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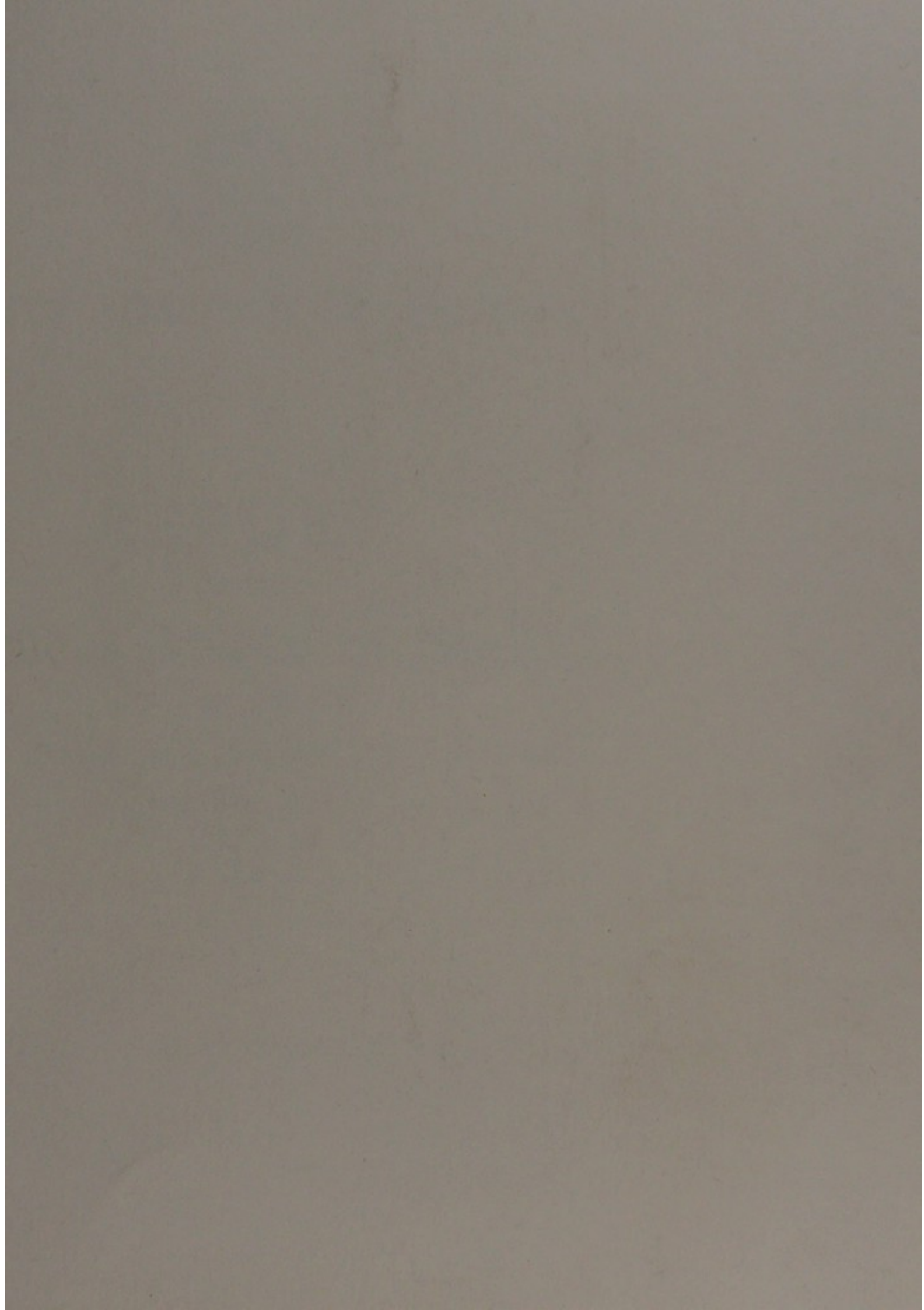
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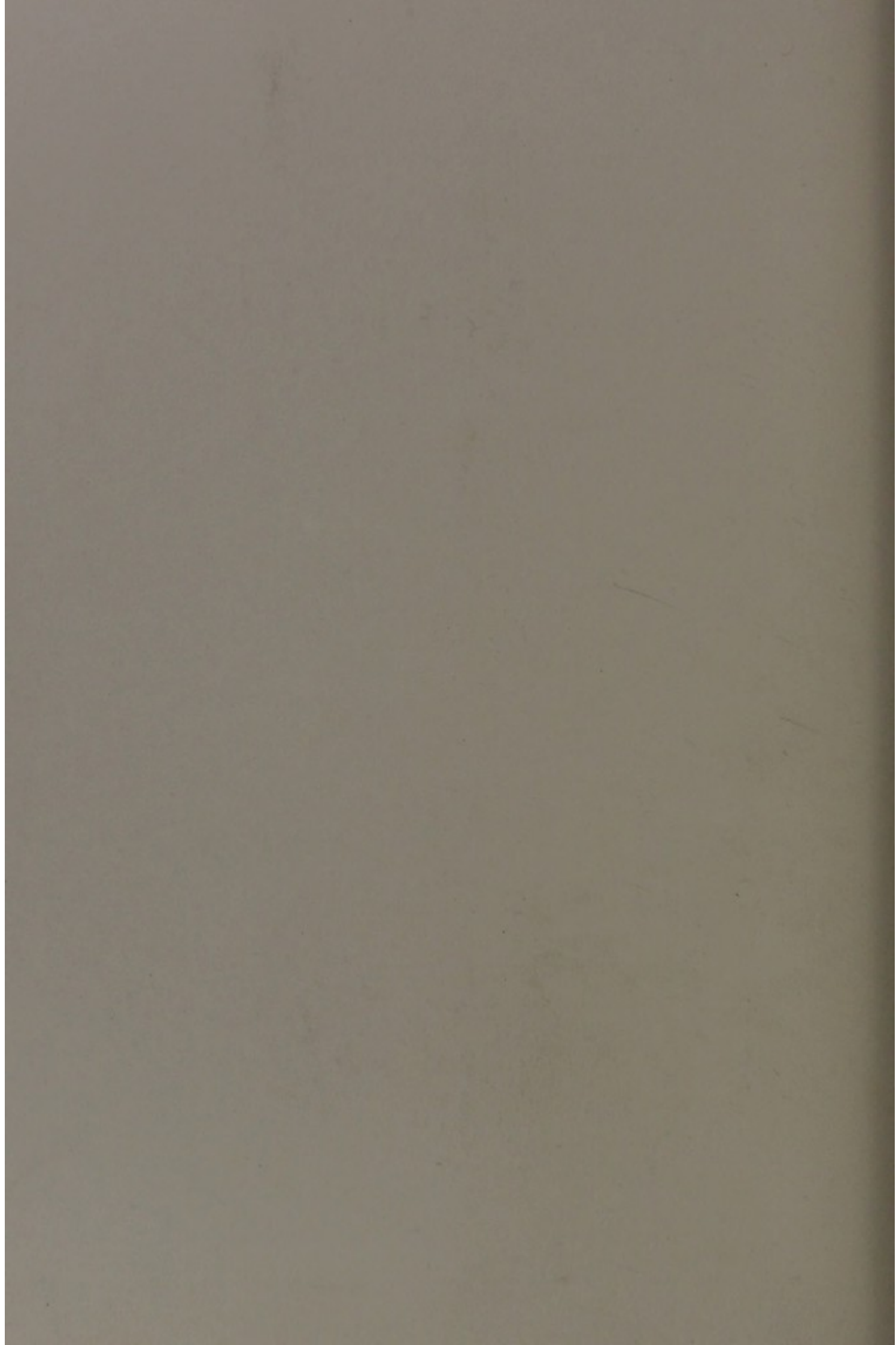
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
ON THE
Public Health and Sanitary Administration
FOR THE YEAR
1947

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.
ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
CORPORATION HOSPITALS.
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.



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

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

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**PUBLIC HEALTH, MATERNITY AND
CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1947-48**

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN W. BUCHANAN).

°†*MISS COUNCILLOR M. GILLESPIE (Chairman).

°†*COUNCILLOR W. HEAP (Vice-Chairman).

†*ALDERMAN J. HERBERT.

MISS COUNCILLOR A. PROCTOR.

COUNCILLOR W. BRADLEY.

†*COUNCILLOR E. SANDY.

COUNCILLOR R. HEALEY.

COUNCILLOR W. E. PAGE.

†*COUNCILLOR T. SCHOFIELD.

COUNCILLOR S. LYNCH.

°†*MRS. COUNCILLOR E. A. WATSON, J.P.

MISS COUNCILLOR E. UTLEY.

°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 Corpora- tion Hospitals, Medical Superintendent Burnley Joint Hospital Board.	}	D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Officer, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Resident Medical Officer Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Isolation Hospital.	}	G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Director of Public Health Laboratory.	}	G. BEHR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.P. (London) (Appointed Jan., 1947).
Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Officer and Resident Medical Officer at Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.	}	J. C. MACWILLIAM, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.Obt., R.C.O.G. (Appointed Jan., 1947).
Assistant School Medical Officer	}	CONSTANCE G. LEE, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obt., R.C.O.G. (Resigned June, 1947). L.J. COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Appointed June, 1947).
Resident Surgical Officer, Municipal General Hospital	}	A. H. THOMSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.(E)
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. JOAN HEALEY, L.D.S. (Appointed April, 1947).
Borough Analyst	}	D. C. JENKINS, M.Sc., F.R.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 Sanitary Inspector	}	J. S. HAWORTH †a

District Sanitary Inspectors	.....	.....	{ C. RILEY † ^a J. YOUNG † ^a E. N. WHITEHEAD † J. ORMEROD † ^a L. N. BRUNSKILL † ^a (3 vacancies)
Superintendent Health Visitor	.....	.....	MISS E. S. FRANKS / ^{rb} c
Health Visitors, Tuberculosis, School and Orthopaedic Nurses	.....	.....	{ MISS M. WILKINSON / ^{rc} MISS L. R. FIRTH MISS E. HACKING / ^{rc} MRS. E. HOWARTH / ^r MRS. H. JONES ^c MISS J. H. PATERSON / ^{rc} MISS F. STEVENSON / ^{rc} MISS F. ANFORTH / ^{rc} MISS M. TAYLOR * MRS. C. PARKER / ^r MISS F. THORNTON / ^{rc}
Municipal Midwives	.....	.....	{ MISS E. GIBSON / MISS H. STANDEN / MISS M. BLEZARD / ^r MISS E. WALKER / ^{rm} MISS N. WILLIAMS / ^r MRS. A. LUNT / ^r MISS E. LAYFIELD / MRS. M. SIMPSON / ^r MRS. E. OSBORNE / MISS I. SILCOCK / ^{ru}
Matron, Municipal General Hospital	.....	.....	MISS P. CULPAN / ^o
Matron, Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	.....	.....	MISS M. B. JOHNS / ^{rbm}
Laboratory Technicians	.....	.....	{ P. GLEESON. H. YOUNG.
CLERICAL STAFF:			
General Public Health Work	.....	.....	Five male and four female clerks.
School Medical Service	.....	.....	Three female Clerks and two Dental Attendants.
Municipal General Hospital	.....	.....	One Steward, one Storekeeper, one Clerk,

†Certified Sanitary Inspector.

^aMeat and other Food Certificate.

/State Certified Midwife.

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

^rState Registered Nurse.

^mCertificate in Analgesia.

^cHealth Visitors Certificate.

*Certificate—Chartered Society of Physiotherapy.

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 D. SKINNER, M.B., CH.B.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL:

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

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.

Consulting Ear, Nose and Throat
Surgeon R. T. RAYMOND JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.L.O.

Anaesthetists { J. M. HARDY, L.M.S.S.A.
D. SKINNER, M.B., CH.B.

Biochemist HUBERT LAWRIE, B.Sc.

District Medical Officers under the Poor
Law Acts { D. A. KER, M.B., CH.B.
H. KOEFMAN, L.R.C.P. & S. (I)
C. E. B. LYNCH, M.B., CH.B.

Public Vaccinators { D. A. KER, M.B., CH.B.
A. ROBERTSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres (1931 Census figure)	4,686 acres
Area fully developed, or in course of development	2,204 acres
Enumerated Population, National Registration, 1939	85,400
Registrar General's Estimate of Population, middle of 1947	83,650
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon	37.5
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1947	28,363
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1947) according to Rate Books	28,067
Number of New Houses erected in 1947	139
Rateable Value (April, 1948)	£580,311
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate Paid in 1948	£2,225
Amount of Poor Law (Out-Door) Relief Paid in 1947	£47,043

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

(REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN).

	M.	F.	1947 Total	1946 Total
Live Births: Legitimate	868	836	1,704	1,466
Illegitimate	60	67	127	125
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	928	903	1,831	1,591
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			21.89	19.24
Stillbirths: Legitimate	29	29	58	47
Illegitimate	2	2	4	4
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	31	31	62	51
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			32.75	31.06
Number of Deaths (Males 688, Females 670)			1,358	1,208
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			16.23	14.61
Deaths from Puerperal Causes.				
	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—		
Number 29. Puerperal Sepsis	—		—	—
Number 30. Other Puerperal Causes—	—		—	0.61
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>		<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>
Total	—		—	0.61
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age			90	71
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—				
All Infants per 1,000 live births			49.15	44.63
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			49.88	45.70
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			39.36	32.00

Death Rates per 1,000 population from:—	1947	1946
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.44	0.43
All Forms of Tuberculosis.....	0.49	0.59
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1.91	1.52
Influenza	0.19	0.21
Cancer	1.91	2.04
Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0.02	0.09
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	6.55	0.63
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	12	1

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my seventeenth Annual Report dealing with the work carried out during 1947 under the Public Health and other Acts.

The population of Burnley, as estimated by the Registrar General, is 83,650. This is an increase on the estimated population of the previous year of 970, and is higher than that of any of the previous eight years. It represents an increase of 4,570 persons over a period of two years.

One thousand, eight hundred and thirty-one children were born during 1947, an increase of 240 over the number for 1946. This represents a birth rate of 21.89 and is the highest annual birth rate for twenty-six years. Illegitimate births did not increase proportionately.

The 1947 birth rate for Burnley was higher than that of England and Wales as a whole but lower than that of the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns. The still-birth rate continued to be high (32.75), and was slightly higher than that of the previous year.

The crude death rate was 16.23. This is considerably higher than the rate for 1946 and also higher than the death rate for the whole of England and Wales. The death rate of infants under one year of age was 49.15, which is an increase over that of the previous year. In only two other years, 1944 and 1946, was the infant mortality lower.

It is gratifying to report that no Burnley mothers died in childbirth or from any puerperal causes and no deaths were attributable to abortion. This may be taken as a general indication of improved physique of women of child-bearing age and of the high standard of midwifery and ante-natal care provided both in the homes of the mothers and in the Maternity Hospital.

Although the illegitimate children born were too small a number on which to base any statistical data, it is of interest to note that the death rate of illegitimate infants was smaller than that of all infants, and reflects the good care that has been given to these infants. Twelve infants died from infantile diarrhoea, this number being considerably in excess of that of several years.

During 1947 the sanitary services continued to be handicapped by shortage of sanitary inspectors. Old property gradually became more dilapidated and delays and difficulties in getting repairs effected, more on account of shortage of labour and increased costs than on shortage of material, have added to the discomfort of tenants. Lengthy periods have of necessity elapsed between service of notice and repairs being effected. 406 houses were inspected, and in only 229 were defects remedied before the end of the year. Many houses were still occupied, which, if new houses were available, would have been dealt with as unfit for habitation. 882 houses of the back-to-back type or single-roomed dwellings continue to be occupied. 17,253 waste water and 1,025 latrine type closets are still in use, and the small amounts expended in recent years by the Authority in assisting owners to convert these to clean water closets have been insufficient to effect any appreciable improvement. I would suggest that consideration should be given in the near future to raising a loan for the purpose of dealing, on a large scale, with these antiquated and insanitary conveniences.

Close attention was paid to the wholesomeness of food supplies. The necessity for this was shown by the fact that of 221 samples of milk submitted to bacteriological and biological examination, 41 were not in all respects up to standard, and of 71 samples examined chemically, 12 were below standard or adulterated.

30,540 animals were slaughtered in the abattoirs. Of these 293 were wholly condemned as unfit for food. In addition some parts of carcasses or organs of 10,124 animals were condemned. 27% of the carcasses were affected with disease, other than tuberculosis, to a greater or less extent, and 6% showed some evidence of tuberculosis. This necessitated the rejection of 103 tons of meat as unfit for food. A further 11 tons of canned and dried foods, cereals, etc., had to be condemned.

The town was remarkably free from epidemics of infectious disease. The only widespread epidemic was one of measles, from which two children died.

I desire to again thank the Members of the Health Committee for their support during the year, and to record my appreciation of the conscientious manner in which the members of the staff have performed their duties.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

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 1947 is 970 more than that of 1946.

