.1%	54.6%
1943	...	...	20.1%	51.3%
1944	...	...	26.4%	60.1%

From the above figures it will be noted that the incidence of disease found in both cattle and cows has doubled during the past four years.

Representations were made to the Ministry of Food during the autumn respecting the high incidence of disease found in animals sent to Burnley for slaughter. The reply received was that due to the restriction of both road and rail transport, slaughtering centres were now having to be supplied with a far greater percentage of local animals, and that Burnley being the centre of a dairy farming area, would, therefore, now receive a much higher number of dairy stock, in which the incidence of disease is far higher than in bullocks from rearing counties.

All cases of tuberculosis found in calves are notified to the Divisional Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, who trace back the animal to the farm of origin and a veterinary examination is made of the dam, as tuberculosis in calves is generally congenital. In very many cases such veterinary examination results in the cow in question being found to be affected with open tuberculosis and it is then slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938.



Particulars of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs during 1944 and the incidence of disease found therein are as follows :—

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Number Killed .....	1,863	2,201	2,393	25,148	89	31,694
Number Inspected ...	1,863	2,201	2,393	25,148	89	31,694
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS. Whole Carcases con- demned .....	4	23	69	67	2	165
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	558	1,013	10	1,577	9	3167
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis .....	29.5	46	3.3	6.5	12.4	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY. Whole carcases con- demned .....	17	148	9	—	—	174
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	476	1,175	6	—	3	1660
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuber- culosis .....	26.4	60.1	0.7	—	3.5	—

\* Generalised tuberculosis confirmed by laboratory examination.

The amount of meat found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption in the course of the examination of the above animals during the year 1944 was :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
On account of Tuberculosis ...	53	5	0	10½
On account of other conditions ...	24	11	1	18
Total ...	77	16	2	0½

By comparison the amounts for the preceding three years were:—

Year.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
1941 ... ..	51	9	2	6
1942 ... ..	67	4	3	24
1943 ... ..	69	13	3	21½
1944 ... ..	77	16	2	10½

Whilst the total weight of meat condemned has increased during the past four years it has not increased in the same proportion as the incidence of disease. This is mainly due to the fact that the disease was often not of a general nature and so did not necessitate condemnation of the whole carcase.

#### Public Health Meat Regulations 1924.

Number of infringements found ... .. 39

The majority of these infringements took place at the Public Abattoir in connection with either the slaughtering, storage or distribution of meat.

Owing to the ever increasing amount of time which it is essential to devote to meat inspection at the Abattoir, visits to food shops and other premises as a routine measure have again had to be seriously curtailed.

#### Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Sections 8 to 19.

Visits made to premises where food is prepared, stored or sold were as follows:—

Abattoir ... ..	470	Butchers' shops ... ..	278
Fish Shops ... ..	68	Greengrocers ... ..	94
Grocers, etc. ... ..	103	Wholesale premises ... ..	108
Market Stalls ... ..	236	Dairies... ..	72
Cold Stores ... ..	141	Other premises ... ..	163

Number of infringements found during the above visits was 144, an increase of 7 over the previous year.



The amount of unsound food dealt with from various premises during the year was as follows :—

Meat, Fresh and Cooked	204½ lbs.	Tinned Ready Dinners	63
Meat, Imported ...	552 lbs.	Dried Fruit ... ..	456½ lbs.
Tinned Meats ...	1943 lbs.	Cereals, sundry 15 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs.	
Tinned Fish ... ..	595 lbs.	Biscuits, Cakes, etc. 3 cwt. 2 qr. 0 lb.	
Tinned Fruit... ..	518 lbs.	Confectionery... ..	321 lbs.
Tinned Milk ... ..	852 tins	Butter, Margarine ...	124½ lbs.
Tinned, Soup, Veg. ...	845 tins	Fresh Fish ... 6 cwt. 3 qr. 9 lbs.	
Bacon ... 2 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs.		Jam, Syrup ... ..	54½ lbs.
Sugar ... 2 tons 1 cwt. 21 lb.		Rabbits ... ..	61 lbs.

Total weight :— 6 Tons 11 Cwt. 3 Qrs. 7 lbs.

In addition to the above, a considerable quantity of food, unfit for direct retail sale, was salvaged and used for other purposes, e.g. dates used for baking purposes, over-ripe fruit for jam making etc.

### Analysis of Samples of Food.

#### SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1944.

Nature of Sample.	Informal.		Formal.		Total.	
	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk .....	—	4	229	10	229	14
Cordials .....	2	—	—	—	2	—
Orange Squash .....	1	1	—	—	1	1
Lemon Squash .....	5	—	—	—	5	—
Gelatine .....	2	—	—	—	2	—
Coffee .....	9	—	—	—	9	—
Cocoa .....	5	—	—	—	5	—
Sulphur Ointment .....	7	—	—	—	7	—
Boracic Ointment .....	7	—	—	—	7	—
Parrish's Chemical Food	7	—	—	—	7	—



## SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1944.—(Continued).

Nature of Sample.	Informal.		Formal.		Total.	
	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Epsom Salts .....	6	—	—	—	6	—
Boracic Acid Powder ...	7	—	—	—	7	—
Lanoline Ointment .....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Glauber's Salts .....	6	—	—	—	6	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	7	—	—	—	7	—
Cream of Tartar .....	7	—	—	—	7	—
Aspirin .....	5	—	—	—	5	—
Citric Acid .....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ginger, Ground .....	9	—	—	—	9	—
Baking Powder .....	4	2	1	1	5	3
Golden Raising Powder	2	—	—	—	2	—
Mustard .....	4	—	—	—	4	—
Saccharin .....	5	—	—	—	5	—
Cod Liver Oil and Malt ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Vinegar, Malt.....	4	—	—	—	4	—
Vinegar, Spirit .....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sauces .....	18	—	—	—	18	—
Totals .....	133	7	230	11	363	18

## Particulars of Informal Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Orange Squash .....	40% deficient in Citric Acid	Warning letter sent
Milk .....	10% deficient in fat.	Lancashire County Council informed
Milk .....	3% deficient in fat.	
Milk .....	6% deficient in fat and 1.7% added water.	Formal Sample taken.
Milk .....	1.7% added water.	Formal sample taken.
Baking Powder .....	7% deficient in CO <sub>2</sub> and 19% excess residual CO <sub>2</sub>	Formal sample taken.
Baking Powder .....	25% excess residual CO <sub>2</sub> .	Formal sample taken.



**Particulars of Formal Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.**

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Milk .....	20% deficient in fat.	Letter of caution sent.
Milk .....	6.5% added water.	Cooler found to be leaking. Letter of caution sent.
Milk .....	4.8% added water.	
Milk .....	2.6% added water.	Letter of caution sent.
Milk .....	2.6% added water.	
Milk .....	3.0% added water.	
Milk .....	10% deficient in fat.	Further samples taken and found to be genuine
Milk .....	3.6% added water.	Letter of caution sent.
Baking Powder .....	High residual CO <sub>2</sub>	Letter of caution sent.
Milk .....	17% added water.	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk .....	17% added water.	

**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 preservative and prohibited colouring matters.

## SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence and deaths from the chief notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1944 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 ... ..	66	84	3	45.4
Scarlet Fever ... ..	131	166	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	23	29	2	87
Enteric Fever... ..	2	3	—	—
Measles and German Measles	140	179	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	142	181	1	7

**Smallpox and Vaccination.**

No notifications were received during 1944, and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Of 1,368 infants whose births were registered during 1943, only 374 were successfully vaccinated by the end of January, 1945, being equivalent to 27.3%. The total number of children under 14 years of age who were vaccinated for the first time during the year 1944 was 502.

**Scarlet Fever.**

One hundred and thirty-one cases occurred throughout the year. Ninety-eight 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 29 days.

**Diphtheria.**

Sixty-six cases of Diphtheria were notified, of which 58 were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There was no period during which diphtheria showed marked epidemic prevalence.



### Diphtheria Immunisation.

Owing to shortage of staff, it was not possible to perform immunisations in the schools, as in the previous two years, but the weekly clinic in the School Clinic premises was continued. It is estimated that by the end of June 1945, 35% of the pre-school children and 73% of the children aged 5 to 15 years in the Borough were immunised against diphtheria. The chart on the following page shows statistically the progress of immunisation during the last twelve years.

Immunisation Completed.	Children of Pre-school age.	Children of School age.	Adults.
At Clinics ... ..	607	68	—
At Schools... ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
Total ... ..	607	68	—

The total attendances made for these injections were 1,391.

### Other Infectious Diseases.

**MEASLES :** Ninety-eight cases of measles were notified, as compared with 1,330 in the previous year. In addition, 42 cases of German Measles occurred.

**WHOOPING COUGH :** Whooping cough decreased during the year, 142 cases being notified, 111 of which were in children under 5 years of age.

**PNEUMONIA :** Ninety-one cases of primary pneumonia were notified, this number being 17 less than that of 1943. Influenza was not prevalent and only 2 cases of pneumonia due to influenza occurred.

**ENTERIC FEVER :** Only two cases of enteric fever were notified. These were both paratyphoids and were members of one family.

**CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER :** There were two cases with no deaths, as against eight cases in the previous year.

**DYSENTERY :** 96 cases occurred, scattered throughout the year, without any traceable common source of infection.

**SCABIES :** Scabies, which has been very prevalent during the last six years, decreased very much in 1944. 277 children and 143 adults were treated at the Cleansing Station, the total attendances for treatment being 927. 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., were 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.



## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Persons immunised each year from 1933 to 1944.

YEAR OF IMMUNISATION.

Year Born	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Totals	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st Dec., 1944
1944												—	—	—
1943											—	411	411	411
1942										1	260	127	388	388
1941									—	317	202	44	563	563
1940								—	86	338	107	25	556	556
1939							1	9	224	307	108	16	665	665
1938						—	9	86	157	243	112	22	629	629
1937					1	36	43	79	112	276	148	5	700	700
1936				—	53	67	46	53	89	298	196	3	805	805
1935			—	26	55	29	44	77	53	290	169	4	747	7469
1934		4	22	42	63	39	40	49	71	254	166	6	756	756
1933	—	22	27	39	44	43	11	26	83	299	181	6	781	781
1932	8	19	15	55	44	37	12	40	57	308	190	3	788	788
1931	10	23	19	40	34	24	15	43	43	311	237	2	801	801
1930	10	30	36	38	35	24	15	18	33	301	256	1	797	797
Prior 1930	113	187	166	191	182	111	38	20	40	483	292	—	1823	1823
Totals	141	285	285	431	511	410	274	500	1048	4026	2624	675	11210	11210



### Cancer.

No alterations were made during 1944 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 of or injury to the eyes.

