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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

1948

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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STAFF.

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(Including Vaccination and Immunisation Services).

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

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.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my eighteenth Annual Report dealing with the work carried out during 1948 under public health legislation.

The Report takes a somewhat different form to those of previous years and conforms to the services which are now administered by the Health Authority under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, in addition to the sanitary services.

The population of Burnley, as estimated by the Registrar General, is 84,560. This is an increase on the estimated population of the previous year of 910 and is the second highest estimate of any of the previous eight years. It represents an increase of 6,180 persons over a period of four years, but is 840 less than the population ascertained when National Registration was undertaken ten years ago.

One thousand four hundred and sixty seven children were born during 1948, a decrease of 364 on the number for 1947. This represents a birth rate of 17·35. Illegitimate births represented 5·8% of the total children born alive. The very high birthrate of 1947 was not maintained during 1948, and whereas in 1947 it was higher than that of England and Wales, in 1948 it fell to a figure slightly lower than that of the country as a whole. The stillbirth rate is again high and at 34·87 per thousand total (live and still) births it exceeds the previous year's figures.

The crude death rate was 14·24. This is 2 per thousand lower than the rate for 1947 and remains considerably higher than the death rate for the whole of England and Wales. The death rate of infants under one year of age was 49·76, which is a slight increase over that of the previous year. Although the actual number of deaths of illegitimate infants is small, the death rate amongst these per thousand illegitimate infants born was very high, reaching 81·39, a figure which is more than double that of recent years. Eight children died from diarrhoea before they reached two years of age as compared with twelve in the previous year.

Apart from measles and whooping cough, infectious diseases were not unduly prevalent. Measles showed the highest incidence, with 1,340 cases, of which 24 were treated in the Isolation Hospital. Whooping cough took second place with 315 cases, and scarlet fever third, with 171 cases. It is noteworthy that only 16 cases of diphtheria were notified, all of which were treated in hospital. Of the 16,140 children estimated to be under fifteen years of age and resident in the Borough, 10,928 have been immunised against diphtheria. Although this represents 68% of the child population, the percentage immunised is higher in children of compulsory school age than in the under five's. As it is in these younger children that diphtheria is most dangerous, it is regretted that parents do not take full advantage of the facilities for protection against this dangerous disease. Immunisation should be performed before children reach their first birthday.

The Vaccination Acts were repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and since 5th July, 1948 vaccination has been entirely voluntary. The number of children in Burnley who have been vaccinated against smallpox has for many years been small. Whereas prior to the 5th July, 1948 nearly a quarter of the children born were vaccinated, only about 8% of the children born in the first half of 1948 were vaccinated by the end of that year.

Owing to staff shortage the service provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946 could not be expanded as fully as was envisaged in the proposals which were approved by the Ministry of Health. The health visiting staff have increased duties, entailing investigation and supervision, not only of mothers and young children, but of persons of all ages who by reason of ill-health need advice and guidance. This has necessitated visits to elderly sick and infirm persons, investigation of home nursing needs, etc. Although the establishment of health visitors was increased by two, difficulties have been experienced in obtaining qualified staff.

The home nursing service was taken over by the Health Committee from the District Nursing Association on the 5th July, 1948. A considerable expansion of this service is desirable to provide more adequate nursing of the sick in their own homes, particularly in the provision of continuous day and night nursing, but here again difficulty in obtaining staff has made the provision of a fuller service impossible.

The domestic help service has grown rapidly and difficulty is being experienced in providing all the help required. It is estimated that by the end of 1949, sixty domestic helps will be required full time.

The provision of an adequate dental service for mothers and young children, which, under the National Health Service Act, 1946, is a duty of the Local Health Authority, has not been possible owing again to the impossibility of obtaining dental surgeons.

The mental health and mental deficiency services, which also became the responsibility of the Local Health Authority on the 5th July, 1948, have worked smoothly. There is a great advantage in having these services, particularly the mental deficiency service, administered locally, as better supervision can be maintained and after-care provided. These services still lack the part-time specialist medical officers for mental diseases and mental deficiency, who were envisaged when the Authority's proposals were approved and who were to be appointed by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board. At the end of 1948, 275 Burnley residents were under treatment in mental hospitals; 105 mental defectives were in mental deficiency institutions and 63 were under supervision in their own homes.

The centralisation of all ambulances has made for increased efficiency, but the present temporary garage accommodation is very unsatisfactory and the provision of a suitable building for the vehicles and staff is urgent.