Poor Law Relief.

The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £47,043, as compared with £40,533 in 1946. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 1,062 comprising 575 cases. There were 393 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, 1947 was approximately 52,331 or 62.5% of the total estimated population.

The Weather of 1947 compared with 1946.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

	1947	1946
Sunshine: Total	1003.2 hours	1039.6 hours
No. of days with bright sunshine	246	249
Highest amount in 24 hours	13.6 hours on 12th June	13.6 hours on 7th May
Rainfall: Total fall	39.992 ins.	48.28 ins.
No. of days rain	205	224
Highest amount in day	1.736 ins. on 11th Nov.	2.01 ins. on 19th Sep.

Temperature:—	1947	1946
Mean Temperature in Shade	47·5°	47·1°
Mean Range	12·5°	12·3°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot	48·5°	48·1°
" " 4 feet	48·7°	48·7°
No. of days of ground frost	113	138
Relative Humidity:—		
Mean	81·9%	83·0%

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

There have been 1,831 live births (930 males, 901 females) registered in Burnley during 1947. After correction for 132 inward and 132 outward transferable births a net total of 1,831 births, or an increase of 240 on the total for 1946 is obtained.

The birth rate was 21·89 as compared with 19·24 in 1946. Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1947 was 20·5 and in the 126 great towns 23·3. 1947 is the second year for very many years in which the birth rate has exceeded the death rate and in which the County Borough birth rate has equalled that of the whole country. It is, however, still lower than the corresponding rate for the 126 great towns.

Although the number of illegitimate births was two more than in the previous year, the increase was proportionately smaller than the increase in total births, the percentage of illegitimate births being 6·9 as compared with 7·8 in 1946.

Stillbirths.

During the year 62 still births were registered, giving a rate of 32·75 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 31·06 in 1946.

Deaths.

One thousand five hundred and eighty-eight civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 293 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Public Institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,295 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 63 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1,358 deaths is obtained (males 688, females 670), giving a crude death rate of 16·23 per thousand of population, as compared with 14·61 for 1946, and 15·61, the average for the previous 10 years. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1947 was 12·0 and in 126 great towns 13·0.

Age Distribution.

There were 107 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 7·88% of the total deaths. Of these 90 were children under 1 year of age. 9 deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 13 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 25 years. 65 persons died between the ages of 25 and 45 years. 339 between 45 and 65 years; and 825 or 60% of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.

For a fourth year in succession the number of births was maintained at a higher figure than for many previous years, and the birth rate was the highest since 1921. The crude death rate was unfortunately higher in 1947 than in the three previous years. However the birth rate continues to be higher than the death rate, and as there appears to have been little movement of population out of the town during the last few years, the decline in the population of Burnley, which was so marked during the last two decades, would appear to be arrested for the time being. This higher birth rate must, however, continue to be maintained for many years to come if the population is to remain at its present level and before a proper balance of age-groups will be attained and the present excess of middle aged and elderly people over the younger age-groups will be reversed.

85·7% of the deaths were of persons over 45 years of age.

Deaths in Institutions. 759 deaths occurred in the Public Institutions of Burnley during the year.

	Deaths of Burnley Residents.	Deaths of Non- Residents.	Total.
Municipal General Hospital....	188	82	270
Primrose Bank Institution	139	124	263
Victoria Hospital	122	63	185
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	16	10	26
Infectious Diseases Hospital	11	4	15
Total	<u>476</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>759</u>

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1947.

(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	20.5	23.3	22.2	22.7	21.89
Still	0.50	0.62	0.54	0.49	0.74
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	12.0	13.0	11.9	12.8	16.23
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	—
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.19
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.11
Scarlet Fever	1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31	2.10
Whooping Cough	2.22	2.41	2.02	2.80	2.28
Diphtheria	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.39
Erysipelas	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.26
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	—
Measles	9.41	9.13	9.58	5.29	10.12
Pneumonia	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64	1.04
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under one year of age	41†	47	36	37	49.15
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8	6.55
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal Fever	7.16	8.99	6.27	1.21	12.15
Puerperal Pyrexia				6.94**	

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.
and BURNLEY.

	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.		Rate per million Women aged 15-44	
	England and Wales	Burnley	England and Wales	Burnley
Abortion with Sepsis	0·10	—	9	—
Abortion without Sepsis	0·06	—	5	—
Puerperal Infections	0·16	—		
Other Maternal Causes	0·85	—		

†Per 1,000 related Births.

**Including Puerperal Fever.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

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

Diseases of the heart continue to be the cause of about one-fourth of the total deaths. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. comes second as a killing disease. Tuberculosis is not now one of the main causes of death, but it accounts for 3% of the total, and more deaths of infants occur from prematurity, birth injuries and malformations and other illnesses which attack the very young infant than are caused by tuberculosis. Respiratory diseases, other than tuberculosis, and cancer each accounted for 11·8% of the total deaths.

		Percentage of Total Deaths
Heart Diseases	406	29·9
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	25	1·8
Cancer	160	11·8
Respiratory Diseases	160	11·8
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions (Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.)	186	13·7
All forms of Tuberculosis	41	3·0
Violence	55	4·05
Nephritis	32	2·35
Premature Birth, Congenital Malforma- tions, Birth Injuries, Infant Diseases	52	3·8

Infant Mortality.

One hundred and one deaths of infants under one year of age were registered during the year 1947. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 90 deaths is obtained, or 19 more than the net deaths registered in 1946.

Live Births		Infantile Deaths		Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
928	903	43	47	46.3	52.0	49.15

Death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births 49.88

Death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births 39.36

Forth-nine deaths occurred of infants within four weeks of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality of 26.7 per 1,000 live births.

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

No alterations were made during 1947 in the accommodation in the voluntary hospital or the local authority's hospitals and Public Assistance Institution. Plans were finally approved for an extension to the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital to provide 15 additional beds, new labour rooms and operating theatre, babies' nurseries, etc., and building was commenced early in 1948.

No changes were made in the local authority's clinics and other health services, details of which were given in previous reports.

Delicate Children.

During 1947 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. 37 children were under treatment during the year.

Midwives.

Ten whole-time salaried midwives were employed by the Local Authority for domiciliary midwifery during 1947. No midwives notified their intention to engage in private midwifery practice during the year.

Nursing Homes.

None in the County Borough.

Public Assistance Medical Out-relief.

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	306	418	724
No. 2 District	335	583	918
No. 3 District	255	773	1028
TOTAL	896	1774	2670

Legislation in Force.

No additions to Local Acts, Bye-Laws and Local Regulations were made during 1947.

SECTION 3

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

No changes were made during 1947 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The number of samples examined during 1947 was as follows:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (Borough Analyst's Laboratory).

Samples submitted by the Public Health Department 36

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Samples examined by Bacteriologist in Public Health Laboratory 48

Five of the samples were taken direct from reservoirs or feeders. Both chemical and bacteriological analyses showed the water to be of a high standard of purity, except during a short period in the autumn, when the albuminoid nitrogen figure of the unfiltered water of one reservoir was higher than normal and was accompanied by a decrease in the nitrate content. These same samples showed *Bacillus Coli* to be present to a small extent. This was probably due to the unusually violent rainstorms at the time causing the water to reach the reservoir without undergoing the normal percolation and purification by aerobic organisms.

On the 18th December, 1947, the supply in store was 384 million gallons. The consumption of water during the year was 1,182,265,481 gallons—approximately 18 million gallons more than in the previous year.

The supply of water is ample for the needs of the town. The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds, showed an average of 47.0 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 45.45 inches and the highest 48.82 inches.

Public Baths.

The three public baths contain both slipper baths and swimming baths. Four samples of swimming baths' water were examined bacteriologically during the year, and on each occasion it was found that chlorination maintained the water in a highly satisfactory condition.

Rivers and Streams. Nothing new to report.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The work of providing enlarged and improved sewers for the Fulledge district, which commenced in the autumn of 1946, made considerable progress during 1947. The work was still in hand at the end of the year.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and disposal of Refuse.—No alterations have been made during 1947.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the Year ended 31st March, 1948.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse Collected	21,125	18	2
Disposal of Refuse :—			
By Salvage	3,576	4	1
By Combustion	4,209	18	1
Screened dust, clinker, etc., tipped	13,339	16	0
Clinker Tipped	1,279	4	0

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1947.

No. of Dwellings.	No. of Ashbins.
28,363	29,902

General Sanitary Inspection.

During 1947 six Sanitary Inspectors obtained posts elsewhere and although four of the vacancies were filled there was still a shortage of three inspectors at the end of the year. Once again it was impossible to carry out routine inspections, and considerable delay is still being experienced in having repairs effected, however urgent they may be, owing to shortage of materials and labour.

Six thousand, four hundred and forty complaints were received and dealt with.

Visist to Factories with Mechanical Power....	No.
" Factories without Mechanical Power	316
" Bakeries	71
" Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	218
" Milk and Grocers' Shops	75
" Ice Cream Shops	7
" Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	40
	18

Visits to Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers	....	....	....	12
„ Milliners and Dressmakers....	....	....	....	15
„ Other Dress Trades....	....	....	....	5
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	....	....	....	4
„ Marine Store and Offensive Trades	....	....	....	9
„ Stable and Manure Pits	....	....	....	271
„ Premises where Animals are kept	....	....	....	16
„ Common Lodging Houses....	....	....	....	106
„ Canal Boats	....	....	....	19
„ Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	....	....	....	596
„ Tents, Vans, etc.	....	....	....	82
„ Houses Let in Lodgings	....	....	....	230
„ Other Dwellings	....	....	....	12,427
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	....	....	....	80
„ Old Property re Alterations	....	....	....	15
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	....	....	....	10,019
„ Alleged Overcrowded Houses	....	....	....	30
Drains Tested	....	....	....	281
„ Legal Notices Served	....	....	....	574
No of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	....	....	....	2,469
No. of Verbal Notices Given	....	....	....	308
No. of Defects Reported to Borough Surveyor	....	....	....	97
No. of Defects Reported to Cleansing Department	....	....	....	328
No. of Defects Reported to Highways Department	....	....	....	1,958
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property	....	....	....	830
„ „ Firemen	....	....	....	19
Visits to School Premises	....	....	....	4
„ Theatres and Cinemas	....	....	....	12
„ Public Institutions	....	....	....	8
Defects found and dealt with	....	....	....	6,156
Defects Remedied during the year	....	....	....	3,519
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	....	....	....	3,813

Legal Notices Served during the Year.**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—**

Section 93—General Nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	185
Section 39—Unsatisfactory Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	162
Section 45—Closet Nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	48
Section 75—Defective Dustbins	28

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925—

Section 53—Defective Drains	151
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SMOKE ABATEMENT.

It was not possible to resume routine smoke observations owing to the continued shortage of staff. Moreover it would have been impossible to take legal proceedings for infringement of the Smoke Bye-laws, as practically all firms have been obliged to use inferior grade or outcrop coal.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.**Common Lodging Houses.**

At the end of the year there were 9 houses registered, the total accommodation being for 245 males. 106 visits were made and 9 defects found.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 16 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings which are divided in separate tenements, as follows :—

One-roomed	....	....	....	....	....	79
Two-roomed	....	....	....	....	....	25
Three-roomed	....	....	....	....	....	13
Four-roomed	....	....	....	....	....	2
						<hr/> 119

Visits Paid	....	....	....	....	....	230
Defects found	....	....	....	....	....	53
Defects remedied	....	....	....	....	....	15
Verbal and Informal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	19
Statutory Notices	....	....	....	....	....	—

OCCUPANTS—On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 211 persons occupied the houses let in lodgings. This represents 1.77 persons per tenement and 1.2 persons per room.

ADULTS—Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	94
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	82
Infants, under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Children, aged 1 to 10 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
							<hr/> 211 <hr/>

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
							<hr/> 9 <hr/>

Inspections, 9. Defects found, 3.

Verbal Reminders and Informal Notices, 3.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action has had to be taken under these Acts.

Stable Middens.

No. of Middens, 70. Inspections, 271. Defects found, 5.

Informal Notices, 3.

No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvae of flies, 274.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Factories Act, 1937.

Number of Factories on register at end of year :—

Textile Factories with mechanical power	78
Bakehouses	196
Milliners and Dressmakers	64
Woodworkers	105
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	81
Metal Workers	104
Sundries	234
	862

Factories with Mechanical Power :—

Number of Inspections	316
Number of defects found	49
Legal Notices served	—
Informal Notices sent	11
Verbal Notices	20

Factories without Mechanical Power (other than Bakehouses) :—

Number of Inspections	71
Number of defects found	5
Legal Notices served	—
Informal Notices sent	—
Verbal Notices given	4

The Factory Inspector referred to the Health Department various defects in respect of 17 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 18. All the boats conformed in all respects with the Act and Regulations. The number of boats on the register at 31st December, 1947, was 25.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

Five hundred and ninety-six visits were paid to back-to-back and single houses, 230 to houses let in lodgings, and 12,427 to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

Fifty nine houses were suspected of being dirty, and 26 were found to be so on inspection. In one case it was found necessary to serve a legal notice to get the nuisance remedied.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1947 are as follows:—

Clean Water Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,497
Waste Water Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,253
Latrines (247) with Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025
Privies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166

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 1947, had not been vacated and demolished.

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

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 166, of which 150 are pails and 16 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 116 of these.

Shops Act, 1934 (Section 10).

No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in Borough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,804
No. of Shops only	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	753
Total inspection of Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Shops not found to comply with Section 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

Offices.

Owing to the shortage of staff 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 inspection of premises in which food is prepared, 218 visits were made to the bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be very satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND:—

Number on Register	.....	196
Number of Inspections made	.....	218
Verbal Notices	.....	20
Informal (written) Notices	.....	6
Legal Notices	.....	—
Number of Defects	.....	42

(These included 17 where limewashing was required).

Fish and Chip Shops.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1947	.....	74
No. of Inspections	.....	75
Defects found	.....	5
Informal Notices	.....	1
Verbal Notices	.....	4

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

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 1947 the rat catchers paid 4,338 visits to dwellinghouses and 5,999 visits to business premises. The total number of rats destroyed during the year was approximately 357.

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	.....	207
Visits paid by Rat Catchers	.....	10,337
Special inspections by Sanitary Inspectors	.....	28
Estimated number of rats destroyed	.....	357

Treatment of Sewers. In addition to the above, the sewers received a maintenance treatment during the year. After test baiting sections found to be clear of rats on the initial treatment, 1,351 manholes were treated.

In accordance with Ministry instructions, the poison take was not recorded, but there were 423 manholes showing prebait takes of which 333 were complete takes. A rough estimate of the number of rats destroyed is 5,400.

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 1947 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 4 visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

It was not necessary to close any school in the Borough on account of Infectious Disease during 1947.

SECTION 4

HOUSING

Types of dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1947:—

Houses with through ventilation	25,677
Combined houses and shops	1,804
Houses without through ventilation:—	
(a) Back-to-Back	718
(b) Single Houses	150
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	10
(d) Cellar dwellings	4
Vans and Sheds	—
Total	28,363

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, up to the end of 1947 was 15,269. Owing to shortage of staff of Sanitary Inspectors, no houses were inspected under the Housing Act, 1936.

HOUSES WITHOUT THROUGH VENTILATION:—

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single-roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings	882
Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed, converted to through houses, or demolished during 1947	4
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	47

Fitness of Houses.

No action was taken during the war and post-war years to deal with houses wholly unfit for habitation in areas scheduled for clearance or improvement and only an occasional individual unfit house was dealt with. Consequently the condition of such houses, which are still occupied, has become much worse than it was nine years ago, and others have become unfit owing to lack of essential repairs.

The continued shortage of labour and materials made it increasingly difficult to get essential repairs to tenant property carried out, and the considerable delay between service of notice and the remedying of defects entailed much inconvenience and discomfort to the tenants.

Overcrowding.

As it has not been possible, owing to the continued shortage of sanitary inspectors over a number of years, to make any detailed survey, no reliable information is available of the extent of overcrowding. It is known, however, that there are many houses which, although they may not be statutorily overcrowded, contain more than one family living under circumstances which make satisfactory separation of sleeping accommodation for the sexes impossible. Judging from the considerable number of requests received in the Health Department for assistance in obtaining Council houses, it is evident that harmonious family life is not being experienced in houses which are being shared by two or more families.

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

During 1947 no families were removed from condemned or infected houses to new Council houses.

The following bug-infested property was dealt with during 1947:—

(a) COUNCIL HOUSES.

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

(b) OTHER HOUSES.

(i) No. found to be infested	....	....	....	....	37
(ii) No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N.	....	....	....	....	6
(2) by Insecticides	....	....	....	....	31
(3) by other methods adopted by tenants	....	....	....	....	—

HOUSING STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1947.

NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Total Number (including (b)	139
	(1) By Corporation	116
	(2) By private enterprise	23
(b)	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts	None

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION :—

(1)	(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	406
	(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1,098
(2)	(a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	None
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	None
(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	406

(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	129
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(III.) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	None
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	100

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices			
(a) By Owners	.....	.....	47
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	....	....	None
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	....	....	None
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	....	....	None

(IV) OVERCROWDING :—

No reliable information is available of the extent of overcrowding, as surveys have not been carried out for a number of years.

SECTION 5

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

During 1947, the standard of cleanliness of raw milk was, as in several previous years, not generally satisfactory. Although the quality of the milk has been good, sufficient care was not taken to ensure that the milk was produced under the best hygienic conditions.

Of 76 samples, including Tuberculin Tested, Accredited, Pasteurised and raw milk, 18 did not in all respects conform to the standards laid down. Of 59 samples of milk sold under special designations, ten were found not to attain the legal standards for cleanliness, and practically half the samples of raw milk gave unsatisfactory laboratory results. 58 samples were submitted to laboratory examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, and two of these—both samples of raw milk—were found to be positive. No samples of designated milks were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

The number of samples of milk examined for cleanliness was :—

	Undesignated		Accredited	Tuberculin Tested	Pasteurised		Total
	Resazurin Test	Methylene Blue Reductase & Coli Tests	Methylene Blue Reductase & Coli Tests	Methylene Blue Reductase & Coli Tests	Half Hour Methylene Blue Test	B. Coli	
Satisfactory	8	1	18	23	10	8	
Unsatisfactory	8	—	1	6	1	3	
TOTAL	16	1	19	29	11	11	
	17		19	29	11		76

Details of samples of milk examined for the presence of Tubercle :—

Biological Result	Un-designated	Accredited	Tuberculin Tested	Pasteurised	TOTAL
Positive	1	—	—	—	1
Negative	13	2	10	4	29
Total Samples	14	2	10	4	30

Bulk samples taken by Veterinary Officer during examination of dairy stock—28.

Of these one sample of raw milk was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936—1946.

LICENCES GRANTED AT DECEMBER, 1947.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.

Producers Licences	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Supplementary Licences to retail	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Dealers Licences	....	....	....	....	....	....	3

Accredited Milk.

Producers Licences	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Supplementary Licence to retail	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

Pasteurised Milk.

Pasteurisers Licence	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Supplementary Licences to retail	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

DAIRIES AND FARMS.

Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926 and 1938.	On 1st Jan. 1947.	On 31st Dec. 1947.
(1) PERSONS REGISTERED TO RETAIL MILK.		
(a) With premises inside the Borough—		
Dairymen	5	5
Producer-retailers	27	23
Shops selling bottled milk only	501	501
(b) With premises outside the Borough—		
Dairymen	—	1
Producer-retailers	94	83
Total	627	613

There has been a gradual reduction in recent years in the number of producers who retail their own milk.

(2) FARMS ON WHICH MILK IS PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH	On 31st Dec. 1947.
Number of farm premises	34
Number of such farms producing milk	30
Number of above holding " Accredited " licences	4
Number of above holding " Tuberculin Tested " licences	2

(3) COWSHEDS AND DAIRY PREMISES.	
Number of inspections carried out	80
Number of nuisances found	23

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894-1927.

No. of inspections carried out	61
No. of infringements found	20
No. of verbal notices	21
No. of notices served	6

During the early part of the year there was a number of sudden unexplained deaths among a herd of pigs in the Borough, suggestive of Swine Fever. This necessitated the usual restrictions being imposed on all the stock over a period of several weeks.

Agriculture Act, 1937.

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

Details of such work are as follows :—

(1) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS :—	
Number of farms visited	35
Number of cattle examined	688
Number of cattle found diseased	22

(2) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS.

No. of farms visited	....	....	....	....	....	7
Number of cattle examined	....	....	....	....	....	184
Number of cattle found diseased	....	....	....	....	....	6

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	.... 2	.... 17	.... 19
Biologically	.... 3	.... 77	.... 80
(b) Samples of bovine sputa microscopically	....	....	.... 15

Tuberculosis Orders, 1938–1946.

Cows found to be suffering from tuberculosis are slaughtered under the provisions of the above Orders. Affected animals are discovered either in the course of routine clinical examination of dairy herds or on the report of a farmer, who may suspect that an animal is affected.

The Veterinary Officer, acting on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, dealt with the following animals during 1947.

	Type of Herd	Tuberculosis Of Lungs	Tuberculous Milk or Udder	Tuberculous Discharge	Total Accredited	Total Ordinary
County Borough Area.	Accredited	1	—	—	1	—
	Ordinary	7	3	—	—	10
County Area. Milk sold in Borough Area	Accredited	—	—	—	—	—
	Ordinary	2	—	—	—	2
*Special Investigation	Accredited	—	—	—	—	—
	Ordinary	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	....	10	4	—	1	13

* These investigations were made following the finding of tubercle bacilli in samples of milk.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The Burnley Abattoir continues to be a Slaughtering Centre under the Ministry of Food Meat Control Scheme.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1940	7,517	2,239	63,010	3,301	76,067
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
1945	5,936	2,223	27,032	192	35,383
1946	6,505	2,050	36,568	81	45,204
1947	6,478	1,946	22,060	56	30,540

The following tables give the incidence of disease found in cattle slaughtered at the Abattoirs during 1947 :—

PERCENTAGE OF CATTLE AND COWS FOUND DISEASED.

Year	Conditions other than Tuberculosis		Tuberculosis only.	
	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows
1941	12.3%	24.8%	14.2%	42.4%
1942	19.5%	33.9%	15.1%	54.6%
1943	23.6%	35.2%	20.1%	51.3%
1944	29.5%	46.0%	26.4%	60.1%
1945	44.72%	62.91%	10.15%	48.15%
1946	57.93%	65.63%	11.97%	50.54%
1947	60.18%	74.83%	13.27%	55.99%

Particulars of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs during 1947 and the incidence of disease found therein are as follows :—

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs	Total.
Number Killed	3,835	2,643	1,946	22,060	56	30,540
Number Inspected	3,835	2,682	1,996	22,060	56	30,629
	All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole Carcasses condemned	3	36	55	36	1	131
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,305	1,942	4	4,025	5	8,281
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	60.18%	74.83%	3.03%	18.408%	10.71%	27.54%
	TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	13	136	12	—	1	162
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	496	1,344	—	—	3	1,843
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuberculosis	13.27%	55.99%	.616%	—	7.14%	6.565%

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 1947 was :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
On account of Tuberculosis	66	15	0	7
On account of other conditions	36	6	0	18½
Total	103	1	0	25½

QUANTITY OF MEAT REJECTED ON ACCOUNT OF DISEASE DURING THE YEARS
1941 TO 1947.

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
1945	98	3	3	23
1946	113	18	0	19
1947	103	1	0	25½

Although the total number of carcasses slaughtered in the Public Abattoirs was considerably less than in the previous year, the higher incidence of disease required much more time being spent by the meat inspectors on detailed inspection of carcasses. It will be noted from the figures given above that the percentages of cattle (excluding cows) and cows found to have diseased conditions other than tuberculosis are higher than in previous years, being 60% and 75% respectively. In addition, 13% of cattle (excluding cows) and 56% of cows were found to be tuberculous. This is an indication of the poor quality of animals being brought into the Abattoirs for slaughter and necessitates the most rigid and meticulous inspection and condemnation of diseased carcasses or parts of carcasses.

The total amount of meat condemned in the Abattoirs was 103 tons, as compared with 113 tons in the previous year.

The relatively large quantities of imported meat and canned meat which passed through the Abattoirs and Cold Stores also necessitated much detailed inspection.

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

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

Abattoir	1,000	Butchers' Shops	64
Fish Shops	42	Greengrocers	60
Grocers, etc.	65	Wholesale premises	42
Market Stalls	231	Dairies	32
Cold Stores	11	Other Premises	178

Number of infringements found during the above visits was 49.

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

Meat, Fresh and Cooked	3,100 lbs.	Dried Fruit	110 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Tinned Meats	5,789 lbs.	Tea	10 lbs.
Tinned Fish	378 lbs.	Cereals, sundry	690 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	882 lbs.	Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	972 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Tinned Milk	1,922 lbs.	Butter, Margarine	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Tinned Soup, Veg.	4,182 lbs.	Cheese	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Bacon	58 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Jam, Syrup	249 lbs.
Fish	2,320 lbs.	Fresh Fruit, Veg.	4,630 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Potato Cakes, Crumpets	356	Chocolate	14 lbs.
Fruit Juice	36 bottles.	Sugar	9 lbs.
Pickles	144 bottles.	Puddings (prepared)	217 lbs.
		Poultry	175 lbs.

Total Weight:—11 tons, 10 cwts., 1 qr., 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

This is an increase of 24·6% on the year 1946.

Many of the above foodstuffs, although unfit for human consumption, were utilised for animal feeding purposes.

Public Health Meat Regulations. 1924.

Number of infringements found 40

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

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1947.

Analysis of Samples of Food.

Nature of Sample	Formal		Informal		Total	
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk.....	60	3	7	2	67	5
Substitute Cream of Tartar....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ground Almond Substitute....	—	1	—	3	—	4
Jam.....	1	3	8	1	9	4
Honey.....	—	—	4	—	4	—
Raspberry Emulsified Flavour	—	—	1	—	1	—
Gelatine	—	—	1	—	1	—
Marzipan Mixture.....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Breakfast Spread	—	—	1	—	1	—
icing Sugar.....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Vanilla Powder	—	—	1	—	1	—
Lemonade Powder.....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Malto Bar	—	—	1	—	1	—
Calcium Malt Bar.....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Calcum Powder.....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Salmon Paste.....	—	1	3	1	3	2
Sausage	4	5	14	9	18	14
Beer.....	—	—	2	—	2	—
Cider	—	—	1	—	1	—
Sherry.....	2	—	—	—	2	—
Gin	1	—	8	—	9	—
Whiskey	1	—	—	—	1	—
Rum	1	—	—	—	1	—
Egg Pick Me Up.....	—	—	1	—	1	—
Gin and Orange	9	—	—	—	9	—
Orange and other squashes	—	3	12	7	12	10
	79	17	69	24	148	41

Particulars of Informal Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Milk.....	18·8% Added Water	Formal sample taken.
Milk.....	7% deficient in fat	Formal sample taken.
Ground Almond Substitute	Insufficient Oil content	Formal sample taken.
Ground Almond Substitute	Insufficient Oil content	Unable to obtain Formal sample. Stock exhausted.
Ground Almond Substitute	Insufficient Oil content	Unable to obtain formal sample. Stock exhausted.
Jam.....	20% deficient in fruit.....	Formal sample taken.
Sausage	24% deficient in meat.....	Formal sample taken.
Sausage	24% deficient in meat.....	Formal sample taken.
Sausage	8% deficient in meat.....	Formal sample taken.
Sausage	56% deficient in meat.....	Formal sample taken.
Sausage	12% deficient in meat.....	Formal sample taken.
Sausage	12% deficient in meat.....	Verbal caution given.
Sausage	10% deficient in meat.....	Verbal caution given.
Sausage	8% deficient in meat.....	Verbal caution given.
Sausage	8% deficient in meat.....	Verbal caution given.
Lemon Squash	14% deficient in Citric Acid	Formal sample taken.
Grape Fruit Squash	34% deficient in Citric Acid	Formal sample taken.
Lemon and Barley....	14% deficient in Citric Acid	Warning letter sent.
Orange Squash	52% deficient in sugar	Warning letter sent.
Orange Squash	57% deficient in sugar	Warning letter sent.
Lemon Squash	49% deficient in sugar	Warning letter sent.
Grape Fruit Squash	46% deficient in sugar	Warning letter sent.
Salmon Paste.....	37% deficient in fish	Formal sample taken.
Calcum Malt Bar	Excess Iron and Ammonium Citrate	Warning letter sent.

Particulars of Formal Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN
Milk.....	9.17% added water.....	Producer prosecuted for obstruction.
Milk.....	5.64% added water.....	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	10% deficient in fat	Warning letter sent.
Substitute Cream of Tartar	Found to be a substitute of baking powder only	Warning letter sent.
Ground Almond Substitute	Insufficient oil content	Vendor prosecuted.
Beef Sausage	56% deficient in meat	Vendor prosecuted.
Beef Sausage	13% deficient in meat	Vendor cautioned.
Beef Sausage	20% deficient in meat	Vendor cautioned.
Pork Sausage Meat	4% deficient in meat	Warning letter sent.
Beef Sausage	48% deficient in meat	Vendor cautioned.
Lemon Squash.....	16% deficient in Citric Acid	Warning letter sent.
Ginger Cordial	48% deficient in Citric Acid	Warning letter sent.
Grape Fruit Squash	48% deficient in Citric Acid	Warning letter sent.
Jam.....	12% deficient in fruit.....	} Proceedings instituted, Not proceeded with owing to circumstances outside control of L.A. Manufacturer warned.
Jam.....	40% deficient in fruit	
Jam.....	18% deficient in fruit	
Salmon Paste.....	38% deficient in fish	Vendor prosecuted.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

The various food substances submitted to the Public Analyst under the 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 1947 are as follows:—

	No. of Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of pop'lat'n	No. of Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 Cases
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	33	0.39	—	—
Scarlet Fever	177	2.11	—	—
Erysipelas	22	0.26	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	0.01	—	—
Measles	847	10.12	2	0.02
Whooping Cough	191	2.28	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	81	0.96	52	0.62

Smallpox and Vaccination.

No notifications were received during 1947, and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Of 1,654 infants whose births were registered during 1946, only 552 were successfully vaccinated by the end of January, 1948, being equivalent to 33.37%. The total number of children under 14 years of age who were vaccinated for the first time during the year 1947 was 602.

Scarlet Fever.

One hundred and seventy-seven cases occurred throughout the year. One hundred and fourteen cases were isolated in the Burnley Joint Board's Infectious Diseases Hospital; the remainder were isolated satisfactorily and nursed in their own homes. The average duration of stay in hospital was only 30 days.

Diphtheria.

Thirty-three cases of Diphtheria were notified, of which 18 were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. These were scattered throughout the year,

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria during 1947 shows a reduction on that of the previous year. No reliable information is available of the number immunised by private doctors, and the 1,079 children known to be given protection is 126 less than in 1946. The cumulative figures since general immunisation was commenced gives a total of 78·2% of immunised children aged five to fifteen years. Although slightly more children under five years of age were given injections than in the previous year, it is estimated that only 43·0% of the under-fives are protected.

Of 1,591 children born in 1946, only 667, or 42%, were immunised at the clinic before the end of 1947. It is probable that a considerable number of these babies were immunised by private practitioners, but figures are not available.

Although the annual incidence of diphtheria has been decreasing for several years, the possibility of further epidemics cannot be ruled out until a much greater proportion of the child population becomes protected by immunisation.

Continuous efforts were made to encourage immunisation, by talks to mothers at the Infant Welfare Centres, articles in the local press, distribution of leaflets, "birthday cards" and use of the propaganda material obtained from the Ministry of Health and the Central Council for Health Education.

Immunisation Completed.	Children of Pre-school age	Children of School age	Adults	Total
At Clinics	846	148	1	995
Other Source	84	—	—	84
Total	930	148	1	1079

The total attendances made at the clinic for these injections were 2,071.

Other Infectious Diseases.

MEASLES: Eight hundred and forty-seven cases of measles were notified as compared with 583 in the previous year. In addition, 38 cases of German Measles occurred.

Whooping Cough increased during the year, 191 cases being notified, 141 of which were in children under 5 years of age.

PNEUMONIA: Eighty-one cases of primary pneumonia were notified, this number being 24 more than in 1946. Influenza was not prevalent and only 5 cases of pneumonia due to influenza occurred.

ENTERIC FEVER: Only one case of Typhoid Fever was notified.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER: There were nine cases with three deaths, as against four cases in the previous year.

DYSENTERY: No cases occurred during the year.

SCABIES: The increased prevalence of scabies, which first became manifest in the years immediately preceding the war, and which reached its maximum in 1943, decreased very slowly during the triennium 1944-1946, but in 1947 the number of cases which were dealt with at the cleansing station fell sharply to 146, this being less than half that of the previous year.

The number of cases treated annually since 1932 at the Cleansing Station are :—

1932	— 26	1936	— 77	1940	— 115	1944	— 420
1933	— 33	1937	— 106	1941	— 432	1945	— 408
1934	— 45	1938	— 350	1942	— 735	1946	— 302
1935	— 33	1939	— 59	1943	— 1141	1947	— 146

Infectious Diseases Hospital. (BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD).

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

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Persons immunised each year from 1933 to 1947.

YEAR OF IMMUNISATION.