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

Number of new cases during 1944	...	...	...	...	13
Transfers from other Authorities	...	...	...	...	3
Deaths during 1944	...	...	...	...	25
Removals from register during 1944	...	...	...	...	5
Number on register on 31st December, 1944	...	...	...	...	247
Number in receipt of grants from the Local Authority on 31st December, 1944	...	...	...	...	137

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 1943.	Admis- sions.	Dis- charges.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1944.	Average stay in Hospital of patients discharged (days).
Scarlet Fever .....	11	91	84	—	18	29.3
Diphtheria .....	9	38	38	3	6	49.4
Diphtheria Carrier .....	1	20	21	—	—	
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Carrier .....	—	2	2	—	—	27
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria .....	—	1	1	—	—	
Scarlet Fever and Chickenpox ...	—	3	2	—	1	
Measles .....	—	4	4	—	—	
Whooping Cough .....	—	7	7	—	—	
Chickenpox .....	2	9	9	—	2	
Pneumonia .....	—	1	1	—	—	
Vincent's Angina .....	—	2	2	—	—	
Meningitis—Tuberculous .....	—	1	—	1	—	
Cerebro-Spinal .....	—	1	1	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	6	5	1	—	27
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	—	3	2	—	1	
Erysipelas .....	1	1	2	—	—	
Dysentery .....	—	67	66	1	—	
Tuberculosis .....	—	18	15	3	—	
Tonsillitis .....	—	10	9	—	1	
Influenza .....	—	1	1	—	—	
Chickenpox and Whooping Cough .....	—	2	—	—	2	
Enteric Fever .....	—	2	2	—	—	
Non Infectious .....	—	40	37	1	2	
Total .....	24	330	311	10	33	—

### DISINFECTION.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases ...	1746
Total number of premises disinfected ... ..	333
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected ... ..	6130
Library books disinfected ... ..	316
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons (53 persons), scabies cases (420 persons) and persons removed to Council houses, etc. ... ..	982



## PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following is a report by the Municipal Bacteriologist on the work of the Laboratory during 1944.

## I. General Statistics.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli ...	positive ...	86	
	negative ...	506	592
„ „ tubercle bacilli cultures ...	...	...	17
„ „ Concentration ...	...	...	20
„ „ Biological examination for T.B. ...	...	...	14
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	positive ...	207	
	negative ...	2540	2747
Virulence tests (diphtheria) ...	...	...	24
Swabs other than diphtheria ...	...	...	357
Pus and Exudates	Microscopic ...	300	
	Culture ...	84	384
Urine ...	Microscopic ...	259	
	Culture ...	482	
	Chemical ...	3	
	For tubercle bacilli	17	761
Blood...	Bacteriological ...	34	
	Cytological ...	23	
	Serological ...	18	
	Grouping ...	2	77
Cerebro-spinal fluid	Bacteriological ...	64	
	Cytological ...	70	134
Faeces ...	Microscopic... ..	7	
	Culture ...	917	924
Cultures for tubercle bacilli (excluding sputa) ...	...	...	39
Tissues for histological examination ...	...	...	297
Vaccines ...	...	...	7
Waters for bacteriological examination ...	...	...	81
Milks for reductase test ...	...	98	
„ „ resazurin test ...	...	136	
„ „ count (bacteriological) ...	...	6	
„ „ B. Coli ...	...	234	
„ „ microscopic for tubercle bacilli...	...	30	
„ „ biological for tubercle bacilli ...	...	281	785
*Miscellaneous examinations ...	...	...	109
			<u>7,369</u>
V.D. Specimens ...	...	...	5,600
			<u>12,969</u>

\*These include examination of cow sputa; sputa for pneumococci; tapeworms; meat for clostridia; hair for fungi; animal inoculations of urine, meat, faeces and cultures; Paul-Bunnell tests; blood-smears for malaria; sterility tests, and penicillin sensitivity tests.



## 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—											
Positive.....	46	7	1	1	22	3	1	1	3	1	86
Negative .....	179	48	5	50	194	8	3	7	11	1	506
T.B. Culture.....	13	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
Concentration .....	16	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	20
Biological.....	10	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
Swabs for K.L.B.—											
Positive.....	13	20	126	—	20	7	1	—	17	3	207
Negative .....	224	238	1688	22	188	41	15	17	103	4	2540
Virulence Tests .....	—	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Other Swabs .....	21	133	85	91	21	—	—	—	2	4	357
Tissues .....	7	72	—	193	22	—	—	—	—	3	297
Pus and Exudates—											
Microscopical .....	6	34	23	224	10	—	1	—	1	1	300
Culture .....	4	21	2	47	8	—	1	—	—	1	84
Urine—											
Microscopical .....	2	145	7	87	17	—	1	—	—	—	259
Culture .....	2	147	225	88	19	—	1	—	—	—	482
Chemical .....	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
T.B. ....	4	4	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
Blood—											
Bacteriological .....	—	19	6	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	34
Cytological .....	5	1	3	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	23
Agglutination .....	—	5	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	18
Grouping .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
C.S. Fluid—											
Bacteriological .....	—	11	6	43	1	—	—	—	—	1	64
Cytological .....	—	10	9	47	2	—	—	—	—	2	70
Faeces—											
Microscopical .....	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Culture .....	16	87	526	69	189	4	10	10	—	6	917
T.B. Cultures (no sputa)	6	8	5	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	39
Vaccines .....	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	7
Various .....	47	6	7	26	13	—	—	—	1	9	109
Waters .....	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	3	81
Milks—											
Microscopical .....	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
T.B. Biological .....	272	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	281
B. Coli .....	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	24	16	234
M.B. Reductase .....	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	15	98
Resazurin .....	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	136
Count .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
TOTALS .....	1365	1038	2748	1023	765	63	34	64	186	83	7369



## (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 ...	22	15	—	2	39
		Hospitals, etc. ....	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
	For Gonococci	Treatment Centre ...	758	427	76	6	1267
		Hospitals, etc. ....	59	4	1	—	64
		Pte. Practitioners ...	9	15	4	—	28
	For Trichomonas Vaginalis	Treatment Centre ...	87	59	10	—	156
		Hospitals, etc. ....	1	—	—	—	1
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
Serum Tests	Cultures for Gonococci	Treatment Centre ...	693	386	71	2	1152
		Hospitals, etc. ....	74	8	1	—	83
		Pte. Practitioners ...	3	5	—	—	8
	Wasserman Reaction	Treatment Centre ...	414	278	13	5	710
		Hospitals, etc. ....	285	128	24	—	437
		Pte. Practitioners ...	53	94	—	—	147
	Kahn Test	Treatment Centre ...	414	278	13	5	710
		Hospitals, etc. ....	285	128	24	—	437
		Pte. Practitioners ...	53	94	—	—	147
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	Gonococcus Complement Fixation Test	Treatment Centre ...	—	—	—	—	—
		Hospitals, etc. ....	5	1	—	—	6
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	2	—	—	2
	Wasserman Reaction	Treatment Centre ...	17	9	—	—	26
		Hospitals, etc. ....	22	10	—	—	32
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	1	—	—	1
	Cell Count	Treatment Centre ...	16	9	—	—	25
		Hospitals, etc. ....	6	6	—	—	12
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Globulin (Pandy)	Treatment Centre ...	16	9	—	—	25
		Hospitals, etc. ....	2	1	—	—	3
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Colloidal (Lange)	Treatment Centre ...	16	9	—	—	25
		Hospitals, etc. ....	2	1	—	—	3
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Estimation of Protein	Treatment Centre ...	16	9	—	—	25
		Hospitals, etc. ....	2	1	—	—	3
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
Urine	Microscopical	Treatment Centre ...	18	6	—	1	25
		Hospitals, etc. ....	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Culture	Treatment Centre ...	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS .....			3348	1993	237	22	5600



### III. Comparison of the last six years.

Year	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
General Specimens	4,451	5,559	6,773	6,523	6,798	7,369
V.D. Specimens ...	2,318	2,997	3,602	3,568	5,352	5,600
Totals ...	6,769	8,556	10,375	10,091	12,150	12,969

### IV. Samples of Milk Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year, 256 animal inoculations were carried out from various bulk samples of milk, of which 13 (or 5%) were found to contain tubercle bacilli. In addition, 25 samples from individual cows submitted by the Veterinary Officer were also examined biologically, two of which were found to be positive.

### V. Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Milk.

The tests carried out are as follows :—

Accredited Milks :	Methylene Blue Test and Coliform Test.
Tuberculin Tested Milks :	— do. —
Pasteurised Milks :	Coliform Test and Bacteriological Count.
Ordinary Milks :	Resazurin Test and Coliform Test ;
	or
	Methylene Blue Test and Coliform Test.

#### ACCREDITED, T.T., PASTEURISED AND UNGRADED MILKS

Combined result of Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests	Accredited	T. Tested	Pasteurised (coliform test only)
Satisfactory .....	47	4	4
Unsatisfactory .....	7	—	2
Totals .....	54	4	6*

\*All these samples gave bacteriological counts below 100,000.



UNGRADED MILK SAMPLES EXAMINED BY METHYLENE BLUE TEST  
AND COLIFORM TEST.

Satisfactory	...	...	30
Unsatisfactory	...	...	8

UNGRADED MILK SAMPLES EXAMINED BY RESAZURIN AND COLIFORM TESTS.

RESAZURIN TESTS.				COLIFORM TEST.			
Category A	(disc reading of 4 and over)	108		Satisfactory	...	...	95
„ B	(disc reading of 1 to 3½)	...	11	Unsatisfactory	...	...	37
„ C	(disc reading of 0 to ½)	17					
Total		...	136	Total		...	132

## VI. Bacteriological Remarks.

CLASSIFICATION OF DYSENTERY AND SALMONELLA CASES FROM BURNLEY  
AND DISTRICT OBSERVED IN 1944.

Dysentery :	{ Flexner	...	...	...	5 cases
	{ Flexner Newcastle	...	...	...	73 cases
	{ Sonne	...	...	...	45 cases

Salmonellas : S. Typhi murium ... 3 cases

Since September, 1944, the laboratory is acting as Penicillin Distribution Centre for the hospitals of Burnley and District. The Penicillin is dispensed by the laboratory in form of solutions, cream or powder. With a present monthly allocation of 25 million units of Penicillin, the amount of new work accruing to the laboratory can be realised.

Biochemical Examinations. (By Mr. H. Lawrie, B.Sc., Part-time Biochemist).

Hospital or Clinic.	Test Meals.	Blood Ureas.	Sugar Tol. Curves.	Cerebro-Spinal Fluids.	Blood Counts.	Urea Clearance.	Various	Total
Maternity Hospital .....	1	4	—	—	13	—	12	30
Municipal General Hospital...	1	64	14	—	40	—	34	153
Infectious Diseases Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Clinics .....	—	—	1	—	9	—	1	11
TOTALS .....	2	68	15	—	62	—	47	194



## SECTION 7.

### TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1944 was 102. 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	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	2
5—10 ...	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
10—15 ...	—	1	1	4	2	6	—	1	1	1	2	3
15—20 ...	10	4	14	2	2	4	—	2	2	1	3	4
20—25 ...	4	4	8	3	2	5	1	5	6	—	—	—
25—35 ...	13	6	19	3	1	4	6	4	10	1	2	3
35—45 ...	4	4	8	—	—	—	7	3	10	—	—	—
45—55 ...	9	3	12	—	2	2	7	1	8	—	1	1
55—65 ...	6	—	6	—	—	—	5	1	6	1	—	1
65 and upwards	2	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1
Total ...	51	23	74	18	10	28	29	17	46	7	8	15

In addition to the primary notifications, four cases were discovered after death through the Registrar's death returns, and six were transferred from other areas. The total new cases were, therefore, 112, of which 81 were pulmonary and 31 non-pulmonary.