Year Born	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Totals
1947															19	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st Dec., 1947. =2,776
1946														1	667	668
1945													442	450	161	611
1944													189	245	47	734
1943												411	108	36	744	
1942									1	260		127	98	91	25	602
1941									317	202		44	60	54	13	690
1940									86	338	107	25	27	47	31	661
1939								9	224	307	108	16	61	45	31	802
1938								86	157	243	112	22	28	42	11	710
1937					1	36	43	79	112	276	148	5	21	32	11	764
1936					53	67	46	53	89	298	196	3	25	49	5	884
1935				26	55	29	44	77	53	290	169	4	24	31	3	805
1934		4	22	42	63	39	40	49	71	254	166	6	16	40	13	825
1933		22	27	39	44	43	11	26	83	299	181	6	8	28	5	822
Prior to 1933	141	259	236	324	295	196	80	121	173	1403	975	6	9	32	1	4251
Totals	141	285	285	431	511	410	274	500	1048	4026	2624	675	1008	1295	1079	14592

Total immunised aged 15 yrs. and over on 31st Dec. 1947
=4,251Total immunised aged 5-14 years on 31st Dec., 1947
=7,565

Total immunised =14,592

Cancer.

The deaths from cancer, which were nine less than in 1946, were 11·8% of the total deaths. Although this compares favourably with the 13·9% of 1946, there has been no marked variation in the last twenty years. Nevertheless the average percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths in the last four quinquennial periods show a slight upward tendency.

Cancer deaths as a percentage of total deaths.

Average for years 1928-32	....	....	....	11·32%
„ 1933-37	....	....	....	11·66%
„ 1938-42	....	....	....	11·76%
„ 1943-47	....	....	....	12·60%

The deaths from Cancer during the last twenty years:

Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of total Deaths	Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of total Deaths
1928	160	11.9	1938	151	12.1
1929	156	10.3	1939	142	10.6
1930	148	11.6	1940	164	11.4
1931	177	12.5	1941	156	11.7
1932	130	10.3	1942	160	13.0
1933	162	11.4	1943	176	13.5
1934	171	13.4	1944	132	10.9
1935	156	11.4	1945	160	12.9
1936	152	11.7	1946	169	13.9
1937	145	10.4	1947	160	11.8

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 were administered during 1947 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 1947	....	....	....	....	24
Transfer from other Authorities	....	....	....	....	7
Deaths during 1947	....	....	....	....	29
Removals from register during 1947	....	....	....	....	9
Number on register on 31st December, 1947	....	....	....	....	239
Number in receipt of grants from the Local Authority on 31st December, 1947	....	....	....	....	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 end of 1946	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1947	Average stay in Hospital (days)	
						Recovered	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	13	114	109	—	18	30.00	
Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—		
Do. & Diphtheria Carrier	—	2	2	—	—		
Do. & Chicken Pox	—	3	3	—	—	44.25	
Diphtheria	5	18	22	—	1		
Diphtheria Carrier	—	13	13	—	—		
Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	—	18.2	7.82
Diphtheria Carrier and Tonsillitis	—	—	—	—	—		
Tonsillitis	—	15	15	—	—		
Tonsillitis and Rheumatism	1	—	1	—	—	18.2	7.82
Vincent's Angina	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumococcal Meningitis	—	1	1	—	—		
Laryngitis and Tracheitis	—	—	—	—	—	18.2	7.82
Measles	2	42	44	—	—		
Measles and Mastoiditis	—	—	—	—	—		
Rubella	—	1	1	—	—	18.2	7.82
Whooping Cough	—	4	3	—	1		
Do. & Pneumonia	—	5	5	—	—		
Chicken Pox	—	2	2	—	—	18.2	7.82
Paratyphoid B.	—	1	1	—	—		
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—		
Enteritis	1	10	9	2	—	18.2	7.82
Pneumonia	1	8	6	3	—		
Meningitis—Cerebro-Spinal	—	6	5	1	—		
„ Tuberculous	—	1	—	1	—	18.2	7.82
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	3	3	—	—		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—		
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	18.2	7.82
Erysipelas	—	4	3	1	—		
Anterior Polio-Myelitis	—	1	1	—	—		
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	—	49	36	2	11	18.2	7.82
Typhoid	—	1	1	—	—		
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—		
Food Poisoning	—	5	4	1	—	18.2	7.82
Pulmonary Tumour	—	1	1	—	—		
Other Non-Infectious Diseases	—	30	30	—	—		
	23	341	322	11	31	27.59	7.82

DISINFECTION.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	1530
Total number of premises disinfected	429
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	4409
Library books disinfected	282
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons (39 persons), scabies cases (146 persons) and persons removed to the Council houses, etc.	405

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following is a report by the Municipal Bacteriologist on the work of the Laboratory during 1947.

1. General Statistics.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli	....	Positive	88	
do.	do.	....	Negative	561
			—	.... 649
do.	T.B. Culture	....	....	.... 26
do.	Concentration	....	....	.... 25
do.	Biological examination for T.B.	....	....	.... 42
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	....	Positive	66	
do.	do.	....	Negative	1313
			—	.... 1,379
do.	haemolytic streptococci	....	....	.... 224
Virulence Tests (diphtheria)	....	....	....	.... 9
Eye swabs	....	microscopical	....	259
		culture	....	259
			—	.... 518
Tissues	....	....	....	.... 473
Pus and exudates		microscopical	....	486
		culture	....	367
			—	.... 853

Miscellaneous examinations include:

Throat smears for Vincent's Angina, seminal fluids, blood films for malaria, bone-marrow counts, faeces for occult blood, urine for Fouchet Test, skin-scales and hair, Paul Bunnell Tests, various food samples and sterility tests, bloods for sedimentation rate, bleeding, clotting and pro-thrombin times.

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	Total
Sputa :											
Positive.....	55	14	4	2	10	—	2	1	—	—	88
Negative.....	235	116	6	36	133	7	5	4	15	4	561
T.B. Cultures.....	16	4	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	26
Concentration.....	6	12	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	25
Biological.....	27	10	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	42
Swabs for K.L.B.											
Positive.....	1	1	35	—	26	3	—	—	—	—	66
Negative.....	208	86	480	22	400	35	4	29	43	6	1313
Haem. Strept.....	8	125	46	23	31	2	—	1	5	3	244
Virulence Tests.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Eye Swabs: Micro.....	55	41	6	150	6	—	—	—	—	1	259
Culture.....	55	41	6	150	6	—	—	—	—	1	259
Tissues.....	6	161	—	234	19	—	—	—	—	53	473
Pus and Exudates :											
Microscopical.....	1	160	18	268	21	1	—	—	1	16	486
Culture.....	1	152	18	157	21	1	—	—	1	16	367
Penicillin- Sensitivity Tests.....	—	7	—	36	4	—	—	—	—	1	48
Urine: Bacteriological.....	8	282	9	114	22	—	—	—	—	15	450
Cytological.....	8	282	9	114	22	—	—	—	—	15	450
T.B.....	2	11	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	26
Albumen.....	3	79	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	86
Blood: Bacteriological.....	4	14	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	5	42
Cytological.....	3	17	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	4	37
Serological.....	1	6	4	1	4	—	1	1	4	1	23
Grouping.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
C.S. Fluid :											
Bacteriological.....	—	22	20	43	—	—	—	—	—	3	88
Cytological.....	—	18	10	44	1	—	—	—	—	3	76
Faeces: Microscopical.....	1	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	12
Culture.....	32	75	51	38	45	1	2	10	1	4	259
Cultures for T.B. (except Sputa).....	1	7	2	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	20
Cow Sputa for T.B. Vaccines.....	15	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	15
Various.....	10	35	20	21	9	—	1	4	5	12	117
Post-Mortem Exam. Waters.....	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	17	2	32	98
Milks: Microscopical.....	46	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
T.B. Biological.....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
B. Coli.....	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
M.B. Reductase.....	76	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	69
Resazurin.....	60	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	16
Ice Cream.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
7.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	42	67
Totals.....	1066	1802	758	1506	807	50	23	75	96	244	6427

(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	13	13	1	—	27
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—
	For Gonococci	Treatment Centre	358	198	14	—	570
		Hospitals, etc.	61	4	2	—	67
		Pte. Practitioners	20	14	2	—	36
	For Trichomonas Vaginalis	Treatment Centre	4	1	1	—	6
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—
	Cultures for Gonococci	Treatment Centre	268	124	8	—	400
		Hospitals, etc.	61	8	2	—	71
		Pte. Practitioners	7	3	—	—	10
Serum Tests	Wasserman Reaction	Treatment Centre	499	353	32	—	884
		Hospitals, etc.	642	177	34	—	853
		Pte. Practitioners	72	98	—	—	170
	Kahn Test	Treatment Centre	499	353	32	—	884
		Hospitals, etc.	642	177	34	—	853
		Pte. Practitioners	72	98	—	—	170
	Berger- Floculation	Treatment Centre	167	105	7	—	279
		Hospitals, etc.	168	63	13	—	244
		Pte. Practitioners	28	25	—	—	53
	Gonococcus Complement Fixation Test	Treatment Centre	10	8	1	—	19
		Hospitals, etc.	20	11	1	—	32
		Pte. Practitioners	1	1	—	—	2

(b) V.D. SPECIMENS—continued.

	Nature of Test	Where for	No. examined for				Total
			Burnley	L.C.C.	W.R. C.C.	Other	
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	Wasserman Reaction	Treatment Centre	9	5	—	—	14
		Hospitals, etc.	38	13	—	—	51
		Pte. Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—
	Cell Count	Treatment Centre	8	5	—	—	13
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—
	Globulin (Pandy)	Treatment Centre	8	5	—	—	13
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—
	Colloidal (Lange)	Treatment Centre	8	5	—	—	13
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	2
		Pte. Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—
Estimation of Protein	Treatment Centre ...	8	5	—	—	13	
	Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	
	Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Urine	Microscopical	Treatment Centre ...	2	2	—	—	4
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
		TOTALS	3693	1874	184	—	5751

III. Comparison of the last six years.

Year	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
General Specimens	6,523	6,798	7,369	8,678	7,639	6,427
V.D. Specimens	3,568	5,352	5,600	8,062	8,980	5,751
Totals	10,091	12,150	12,969	16,740	16,619	12,178

IV. Samples of Milk examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year, 59 animal inoculations were carried out from bulk samples of milk, of which 2 (or 3·4%) were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

In addition, 21 samples from individual cows, submitted by the Veterinary Officer, were also examined biologically. One of these was found to be positive.

19 samples were examined microscopically, of which 2 (or 10·5%) were found to contain acid-fast bacilli.

V. Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Milk.

The following methods were used:—

For Accredited Milk	Methylene-blue and Coliform Test.	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	do.	do.
Pasteurised Milk	do.	do.
Ordinary Milk (ungraded)	do.	do.

and also Resazurin and Coliform Test.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS:—

Methylene-blue and Coliform Tests	Accredited	T. Tested	Pasteurised	Ungraded
Satisfactory	18	26	8	1
Unsatisfactory	1	6	3	—
Totals	19	32	11	1

Ungraded Milk Samples examined by Resazurin and Coliform Test.

Resazurin Test.		Coliform Test.	
Category " A " (Disc reading of 4 and over)	12	Satisfactory	8
Category " B " (Disc reading of 1-3½)	4	Unsatisfactory	8

Ungraded Milk Samples examined by Methylene-blue and Coliform Test.

For other Authorities	Satisfactory	5
	Unsatisfactory	1

VI. Bacteriological Remarks.

During the year, S.typhi murium was isolated from 16 cases.

B.paratyphosus B.	do.	4 cases.
S.Newport	do.	1 case.

Biochemical Examinations. (By Mr. H. Laurie, 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	—	9	—	—	46	5	139	199
Municipal General Hospital....	40	111	16	11	129	—	284	591
Infectious Diseases Hospital	—	1	—	—	3	—	5	9
Municipal Clinics	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
TOTALS	40	121	16	11	178	5	456	827

SECTION 7.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1947 was 94. 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	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	3
5—10	3	2	5	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
15—20	4	3	7	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	7	5	12	1	—	1	1	6	7	—	—	—
25—35	12	8	20	—	1	1	4	2	6	—	—	—
35—45	10	3	13	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	—
45—55	4	1	5	1	—	1	4	1	5	—	—	—
55—65	8	2	10	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—
Total	49	26	75	12	7	19	24	13	37	3	1	4

In addition to the primary notifications, eight cases were discovered after death through the Registrar's Death returns, and three were transferred from other areas. The total new cases were, therefore, 105, of which 82 were pulmonary and 23 non-pulmonary.

At the end of 1947 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 392 cases as follows:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cases.
190	98	288	54	50	104	392

DEATHS.—Of the persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1947, 35% were notified only within a year previous to the date of death.

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

	—1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	Over 75	Total
Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	7	13	13	4	—	37
Nervous System	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Intestines and Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vertebral Column	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disseminated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	2	1	7	13	13	4	—	41

Thirteen deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system were new cases notified during the year. The average age at death of pulmonary cases was 44·8 years. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0·49 compared with 0·59 in 1946. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0·44 and that from other forms of tuberculosis was 0·05.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations during 1947.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

It was not necessary for the Council to take any action during 1947 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 1947 an average of 50 beds was occupied.

NEW CASES.—The number of new cases and contacts seen at the Dispensary during the year was 407. 101 were examined as contacts. The corresponding figures last year are 451 new cases (including 102 contacts). 312 of the new cases were found not to be tuberculous.

Of the 407 new cases, 112 or 27.5% were children under 15 years of age.

The sex distribution of the new cases is given below.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total. 1946
Adults	150	145	295	352
Children (under 15)	50	62	112	99
	<hr/> 200	<hr/> 207	<hr/> 407	<hr/> 451

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

Number of times open Day	142	} 192
Evening	50	

Number of patients who attended 676

Number of attendances by patients 2,589

Details of Work:—

Number of Examinations by the
Tuberculosis Officer 2,409

Number of X-Ray Examinations 813

Visits paid by Nurse to Homes:—

For Dispensary purposes 2,727

Re Notification under Tuberculosis
Regulations 94

The following is a return showing the work of the Dispensary for the year 1947 on similar lines to the returns now made quarterly to the Ministry of Health.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1947

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.—(1) (a) No. of Definite cases on Dispensary Register on 1st Jan., 1947.....	164	82	12	9	26	32	42	18	190	114	36	27	367
(b) Diagnosis not complete	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	3	14
(2) Transfers from other areas	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	5
(3) Lost Sight of cases returned	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	2	—	6
B.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—													
(1) Class T.B. minus	22	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	22	8	1	—	31
(2) Class T.B. plus	17	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	12	—	—	29
(3) Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	3	8	6	2	3	8	6	2	19
(4) Diagnosis not complete	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	2	10
(5) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	79	20	31	217
C.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—													
(1) Class T.B. Minus	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
(2) Class T.B. plus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(3) Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Diagnosis not complete	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	35	20	25	95
D.—NUMBER OF CASES in A. B. and C., written off the Register during year:—													
(1) Recovered	13	6	1	1	—	4	6	4	13	10	7	5	35
(2) Dead (all causes)	19	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	11	—	—	30
(3) Removed to other areas	6	3	1	—	1	2	1	—	7	5	2	—	14
(4) For other reasons	6	1	—	—	6	1	—	2	12	2	—	2	16
(5) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	120	43	60	330
E.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1947:													
(1) Definitely Tuberculous	162	84	14	10	24	34	26	14	186	118	40	24	368
(2) Diagnosis not complete	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	2	10

Number of attendances at Dispensary (including contacts) 2,589

Number of Insured persons under Domiciliary treatment on 31st December, 1947 14

No. of visits to homes by Tuberculosis Officer (including personal consultations) 42

Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes 2,727

5. No. of:—

(a) Specimens of Sputum, etc. examined 208

(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 813

6. No. of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in B (1) (2) and (3) above 11

7. No. of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1947 155

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 —

Extra nourishment (Milk) supplied to necessitous patients	....	....	157
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt issued	....	....	280
Sputum Cups issued	....	....	24
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	....	....	4,350
Bottles of Disinfectant	....	....	816

Mantoux and Tuberculin Jelly Tests.

During the year the following tests were made at the Tuberculosis Dispensary:—

Mantoux test				Jelly test			
No. of Patients tested	No. of tests	No. of Patients Negative	No. of Patients Positive	No. of Patients tested	No. of tests	No. of Patients Negative	No. of Patients Positive
79	162	32	47	18	18	10	8

In 20 cases there was a history of contact with Tuberculosis in the home. Of these, 11 were positive.

Of the persons, tested, 41 were hospital nurses, with results as follows:— 31 positive; 10 negative.

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	....	....	....	3
Number of attendances	....	....	....	91
Dentures supplied	....	....	....	10
Fillings	....	....	....	10
Extractions	....	....	....	43
Scalings	....	....	....	1
Dressings	....	....	....	—
Other Operations	....	....	....	51

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

Financial Allowances to Tuberculous Patients.