At the end of 1944 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 408 cases as follows :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	
175	105	280 .....	60	68	128	408

DEATHS.—Of the persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1944, 41% 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 .....	—	—	—	2	7	21	14	2	—	46
Nervous System.....	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	6
Intestines and Peritoneum .....	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	5
Vertebral Column .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphatic System .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Disseminated .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total .....	—	1	1	5	11	24	16	3	—	61

Twenty deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system were new cases notified during the year. The average age at death of pulmonary cases was 39 years. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0.78, compared with 0.63 in 1943. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.59, and that from other forms of tuberculosis was 0.19.

#### **Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations during 1944.

#### **Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.**

It was not necessary for the Council to take any action during 1944 for the compulsory removal to hospital of any person suffering from tuberculosis.



### THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

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 1944 an average of 48 beds was occupied.

**NEW CASES.**—The number of new cases and contacts seen at the Dispensary during the year was 407. 104 were examined as contacts. The corresponding figures last year are 378 new cases (including 46 contacts). 326 of the new cases were found not to be tuberculous.

Of the 407 new cases, 163 or 40.0% were children under 15 years of age. The sex distribution of the new cases is given below.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
				1943
Adults ... ..	118	126	244	269
Children (under 15)...	81	82	163	109
	199	208	407	378

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

Number of times open	Day	146	} 195
	Evening	49	
Number of patients who attended		...	596
Number of attendances by patients		...	1,873

Details of Work :—

Number of Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	1,805
Number of X-Ray Examinations	...	...	645

Visits paid by Nurse to Homes :—

For Dispensary purposes	...	...	3,206
Re Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations	...	...	104

The following is a return showing the work of the Dispensary for the year 1944, on similar lines to the returns now made quarterly to the Ministry of Health.



## Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1944.

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 .....	29	19	1	1	8	4	10	2	37	23	11	3	74	} 300
(b) Diagnosis not completed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4	
(c) Non-tuberculous .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	76	41	33	222	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous .....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	} 107
(b) Diagnosis not completed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	25	28	43	104	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered .....	6	2	—	—	4	7	11	2	10	9	11	2	32	} 358
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	101	69	76	326	
D. NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous .....	125	73	7	11	25	33	26	27	150	106	33	38	327	} 330
(b) Diagnosis not completed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ..... 348														
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous year ..... 8														
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ..... 33														
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ..... 41														
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ..... 1,873														
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ..... 54														
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—														
(a) Personal ..... 40														
(b) Other ..... 255														
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations) ..... 35														
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ..... 3,206														
10. Number of :—														
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ..... 240														
(b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary Work ... 645														
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ..... —														
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ... 146														

## (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 ... ..	18
Progress Reports received from Medical Practitioners in respect of	
insured patients ... ..	26
Extra nourishment supplied to necessitous patients (cases received	
Milk) ... ..	124
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt issued ... ..	223 lbs.
Sputum Cups issued ... ..	66
Paper Handkerchiefs issued ... ..	4,500
Bottles of Disinfectant ... ..	822

Mantoux testing of children attending the Dispensary was widely practised and proved of great help in diagnosis. 142 tests were carried out on 81 children. 37 of these gave negative results and 44 positive. In 19 cases there was a history of contact with tuberculosis in the home, and 12 of these were positive, showing the high rate to be found in tuberculous households.

During the year the use of Old Tuberculin was discontinued and a purified protein derivative, marketed by Parke Davies, was used in two strengths. In younger children, a preliminary application of the Patch Test was employed and if this was negative, a Mantoux Test was done.

#### Dental Treatment for Tuberculous Persons.

No alteration in the arrangements for dental treatment has been made. The following are particulars of the work done :—

Number of cases under treatment ... ..	52
Number of attendances ... ..	80
Dentures supplied ... ..	7
Fillings ... ..	4
Extractions ... ..	136
Scalings ... ..	3
Dressings ... ..	—
Other Operations ... ..	49

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

#### Financial Allowances to Tuberculous Patients.

On the 1st January, 1944, 36 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were in receipt of allowances. Of these, 30 were on maintenance allowances, 10 on discretionary and 4 on special allowances. 27 new cases



were granted allowances during the year, and 25 patients ceased to draw allowances, leaving 38 patients on allowances at the end of the year. Of these 38 cases, 34 were on maintenance allowances, 6 on discretionary and 4 on special allowances. Coal allowances were granted during the winter months and railway fares to and from sanatoria in certain cases.

The cessation of allowances to 25 patients was for the following reasons.

Commenced whole-time work	...	...	...	...	9
Single patients, admitted to Sanatoria	...	...	...	...	7
Patients died	...	...	...	...	3
Allowance ceased on husband's discharge from Army	...	...	...	...	1
Allowance ceased when patient granted full pension as ex-service man	...	...	...	...	2
Patient removed to another town	...	...	...	...	1
Full period of allowances expired	...	...	...	...	2

The total payments made to tuberculous patients were :—

	£	s.	d.
Maintenance allowances	2293	13	10
Discretionary payments	94	11	7
Special payments	51	4	10
Total	£2439	10	3

### TREATMENT IN INSTITUTIONS.

Forty-two Burnley patients were in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for the Treatment of Tuberculosis at the end of 1943. 94 other cases were admitted during the year, 82 cases were discharged, and 11 died, leaving 43 still in Institutions at the end of 1944.

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.

Fifty-two cases of skin and glandular tuberculosis referred by the Tuberculosis Officer received treatment by actino-therapy at the Municipal General Hospital. 1,493 attendances were made, 1,555 treatments being given under the direction of the Radiologist to the hospital.



### **X-Ray Diagnosis and Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.**

During the year under review, 630 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. 645 examinations were carried out.

Thirty patients received artificial pneumothorax treatment. In most cases this treatment was commenced while they were in sanatoria, and refills were continued after their discharge. 323 refills were given in 1944.

## SECTION 8.

### VENEREAL DISEASES

#### Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

The total number of patients under treatment at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1944 was 649, the total attendances which they made being 7,320. At the beginning of the year 241 cases were under treatment ; 17 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 ; 391 cases attended for the first time (including 32 who were known to have received treatment at other centres).

Of the new cases, 188 (or 50%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal diseases (80 syphilis, 108 gonorrhoea). 156 were found not to have venereal disease and 15 remained undiagnosed at the end of the year. New cases of syphilis in women again showed an increase, but new cases of gonorrhoea were less in both men and women.

The number of new cases confirmed as suffering from venereal disease was 188, as compared with 205 in 1943.

The number of attendances for the individual attention of the Medical Officer was 5,348. Owing to changes in the technique of treatment of cases of gonorrhoea, less frequent attendances for treatment are necessary. Attendances for intermediate treatment were 1,972, as compared with 2,224 in 1943 and 1594 in 1942.

The venereal diseases clinic nurse carries out the duties of almoner, traces contacts and follows up all female defaulters. Male defaulters are mainly followed up by means of letters.

Under Defence Regulation 33B, thirty names of persons suspected of having spread venereal infection to ascertained cases were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health. When two or more persons cite a third person as the source of infection, powers are given under the Regulation to require that person (i.e. the contact) to submit himself or herself to examination by a medical officer having special experience in the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, and if necessary to continue treatment as long as required. Of the 30 persons cited, 4 were men and 26 women, and of these one man and two women were cited twice. The four men and nineteen women were traced.



Three of the men were in the Forces and notifications were forwarded to the appropriate service authorities. The other 20 persons were examined and where necessary given treatment. It was not found necessary to prosecute any contacts for failure to attend for and submit to medical examination or to submit to and continue treatment.

The annual returns supplied to the Ministry of Health are not reproduced in this report.

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	Freston	Total
Number of new cases from each area—					
Syphilis .....	50	26(1)	3	1	80(1)
Soft Chancre .....	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea .....	64	39(1)	5	—	108(1)
Conditions other than Venereal	91(3)	63	17	—	171(3)
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>205</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>359</b>
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	4461 (8)	2596 (11)	230 (6)	33	7320 (25)

Figures in brackets indicate service cases which are included in the totals.

### **Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.**

Three doctors on the approved list, together with the Medical Officers of the Hospitals availed themselves of this free supply. 46 doses were supplied to them.

### **Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.**

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



## SECTION 9.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

No changes in the methods of administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services were made during 1944.

More than 70% of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics were made by children in the first year of life. The total attendances were 16,603, which are almost 3,000 more than in the previous year. The attendances may be considered to be satisfactory, considering the number of mothers of young children who were employed in industry.

1,109 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics, a decrease of 50 over the previous year.

The Health Visitors made 14,150 routine infant visits, of which 6,475 were to children under one year of age and 7,675 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, they made 1,282 ante-natal visits, 31 visits to cases of infectious disease, etc., and 356 visits regarding Diphtheria Immunization.

The notified births were 1,430, seventy-two 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, 1,430 (1,376 live births and 54 still births).

The 1,430 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives ... ..	620
Doctors and Parents ... ..	72
Municipal Maternity and General Hospitals ...	738
	<hr/>
	1,430

Number of births *registered*, after adjustment for transferred registrations, 1406, (1,358 live births and 48 still births).



### Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made by the Health Visitors showed that of the 1,489 confinements which occurred in the Borough,

2 were attended by doctors only.

167 were attended by both doctors and midwives.

458 were attended by midwives only.

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

### Midwives' Acts.

Thirty-two midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1944. There were employed as follows :—

In Municipal General and Maternity Hospitals	...	...	22
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	...	...	8
In Private Practice	...	...	2

### Domiciliary Midwifery.

Eight midwives were employed by the Local Authority on domiciliary midwifery during the year.

A total of 1,489 confinements occurred in the Borough, including cases which came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 862 took place in institutions, 553 were attended by the eight whole-time midwives employed by the Authority in domiciliary midwifery (456 as midwives and 97 as maternity nurses); 2 by midwives in private practice, 70 by maternity nurses and 2 by doctors only.

Twenty-three 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.

Two hundred and sixteen 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 184 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 32 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, 1944...	...	...	36
Women admitted	...	...	893
Discharges	...	...	891
Deaths	...	...	3
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1944			35
Number admitted for Ante-Natal Treatment	...		108
Number of women delivered during the year	...		856
Average duration of stay of A.N. patients	...		10.7 days
„ „ „ „ Delivered „	...		13.7 days

Seventy-seven of the Maternity Hospital cases were emergency cases, admitted on account of some complication arising shortly before or after the onset of labour, and 9 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 893 admissions to the Maternity Hospital, 144 (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 rules. Only general trained nurses are accepted and a salary is paid. The number of midwifery pupils under training was :—

No. undergoing training on 1st January, 1944	...	...	9
No. commenced during 1944	...	...	18
No. completed training during 1944...	...	...	18
No. who obtained C.M.B. First Period Certificate during 1944			14



### 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	246	1102	868	5665	438	474	7007	29
Rosegrove.....	50	7	6	26	—	—	32	—
TOTALS ...	296	1109	874	5691	438	474	7039	—

\*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.	
213	—	277

The Municipal Midwives, in addition to referring their patients to general medical practitioners and ante-natal clinics for examination, themselves made 4,144 ante-natal examinations, either in the patients' homes or in their own consulting rooms; and in addition to 10,820 visits in the puerperium they made 509 post-natal visits.

The percentage of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinics was 77% of the notified births. The percentage examined under the General Practitioner Ante-natal Scheme was 15%. Therefore the total number of expectant mothers who received ante-natal supervision through the Schemes of the Local Authority represented 92% 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 four occasions. The cases on which his opinion and assistance were sought were :—

Incomplete Abortion	...	...	...	...	1
Disproportion	...	...	...	...	1
Post-partum Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1

### **Maternal Mortality.**

Seven women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth. All these deaths were investigated and reports forwarded to the Ministry of Health. Five were Burnley residents and two were cases sent into the Maternity Hospital from adjoining areas on account of complications. Three of the deaths occurred in the Municipal Hospital, one in the Maternity Hospital, and one in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Twenty cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, this number being three less than in the previous year.

### **Still-Births.**

Forty-eight still-births (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1944 as compared with 53 in 1943. 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 75.

One hundred and twenty-five pre-school children made 612 attendances at the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments.

### **Care of Illegitimate Children.**

Arrangements were made, which came into operation on 1st January, 1944, with the Committee of Bankfield House of Help, whereby their Moral Welfare Worker would follow up illegitimate children and deal with sociological problems affecting either the mothers or the children. Sixteen cases were referred by the Health Visitors. In six instances, the mothers were married, four of the husbands being in the Forces. Four mothers left the town and in appropriate cases, information was passed to the Moral Welfare



Worker of the new place of domicile. One child was legally adopted ; two others were found good homes. Two unmarried mothers kept their babies, one in good home surroundings, the other not so satisfactory. One mother died and the child was received into a Public Assistance Home. One baby died. In one instance improvement was effected in the home conditions and the mother was found work, the child being cared for in a nursery. No final arrangements regarding the children were effected in two of the cases of married women, as their husbands were still abroad. In only two instances did home conditions remain unsatisfactory at the end of the year.

**Care of Premature Infants.** (Ministry of Health Circular 20/44.)

One hundred and eighteen babies weighed  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth, of whom 106 were considered by the doctor or midwife in attendance to be premature. Of these premature babies, 36 were born at home, three dying during the first 24 hours. 29 survived at the end of a month. 70 premature babies were born in hospital, 10 of whom died within the first 24 hours. Ten had left the Borough before the end of the first month of life and five were known to have survived at the end of one month. The higher death rate of premature babies born in hospital is due to the fact that women suffering from complications of pregnancy and labour were delivered in hospital and their babies were consequently in a more weakly state than those born at home.

The Health Visitors followed up all premature and underweight babies immediately after their discharge from hospital or on the cessation of attendance of the midwife and frequent visits were made during the early months of life.

Draught proof cots, with washable canvas baskets for the baby, cot blankets, mucus catheters and special feeding bottles, etc., are available for loan to mothers of premature infants. Unfortunately there are no special small wards, cubicles or special milk kitchen for premature infants and their mothers in the Maternity Hospital. The Assistant Medical Officer for Child Welfare has clinical charge of premature infants in both the Maternity and Municipal General Hospitals.



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

CENTRE.	No. of Sessions	ATTENDANCES												Grand Total	Average per Session	Doctors' Attendances	No. of Doctors' Consultations				Weighed		No. in attendance at end of year and who were	
		Under 1 yr.		1—2 yrs.		2—3 yrs.		3—4 yrs.		4—5 yrs.		1st	Subsequent				1st	Subsequent	Infants	Children over 1 yr.	Infants	Children over 1 yr.		
		1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent													
Mount Olivet	49	128	1415	12	272	7	83	3	35	1	22	151	1827	17	84	258	1543	435	105	143				
Rosegrove ...	50	85	1291	9	285	7	149	3	101	—	21	104	1847	20	92	320	1376	575	66	124				
*Colne Road	50	170	2577	10	355	10	256	3	158	1	68	194	3414	21	129	346	2747	861	150	258				
Mt. Pleasant	51	172	2299	17	596	14	101	3	88	2	26	208	3110	19	118	281	2471	847	135	252				
Florence St.	51	70	1285	7	301	2	104	2	28	—	3	81	1721	19	51	282	1355	437	45	127				
Bank Hall ...	99	316	3075	30	394	21	98	1	11	—	—	368	3578	42	412	116	3452	551	267	273				
TOTAL.....	350	941	11942	85	2203	61	791	15	421	4	140	1106	15497	138	886	1603	12944	3706	768	1177				

\* Centre transferred from Ebenezer School to Colne Road Wesleyan School, 7.11.44.



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

Owing to the absence of unemployment, there was no necessity to put into operation during the year the scheme for the supply of free meals to expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. Only two mothers were supplied with meals for a short period. Apart from the cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets supplied through the Ministry of Food Scheme, 429 lbs. of Cod Liver Oil and 91 cartons of Adexolin were supplied by the Welfare Authority.

### Home Nursing, Home Helps.

The District Nurses attended 13 mothers and 18 babies, making altogether 1,551 domiciliary visits. No home help was supplied during 1944.

### Dental Treatment.

There were 22 sessions during the year.

	No. of Cases			Attend- ances	Extrac- tions	Fillings, Scaling, etc.	Dentures Supplied
	Old	New	Total				
Mothers .....	46	15	61	61	109	45	5
Children .....	—	4	4	4	4	1	—

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Eight cases were notified during the year. Three occurred in hospital and 3 were removed from home to hospital for treatment. The district nurses attended 6 of the cases who were nursed at home.

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

Cases notified ... ..	8	Vision impaired...	...	...	—
Rate per 1,000 registered births	5.9	Vision lost	...	...	—
Treated at home ... ..	5	Under treatment at end of year	...	...	2
Treated in Hospital ... ..	3	Deaths	...	...	1
Vision unimpaired ... ..	5	Left town before completion of treatment	...	...	—

### Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases occurred during 1944.

### Child Life Protection.

No. of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year...	...	...	...	...	9
No. of children ... ..	...	...	...	...	10
Visits made by Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	50



**Boarded-out Children.**

Number of children boarded-out in Burnley on 31st December, 1944:—

Burnley Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	5
Lancashire County Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	2
Blackpool Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	1

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8

Visits made by Health Visitors...	...	...	...	86
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**Actino-Therapy and X-Ray Examinations.**

One hundred and sixty-five pre-school children received treatment. 2,049 attendances were made.

One hundred and eight mothers and 8 children referred from the Welfare Centres were X-Rayed at the Municipal General Hospital.

**Orthopaedic Treatment.**

No changes have been effected in the Orthopaedic scheme during 1944. A report on the work of the Orthopaedic Clinic, with separate statistics of school children and children under school age, are given in my Report as School Medical Officer, which is bound with this Report.



## DETAILS OF THE WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1944.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to newly born infants	...	...	1,345						
Re-visits—1st year	...	...	5,130						
2nd „	...	...	2,364						
3rd „	...	...	1,927						
4th „	...	...	1,781						
5th „	...	...	1,603	...	...	...	...	...	14,150
Visits in connection with :—									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Ante-natal cases (744 visits re admissions to Maternity Hospital)...									1,282
Child Life Protection cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres (excluding Bank Hall)									251
Number of Attendances at the Centres by the Health Visitors	...								334
Number of Attendances at the Nursery Schools by Health Visitors									240

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 146 ; Evening, 49)									195
Visits to Tuberculous cases :—									
Notification under Tuberculosis Regulations	...								104
For Dispensary purposes	...	...	...	...					3,206
									—
									3,310
Patients' Attendances at Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...				1,873



## SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	...	...	310
Number of attendances at Clinic	...	...	40,024
Number of visits paid to School Children	...	...	6,640
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	...	...	124
Number of children examined at Cleanliness Inspection	...	...	34,536

## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Visits to Boarded-out Children	...	...	86
--------------------------------	-----	-----	----

## VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

Health Visitors' Attendances re treatments, etc.	...	...	413
Follow-up visits to female defaulters—			
Burnley...	...	...	438
Other districts	...	...	35



## APPENDICES

## REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE  
IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1944.

Causes of Death.	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever .....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough .....	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria.....	M	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .....	M	—	—	1	13	12	2	28
	F	—	—	1	14	2	—	17
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis .....	M	—	2	1	1	1	1	6
	F	—	—	2	5	1	—	8
8. Syphilitic Diseases .....	M	—	—	—	3	2	—	5
	F	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
9. Influenza .....	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	F	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
10. Measles .....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-Enceph. ....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute Inf. Encephalitis .....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
13. Cancer, Buccal Cavity, etc., Oesoph. (M) and Uterus (F) .....	M	—	—	—	—	4	7	11
	F	—	—	—	2	8	4	14
14. Cancer, Stomach, Duodenum.....	M	—	—	—	—	4	10	14
	F	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
15. Cancer of Breast .....	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	10	3	14
16. Cancer of all other sites .....	M	—	—	—	2	17	28	47
	F	—	—	—	2	9	15	26
17. Diabetes .....	M	—	1	—	2	2	3	8
	F	—	—	—	1	1	8	10
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions .....	M	—	—	—	1	17	48	66
	F	—	—	—	3	18	50	71



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

Causes of Death.	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages
19. Heart Disease .....	M	—	—	1	8	49	85	143
	F	—	—	—	10	35	139	184
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System .....	M	—	—	—	—	2	11	13
	F	—	—	—	1	2	5	8
21. Bronchitis .....	M	1	—	—	1	22	19	43
	F	1	—	—	2	8	28	39
22. Pneumonia .....	M	1	1	1	3	5	7	18
	F	2	2	—	1	1	3	9
23. Other Respiratory Diseases .....	M	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
	F	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	M	—	—	—	2	3	2	7
	F	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
25. Diarrhoea, under 2 years .....	M	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis .....	M	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases .....	M	—	—	—	3	10	3	16
	F	—	—	—	1	8	11	20
28. Nephritis .....	M	—	—	—	3	4	3	10
	F	—	—	—	—	5	8	13
29. Puerperal and Post-abort. Sepsis ...	F	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
30. Other Maternal Causes .....	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
31. Premature Birth .....	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
32. Congenital Mal., Birth Injuries, etc. (Infant Diseases) .....	M	12	—	—	1	1	1	15
	F	7	1	1	—	—	—	9
33. Suicide .....	M	—	—	—	1	7	4	12
	F	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
34. Road Traffic Accidents .....	M	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
	F	—	1	—	—	3	—	4
35. Other Violent Causes .....	M	3	1	2	3	5	5	19
	F	—	1	—	4	1	3	9
36. All Other Causes .....	M	3	3	3	10	10	78	107
	F	2	1	—	4	22	76	105
TOTAL (all causes) .....	M	38	9	12	58	181	323	621
	F	18	6	6	59	143	364	596



[illegible]







**Extract from the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Burnley Joint  
Hospital Board, 1944.**

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 .....	131	91	66	38
Nelson Borough.....	137	81	37	35
Colne Borough .....	118	85	36	24
Brierfield Urban District .....	10	6	1	1
Padiham Urban District .....	43	34	10	9
Trawden Urban District .....	12	8	—	—
Barrowford Urban District .....	17	11	3	—
Burnley Rural District.....	40	23	4	2

Total cases treated in the Burnley District Infectious Diseases Hospital  
during 1944.

Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1943.	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1944.	Average stay in Hospital of Patients discharged (days).
57	749	722	26	58	32.8



**POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1944.**

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings are taken.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
1	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3 (1) ... ..	Selling Onion Extract containing 98% extraneous water ... ..	Manufacturers fined £20 plus £90/6/0 costs. Total £110/6/0.
2	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3 (1) ... ..	Selling milk containing 20% added water ... ..	Both samples from same vendor. Fined £3 in each case plus £3/3/0 costs. Total £9/3/0.
3	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3 (1) ... ..	Selling milk containing 16% added water ... ..	
4	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 85 (2) ... ..	Giving false warranty in connection with Leaf Gelatine containing an excess of 920 parts per 1,000,000 of Sulphur Dioxide. ... ..	Manufacturers fined £5 plus £96/12/0 costs. Total £101/12/0
5	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ... ..	Failure to have child vaccinated ... ..	Order made by Magistrates. Fined 11/- costs.
6	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ... ..	Failure to have child vaccinated ... ..	Order made by Magistrates.
7	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ... ..	Failure to have child vaccinated ... ..	Adjourned. Parent subsequently had child vaccinated.
8	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ... ..	Failure to have child vaccinated ... ..	Order made by Magistrates.
9	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ... ..	Failure to have child vaccinated ... ..	Adjourned. Parent subsequently had child vaccinated. Fined 3/6 costs.



POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1944—*contd.*

<i>Case.</i>	<i>Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings are taken.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
10	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ... ..	Failure to have child vaccinated ...	Order made by Magistrates. 11/- costs.
11	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ... ..	Failure to have child vaccinated ...	Order made by Magistrates. Fined 10/- costs.
12	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ... ..	Disobedience of order... ..	Penalty of 20/- imposed.
13	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ... ..	Disobedience of order... ..	Penalty of 10/- imposed.
14	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31 ... ..	Disobedience of order... ..	Penalty of 20/- imposed.
15	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31. ... ..	Disobedience of order... ..	Penalty of 10/- imposed.
16	Vaccination Acts, 1867, Section 31.	Disobedience of order... ..	Penalty of 15/- imposed.





**COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY**

**Local Education Authority**

# **MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT**

**1944**

**D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**

**SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.**



# THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1944-1945.

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS :—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN T. P. TAYLOR).

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\*COUNCILLOR W. CROSSLEY, Vice-Chairman.

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

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

MR. J. W. HALL.

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\*Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee.



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## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BURNLEY,

August, 1945.

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 1944.

I am pleased to be able to report that there is no evidence to suggest that the general health of the school population of Burnley has suffered as the result of five years of war-time conditions. On the contrary there is much to show that generally the physique of the children has improved. Although the percentage of children found on inspection to require treatment was slightly increased, many of the defects were of a minor nature.

The standard of bodily cleanliness is steadily becoming higher, and consequently the number of children who have to be treated at the Clinic for conditions directly associated with dirt is very much less than pertained a decade ago.

In the assessment of the nutritional condition of the children, 91% of the elementary school children and 90% of secondary school pupils who were inspected were considered to have excellent or normal nutrition. I have made reference in the report (page 13) to the improvement in the average weights and heights of children which has occurred over a period of 34 years, from which it would appear that the school children of today are heavier and taller than their parents were in their childhood.

There were no epidemics of infectious disease during 1944, and although only thirty-two cases of diphtheria occurred in children between 5 and 15 years of age, the disease was of a severe type and caused three deaths. Despite propaganda for the encouragement of immunisation against diphtheria, considerably fewer children were given protective inoculations than in the previous two years. It is estimated that about 72% of Burnley children aged 5 to 15 are now immunised, but only 38% of children under 5 years of age. To ensure adequate protection of the child population of the town against this dangerous disease, a much higher percentage of children should be immunised.



No speech therapy has been undertaken since December, 1943. There is at present a large number of children, who either stammer or have other defects of speech, who are in urgent need of treatment, and I would stress the importance of obtaining a speech therapist as soon as possible.

The work of the Dental Department has suffered owing to shortage of staff. Only one dental surgeon was employed whole-time throughout the year. In addition during the first six months, the services of a local dental practitioner was obtained on a part-time basis for approximately six half days per week, but during the second half of the year he was only able to devote one half day to school dental work. Consequently less dental treatment of older children was carried out.

I would again draw attention to the good results obtained by orthoptic treatment of children suffering from squint and other eye defects. The treatment of each child is lengthy and owing to the present arrangement whereby an orthoptist is employed jointly by the Blackburn and Burnley Authorities, cases have to wait lengthy periods before commencing treatment. I therefore suggest that consideration should be given to the employment of a whole-time orthoptist in the Burnley Clinic.

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

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### SCHOLARS.

Number of Elementary and Special School Children on roll on the 31st December, 1944, 9,837. Average attendance during the year, 8,468.

### SCHOOLS.

**Elementary.**—Council Schools, 14, Non-Provided Schools, 13 ; Number of Departments, 55.

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

**Special.**—One School for the Blind and Partially Sighted, one School for the Deaf and Partially Deaf, one Open Air School, one School for Mentally Defective Children, one Nursery School and 13 nursery classes in elementary schools. Owing to the necessity for making provision in the schools for children evacuated from the south, the two classes in elementary schools for dull and backward children had to be discontinued in July 1944.

### 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 40,024, an increase of 1,840 over the number for the previous year.

The School Clinic was open on 310 days.

**List of Clinics.**—No changes have been made in the clinics or their location and times.

## Report

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### STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :—

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

Assistant School Medical Officers :—

G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A. F. MACKAY, M.B., Ch.B.



School Dentists :—

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

ANNIE M. KEAN, L.D.S.

J. B. JACKSON, L.D.S. (Part-time).

Ophthalmic Specialist (part-time) :—

K. R. BROWN, M.B., D.O.M.S., D.O.

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

No change was made in 1944 in the allocation of the work between the medical officers and between dental surgeons.

### **CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.**

Complete co-ordination exists between the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. The consultative services and forms of treatment, including operative treatment for enlarged tonsils, X-Ray diagnosis and artificial sunlight treatment are equally available for both school and pre-school children.

The teachers have continued to co-operate well in facilitating arrangements for routine medical inspection, following-up of defects and by referring cases to the clinic.

The co-operation which existed in pre-war years between the School Medical Service and the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Ministry of Labour, whereby information regarding the suitability for employment of school leavers was passed to the Employment Exchange, ceased on the outbreak of war, but was resumed again early in 1944.

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

#### **School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.**

During the last fourteen years I have repeatedly drawn attention to the very insanitary trough-type of closets which exist for the use of scholars in St. Stephen's, Holy Trinity and St. Augustines' Schools. If these schools are to continue in use as day schools, it is essential that these unhygienic conveniences be replaced by modern water closets. The Sanitary Offices of the other schools are generally satisfactory, but improvements in the flushing arrangements of some lavatories should be undertaken when the time is opportune.



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

Blocked drains...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective urinals and closets...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							—
							14
							—

All these defects were remedied.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

Routine medical inspection was limited to children on their first admission to school and to those in the "leaver" age group. Children in the "intermediate" group were not submitted to routine inspection, but were examined when referred to the clinic or at the request of parents or teachers. This procedure conforms with the suggestions of the Ministry of Education (Circular 1604) and enabled more attention to be given to children in the nursery classes and the performance of other miscellaneous duties.

In the following table are given the numbers inspected under the nursery, entrant and leaver age groups. The "nursery" group includes the children in the special nursery classes, the children under 5 years of age who are in attendance at Infants Schools and the children in Accrington Road Special Nursery School.

The number of children on the roll of the elementary and special schools at the end of 1944 was 327 more than at the end of 1943.

#### Code Groups.

			Total	Total
Nursery Children :			1944	1943
Aged 1 year	...	2	2	—
" 2 "	...	43	77	44
" 3 "	...	76	173	149
" 4 "	...	222	407	374
			—	—
			343	567
			—	—
			Total	Total
Entrants :			1944	1943
Aged 5 years	...	394	811	798
" 6 "	...	102	211	389
" 7 "	...	33	61	84
			—	—
			529	1271
			—	—



	Boys	Girls	Total 1944	Total 1943
Leavers :				
Aged 12 years ...	283	341	624	687
„ 13 „ ...	30	65	95	172
„ 14 „ ...	2	1	3	3
	<hr/> 315	<hr/> 407	<hr/> 722	<hr/> 862
Others ...	23	31	54	22
Total Routine Inspections ...	<hr/> 1210	<hr/> 1308	<hr/> 2518	<hr/> 2722

#### Other Inspections.

No. of Special Inspections :	1944	1943
At Schools ...	35	32
At School Clinic ...	2051	2032
	<hr/> 2086	<hr/> 2064

No. of Re-Inspections :		
At Schools ...	3809	3444
At School Clinic ...	2094	1881
	<hr/> 5903	<hr/> 5325

#### Visits of the Medical Officer.

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

For Routine Medical Inspection :	Morning	97	Afternoon	49	=	146
For "Following-up" Defects :	„	34	„	11	=	45
						<hr/> 191

In addition to the 45 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 (including Nursery School and Classes).

The following is a summary of the defects found in 1944 compared with the previous year :—

	1944			1943		
1. Total number of children • examined at routine and special inspections ...	2553			2754		
	1944			1943		
	No.	%		No.	%	
2. Number of children suffering from						
Uncleanliness... ..	1	...	0.04	6	...	0.2
Skin Disease ... ..	87	...	3.4	80	...	2.9
External Eye Disease ...	17	...	0.6	14	...	0.5
Defective Vision (including Squint)... ..	75	...	2.9	122	...	4.5
Ear Disease ... ..	39	...	1.5	23	...	0.8
Nose and Throat Disease ...	470	...	18.4	396	...	14.4
Enlarged Glands ... ..	266	...	10.4	306	...	11.1
Defective Speech ... ..	10	...	0.4	23	...	0.8
Heart Disease ... ..	85	...	3.3	116	...	4.3
Anaemia ... ..	21	...	0.8	18	...	0.7
Lung Disease (Non-Tub.) ...	83	...	3.2	65	...	2.3
Tuberculosis :						
Pulmonary Definite ...	—	...	—	—	...	—
„ Suspected ...	2	...	0.1	5	...	0.2
Non-Pulmonary ...	—	...	—	8	...	0.3
Diseases of Nervous System	5	...	0.2	14	...	0.5
Deformities ... ..	66	...	2.6	34	...	1.2
Other Defects and Diseases	95	...	3.7	67	...	2.4

The statistics of **routine** inspections showed that the percentage of children found to require treatment, excluding nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease, was 20.3 in the Nursery Group, 21.1 in the Entrants' Group, 10.5 in the Leavers' Group ; the percentage for the total code groups being 17.6. The percentages found to require treatment showed an increase in all groups on the figures for the previous year.



**Uncleanliness.**—The nurses made 124 cleanliness surveys of children in elementary and special schools, and carried out 34,536 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 351 individual children were found to be unclean. In 23 instances vermin were found, and in 1,371 instances nits were present in the hair. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin was only 0.07%. 569 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 51 occasions on which re-inspection by the nurses showed that children were still verminous. The disinfection of verminous heads was carried out as a routine procedure by the school nurses at the clinic, excellent results being obtained by the use of Lethane Oil.

It was not found necessary to cleanse any school children at the Cleansing and Disinfection Centre, but 135 were given baths and treatment for Scabies.

**Physical Defects.**—The summary given above shows that there have been more defects found than in the previous year. The percentage of children with eye defects requiring treatment was lower than that for 1943 but that of children with nose and throat defects showed an increase. Respiratory diseases of a non-tuberculous nature were more prevalent than in recent years.