On the 1st January, 1947, 54 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were in receipt of allowances. Of these, 53 were on maintenance allowances, 18 on discretionary and 1 on special allowances. 36 new cases were granted allowances during the year, 48 patients ceased to draw allowances, and 17 patients had their allowances restored (8 single patients discharged from Sanatorium and 9 patients ceased work), leaving 59 patients on allowances at the end of the year. Of these 59 cases, 58 were on maintenance allowances, 14 on discretionary and 3 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 48 patients was for the following reasons.

Commenced whole-time work	11
Single patients admitted to Sanatoria	7
Patients died	11
Full period of allowances expired	13
Patients left town	1
Granted pension in excess of allowance	5

The total payments made to tuberculous patients were:—

	£	s.	d.
Maintenance allowances	4616	9	2
Discretionary payments	213	2	2
Special payments	58	10	9
Total	£4888	2	1

TREATMENT IN INSTITUTIONS.

Forty-five Burnley patients were in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis at the end of 1946. 118 other cases were admitted during the year, 102 cases were discharged, and 11 died, leaving 50 still in Institutions at the end of 1947.

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

Thirty-six cases of skin and glandular tuberculosis referred by the Tuberculosis Officer received treatment by actino-therapy at the Municipal General Hospital. 452 attendances were made, 372 treatments being given under the direction of the Radiologist to the hospital.

X-Ray Diagnosis and Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

During the year under review, 780 patients were referred to the X-Ray Department of the Municipal General Hospital, where all the Local Authority's X-Ray work was centred, for radiographic examinations as an aid to diagnosis. Most new cases for investigation were screened and skiagrams were taken. 813 examinations were carried out.

Forty-one patients received artificial pneumothorax treatment. In most cases this treatment was commenced while they were in sanatoria, and refills were continued after their discharge. 417 refills were given in 1947.

Home Nursing of Tuberculous Patients.

The District Nursing Association attended thirteen tuberculous patients, at our request, in their homes and made 528 visits during the year.

SERVICE CASES.

The number of service cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis since the beginning of the War up to 31st December, 1947 was as follows:—

Year of Notification	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1939.....	1	—	—	—	1	—
1940.....	8	—	—	—	8	—
1941.....	9	—	1	—	10	—
1942.....	17	—	2	1	19	1
1943.....	12	1	2	—	14	1
1944.....	14	2	2	1	16	3
1945.....	27	1	1	—	28	1
1946.....	24	—	2	—	26	—
1947.....	16	2	—	—	16	2
TOTALS	128	6	10	2	138	8

At 31st December, 1947, the position of the above patients was:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dispensary Supervision	52	4	6	1	58	5
In Sanatoria	14	1	—	—	14	1
Left Town, Lost sight of, etc.	19	—	3	—	22	—
Recovered	13	—	—	1	13	1
Died	30	1	1	—	31	1
TOTALS	128	6	10	2	138	8

Of the 146 patients, 106 had been awarded a Disability Pension by the Ministry of Pensions.

SECTION 8.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

The total number of patients under treatment at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1947 was 742, the total attendances which they made being 4,098. At the beginning of the year 391 patients were under treatment ; 9 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 ; 342 patients attended for the first time (including 16 who were known to have received treatment at other centres or in the services).

Of the new patients, 206 (or 60.2%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal diseases (79 syphilis 127 gonorrhoea). 113 were found not to have venereal disease and 7 remained undiagnosed at the end of the year. The incidence of syphilis in men has shown a decrease, there being 50 cases which attended for the first time and an additional 7 cases which had treatment previously during the year at other centres. This total of 57 cases of syphilis is half that of the previous year and only three more than in 1945. Syphilis among females has also decreased from 64 in 1946 to 31 in 1947.

Gonorrhoea among men has also decreased very considerably. 97 cases attended for treatment for the first time, as compared with 164 in 1946. Among females, gonorrhoea has decreased from 50 in 1946 to 35 in 1947.

The number of new cases confirmed as suffering from venereal disease, and who did not commence treatment elsewhere, was 206, as compared with 316 in 1946.

The number of attendances for the individual attention of the Medical Officer was 3,811. Attendances for intermediate treatment were 287 as compared with 863 in 1946 and 1,402 in 1945. Treatment by penicillin has now reduced considerably the duration of treatment and the number of attendances necessary to effect cure.

The venereal diseases clinic nurse carried out the duties of almoner, traced contacts and followed up all female defaulters. Male defaulters were mainly followed up by means of letters.

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	Preston	Black- burn	London	Total
Number of new cases from each area—							
Syphilis	45	31	3	—	—	—	79
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	75	46	4	—	1	1	127
Conditions other than Venereal.	53	59	7	—	1	—	120
TOTAL.....	173	136	14	—	2	1	326
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	2361	1600	115	17	4	1	4098

Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.

Three doctors on the approved list, together with the Medical Officers of the Hospitals availed themselves of this free supply. 54 doses were supplied to them.

SECTION 9.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

No changes in the methods of administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services were made during 1947.

The infants under one year of age who attended infant welfare centres for the first time during the year are equivalent to 61% of the live births registered during the year.

More than 83% of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics were made by children in the first year of life. The total attendances were 16,920 which are 1,574 more than in the previous year.

1,053 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics.

The Health Visitors made 12,696 routine infant visits, of which 6,062 were to children under one year of age and 6,634 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, they made 1,145 ante-natal visits and 346 visits to cases of infectious disease, etc.

Births.

The number of births notified, after adjustment for transferred notifications, was 1,873, (1,809 live births and 64 still births). This is two hundred and twenty-three more than in the previous year.

The 1,873 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives	990
Doctors and Parents	59
Municipal Maternity and General Hospitals	824
	1,873

The number of births registered, after adjustment for transferred registrations, 1,893 (1,831 live births and 62 still births).

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made by the Health Visitors showed that of the 1,878 confinements which occurred in the Borough—

2 were attended by a doctor only.

179 were attended by both doctors and midwives.

868 were attended by midwives only.

829 occurred in the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

Midwives' Acts.

Thirty midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1947. They were employed as follows:—

In the Maternity Hospital	.....	15
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	.....	11
In Private Practice as Maternity Nurses	.....	4

Domiciliary Midwifery.

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

A total of 1,878 confinements occurred in the Borough, including cases which came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 829 took place in institutions, 994 were attended by the whole-time midwives employed by the Authority in domiciliary midwifery (868 as midwives and 126 as maternity nurses); none by a midwife in private practice, 53 by maternity nurses and 2 by a doctor only.

Thirty-seven 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.

Three hundred and nineteen 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 279 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 40 of conditions in the new born infants.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

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

Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1946	....	....	33
Women admitted	....	....	846
Discharges	....	....	849
Deaths	....	....	2
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1947	....	....	28
Number admitted for Ante-Natal Treatment	....	....	122
Number of women delivered during the year	....	....	829
Average duration of stay of A.N. patients	....	....	7 days
" " " Delivered	....	....	11 days

One hundred and forty-one of the Maternity Hospital cases were emergency cases, admitted on account of some complication arising shortly before or after the onset of labour, and 5 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 846 admissions to the Maternity Hospital, 127 (15%) were patients from adjacent districts.

Training 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, 1947	....	....	13
No. commenced training during 1947	....	....	24
No. completed training during 1947	....	....	21
No. who obtained C.M.B. First Period Certificate during 1947	....	....	19

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	256	1048	769	7464	437	494	8727	34
*Rosegrove	51	5	4	20	—	—	24	—
TOTALS	307	1053	773	7484	437	494	8751	—

*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.	
269	2	271

In addition to the Wassermann reaction of the blood of all women attending the Ante-Natal Clinic being ascertained as a routine measure, the Rhesus reaction and blood grouping is now also investigated.

The Municipal Midwives, in addition to referring their patients to general Medical Practitioners and ante-natal clinics for examination, themselves made 6,621 ante-natal examinations, either in the patients' homes or in their own consulting rooms; and in addition to 16,382 visits in the puerperium they made 860 post-natal visits.

The percentage of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinics was 56.2% of the notified births. The percentage examined under the General Practitioner Ante-natal Scheme was 14.4%. Therefore the total number of expectant mothers who received ante-natal supervision through the Schemes of the Local Authority represented 70.6% of the births notified during the year.

Services of Consulting Obstetrician.

The obstetrical specialist performed all the consultative and operative work in connection with maternity cases, including cases of abortion, at the Municipal General Hospital, the Maternity Hospital and the Ante-natal Clinic, and was also available for consultations in patients' homes, when medical practitioners required a second opinion during pregnancy, labour or the puerperium.

In addition to the consultative and operative work performed by the specialist in the hospitals, he examined 168 ante-natal cases referred to him from the Ante-Natal Clinics and by medical practitioners.

Maternal Mortality.

No Burnley women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth. Two women who died in Bank Hall Maternity Hospital were admitted from other areas on account of complications.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty-three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, this number being 6 less than in the previous year.

Still-Births.

Sixty-four still-births (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1947 as compared with 70 in 1946. Enquiry was made to elicit any factors which contributed to the still-births. The conditions which appeared to contribute to the still-births were:—

Toxaemia of pregnancy	7
Ante partum haemorrhage	1
Maternal diseases or accident concurrent with pregnancy	8
Syphilis in the mother	2
Erythroblastosis foetalis	2
Pressure on the foetal cord	10
Malpresentation of foetus	3
Prolonged labour	6
Multiple pregnancy—uterine inertia	4
Difficult breech delivery	4
Breech delivery, B.B.A. (inattention at birth)	2
Anencephalic foetus	3
Other abnormality of foetus	1
Pathogenic condition of placenta	1
Unknown, macerated	4
Unknown, not macerated	6

Infant Welfare Centre.

Statistics of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres are given on page 76.

Eighty-seven children referred from the Infant Welfare Centres made 599 attendances at the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The Committee of Management of Bankfield House of Help undertakes, through their social worker, aftercare of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular No. 2866 of 1943. Twenty cases were investigated, some unmarried mothers being advised and assisted in connection with affiliation orders, obtaining suitable employment, arrangements for the care of their infants during the mothers' working hours, procedure for adoption, etc.

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

One hundred and seventeen babies, representing six per cent. of the total born during the year, weighed 5½ lbs. or less at birth. They were followed up by the Health Visitors immediately after their discharge from hospital, or on the cessation of attendance of the midwife, and thereafter at frequent intervals. Fifty-one of these infants were born at home, and sixty-six in hospital. Of those born at home, seven died during the first twenty-four hours of life and thirty-nine survived at the end of the month. Of those born in hospital, nine died within twenty-four hours and four before the end of the first month of life.

In all cases it was found that the mothers had made adequate arrangements for the care of the infant, with suitable cots, bedding, etc., and it was not necessary to loan out cots, blankets, etc. Mucus catheters and special feeding bottles were supplied in a few cases.

Nurseries.

The two day, non-residential nurseries at Bank Hall and Hargher Clough, which have accommodation for 48 and 26 children respectively, were used to capacity. In Hargher Clough Nursery the infants were mainly under two years of age, and in Bank Hall Nursery under three years of age, with only a few exceptions.

In Bank Hall Nursery a few children were accommodated during the night, when the mothers had to go to work in the very early hours of the morning or finished work very late at night, or in other very exceptional circumstances.

Bank Hall Nursery continues to be a training school for the National Nursery Examination Board's Certificate, the theoretical instruction being given in a training centre along with students from the nursery schools and classes under the control of the Education Committee. An interchange of students between Bank Hall Nursery and the nursery schools and classes, for practical training, enables all students to gain practical instruction in the care of both the under three year old and three to five year old children.

The average attendance throughout the year was:—

Bank Hall Nursery	....	....	....	....	....	46
Hargher Clough Nursery	....	....	....	....	....	20

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 year		1—2 yrs.		2—3 years		3—4 yrs.		4—5 yrs.		Total	Infants				Children over 1 yr.	Infants	Children over 1 yr.	under 1 year	1—5 year	
		1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent											
Mount Olivet	50	161	1879	2	271	4	188	1	73	—	23	168	2434	2602	52	19	217	2040	562	148	147	
Rosegrove	51	145	2073	2	230	1	153	5	95	1	28	154	2579	2733	54	21	207	2218	515	130	132	
Colne Road....	51	168	2147	3	299	6	155	1	72	2	5	180	2678	2858	56	22	171	2315	543	164	199	
Mt. Pleasant	52	286	2757	3	220	3	122	—	92	1	9	293	3200	3493	67	20	123	3039	454	255	226	
Florence St.	50	99	1527	4	198	1	80	1	32	—	2	105	1839	1944	39	19	208	1626	318	88	102	
Bank Hall	90	273	2630	22	200	7	94	4	35	5	20	311	2979	3290	37	54	626	2903	387	421	95	
TOTAL	344	1132	13013	36	1418	22	792	12	399	9	87	1211	15709	16920	49	155	1552	14141	2779	1206	901	

Vitamin Supplements for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Apart from priority milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets supplied through the Ministry of Food Scheme, 246 lbs. of cod-liver oil and 714 cartons of adexolin were supplied by the Welfare Authority

Home Nursing, Home Helps.

The District Nurses attended 2 mothers and 26 babies, making altogether 881 domiciliary visits. Thirty home helps were supplied during 1947.

Dental Treatment.

There were 38 sessions during the year.

	No. of Cases.			Attendances	Extractions	Fillings, Scaling, etc.	Other Operations	Dentures Supplied
	Old	New	Total					
Mother	85	74	159	159	51	65	23	3
Children	14	13	27	27	29	13	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Six cases were notified during the year. None occurred in hospital and one was removed from home to hospital for treatment. The district nurses attended 5 of the cases who were nursed at home.

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

Cases Notified	6	Vision impaired	—
Rate per 1,000 registered births	3.3	Vision lost	—
Treated at home	5	Under treatment at end of year	—
Treated in hospital	1	Deaths	—
Vision unimpaired....	6		

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases occurred during 1947.

Child Life Protection.

No. of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	10
No. of children	11
Visits made by Health Visitor	41

Boarded-out Children.

Number of children boarded-out in Burnley on 31st December, 1947:—

Burnley Public Assistance Cases	....	....	....	....	6
Lancashire County Public Assistance Cases	....	....	....	....	4
Blackpool Public Assistance Cases	....	....	....	....	1
					—
					11
					—
Visits made by Health Visitor	....	....	....	....	86

Actino-Therapy and X-Ray Examinations.

One hundred and twenty-six pre-school children received artificial sunlight treatment. 1,258 attendances were made.

Two hundred and eighty-one women referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics, etc., and 23 children from the Infant Welfare Centres were X-rayed at the Municipal General Hospital.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

No changes have been effected in the Orthopaedic scheme during 1947. 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 1947.**

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to newly born infants	....	....	1,876					
Re-visits—1st year	....	....	4,186					
2nd „	....	....	2,035					
3rd „	....	....	1,583					
4th „	....	....	1,459					
5th „	....	....	1,557	....	....	....	....	12,696
Visits in connection with:—								
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	268
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	78
Still-births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55
Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
Ante-natal cases (714 visits re admissions to Maternity Hospital)								1,145
Lying-in patients discharged early from Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Child Life Protection cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
Home and Domestic Help Scheme	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	196
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,038
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres (excluding Bank Hall)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	254
Number of Attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	376
Number of Attendances at the Nursery Schools or Classes by Health Visitors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	165

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 142 ; Evening, 50)	....	192			
Visits to Tuberculous cases:—					
Notification under Tuberculosis Regulations	....	94			
For Dispensary purposes	....	2,727			
			—	....	2,821
Patients' Attendances at Dispensary	....	....	....	....	2,589

APPENDICES

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1947.