Although 75 children were found on inspection to have defective vision and squint, only 50 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 10 children were found to have stammer or other defects of articulation, and an additional 2 were ascertained through the clinics. At the end of 1943, 88 children with defective articulation were on the waiting list for speech therapy. The Speech Therapist who was formerly employed in treating such cases, resigned towards the end of 1943 and it has not been possible as yet to obtain another suitably qualified speech therapist. In view of the large number of children now requiring treatment, the appointment of a speech therapist is now a matter of urgency.

**Clothing and Footgear.**—Again during 1944, as in the previous three years, careful inspection was made by the Assistant Medical Officer of the clothing and footgear of elementary school children to see if war conditions were causing children to be badly or insufficiently clad. An analysis of the findings in respect of 2,476 children shows :—



	Clothing.		Footgear.	
	No. of Children.	%	No. of Children	%
Children classified as very good	382	15.4	380	15.3
Children classified as good ...	2079	84.0	2082	84.1
Children classified as defective ...	15	0.6	14	0.6
Children classified as very defective	—	—	—	—

### **The Physique of the School Child (as judged by weight and height).**

A perusal of the average heights and weights of children during the last 34 years brings to light some interesting points. The statistics, although not sufficiently accurate for detailed analyses, give a broad view of a general trend towards increase in both weight and height. In the five years old group the average weight of boys was 39 lbs. and of girls 37 lbs. in 1910. In 1944 the figures were 42.7 lbs. and 41.6 lbs. respectively. During the intervening years little improvement in the weights in this group was found until 1922. In fact during the 1916-1919 period of the first world war, there was a decrease in their weights. A considerable improvement took place from 1922 to 1927. In 1928, the weights of both boys and girls in the entrant group fell sharply, but again gradually increased until in 1934, the boys regained their 1927 weight average, but girls did not regain their 1927 weight average until 1936. The entrant group of children continued to show a steady weight improvement throughout the 1939-1944 years of war.

In the 12 year old group of children a very similar trend in average weights is found. Whereas in 1910, the average weights of boys and girls in this group were 74 and 74.6 lbs. respectively, these had increased to 83.2 and 80.6 lbs. by 1944. From 1910 to 1914 there was a more or less steady decline in the average weights of the older age-group of both boys and girls. These weights remained low during the years 1915 to 1920 and thereafter increased fairly rapidly until 1927. In 1928, the average of the weights of both boys and girls in this group declined sharply, as in the case of the 5 year old group of children. From 1929 until 1938 the average weights of the "leaver" children of both sexes made a more or less steady improvement, and in the war years of 1939 to 1944, although there was no diminution in the average weights similar to that which occurred during the 1914-1918 war, there was a slight slowing down of the tendency to increase of weight.

A similar comparison of the average weights of the intermediate age-group cannot be made, as prior to 1921 inspection was made of the 7 year old children, whereas from 1921 onwards the intermediate group of 8 year old children was inspected. Nevertheless the available figures show a decrease in weight of 7 year old children during the last two years of the 1914-1918 war ;



a steady increase in weight of the 8 year old group from 1922 to 1944, with the exception of a decrease in 1928, as in the other age groups. The average weight of both boys and girls aged 8 years increased by 6 lbs. in the 22 years from 1922 to 1944.

In the entrant and intermediate age groups, the average weight of boys has been consistently higher than that of girls. In the 12 year old group the average weights in the two sexes show a closer approximation.

The significant facts are that in the course of 34 years, the average weights of the 5 year old boys has increased by nearly 4 lbs. and that of girls of the same age by more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. During the same period the boys in the 12 year old group have increased in weight by about 9 lbs. and the girls in the same group by about 6 lbs.

A general improvement is also found in the heights of children at the various ages inspected during the last 34 years. In the entrant or 5 year old group, the average height of both sexes was, in 1944,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches greater than in 1910. During the 23 years from 1921 to 1944, the 8 year old boys increased in height by over one inch and the girls of the same age by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In 34 years the 12 year old boys showed an average increase of 2 inches and the girls in the same age group an increase of one inch.

The year 1928 showed a temporary decrease of height in all age groups for both sexes, corresponding with the temporary reduction in weights in that year. It is impossible to explain the sudden reduction in heights and weights in 1928. One would expect that industrial depression would have had a gradual effect on the nutritional condition of children and cause a lowering of heights and weights spread over several years.

Speaking generally, the children of school age are now heavier and taller than their parents were in their childhood. Many factors have no doubt contributed to this, including the early treatment of disease, the maintenance of better nutritional condition by the provision of milk and meals in school and the reduction of female labour in factories, giving mothers more opportunity for better care of their children in the early years of life. The food rationing which has prevailed since 1939, with priorities for children in essential vitamins containing substances such as milk, fruit juices and cod liver oil, has enabled the nutritional condition of the children to be maintained more effectively than during the 1914-1918 war period.

Is this improvement to be maintained when the children leave school and enter industry? The raising of the age for compulsory attendance at school will provide a means of continuing the medical supervision of the health of the adolescent and this supervision should be extended to adolescents attending part-time courses of instruction until they reach 18 years of age.



To do this, the medical, dental and nursing staff of the school medical service will require to be augmented considerably, and education in health should be a subject of first importance not only in the day schools but in all part-time courses of instruction for adolescents. If the parents of the future are to be fully cognisant of the importance of a healthy way of life and have the knowledge to put its principles into practice, they must be taught while they are still children and are receptive of such instruction. An industrial health service on a much wider basis than pertains at present will have to be established, with legislation to ensure its efficient functioning, and this service must be closely linked up with the school medical service and preferably undertaken by the same medical, dental and nursing staff, thus maintaining a unity of medical supervision of the child from birth to, say, 18 years of age.

#### Average Height and Weight of Children Age 5 Years.

		Boys 1943		Boys 1944		Girls 1943		Girls 1944
Number Inspected	...	420	...	394	...	378	...	417
Average Height in inches	...	43.1	...	42.9	...	42.8	...	42.6
Average Weight in pounds	...	43.3	...	42.7	...	42.2	...	41.6

#### Average Height and Weight of Children Age 12 Years.

		Boys 1943		Boys 1944		Girls 1943		Girls 1944
Number Inspected	...	407	...	283	...	280	...	341
Average Height in inches	...	57.5	...	56.8	...	57.5	...	56.5
Average Weight in pounds	...	77.4	...	83.2	...	78.1	...	80.6

**Nutrition.**—For the tenth year in succession statistics of the nutritional condition of children have been kept on a uniform method of classification. In 1944 the percentage of children with excellent nutrition was slightly lower than in 1942 and 1943 but higher than the preceding seven years. It is satisfactory to find in the fifth year of war that of 2,476 children reviewed, only 8.8 per cent. had subnormal nutrition.



Total Number of Children inspected		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
		3700	3194	3335	3279	2918	2860	2916	3242	2722	2476
Percentage of children inspected who were found to have:—	Excellent Nutrition	7.8	12.0	12.0	11.9	14.6	13.3	7.8	21.9	23.6	21.0
	Normal Nutrition	84.3	78.9	75.5	74.9	71.9	78.0	75.1	71.2	68.2	70.2
	Slightly Subnormal Nutrition ...	7.6	8.9	11.6	12.8	13.1	8.5	17.0	6.9	7.8	8.6
	Bad Nutrition ...	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	0.4	0.2

### THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

During the year 2,114 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 4,307. 3,769 of the attendances were in respect of defects which did not require the exclusion of the children from school. Certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted in respect of the remaining 538 attendances. In 82 instances, children granted certificates of exclusion were referred for treatment to their private doctors.

Scabies, which has been prevalent for several years, showed a marked decrease in 1944, the number of cases treated being only half that of the previous year, and the number of children excluded from school because of this contagious parasitic skin condition was correspondingly reduced.

The following is a summary of the defects found in elementary and special school children attending the inspection clinic :—

	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring observation.
Defective Clothing and Footgear ...	7	—
Uncleanliness ...	35	—
Defective Teeth ...	5	—
Ringworm ...	4	—
Scabies ...	127	—
Impetigo ...	216	—
Other Skin Diseases ...	131	—
Eye Defects ...	301	4
Ear Defects ...	135	—
Nose and Throat Defects ...	139	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	51	2
Defective Speech ...	2	—
Heart Disease ...	13	7
Anaemia ...	4	—



					Requiring Treatment.		Requiring observation.
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...		31	...	—
Deformities ...	...	...	...	...	44	...	—
Nervous Diseases	...	...	...	...	19	...	2
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary—Definite			...	...	—	...	—
Suspected			...	...	—	...	—
,,      Non-Pulmonary			...	...	—	...	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	993	...	3
<hr/>							
	Total	...	...	...	2257	...	19

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

Examination regarding fitness to attend Hest Bank Camp School	...	911
Examinations for Approved Residential Schools, Juvenile Court, etc.		6
Examinations regarding suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes		147
Examinations of Infectious Disease Contacts	... ..	25
Special Inspections by Nurses	... ..	874

## FOLLOWING UP.

The arrangements for following up children suffering from various defects have been recorded fully in previous reports.

The following shows the amount of work done.

No. of visits by the Medical Officer to schools :—

For re-inspection (*i.e.*, to follow up children with defects)—45.

### Follow up visits by the Nurses of

Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	147
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	3734
Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	...	1352
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	1407
					-----
					6640



## 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 epidemic of infectious disease occurred during 1944. Scarlet fever was less prevalent than in any of the previous four years ; of the 131 cases, 91 occurred in children of school age. Although there was only a slight increase in the number of cases of diphtheria, the type of this disease was extremely severe and caused the deaths of three school children. Comparatively small numbers of cases of measles and whooping cough were notified. Nearly half of the cases of measles and a quarter of the whooping cough cases were in children of school age. Bacillary dysentery, which has been generally prevalent during the war years, affected 96 persons, of whom 41 were children of school age.

The notifiable diseases amongst children of school age (5-15 years) notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows :—

Disease	No. of Notifications	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ... ..	91	—
Diphtheria ... ..	32	3
Measles and German Measles ... ..	60	—
Erysipelas ... ..	2	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia ... ..	14	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	5	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	8	3
Whooping Cough ... ..	37	—
Dysentery ... ..	41	—
Typhoid Fever ... ..	2	—

**Immunisation against Diphtheria.**—It was not found possible to carry out immunisation of children in the schools, as in the two previous years. Despite the propaganda undertaken by the Ministry of Health and that carried out locally to encourage parents to have their children immunised, the results have been disappointing. Only 68 children aged 5 to 15 years were immunised during 1944 at the clinic. It is estimated that at 31st December 1944, there were 5,056 children under 5 years of age and 10,430 children aged 5 to 15 years in the Borough, and that of these only 38% and 72% respectively have been immunised against diphtheria.



The numbers dealt with during 1944 were :—

	Under 5 years	5—15 years	Adults	Total Attendances
Immunisation completed at the Clinic ... ..	607	68	—	1,391

### MEDICAL TREATMENT.

No alterations were made during 1944 in the scheme for treatment of defects. The 40,024 attendances for all purposes at the Clinic are 1840 more than in 1943.

Scabies continued to be prevalent and necessitated the treatment of 135 children at the Basket Street Cleansing Station.

### TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES. (Pre-School and School Children).

Minor Ailments	Ophthalmic	Dental	Inspection	Nose Throat and Ear	Orthopaedic	Orthoptic	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
14,262	4,166	4,809	4,496	737	7,917	1,434	2,203	40,024

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

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/44	Number of New Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attend- ances
<b>SKIN :—</b>				
Ringworm : Scalp ... ..	—	—	—	—
Body ... ..	—	4	4	30
Scabies ... ..	6	93	99	867
Impetigo ... ..	4	235	239	2229
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	2	104	106	1133
<b>EYE :—</b>				
Blepharitis ... ..	—	39	39	404
Conjunctivitis ... ..	4	19	23	277
Iritis ... ..	—	—	—	—
Keratitis ... ..	—	2	2	54
Corneal Ulcer... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Eye Conditions ... ..	—	42	42	426
<b>EAR :—</b>				
Otitis Media ... ..	—	14	14	139
Other Ear Diseases ... ..	2	133	135	1080
<b>MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc. ...</b>	9	785	794	6923
	27	1470	1497	13562



Ringworm cases referred to Manchester and Salford Hospital for X-Ray Treatment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ringworm cases referred to Municipal General Hospital for "Wood's Glass" Diagnosis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Children given Baths for Scabies at Corporation Cleansing Station—135									

It was ascertained that 32 children found to have minor ailments received treatment otherwise than at the Clinic.

**Pre-School Children treated at the School Clinic.**—The following cases were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

SKIN				No. of Cases	No. of Attendances
Ringworm :	Head ...	...	...	—	—
	Body	...	...	—	—
Scabies	...	...	...	8	20
Impetigo	...	...	...	20	159
Other Skin Conditions	...	...	...	13	57
EYE :					
Blepharitis	...	...	...	—	—
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	5	36
Other Eye Conditions	...	...	...	17	104
EAR :					
Otitis Media	...	...	...	1	10
Other Ear Conditions	...	...	...	18	88
Miscellaneous, <i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries,					
Bruises, Sores, etc.	...	...	...	43	138
Total				125	612

**Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.**—As there is still no Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist in this area, the Resident Surgical Officer of the Municipal General Hospital has continued to undertake the supervision and treatment of cases with ear, nose and throat defects. He made 404 examinations at the Clinic and operated upon 283 children in the Municipal General Hospital.



**Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.**—No change has been made in the scheme for treatment of these defects.

#### OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
New Cases examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Children Re-examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	602
Children prescribed Spectacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
„ „ „ re-examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	343
Attendances for atropine drops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1750
Cases of strabismus operated upon in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	3604

#### INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

##### Classification of cases dealt with in 1944.

Elementary and Special School Children.

Defect.	New Cases.		Old Cases.		Totals.	
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypermetropia plus Aphakia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypermetropia plus Cataract	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypermetropia plus Nystagmus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ plus Nystagmus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myopia plus Cataract	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emmetropia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cataract	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anisometropia	...	...	...	...	...	...
STRABISMUS	...	...	...	...	...	...
plus Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Emmetropia	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Nystagmus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not yet classified...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...



### ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

No alterations were made in the Scheme for Orthoptic treatment of squint during 1944.

Details of the cases treated are as follows :—

	Burnley Children.				Lancs. County Cases.	Total.
	Elem.	Spec.	Sec.	Ch. W.		
Cases brought forward, 1/1/44 ...	37	6	4	—	1	48
New Cases during year... ..	24	—	6	—	7	37
Total Cases dealt with ...	61	6	10	—	8	85
CASES DISCHARGED DURING YEAR :—						
Cases refused operation and therefore ceased Orthoptic treatment ...	4	1	—	—	—	5
Left School and Left Town ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Discharged as cured ...	18	1	6	—	7	32
Crossed off Books (failed to attend) ...	5	—	1	—	—	6
Parents refused treatment ...	2	—	1	—	—	3
Total discharges ... ..	29	3	8	—	7	47
DETAILS OF CASES ON BOOKS, 31/12/44:						
No. ready for operation and further treatment ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	4
No. to continue treatment ... ..	28	3	2	—	1	34
Total carried forward to 1945	32	3	2	—	1	38
Cases referred for Orthoptic test only	11	—	1	—	3	15
Attendances made during the year by treatment cases ... ..	1207	119	96	—	144	1566
No. had operation under Auth. Scheme	18	2	—	—	—	20
No. had operation apart from Auth. Scheme ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Half-days devoted to treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—	251

### THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

No alterations were made during 1944 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.



ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC STATISTICS.					No.
Sessions attended by Orthopaedic Nurse (Orthopaedic Work)	...				435
Sessions attended by Orthopaedic Nurse (Bank Hall Sunlight Clinic)					91
Sessions held by Orthopaedic Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	23
New Cases examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	...		112
Old Cases re-examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	...		179
Cases treated or supervised by Orthopaedic Nurse	...	...	...		178

Fifty-five patients were supplied with splints, plaster cases or other surgical appliances.

#### HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC CASES DURING 1944.

	School Children	Child Welfare Cases
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1944	4	5
Admitted during the year	9	—
Discharged during the year	8	5
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1944	5	—
Average duration of Stay (in days) of those discharged during 1944	248	308

The high average duration of stay in hospital is due to two patients who were discharged in 1944, being in hospital for 973 and 1,238 days respectively.



TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC AND MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Referred from			Attendances at Orthopaedic Clinic	Attendances at Manchester Royal Infirmary	Total Attendances
School Clinic	{ Elementary		5620	2	5622
	{ Special ...		752	—	752
	{ Secondary		212	—	212
Tuberculosis Clinic	...	...	115	—	115
Child Welfare Clinic	...	...	1331	—	1331
Total ...			8030	2	8032

  

Number remaining on the register of the Orthopaedic Clinic on the 31st December, 1944 ...	School Children.		Tuber- culosis Cases.	Child Welfare Cases.	Total.
	Elem. & Spec.	Sec.			
	109	21	38	55	223

In addition to the treatment of cases on the Orthopaedic Clinic register, the Orthopaedic 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 Medical Officers.

The following cases were referred by the Assistant Medical Officers direct to the Orthopaedic Nurse for treatment :

	School Medical Cases		Tuber- culosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Isolation Hospital Cases
	Elementary and Special	Secondary			
No. of Cases: ...	449	9	—	75	18
Attendances :					
For Remedial Exercises ...	694	4	—	2	—
For Breathing Exercises ...	3236	26	—	89	—
For Corrective Treatment	909	51	—	652	43
TOTAL ...	4839	81	—	743	43



### THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

One of the two whole-time dental surgeons was absent on military service throughout the year. From January to May, a part-time dentist undertook four treatment sessions per week, but from June to December he was able to undertake only one session weekly.

Routine dental inspections of 11,350 elementary and 313 special school children were made, a total of 11,663. Of these, 6,495 (55.7%) were found to require some dental attention. A further 503 inspections were made at the Clinic. Treatment was given to 2,926 elementary and special school children—only 41.8% of those who required it.

The elementary and special school children examined were :—

Number Inspected in Schools.			Not Requiring Treatment.		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
6,025	5,638	11,663	2,760	2,408	3,265	3,230

**“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 ... ..	6998
Attended School Dental Clinic ... ..	2926
Parents indifferent and no treatment received, or treatment received privately, or left school or town	4072

Dental treatment given to elementary and special school children:—

Fillings.			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations.		
Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Tem- porary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total other Opera- tions
17	2,085	2,102	3,682	1,598	5,280	1,253	13	34	47



**"LIGHT" THERAPY.**—During 1944, 97 school children received treatment at the Bank Hall Clinic and 166 at the Municipal General Hospital. In addition 100 children were referred from the School Clinic to the Municipal General Hospital for X-ray examinations and 6 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 .....	97	1220	1220	—	—	—
Municipal General Hospital .....	166	4116	29	3984	—	29

### OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

**School Camp.**—The permanent School Camp at Hest Bank, near Morecambe was opened on 10th March, and closed on 3rd November. 348 boys and 500 girls were sent to the camp for a fortnight. This entailed the medical examination of 911 children.

**Convalescent Home.**—The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St. Annes was open for the reception of children from 11th April to 21st September. 68 boys and 64 girls from Burnley were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two to three weeks. Pearson's Fresh Air Fund (Burnley Committee) again arranged for 180 children to have two weeks' holiday at the Seaside.

**Physical Training, Playing Fields, Playground Classes.**—No alterations in arrangements were made during 1944. (See previous reports).

### PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

**Meals.**—The following figures show a considerable increase in the number of meals provided during the year ended 31st March, 1944 over that of the previous year.



## MEALS PROVIDED.

		During year ended 31/3/44		During year ended 31/3/43
Breakfasts	...	156,919	...	134,438
Dinners	...	852,583	...	523,693
Teas	...	202,690	...	141,731
		<hr/> 1,212,192 <hr/>		<hr/> 799,862 <hr/>

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 3990 and the lowest 2763, the average being 3376.

**Milk.**—In December, 1944, 9,348 children (8,737 Elementary, 611 Secondary) received milk, of whom 8,571 paid for it and 777 received it free. Thus about 85 per cent. of the school children were receiving milk at the end of the year, as compared with 77 per cent. at the end of 1943.

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.

**Cod Liver Oil.**—During 1944, 187 children, who were within the scale of necessity, received 710 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, 2 pints of emulsion and 38 pints of iron tonic.

**School Baths.**—No major alterations were made during 1944 in the provision of bathing facilities in the schools.

The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children at the Public Swimming Baths usually during school hours. 46,282 attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 46,107 last year. In addition, 11,022 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.

All these persons and organisations have continued to give most valuable assistance during 1944. Fifteen 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 Nursery Age Group	...	...	355 or 53.8%
„ „ Entrants	...	...	667 or 61.6%
„ „ Third Age Group	...	...	56 or 7.8%

### BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

All children in the Special Schools were medically and dentally inspected during the year.

**Blind and Partially Sighted Children.**—The numbers of children on the roll of the blind school and the special class for partially-sighted on the 31st December, 1944, are as follows :—

	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Blind Children ...	—	—	2	—	2
Class for Partially-Sighted Children ...	8	5	—	2	15

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

**Deaf Children.**—At the end of 1944 there were 20 children receiving instruction in the Day School for the Deaf.



No. of Children on Register on 31st December, 1944.	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
(a) Totally Deaf Children ...	2	2	3	1	8
(b) Children with Slight Degree of Hearing	2	1	1	2	6
(c) Defective Speech, but not Deaf ...	3	2	—	1	6

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

#### RETARDED AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

The numbers in attendance in the Special Day School for Mentally Defective Children were as follows :—

	Burnley Children.		Children from Adjoining Areas.		TOTAL.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
On Register 1st Jan., 1944 ...	24	21	4	6	55
Admitted during 1944 ...	15	13	1	—	29
Discharged during 1944 ...	10	3	1	1	15
On Register Dec., 1944 ...	29	31	4	5	69

Classification of Burnley children at the end of 1944 :—

	Boys	Girls.
Imbecile ...	—	—
Feeble minded ...	26	31
Dull and backward ...	3	—



Thirteen Burnley children left the Special School during 1944, for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Reported to Local Authority for M.D.	1	1
Granted exemption before 16 years	3	—
Reached 16 years of age...	2	—
Left town ...	3	1
Deceased ...	—	1
Transferred to Hospital ...	1	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>

The three special classes for backward children, one in Lionel Street Council School, one in Stoneyholme Council School and the third in St. Peter's School were discontinued in July, 1944.

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	8	13
In Certified Institutions	10	8

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

**Higher Education of Blind Students.**—Six Burnley and one County Technical Students are in training at the workshop.

### PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

**Tuberculosis.**—All cases of definite or suspected tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, who arranges for appropriate treatment or supervision. Cases of crippling due to tuberculosis are referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic. Arrangements are in operation through the Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme for cases of tuberculous disease of the skin and glands to receive actino-therapy at the "Light" Department of the Municipal Hospital, where Mercury Vapour, Carbon Arc and Kromayer Lamps are available.

**Delicate Children.**—137 were classified as "delicate", of whom 105 were in attendance at the Open Air School at the end of the year.



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 44 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 1944.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Admissions during 1944	23	23	46
Discharged during 1944	21	26	47
Average number of children on the Roll	...	...	127
Average Attendance throughout the year	...	...	106
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged	—3 years 3 months.		
Average Gain in Weight since Admission of those Discharged	—23.8 lbs.		
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year	7 lbs.		

Reasons for Admission :—

Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Conditions	...	...	...	9
Non-Infective Tuberculous Conditions	...	...	...	2
General Debility	...	...	...	13
Anaemia	...	...	...	4
Nutritional Defects	...	...	...	6
Other Conditions	...	...	...	12

—  
46  
—

**The Nursery School and Nursery Classes.**—At the end of the year 93 children were on the register of the Nursery School and 458 on the registers of the Nursery Classes. Routine medical and dental examinations of these young children were made, and frequent supervision was maintained throughout the year.

**The Treatment of Speech Defects.**—No Speech therapy was undertaken during 1944, as a therapist could not be obtained.



## Secondary Schools.

Average Attendance during 1944 :—

High School for Girls	...	...	...	...	449
Grammar School for Boys	...	...	...	...	542
Junior Commercial Department of Municipal College...					93
Junior Technical School	...	...	...	...	103

**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 the Girls' High School, the Grammar School for Boys and the Junior Technical Department.

The numbers inspected were :—

MEDICAL INSPECTION—	Full Routine Inspection.	General Survey.	Special Inspections.
High School for Girls	164	261	} 63
Grammar School for Boys	182	342	
Junior Commercial School	75	12	

DENTAL INSPECTION—

Number Inspected.		Not Requiring Treatment.		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
527	599	140	231	387	368

DENTAL TREATMENT GIVEN :—

Fillings.			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations.		
Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Other Opera- tions Total
—	345	345	22	221	243	80	—	2	2

The findings of Medical Inspection in the Secondary Schools showed that of 1036 children inspected, 43 had defects, apart from defective teeth, which required treatment.



It was necessary for 42 Secondary School children to obtain spectacles, or have lenses changed during the year.

The nutrition survey showed that 9.9% of the Secondary School children cannot be regarded as sufficiently well nourished.

One hundred and nineteen 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.

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.

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

The School Medical Officer examined 71 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 ... ..	144
Delivery of Milk ... ..	9
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels ... ..	8
In Places of Public Entertainment ... ..	26
	—
	187
	—

Ninety-eight certificates were issued during the year and 66 had ceased. Two licences were granted in respect of street trading by young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Licences suspended or revoked—2.



## APPENDICES.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED  
31st DECEMBER, 1944.**

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

## (a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups :—

Nursery Age Group...	...	...	...	...	617
Entrants	...	...	...	...	1083
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	722
Total					2422

Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	54
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Grand Total	...	2476
-------------	-----	------

## (b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	2084
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	5903
Total				7987

## (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)
Nursery Age Group ...	2	121	123
Entrants... ..	11	219	228
Third Age Group ...	18	58	76
Total ... ..	31	398	427
Other Routine Inspections	2	5	7
Grand Total ...	33	403	434



Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1944

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 ... ..	—	—	4	—
Scabies ... ..	27	—	125	—
Impetigo... ..	7	—	213	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ... ..	42	5	129	—
Eye:—				
Blepharitis ... ..	11	2	22	—
Conjunctivitis ... ..	—	—	20	—
Keratitis ... ..	—	—	1	—
Corneal Opacities ... ..	1	—	—	—
Other Conditions ... ..	1	—	41	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ... ..	33	20	179	5
Squint ... ..	10	4	32	—
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing ... ..	7	3	3	—
Otitis Media ... ..	1	7	15	—
Other Ear Diseases ... ..	14	4	115	—
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsilitis only... ..	155	272	79	2
Adenoids only ... ..	7	3	7	—
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids ... ..	6	5	19	1
Other Conditions ... ..	7	1	35	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ... ..	100	161	50	2
Defective Speech ... ..	3	7	2	—
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease : Organic ... ..	1	22	3	—
Functional ... ..	1	59	10	7
Anaemia ... ..	11	10	4	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis ... ..	33	34	18	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	9	5	12	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary : Definite ... ..	—	—	—	—
Suspected ... ..	1	1	—	—
Non-Pulmonary : Glands ... ..	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints... ..	—	—	—	—
Skin ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ... ..	—	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy ... ..	1	—	—	—
Chorea ... ..	—	1	4	—
Other Conditions ... ..	1	2	15	2
Deformities:—				
Rickets ... ..	2	6	—	—
Spinal Curvature ... ..	3	1	—	—
Other Forms ... ..	38	11	44	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	30	49	959	4
Total number of Defects ...	563	695	2160	23



**(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 Sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery Age Group ...	617	158	25.6	427	69.2	29	4.7	3	0.5
Entrants ... ..	1083	275	25.4	736	67.9	70	6.5	2	0.2
Third Age-Group ... ..	722	84	11.6	529	73.3	108	15.0	1	0.1
Other Routine Inspections	54	2	3.7	47	87.0	5	9.3	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2476</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>1739</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.2</b>



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
2	1	—	—	3

## 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
—	12	—	—	—	12

## DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
3	—	—	—	3

## PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf*	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	3	—	—	—	3

\*In addition 5 children suffering from visual aphasia received special education in the Day.  
Special School for partially deaf children.



Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—*Continued.*

## MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

## FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
58	—	3	—	61

## EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

## CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

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

## 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
3	5	1	1	10

## 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	9	—	—	12



Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—*Continued.*

## B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
105	1	31	—	137

## C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
9	11	1	—	21

## D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
7	7	—	—	14

## 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	—	—	—	—	—
Feeble-Minded and Crippling	2	—	—	2	4
Feeble-Minded and Severe Heart ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Crippling and Severe Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	4	—	—	2	6



Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during Year ended 31st December, 1944.

## 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 ... ..	4	—	4
Scabies ... ..	96	7	103
Impetigo ... ..	234	4	238
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	102	8	110
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	101	7	108
Minor Ear Defects ... ..	145	1	146
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ... ..	768	5	773
Total ... ..	1450	32	1482



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) ...	741	25	766
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)... ..	—	—	—
Total ... ..	741	25	766

  

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed ... ..	479	25	504
(b) Obtained ... ..	142	368	510

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

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
7	4	244	10	—	—	128	—	7	4	372	10	23	416

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



TABLE IV.—Continued.

## GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC 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 orthopaedic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	
Number of children treated	12	—	137	—	—	—	138

In addition, breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 414 children by the Orthopaedic Nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

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

(a) Routine Age Groups	Aged 5 and under		...	1,564	Total	...	11,350
	" 6		...	1,376			
	" 7		...	1,488			
	" 8		...	1,583			
	" 9		...	1,365			
	" 10		...	1,464			
	" 11		...	857			
	" 12		...	851			
	" 13		...	747			
	" 14		...	55			
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	497
(c) Total Routine and Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,847
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,766
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,834
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,234
(5) Half-days devoted to	...	...	...	{ Inspection 79 Treatment 475 }	Total	...	554
(6) Fillings	...	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 1,954 Temporary Teeth 17 }	Total	...	1,971
(7) Extractions	...	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 1,538 Temporary Teeth 3,612 }	Total	...	5,150
(8) Administration of General Anaesthetics for Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221
(9) Other Operations	...	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 33 Temporary Teeth 12 }	Total	...	45



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	33,761
(3) Number of individual children found unclean ... ..	343
(4) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 ... .. — vermin, 135 scabies	
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921... ..	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ... ..	—



**MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED  
31st DECEMBER, 1944.**

**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 ... .. 1036

Grand Total ... 1036

*(b)* OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections ... .. 63

Number of Re-inspections ... .. 34

Total ... .. 97

*(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	34	10	43
Grand Total ...	34	10	43



Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1944.

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 ... ..	—	—	1	—
Body ... ..	—	—	—	—
Scabies ... ..	1	—	1	—
Impetigo... ..	—	—	3	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ... ..	1	4	—	—
Eye:—				
Blepharitis ... ..	—	1	1	—
Conjunctivitis ... ..	—	1	—	—
Keratitis... ..	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions ... ..	—	1	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ... ..	34	—	12	—
Squint ... ..	—	—	—	—
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing ... ..	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media ... ..	—	1	—	—
Other Ear Diseases ... ..	—	—	1	—
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only... ..	4	22	1	—
Adenoids only ... ..	1	1	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ... ..	—	1	—	—
Other Conditions ... ..	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ... ..	—	10	—	—
Defective Speech ... ..	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic ... ..	—	12	—	—
Functional ... ..	—	6	2	—
Anaemia... ..	—	1	—	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis ... ..	—	1	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	—	2	—	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite ... ..	—	—	—	—
Suspected ... ..	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary : Glands ... ..	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints... ..	—	—	—	—
Skin ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ... ..	—	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy ... ..	—	—	—	—
Chorea ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions ... ..	—	—	—	—
Deformities:—				
Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ... ..	2	1	8	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	—	9	20	—
Total number of Defects ...	43	74	50	—



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

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1036	28	2.7	906	87.4	93	9.0	9	0.9

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during Year ended 31st December, 1944.

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 ... ..	1	—	1
(ii) Other Treatment ... ..	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body ... ..	—	—	—
Scabies ... ..	2	—	2
Impetigo ... ..	2	—	2
Other skin disease ... ..	1	—	1
MINOR EYE DEFECTS ... ..	1	—	1
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ... ..	1	—	1
MISCELLANEOUS... ..	8	—	8
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total ... ..	16	—	16



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) ...	57	2	59
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)... ..	—	—	—
Total ... ..	57	2	59

  

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed ... ..	40	2	42
(b) Obtained ... ..	4	39	43

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

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	6	—	3	10

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



TABLE IV.—*Continued.*  
GROUP IV. ORTHOPAEDIC 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 orthopaedic clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	
Number of children treated	1	—	26	—	—	—	26

In addition breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 9 children by the Orthopaedic Nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist:—

(a) Routine Age Groups ...	{	Aged 9	...	...	—	Total ...	1,126
		" 10	...	...	48		
		" 11	...	...	166		
		" 12	...	...	237		
		" 13	...	...	220		
		" 14	...	...	202		
		" 15	...	...	152		
		" 16	...	...	78		
		" 17	...	...	21		
		" 18	...	...	2		
(b) Specials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(c) Total (Routine and Specials) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	767
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	392
(5) Half-days devoted to	...	...	...	{ Inspection	7 }	Total ...	7
				{ Treatment	— }		
(6) Fillings	...	...	...	{ Permanent teeth	345 }	Total ...	345
				{ Temporary teeth	— }		
(7) Extractions	...	...	...	{ Permanent teeth	221 }	Total ...	243
				{ Temporary teeth	22 }		
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
(9) Other Operations	...	...	...	{ Permanent teeth	2 }	Total ...	2
				{ Temporary teeth	— }		

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	...	—