Causes of Death.	Sex.	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
3. Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	—	—	—	9	12	3	24
	F	—	—	—	11	1	1	13
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	M	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Influenza	M	—	—	—	1	2	5	8
	F	2	—	—	—	1	5	8
10. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
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	—	—	—	1	3	8	12
	F	—	—	—	2	10	6	18
14. Cancer, Stomach, Duodenum	M	—	—	—	1	6	15	22
	F	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
15. Cancer of Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	2	2	3	7
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	—	1	—	2	19	28	50
	F	—	—	—	1	21	21	43
17. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	1	3	8	12
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	M	—	—	—	1	17	61	79
	F	—	—	—	1	22	84	107

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	—	—	—	6	67	145	218
	F	—	—	1	9	32	146	188
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	M	1	—	—	—	3	9	13
	F	—	—	—	—	1	11	12
21. Bronchitis	M	1	—	—	—	22	32	55
	F	—	—	—	2	8	32	42
23. Pneumonia	M	5	3	—	3	2	6	19
	F	8	5	1	2	7	5	28
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	—	—	—	1	7	4	12
	F	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
	F	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
26. Appendicitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
	F	—	—	—	1	2	9	12
28. Nephritis	M	—	—	—	1	3	8	12
	F	—	—	—	4	9	7	20
29. Puerperal and Post-abort. Sepsis	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Premature Birth	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
32. Congenital Mal., Birth Injuries, etc. (Infant Diseases)	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
	F	23	—	—	—	—	—	23
33. Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	F	—	—	—	1	7	2	10
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	—	—	1	2	1	1	5
	F	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
35. Other Violent Causes	M	1	3	—	2	8	4	18
	F	2	—	—	—	2	11	15
36. All Other Causes	M	3	1	3	5	7	61	80
	F	1	—	2	4	9	61	77
TOTAL (all causes)	M	43	10	5	35	195	400	688
	F	47	7	4	43	144	425	670

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.
Year 1947.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases.	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and still births.				
			Year 1947	Average 5 years 1942-46			(140) Abortion with Sepsis	(141) Abortion without Sepsis	(147) Puerperal Infections	(142-6) (148-150) Other	Total
ENGLAND & WALES	20.5	12.0	41	47	*	*	0.10	0.06	0.16	0.85	1.17
126 GREAT TOWNS	23.3	13.0	47	54	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead.....	24.8	14.3	73	69	0.90	0.06	....	0.26	....	0.86	1.12
Burnley	21.89	16.23	45	53	0.44	0.04	....	....	....	....	....
Bury	20.63	15.05	38	47	0.30	0.05	....	....	....	2.51	2.51
Halifax	19.9	14.8	41	43	0.40	0.06	0.52	....	....	....	0.52
Huddersfield	20.50	14.64	53	57	0.38	0.04	....	....	....	1.15	1.15
Liverpool	26.4	13.5	69	72	0.80	0.10	....	....	0.05	0.78	0.83
Manchester	23.09	13.79	59	59	0.66	0.09	0.31	0.12	0.25	0.86	1.54
Oldham	21.48	14.94	58	54	0.53	0.10	....	....	....	....	....
Preston	22.07	13.54	67	58	0.55	0.07	0.32	....	....	....	0.32
Rochdale	20.0	16.2	55	52	0.47	0.10	....	....	1.69	0.56	2.25
Salford	24.2	13.3	61	61	0.80	0.09	*	*	*	*	0.07
St. Helens	25.2	12.7	69	62	0.64	0.09	....	....	0.72	1.09	1.81
Stockport	21.59	13.28	48	64	0.31	0.07	....	....	....	0.95	0.95
Wallasey	21.79	12.91	51	47	0.48	0.07	....	....	....	0.46	0.46
Wigan	22.41	13.38	67	62	0.76	0.03	0.513	....	1.026	2.052	3.59

* Not available.

Extracts from the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Burnley Joint
Hospital Board, 1947.

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.....	177	120	33	18
Nelson Borough.....	17	6	—	—
Colne Borough.....	21	17	—	—
Brierfield Urban District.....	5	3	1	1
Padiham Urban District.....	1	—	3	2
Trawden Urban District.....	1	1	1	—
Barrowford Urban District.....	4	1	—	—
Burnley Rural District.....	14	10	1	1

Total cases treated in the Burnley District Infectious Diseases Hospital
during 1947.

Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1946	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1947	Average stay in Hospital of Patients discharged (days)
38	469	450	15	42	27.59

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors), during 1947.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	416	312	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.....	472	365	11	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	888	677	15	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp. (4)	Referred By H.M. Insp. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	18	18	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	2	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).....	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	3	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	36	33	—	14	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	2	—	3	—
Other offences (not inc. offences relating to outwork)	41	38	—	—	—
TOTAL	106	97	—	18	—

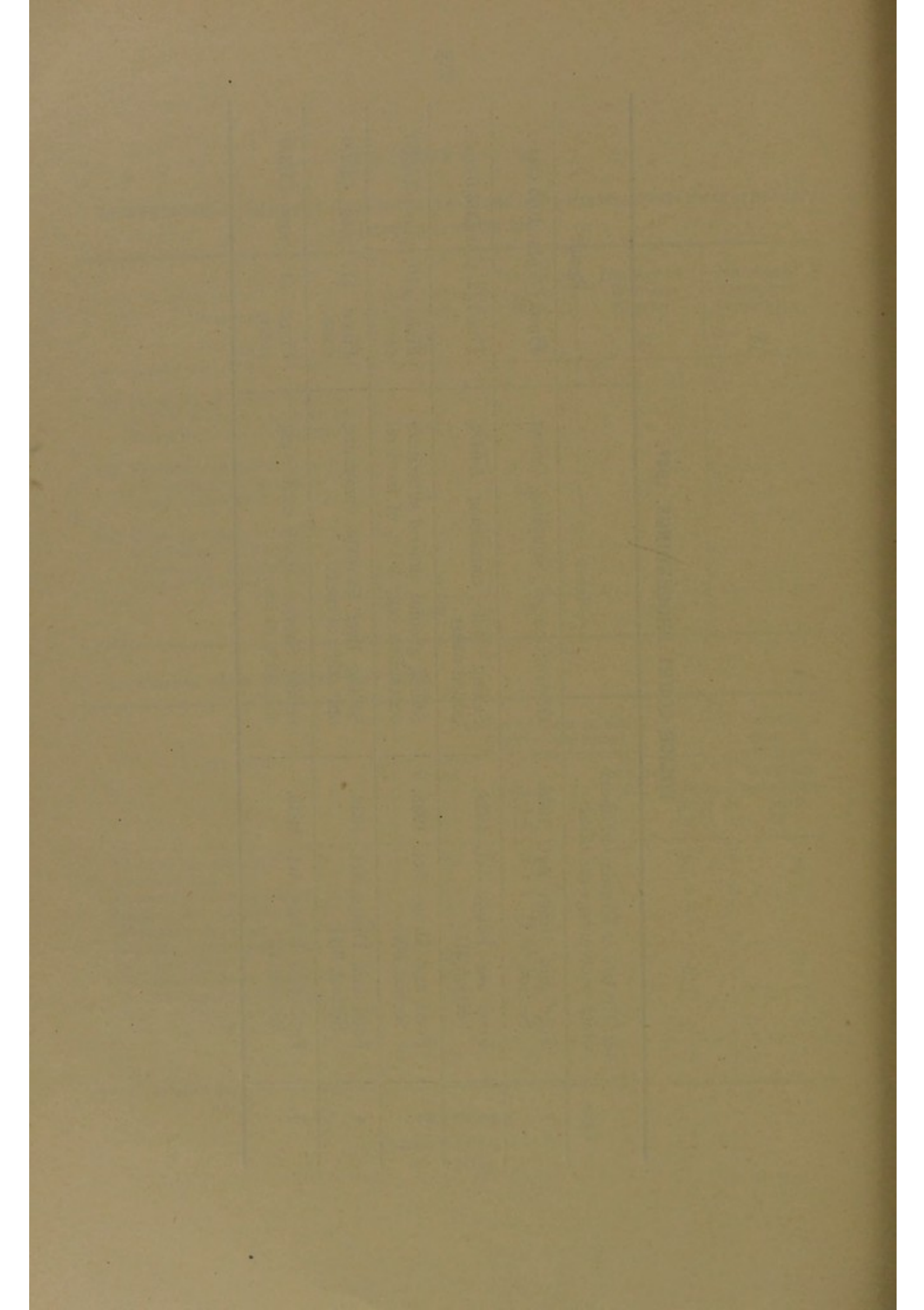
OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111).

NIL.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1947.

Case	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings are taken	Offence	Result
1	Food and Drugs Act, 1938 Section 78(1)	Obstruction of Sampling Officer	Fined £5 plus 10/6 costs.
2	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling Milk containing 5.64% added water	Fined £2, plus £3/3/0 costs.
3	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling ground almond substitute containing only 3.1% of fixed oil	Fined £10, plus £3/13/6 costs.
4	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling Beef Sausage containing only 22% of meat	Fined £1, plus £2/2/0 costs.
5	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section(3)1	Selling Salmon Paste containing only 43% of fish.	Fined £1, plus £3/3/0 costs.





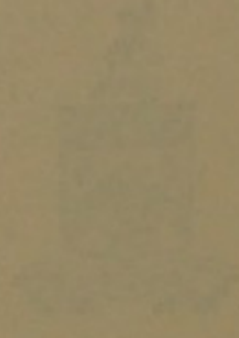
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT

1947

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



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BUNDEY

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT

1947

D. E. LAMONT
Local Medical Officer

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1947-48.

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS:—

- *HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman W. Buchanan).
- *ALDERMAN G. HALE, J.P. (Chairman).
- *ALDERMAN E. BRODRICK, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).
- *ALDERMAN T. MAXFIELD, J.P.
- *MRS. COUNCILLOR M. A. BATTLE, J.P.
- MRS. COUNCILLOR E. DUCKWORTH.
- *MRS. COUNCILLOR E. A. WATSON, J.P.
- *MISS COUNCILLOR A. PROCTOR.
- MISS COUNCILLOR E. UTLEY.
- *COUNCILLOR W. CROSSLEY.
- *COUNCILLOR H. HARTLEY.
- *COUNCILLOR W. HEAP.
- COUNCILLOR T. HOLGATE.
- COUNCILLOR W. E. PAGE.
- *COUNCILLOR E. SANDY.
- COUNCILLOR T. SCHOFIELD.
- COUNCILLOR J. A. SMITH.
- *COUNCILLOR W. SMITH.
- COUNCILLOR S. TAYLOR.
- COUNCILLOR F. L. TURNER.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS:

- MISS D. N. CHEW, B.A.
- *THE VERY REV. CANON INGRAM, M.A., R.D.
- THE REV. B. E. HUGHES, M.A., B.D.
- THE REV. J. H. PARKES, B.A., B.D.

* Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.
20th December, 1948.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1947.

Three thousand, eight hundred and forty routine medical inspections of children in the schools and nursery classes were made during the year. In the previous year considerable attention was focused on the youngest group of children in the nursery classes and infant schools. In 1947 more inspections were made of the senior pupils in the secondary schools. The children found in previous years to have defects were again fully reviewed in 1947, so that altogether 9,654 medical inspections were made, either in schools or in the clinic.

The percentages of children who on medical inspection in recent years were found to have defects show very little variation, but when these percentages are compared with the figures of twenty years ago, the general improvement which has gradually occurred becomes apparent. A comparison of the figures for 1946 and 1947 with those of 1926 and 1927 show:—

PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN WITH DEFECTS.

		First Age		Second Age		Third Age
		Group		Group		Group
1926	....	34%	....	36%	....	35.5%
1927	....	36%	....	43%	....	38%
1946	....	14%	....	15%	....	13.6%
1947	....	14%	....	14%	....	11%

The prevalence of defects or disabilities is now considerably less than half and in some instances only a third of what they were twenty years ago.

I have drawn attention in the report to the smaller number of children who require to be treated for skin diseases and those infections associated with lack of cleanliness. On the other hand, there is no reduction in the numbers found to have defective vision and who require to wear spectacles.

The Senior Dental Surgeon, in his report, comments on the smaller percentages of children who were found to require dental treatment. Even so, the amount of defective teeth is very high and it is disquieting that considerably less than half the children who require treatment take advantage of the facilities offered.

Although 55 children with speech defects underwent treatment, 127 were on the waiting list at the end of 1947 and the total number requiring to be treated is too much for one speech therapist to cope with. Treatment is prolonged, children must be given individual attention, and consequently not a few children leave school before having an opportunity of being treated for their defects.

Only sixteen cases of diphtheria occurred in children between 5 and 15 years of age, and 12 in children under 5 years of age. This is the lowest incidence of diphtheria in children ever recorded in Burnley and is only about a quarter of the number occurring about twenty years ago. Much of this reduction is attributable to the immunisation of the child population, but the percentage of young children so protected is not yet sufficiently high to ensure freedom from further epidemics of this serious disease of childhood.

The evidence available from statistics and medical observation indicates that the general physical and nutritional condition of the children is satisfactorily maintained.

I take this opportunity of thanking you for your support during the year, and of acknowledging the assistance received from the Director of Education, the teaching staffs and the staff of the School Health Service.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. LAMONT,
School Medical Officer.

General Information

SCHOOLS.

The re-organisation of the schools under the Education Act, 1944, is not yet complete, and apart from the provision of additional nursery accommodation the building of new schools has not been commenced.

At the end of 1947 the schools were classified thus:—

No. on Roll at
31st December, 1947.

Primary Schools	Infants Dept.	Junior Dept
Abel Street	179	182
Burnley Wood	148	—
Lionel Street	173	302
Stoneyholme	199	303
Rosegrove	134	172
Hargher Clough	201	272
Habergham	49	46
Heasandford	176	252
Coal Clough	212	—
Todmorden Road	283	362
Whittlefield	118	—
Rosehill	146	194
Healey Wood....	59	100
Nursery	83	—
St. Peter's	64	125
Pickup Croft	68	—
Holy Trinity	175	225
St. Stephen's	114	219
St. Andrew's	124	121
Wood Top	83	58
Lane Head	54	72
Back Lane	45	88

Modern Secondary Schools

No. on Roll.

Abel Street Boys' Modern Secondary	352
Burnley Wood Girls' Modern Secondary	390
Rosegrove Boys' Modern Secondary	363
Coal Clough Girls' Modern Secondary	350

Technical High Schools.		No. on Roll.
Heasandford Girls' Technical High School	....	275
Towneley Boys' Technical High School	....	286

Academic High Schools.		No. on Roll.
Grammar School for Boys	....	498
High School for Girls	....	448

Roman Catholic Schools.	Department.				
	Infants	Junior	Mixed	Senior Boys	Girls
St. Mary's R.C.	187	—	—	257	256
St. Thomas's R.C.	42	101	—	—	—
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C.	124	—	301	—	—
St. John's R.C.	72	—	180	—	—
St. Augustine's R.C.	39	58	—	—	—

Special Schools.

School for the Blind	Blind ; Partially Sighted	10
Coal Clough Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children		64
Open Air School		124

SCHOOL CLINIC.

All the Clinics of the School Medical Service, with the exception of the centre for bathing of verminous children and those suffering from scabies are centralised in the Elizabeth Street premises. School children received artificial light treatment both at the school clinic premises and the Municipal General Hospital.

The total number of attendances of school and pre-school children at the various clinics was 27,382, a decrease of 1,562 over the number for the previous year.

The School Clinic was open on 310 days.

CLINICS.

General ailments—three sessions per week.
 Minor ailment treatment—daily.
 Ophthalmic—two sessions per week.
 Orthoptic treatment—daily.
 Ear, nose and throat—sessions as required.
 Orthopaedic—two sessions per month.
 Orthopaedic exercises, massage, etc.—daily.
 Dental Inspection in Schools—from two to four sessions per week.
 Dental treatment—daily.
 Immunisation against diphtheria—one session per week.
 Artificial sunlight—two sessions per week.
 Speech therapy—daily.

Report

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.

CONSTANCE G. LEE, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G.
(Resigned June, 1947.)

L. J. COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

(Commenced June, 1947).

School Dental Staff.

HENRY A. BOLTON, L.D.S. (Senior Dental Surgeon).

E. L. SHEANE, L.D.S. (Resigned March, 1947).

JOAN HEALEY, L.D.S. (Commenced April, 1947).

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

Ophthalmic Specialist (part-time):—

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

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

W. APPLEYARD, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Resigned April, 1947).

R. T. RAYMOND JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (From May-December, 1947).

Four Health Visitor-School Nurses; one Orthopaedic Nurse; one Orthoptist; four Clerks; two Dental Clerk-Attendants.

No change was made in 1947 in the allocation of the work between the medical officers and between dental surgeons.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

Complete co-ordination continued during the year between the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. The specialist services and forms of treatment including ophthalmic examinations and refractions, orthoptic treatment, ear, nose and throat clinics and operative treatment for enlarged tonsils, X-ray diagnosis and artificial sunlight treatment were equally available for both school children and children referred from the infant welfare centres.

Hospital treatment coming within the Approved Schemes was given in the Municipal General Hospital, with the exception of orthopaedic hospital treatment. Orthopaedic cases were sent to Marples Hospital, Cheshire, Biddulph Grange Hospital, and Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere.

Children of school age, debilitated after illnesses, received prolonged convalescent treatment in the Crown Point Smallpox Hospital, the accommodation being used throughout the year by the Local Health Authority, by arrangement with the Burnley Joint Hospital Board for Infectious Diseases. Others requiring only shorter periods of convalescence were sent to the Thursby Convalescent Home, Lytham-St.-Annes, which is a voluntary convalescent home for children from Burnley and the surrounding districts.

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.

Information regarding the suitability of school leavers for different forms of employment is passed from the School Medical Department to the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Ministry of Labour.

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.

In each report for the last seventeen years I have directed attention to the insanitary trough-type closets which continue to offend the nose and the eye in St. Stephen's, Holy Trinity and St. Augustine's Schools. These antiquated abominations are offensive and disgusting; but still they exist and nothing is being done to replace them by hygienic conveniences. As it seems probable that these three schools will continue in use for some years, I would strongly urge that no further delay in modernising these conveniences should be tolerated.

Again I reiterate my dissatisfaction with the state of the urinals in some of the boys' schools, which have no flushing cisterns and in which stagnant urine accumulates and smells offensively. There seems to be no valid reason why automatic flushing tanks should not have been installed many years ago.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

The total number of pupils inspected in the schools was 3,840, which is more than one third of the total on the rolls. In addition, inspections for special purposes or the re-inspections of pupils suffering from defects or diseases amounted to 5,814, so that altogether, 9,654 examinations were made.

Forty-one per cent. of the children submitted to routine inspection were in the entrant age group (under 10 years of age), thirty-three per cent. were between 10 and 12 years of age, and twenty-five per cent. were in the third age group (age 13 years and over).

Forty per cent. of the inspections were routine periodic inspections carried out in the schools, of children within the three age groups. The remainder were special inspections of children who were found previously to have defects and required to be kept under supervision, or children specially referred to the Medical Officer by teachers, school nurses or specially examined at the request of the parents.

The following table gives details of the ages of the children submitted to routine inspection:—

Code Groups:				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants						
Aged	2 years	....	....	19	20	39
"	3 "	....	....	112	85	197
"	4 "	....	....	158	137	295
"	5 "	....	....	367	361	728
"	6 "	....	....	89	66	155
"	7 "	....	....	36	30	66
"	8 "	....	....	29	24	53
"	9 "	....	....	29	24	53
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				839	747	1586
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Second Age Group:				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Aged	10 years	....	....	341	331	672
"	11 "	....	....	198	160	358
"	12 "	....	....	137	110	247
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				676	601	1277
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Third Age Group:	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Aged 13 years	321	359	680
„ 14 „	199	75	274
„ 15 „	13	2	15
„ 16 „	6	—	6
„ 17 „	2	—	2
	<hr/> 541	<hr/> 436	<hr/> 977

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total Routine Inspections	2056	1784	3840

Other Inspections:—

No. of Special Inspections and Re-inspections:

At Schools	2968
At School Clinics	2846
	<hr/> 5814

Visit of Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Schools were:—

For routine Medical Inspection: Morning 152. Afternoon 61—	213
For “Following-up” Defects: „ 12 „ 5—	17
	<hr/> 230

In addition to 17 special visits to schools for the following-up of defects, the Medical Officer saw, at the completion of the routine inspections in each school, children who required supervision on account of defects found at a previous inspection.

The Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes. At the end of the year 123 children were on the registers of Accrington Road and Rosehill Nursery Schools, and 460 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.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

The statistical tables will be found in the appendices.

The statistics of **routine** inspections show that the percentages of children found to require treatment, excluding nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease, were 14·3 in the entrants Group, 13·9 in the Intermediate Group and 11·3 in the Leavers' Group. The percentage for the total code groups was 13·4. The percentage of children in the youngest age group, who required treatment for defects was slightly higher than in the previous year, but in the other two age groups, the percentages were appreciably smaller.

Experience has shown that a considerable number of children require spectacles early in school life, and so the degree of visual acuity of infant school children is ascertained as soon as they are able to be tested by Snellen type cards.

368 pupils were found on routine inspection to have defective vision or squint, but only 197 were sufficiently severe as to necessitate their being referred to the ophthalmic specialist. In addition 276 pupils were found at special inspections to have defective vision, and 248 of these were referred to the specialist. These, together with children previously under supervision by the ophthalmologist, accounted for a total of 737 children who were examined by the specialist.

Much fewer children were found to have unhealthy conditions of the nose and throat, the number recorded being less than half that of 1946. The number of operations for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis was correspondingly smaller. The 77 operations performed through the Authority's Scheme was only one third of that for the previous year.

The number of children suffering from skin diseases was similar to that of 1946, and considerably less than in previous years. Most of these skin conditions were minor skin infections, which were quickly remedied. Impetigo continues to be much less prevalent than in former years, due to the higher standard of cleanliness of the children. Only 10 cases of ringworm and 117 cases of impetigo were treated. This is in marked contrast to the considerable numbers who attended the clinic daily for treatment less than twenty years ago.

The incidence of scabies was similar to that of 1946. Only 32 school children referred from the clinics and 25 referred from the medical practitioners and other sources were treated at the cleansing station to free them from infection.

One hundred and fifteen children were found during routine inspection to have defects or diseases of the heart and circulation. This is two more than in 1946, and is 3% of the children inspected. In addition, 34 were the subject of special examinations in the clinic. The majority of these defects were functional in character, serious cardiac lesions were few in number. Severe anaemia is now rarely found.

Respiratory affections were found in 3% of the children inspected, a slight reduction on that of the previous year. Several children suffering from asthma were referred to the asthma Clinic in Manchester Royal Infirmary, where they were tested for causative substances, and thereafter were given desensitising injections at the school clinic.

Severe crippling defects are now rarely found. The deformities of posture were all slight and these, along with the cases of flat foot were given remedial treatment, exercises, massage, etc.

No new cases of epilepsy were discovered, but three were kept under supervision at the clinic.

Twenty-four children were found to have defects of articulation, mainly stammer, but this number represents only a small proportion of the children who require speech therapy. At the end of 1947, over 127 children were on the waiting list for speech therapy and at present there are more children requiring treatment than can be dealt with by one speech therapist.

Uncleanliness. The nurses made 149 cleanliness surveys of school children, and carried out 36, 311 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 794 individual children were found to be unclean. In 1,571 instances children were found to be infested and in 4 instances dirty. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin and nits was 4.3.

Three hundred and thirty-three 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. Orders requiring parents to cleanse their children of vermin were served on two parents where re-inspection by the nurses showed that children were still verminous. The disinfestation by Lethane Oil of verminous heads was carried out as a routine procedure by the school nurses at the clinic.

Clothing and Footgear. Again during 1947, as in the previous six years careful inspection was made by the Assistant Medical Officer of the clothing and footgear of school children to see if present-day conditions were causing

children to be badly or insufficiently clad. An analysis of the findings in respect of 3,840 children shows that only six had defective clothing and eight had defective footwear.

	Clothing.		Footgear.	
	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%
Children classified as very good	.... 915	23.9	.... 705	18.5
Children classified as good	.... 2919	76.0	.... 3127	81.4
Children classified as defective	.... 5	0.1	.... 7	0.1
Children classified as very defective	.... 1	0.02	.... 1	0.02

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

Comparison of the heights and weights ascertained during 1947 with those of previous years is not possible owing to the change in the age grouping which was adopted in 1946. Comparison with the previous year only would be misleading. It is necessary, therefore, to wait several years before any deductions can be made regarding the general trend of the heights and weights of children born during the second world war. The heights and weights of children born prior to the war were well maintained during the war years and were on the average considerably greater than those of children inspected in the early years of the School Health Service. It remains to be seen if the children born in the recent war years will maintain these height and weight averages.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF PUPILS.

	Aged 5 Years		Aged 10 Years		Aged 13 Years	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number Inspected	367	361	341	331	321	359
Average Height in inches	43.5	42.5	53.4	55.3	59.0	59.2
Average Weight in pounds ..	43.8	41.5	67.4	66.1	88.6	90.5

General Nutritional Condition. For some years a general estimate of the nutritional condition of school children was made under four headings, "excellent," "normal," "slightly subnormal" and "bad."

During 1947, this classification was amended by the Ministry of Education and simplified to "good," "fair" and "poor." A comparison with previous years is, therefore, not possible, as some of the children now coming under the broad heading "good" would under the previous classification be either "excellent" or "normal," and some previously stated to be "normal" or "slightly subnormal" may now be included under the heading "fair." It would be unwise to deduce from the figures given in the Appendix that the children in the third age group were on the whole in better general condition than those in the younger age groups, as in previous years the percentages in the age groups recorded as having slightly subnormal nutrition have varied from year to year. Of 3·840 children, 24·4% were considered to be in good general condition, 71·3% fair, and 4·3% in poor condition.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

During the year 1,546 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 2,723. 2,391 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 332 attendances. In 27 instances, children granted certificates of exclusion were referred for treatment to their private doctors.

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

	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Defective Clothing and Footgear	—	4
Uncleanliness	2	1
Ringworm	6	—
Scabies	52	—
Impetigo	110	—
Other Skin Diseases	132	—
Eye Defects	310	30
Ear Defects	82	2
Nose and Throat Defects	137	27
Speech Defects	10	—
Cervical Gland Enlargement	48	19
Heart and Circulation Defects	12	17
Lung Diseases	44	35
Developmental Defects	10	6
Orthopaedic Defects	59	1
Nervous System Defects	18	18
Psychological Conditions	2	1
Other Conditions	615	13
Total	1649	174

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

Examinations regarding fitness to attend Hest Bank Camp School	818
Examinations for approved Residential Schools, Juvenile Court, etc.	29
Examinations regarding suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes	101
Examinations of Infectious Disease Contacts	6
Special Inspections by Nurses	1152

FOLLOWING UP.

Pupils with defects were followed up by the school nurses as in former years, to ensure that treatment was received where necessary and in order to give advice and guidance to parents and teachers regarding pupils who required supervision.

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) 17

Follow up visits by the Nurses for

Dental Defects	....	....	....	....	....	....	313
Defective Vision	....	....	....	....	....	....	3794
Nose and Throat Defects....	....	....	....	....	....	....	160
Other Defects	....	....	....	....	....	....	813
							<hr/> 5080 <hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

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

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

1947, like the previous year, was remarkably free from any extensive prevalence of infectious disease. Of 33 cases of diphtheria, sixteen occurred in children of compulsory school age and twelve in children under five years old. This is the smallest number recorded in Burnley for children up to 15 years of age, and is an indication of the efficacy of mass immunisation of the child population. No deaths occurred from diphtheria.

Fewer cases of scarlet fever occurred among school children than in the previous year and other common infections, such as measles and whooping cough, were not prevalent in epidemic form.

The 15 cases of pneumonia, both primary and influenzal, were three times more than the number notified in 1946, and one child of school age died of pneumonia.

Fifteen school children were notified as suffering from tuberculosis. In five of these the respiratory system was affected. One child died of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

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

Disease	No. of Notifications	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	89	—
Diphtheria	16	—
Measles and German Measles	230	—
Erysipelas	1	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	15	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	1
Whooping Cough	49	—
Enteric Fever	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—

Immunisation against Diphtheria. Immunisation against Diphtheria was continued at the weekly clinic. 1,079 children were immunised, of whom 148 were between 5 and 14 years of age. It is estimated that at 31st December 1947 there were 6,460 children under 5 years of age, and 9,670 children aged 5 to 14 years in the Borough, and that of these only 43·0% and 78·2% respectively have been immunised against diphtheria.

Although the 78% of children of compulsory school age immunised against diphtheria is reasonably satisfactory, it is disconcerting that only 43% of children under 5 years of age are similarly protected. Despite propaganda undertaken through the personal contact of health visitors with mothers, explanatory leaflets sent to parents, etc., the number of young children who are immunised is still too small. With only 43% of the under-five year old children protected, there is no guarantee that diphtheria will not again manifest itself in epidemic form. Now, when the town is to a great extent free from this infection, is the time for all young children to be immunised. The total number of children known to have received immunising injections during 1947 was only 1,079, a reduction of 107 on that of the previous year.

The numbers dealt with during 1947 were:—

Immunisation Completed	Under 5 years	5—14 Years	Adults	Total
At Clinics	846	148	1	995
Other Source	84	—	—	84
Total	930	148	1	1079

The total attendances made at the Clinic for these injections were 2,071.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

No alterations were made during 1947 in the scheme for treatment of defects. The 27,382 attendances for all purposes at the Clinic are 1,562 less than in 1946.

Scabies although less prevalent necessitated the treatment of 57 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
School Children	5,608	3,993	5,963	2,723	381	3,115	1,481	2,137	25,401
Pre-School Children	599	257	6	64	46	1,003	—	6	1,981

Minor Ailments—Attendances for treatment.

School Children.

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/47	Number of new Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attendances
SKIN:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	—	8	8	56
Scabies	—	31	31	245
Impetigo	3	106	109	960
Other Skin Diseases	2	80	82	517
EYE:—				
Blepharitis	—	14	14	100
Conjunctivitis	—	9	9	63
Iritis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	1	—	1	73
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—
Other Eye Conditions	—	51	51	356
EAR:—				
Otitis Media	—	13	13	58
Other Ear Diseases	1	45	46	354
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	3	392	395	2826
	10	749	759	5608

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	1

In recent years the number of children attending the clinic for treatment of minor ailments have decreased considerably. There has been no corresponding decrease in the numbers dealt with at the ophthalmic, ear, nose and throat, orthopaedic or dental clinics. The decrease has been entirely in these ailments due to skin infections or associated with lack of cleanliness, such as ringworm, impetigo, septic sores and conditions such as otorrhoea and blepharitis. The improved standard of cleanliness among scholars has done much to reduce the daily attendances for treatment of skin lesions and infections. The attendances of school children for minor ailment treatment was 5,608, a reduction of 1,713 on that of 1946. On the other hand, the number who required to be examined by the ophthalmic and ear, nose and throat surgeons increased slightly, and considerably more orthoptic treatment was given.

It was ascertained that 34 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	12	85
Impetigo	12	124
Other Skin Conditions	5	32
EYE:		
Blepharitis	2	48
Conjunctivitis	3	66
Other Eye Conditions	7	47
EAR:		
Otitis Media	8	34
Other Ear Conditions	7	19
Miscellaneous, e.g., Minor Injuries		
Bruises, Sores, etc.	41	144
Total	97	599

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects. Children with defects of the Ear, Nose and Throat are referred to the part-time oto-laryngologist, who holds consulting clinics as required. Cases requiring operations are admitted to the Municipal General Hospital. Children requiring tonsillectomy or removal of adenoids are admitted to hospital the day prior to operation and retained in hospital for at least two days after the operation. Throughout the year, the specialist made 287 examinations in the Clinic and performed 84 operations in the Hospital.

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

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Sessions held	95
New Cases examined	180
Children re-examined	557
Children prescribed Spectacles	162
" " " re-examination	308
Attendances for atropine drops	2027
Cases of strabismus operated upon in hospital	9
Total attendances	3993

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Classification of patients dealt with in 1947.

Defect	New	Old	Total
Hypermetropia	35	129	164
Hypermetropia plus Aphakia	—	1	1
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	76	262	338
Myopia	19	18	37
Myopic Astigmatism	17	32	49
Mixed Astigmatism	14	38	52
Cataract	—	1	1
Anisometropia	5	6	11
STRABISMUS	—	1	1
plus Hypermetropia	—	45	45
" Hypermetropic Astigmatism	—	15	15
" Myopic Astigmatism	—	1	1
" Mixed Astigmatism	—	1	1
" Nystagmus	—	2	2
Not yet classified	9	—	9
Found to have normal vision	5	5	10
Totals	180	557	737

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

No orthoptic treatment was given between June, 1946, when the part-time orthoptist left, and August, 1947, when a whole-time orthoptist was obtained. The considerable number of children requiring orthoptic treatment has amply justified the appointment of a whole-time officer.

	Burnley School Children	Lancs. County Children	Total
Cases brought forward, 1/1/47	33	1	34
New cases during year	19	—	19
Total Cases dealt with	52	1	53
CASES DISCHARGED DURING YEAR:—			
Cases refused operation and therefore ceased Orthoptic treatment	1	—	1
Left School and Left Town	2	—	2
Discharged, treatment completed	12	—	12
Crossed off Books (failed to attend)	6	1	7
Parents refused treatment	—	—	—
Total Discharges	21	1	22
DETAILS OF CASES ON BOOKS, 31/12/47			
No. ready for operation and further treatment	16	—	16
No. to continue treatment	15	—	15
Total carried forward to 1948	31	—	31
ATTENDANCES:—			
For Orthoptic Examination	90	—	90
For treatment	968	—	968
For Supervision	176	—	176
For Approval of Glasses	247	—	247
Total	1481	—	1481

No. had operation under Auth. Scheme 9

THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

No alterations were made during 1947 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 CLINICS STATISTICS.				No.
Sessions attended by Orthopaedic Nurse (Orthopaedic Work) ....	....	....	....	454
Sessions attended by Orthopaedic Nurse (Sunlight Clinic) ....	....	....	....	76
Sessions held by Orthopaedic Surgeon ....	....	....	....	23
	School Children	Tuber- culous	Child Welfare	
New Cases examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	83	2	44	
Old Cases re-examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	274	51	154	
Cases treated or supervised by Orthopaedic Nurse	140	7	96	

Thirty-seven school children, 15 tuberculous cases and 29 child welfare cases were supplied with splints, plaster cases or other surgical appliances.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC PATIENTS DURING 1947.

Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1947	8
Admitted during year	9
Discharged during year	13
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1947	4
Average duration of stay (in days) of those discharged during 1947	299

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Referred from	Attendances at Orthopaedic Clinic
School Clinic	3120
Tuberculosis Clinic	80
Child Welfare Clinic	1003
Total	4203

	School Children	Tuberculosis Patients	Pre-School Children	Total
Number remaining on Register of the Orthopaedic Clinic on the 31st December, 1947	138	30	90	258

In addition to the treatment of patients 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 children were referred by the Assistant Medical Officers direct to the Orthopaedic Nurse for treatment.

	School Children	Pre-School Children	Isolation Hospital case
No. of Cases	233	47	5
Attendances:			
For Remedial Exercises	428	15	—
For Breathing Exercises	356	1	—
For Corrective Treatment	884	155	28
Total	1668	171	28

Report on the work of the School Dental Department.

By Mr. H. A. Bolton, L.D.S.

The Staff of the Dental Department remains the same numerically as in 1946, although there was one change in the personnel during the year under review. Mr. Sheane left on the 31st March, having been appointed to the staff of the Huntingdon County Council, and Miss Joan Healey was appointed his successor, commencing duty on 8th April.

As in 1946 we were able to carry out an inspection of all the schools during the twelve months and a few were examined twice. The number having a second inspection was smaller than in the previous year owing to the increase in the number of scholars consequent upon the raising of the school-leaving age. The figures in the attached tables give us some encouragement, although one in particular is still very disappointing. Firstly the number of children with defects requiring treatment in both primary and secondary schools shows a decrease; in primary schools from 51.4% to 47.7% and in secondary schools from 61% to 56.4%. This is a continuation of a gradual improvement over a number of years. Although the percentage of these accepting treatment is still disappointingly low, there is an improvement in the figures for primary schools from 43.7% to 45%. The most disappointing fact brought to light is that the percentage of secondary scholars accepting treatment shows a decrease on the very low figure for 1946. Here the figures are 1946-34%, and 1947-30.5%.

The tables relating to actual work carried out shows a very high proportion of conservative work completed, compared with extractions, particularly of permanent teeth.

The demand for orthodontic treatment is increasing, so much that in some cases parents are more anxious about "straight teeth" than sound teeth. During the year 33 children were receiving this treatment. Thirteen were completed with very gratifying results, while 20 were carried on into 1948.

Artificial dentures were fitted for four children during 1947, in most cases necessitated by accidental loss or irreparable damage to natural teeth.

There was no change in the system of record keeping or notification of defects, and our thanks are due to the heads of school departments for their co-operation and help in making the scheme run smoothly.

Number Inspected in Schools			Not Requiring Treatment		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
6,746	6,383	13,129	3,448	3,112	3,298	3,271

" **Following up** " of **Dental Defects.** The school nurses continue to visit those children whose appointments have not been kept. In most cases the response to this " follow-up " is satisfactory.

Number found to require treatment 6569
 Attended School Dental Clinic 2667

Parents indifferent and no treatment received, or treatment received privately, or left school or town 3902

Dental treatment given:—

Fillings			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations		
Temp- orary Teeth	Per- ma- nent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- ma- nent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Temp- orary Teeth	Per- ma- nent Teeth	Total. other Opera- tions
398	2,477	2,875	3,108	668	3,776	1,365	175	980	1,155

" **LIGHT** " **THERAPY.** During 1947, 42 school children received treatment at the School Clinic and 113 at the Municipal General Hospital. In addition 275 children were referred from the School Clinic to the Municipal General Hospital for X-ray examinations and 1 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
School Clinic	42	920	920	—	—
Municipal Hospital	113	1278	58	1044	5

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

School Camp. The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe was opened on March 21st and closed on 17th October. 400 boys and 350 girls were sent to the camp for a fortnight. This entailed the medical examination of 818 children.

Convalescent Home. The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St.-Annes was open for the reception of children from 12th May to 23rd September 42 boys and 71 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 150 children to have two weeks holiday at the seaside.

Physical Training, Playing Fields. No alterations.—See previous reports.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

Meals Provided :—

			During year ended 31/3/48		During year ended 31/3/47
Breakfasts	....	....	143,489	....	120,955
Dinners	....	....	927,581	....	866,883
Teas	....	....	195,550	....	167,322
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			1,266,620		1,155,160
			<hr/>		<hr/>

The highest number of children fed in any one day was 6,092 and the lowest 5,699, the average, excluding holidays, being 6,000.

Milk. In December, 1947, 8,788 children (7,043 Primary, 1,745 Secondary) received milk. Thus about 83% of the school children were receiving milk at the end of the year, as compared with 85% at the end of 1946.

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 1947, 471 children received 1,034 lbs, of cod liver oil and malt, and 87 pints of iron tonic.

School Baths. No alterations were made during 1947, 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. 37,381 attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 37,745 last year.

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 1947. Three cases were referred to the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Fewer parents attended when children were being inspected in the schools. The numbers who were present are:—

With the Entrants	....	....	....	....	841 or 53·0%
.. .. Second Age Groups	....	....	....	....	217 or 17·0%
.. .. Third Age Groups	....	....	....	....	20 or 2·0%

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

The accommodation in the day Special School for educationally sub-normal pupils was fully occupied during 1947, and further accommodation is urgently required. Conferences took place with representatives of the Education Committees of Blackpool, Bury and Barrow-in-Furness, with a view to the provision of a residential school for about 100 educationally subnormal pupils, to be used jointly by the four authorities.

It was not possible to establish a child Guidance Clinic, but recent discussions (in 1948) took place with representatives of Bury Education Committee and a scheme for the joint employment of a psychiatric social worker and an educational psychologist, and the services of a psychiatrist on a sessional basis, was formulated. Up to the present it has not been possible to obtain any staff.

Residential school accommodation is also required for maladjusted pupils.

Blind and Partially Sighted Pupils. The number of children on the roll of the blind school and the special class for partially-sighted on the 31st December, 1947, are as follows:—

	Burnley		From Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Blind Pupils	1	1	—	—	2
Class for Partially-Sighted Pupils	9	—	—	1	10

Three blind pupils of school age were in residential institutions for the blind. One partially-sighted pupil was in attendance at a maintained primary school.

Higher Education of Blind Students. Two Burnley and one County Technical Students were in training at the workshop.

Deaf and Partially Deaf Pupils. In attendance at the Special Day School.

No. of Pupils on Register on 31st December, 1947	Burnley		From Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
(a) Totally Deaf Pupils	2	1	3	1	7
(b) Partially Deaf Pupils	2	1	1	2	6
(c) Defective Speech but not Deaf	—	—	—	—	—

One partially-deaf pupil was in attendance at a maintained primary school.

The Special Day School for the Deaf and Partially-Deaf Children was closed on 31st December, 1947, the blind children being transferred to a Residential School elsewhere. The partially-sighted are being accommodated temporarily in a primary school until residential school accommodation is available for them.

Educationally Sub-Normal Pupils.—The numbers in attendance in the Special Day School for Educationally Sub-Normal pupils were as follows:—

No. of Pupils on the Register on December 31st, 1947.	Burnley		From Adjoining Areas		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	34	23	3	4	64

Two educationally sub-normal pupils were not in attendance at school. Six Burnley children left the Special School during 1947 for the following reasons.

	Boys.	Girls.
Reported to Local Authority for M.D.	2	2
Transferred to Primary or Secondary School	—	2
Total	2	4

Three special classes, one in Lionel Street School, one in Stoneyholme School, and one in St. Peter's School are held for educationally sub-normal pupils who require specialised education, partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools, but whose retardation is not so severe as to require education in a special school.

Ineducable mentally defective children, who were reported to the Local Authority for Mental Deficiency, under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, were supervised by the staff of the County Mental Welfare Services. The following are particulars regarding Burnley children under 16 years of age:—

	Boys	Girls
Under Statutory Supervision	4	6
In Certified Institutions	11	4

Twelve children under 16 years of age were in attendance at the Occupational Centre, which was administered by the Staff of the Central Lancashire Area of the County Mental Welfare Services.

Diabetic Pupils. No diabetic Pupils were known to be in attendance at any school or to require residential care.

Epileptic Pupils. On 31st December, 1947, 11 epileptic pupils were in the area.

In Special Schools		In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
—	—	8	2	—	—	1	—

Maladjusted Pupils. On 31st December, 1947, six pupils were known to be maladjusted. As there is no Child Guidance Clinic and no residential school for maladjusted pupils in the area, it was not possible to arrange for suitable treatment.

In Special Schools		In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1

The Treatment of Speech Defects. Miss J. Riley, the Speech Therapist has submitted the following report:—

During the year 55 children were on the register. Of these—

40 were suffering from Stammer.
 2 " " " Rhinophonia.
 4 " " " Dyslalia.
 2 " " " Sigmatism.
 3 " " " Rhotacism.
 3 " " " Cleft Palate Speech.
 1 was " " " Hysterical Mutism.

Twenty-two children have been discharged during the year—
18 suffered from Stammer.

1	..	..	Dyslalia.
2	..	..	Sigmatism.
1	..	..	Rhotacism.

Six of these left school before the completion of treatment, one was discharged showing no improvement, three were discharged as having improved, and the remaining 12 were discharged as cured.

Twenty-three children have been admitted during the year. Of these—
14 were suffering from Stammer.

1	was	..	..	Dyslalia.
1	was	..	..	Rhinophonia.
2	were	..	..	Rhotacism.
1	was	..	..	Sigmatism.
3	were	..	..	Cleft Palate Speech.
1	was	..	..	Hysterical Mutism.

There are now 33 children on the register with several vacancies waiting to be filled at the beginning of next term—

22	are	suffering	from	Stammer.
3	..	..	..	Dyslalia.
2	..	..	..	Rhinophonia.
2	..	..	..	Rhotacism.
3	..	..	..	Cleft Palate Speech.
1	is	..	..	Hysterical Mutism.

There are 127 names on the waiting list.

Attendances during the year have totalled 1,432. In the majority of cases attendances have been good, though at the end of each term there has been a noticeable falling off of attendance owing to the end of the term tests in the schools, and other school activities. I do not feel justified in insisting that the children, who are sufficiently handicapped on account of their speech, should miss any of the school activities in order to come to the speech clinic. With stammerers particularly it is most important that they should be put on an equal footing with other children, and not made to feel that they are in any way different from the others.

As there was no Speech Therapist in Burnley for three years previous to my appointment, improvement in many cases has been slow, and the waiting list is a particularly long one. I have endeavoured to give priority of treatment to the older children and as many of the worst cases as possible. Progress has, therefore been slow, but the aim has been to relieve as many of the children as possible.

Some of the older children had to be discharged on leaving school, before the completion of the treatment. In these cases the aim has been to set them along the right pathway, so that after they have left school they may continue to improve and eventually cure themselves. An example of this is a boy who left school to start work. When he left he still had a very bad stammer, but has persevered and is now much improved.

The majority of children have shown a marked improvement, although in a number of cases progress has been slow, and there have been disappointments. One child who was admitted with dyslalia and a stammer is now cured of the dyslalia but the stammer is still present, although less marked.

In the case of hysterical mutism, the child had no speech and deafness or aphasia were at first suspected. This child is now talking, although his speech is still backward.

During the year the parents of 30 children were interviewed regarding the progress being made, and any difficulties which may have arisen in the homes. Domiciliary visits have been difficult owing to the fact that so many parents both fathers and mothers, are working at the present time.

The teachers have co-operated fully and have proved most helpful and understanding, both in their knowledge and information about the children, and in sending them to the Clinic. In some cases, schools have arranged for helpers to bring the children to the Clinic, when both parents have been working and the children too young to come alone.

Pupils with speech defect, on 31st December, 1947.

In Special Schools		In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
—	—	121	38	—	—	1	—	122	38

Delicate Pupils. On 31st December, 1947, 122 pupils were classified as delicate.

In Special Schools		In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
66	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	56

The majority of the delicate pupils were in attendance at the Day Open Air School.

The Day Open Air School. In addition to delicate children, some children who are physically handicapped on account of disease, such as non-infective tuberculosis or cardiac disease, are educated in the Open Air School.

The following are statistics for the Open Air School for the year, 1947.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Admitted during 1947	18	9	27
Discharged during 1947	15	12	27
Average number of children on roll			124
Average attendance throughout the year			99
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged	—3 years 11 months.		
Average Gain in Weight since admission of those Discharged	—29 lbs.		
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year	7 lbs.		

Reasons for Admission;—

Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Conditions	8
Non-Infective Tuberculous Conditions	4
General Debility	3
Anaemia	2
Nutritional Defects	9
Other Conditions	1

The Public Health Committee continued 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 for the greater part of the year, and 37 children received treatment.

Physically Handicapped Pupils. On 31st December, 1947, 80 pupils were classified as physically handicapped.

In Special Schools		In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5	3	35	17	—	—	14	6	54	26

Many of the children classified as physically handicapped suffer from crippling defects and others from organic diseases of the cardiac and respiratory systems, etc. The section of this report (pages 25 and 26) give statistics of the orthopaedic cases dealt with in the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Tuberculosis. All cases of definite or suspected tuberculosis were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer who arranged for appropriate treatment or supervision. Cases of crippling due to tuberculosis were referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Multiple Disabilities. Three boys were suffering from multiple disabilities.

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.

No children were submitted to the School Medical Officer for Medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The School Medical Officer examined 61 children under the Byelaws for regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading.

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....	126
Delivery of Milk	4
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels	3
In Places of Public Entertainment	—
	—
	133
	—

Fifty-eight certificates were issued during the year and 32 had ceased. Three licences were granted in respect of street trading by young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Licences suspended or revoked—1. Licences refused—2. Number of children certified by the school medical officer as unfit for street trading—5.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.
MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS,
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1947.
 LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY. BURNLEY.

Table I.

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

(A) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in prescribed Groups.

Entrants.....	1586
Second Age Group	1277
Third Age Group	977
Total	3840
Number of other Periodic Inspections	—
Grand Total	3840

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections.....	2846
Number of Re-Inspections	2968
Total	5814

(C) PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II A (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants	28	206	227
Second Age Group	81	98	178
Third Age Group	71	45	110
Total (prescribed groups)	180	349	515
Other Periodic Inspections	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	180	349	515

Table II. (a) Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1947.

Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (5)
4	Skin	45	32	302	—
5	Eyes—				
	a. Vision	178	159	218	27
	b. Squint	19	12	30	1
	c. Other	12	13	82	9
6	Ears—				
	a. Hearing	4	3	13	4
	b. Otitis Media	6	6	14	—
	c. Other	7	5	63	—
7	Nose or Throat	48	345	149	30
8	Speech.....	8	16	11	1
9	Cervical Glands	16	230	52	19
10	Heart and Circulation	13	102	17	17
11	Lungs	20	99	48	35
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia	8	39	4	2
	b. Other	9	113	6	4
13	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture	11	29	7	—
	b. Flat Foot	17	7	9	1
	c. Other	114	143	45	1
14	Nervous system—				
	a. Epilepsy	—	—	1	2
	b. Other	3	26	21	21
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development	—	—	1	—
	b. Stability	—	3	6	1
16	Other	33	29	636	19

(b) Classification of the general condition of pupils inspected during the year in the age groups.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants....	1586	387	24.4%	1126	71.0%	73	4.6%
Second Age Group	1277	292	22.8%	915	71.7%	70	5.5%
Third Age Group	977	257	26.3%	699	71.5%	21	2.2%
Other Periodic Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3840	936	24.4%	2740	71.3%	164	4.3%

Table III. Treatment Tables.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V)

(a)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
SKIN—	
Ringworm—Scalp—	
(i) X-Ray treatment. If none, indicate by dash	—
(ii) Other treatment	1
Ringworm—Body	9
Scabies	32
Impetigo	117
Other skin diseases....	86
Eye Disease	79
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital).	
Ear Defects	63
(Treatment for serious diseases of the ear (e.g. operative treatment in hospital) should not be recorded here but in the body of the School Medical Officer's Annual Report).	
Miscellaneous	407
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
Total	794
(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics	5608

GROUP II.

DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

	No. of defects dealt with
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint). (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report)	737
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—
Total	737
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed....	492
(b) Obtained	479

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

	Total number treated
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	77
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	11
Received other forms of treatment....	12
Total	100

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	....	....	16
(b) Number treated otherwise e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments	....	....	206

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of pupils treated	(a) under child guidance arrangements	....	....	4
	(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	....	....	55

Table IV. Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—				
(a)	Periodic age groups....	13129
(b)	Specials	536
(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	13665
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(2)	Number found to require treatment	7105
(3)	Number actually treated	2767
(4)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	5963
(5)	Half-days devoted to:	(a) Inspection	126
		(b) Treatment	863
		Total (a) and (b)	989
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(6)	Fillings	Permanent teeth	2477
		Temporary Teeth	398
		Total	2875
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(7)	Extractions:	Permanent Teeth	668
		Temporary Teeth	3108
		Total	3776
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(8)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction	1365
(9)	Other Operations:	(a) Permanent Teeth	980
		(b) Temporary Teeth	175
		Total (a) and (b)....	1155
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