The Veterinary Officer draws attention to the record number of cattle dealt with in the Abattoirs during 1948. When such large numbers have to be slaughtered, dressed, hung and inspected in the same rooms, which are insufficient in size and number and of unsatisfactory lay-out, production of clean meat and maintenance of hygienic standards are difficult.

It is a matter of some concern that 17,223 or practically half of the water closets in the town are of the waste water type, The number which are being converted annually to the clean water system is negligible. The conversion of these on a large scale would be costly at the present time when labour and material are difficult to obtain. The earliest opportunity should be taken, when labour and material are sufficiently available, to undertake a large scale programme of conversion and for this purpose consideration should be given to raising a loan.

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 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.

SECTION I

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer	} D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers, School Health Service, and Care of Mothers and Children, etc.	} L. J. COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. One Vacancy.
Part-time Medical Officer, Tuberculosis After-care	} G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Part-time Medical Officer Ante-natal Clinic	} J. C. MacWILLIAM, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.Obst.
Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon	K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., D.O.(Oxon).
Part-time Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	C. D. WEIR, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.
Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector	} J. K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.
Dental Surgeons	} H. A. BOLTON, L.D.S. JOAN HEALEY, L.D.S.
Borough Analyst	D. C. JENKINS, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act	} F. SHUTTLEWORTH †a
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector	J. S. HAWORTH †a
Sanitary Inspectors	} P. MOTTRAM † T. SUTTON † J. R. FISHER † D. N. KNOWLES † R. E. HARGREAVES †a J. ORMEROD †a L. N. BRUNSKILL †a
Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives	} MISS E. S. FRANKS /rc
Health Visitors (Care of Mothers and Children, Tuberculosis and School Health Service	} MRS. E. M. BOOTH /rc MISS M. WILKINSON /rc MISS L. R. FIRTH MISS E. HACKING /rc MRS. E. HOWARTH r MRS. H. JONES c MISS F. STEVENSON /rc MISS F. ANFORTH /rc MRS. C. PARKER r MRS. I. M. KELLY /r MISS L. WHITTAKER /rc

Municipal Domlcillary Midwives	.....	MISS E. GIBSON / MISS H. STANDEN / MISS E. WALKER /rm MISS N. WILLIAMS /r MRS. A. LUNT /r MISS E. LAYFIELD / MRS. M. SIMPSON /r MRS. E. OSBORNE /r MISS I. SILCOCK /rm
Physiotherapist	.....	MISS M. TAYLOR, R.C.P.S.
Speech Therapist	.....	MISS J. RILEY, L.C.S.T.
Orthoplist	.....	MISS S. SUTCLIFFE, D.B.O.B.

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE:

Superintendent	.....	MISS M. FIRTH /rc
Assistant Superintendent	.....	MISS J. A. BURNE /r
Nursing Staff	.....	MRS. G. LONGWORTH /r MRS. C. D. A. THOMPSON /r MRS. N. REDDING r MRS. D. E. PICKLES r MRS. J. SHARRATT /r MRS. A. B. TREVETHICK r MRS. E. A. PROCTOR d MRS. A. DALY d MRS. A. HOWARTH d MRS. C. CRAWLEY d MISS E. J. DIXON /d MISS C. MITCHELL d MISS C. KNOTT MRS. N. WILLIS

NURSERIES:

Bank Hall Nursery	.....	MATRON—MISS L. WALLIS /r Nursing Staff=15
Hargher Clough Nursery	.....	MATRON—MRS. K. PARKER /r Nursing Staff=6

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE:

Authorised Officers	.....	W. PHILLIPS J. W. THORNBUR
Female Social Worker	.....	MRS. M. LAWSON
Supervisor Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives	.....	MRS. D. MARSDEN
Assistant Supervisor, Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives	.....	MRS. B. FOREST

HOME HELP SERVICE:**Organiser** **MRS. M. MAIN****Home Helps=5****Ambulance Service:****Driver-Attendants=11****CLERICAL STAFF:****Chief Clerk** **H. V. HARTLEY †****Clerks, Public Health Service**

{	H. SIMPSON
	A. PILLING
	W. BALDWIN
	E. HARGREAVES
	R. BLAKELEY
	MISS E. DOIDGE
	MISS K. PICKLES
{	MISS J. SUTHERLAND
	MISS B. SPENCER

Clerks, School Health Services

{	MISS E. BAXTER
	MISS C. BLACKLIDGE
	MISS O. TOWNSON
	MISS J. REEVES

Clerk/Dental Attendants.....

{	MISS B. DEAN
	MISS H. TAYLOR

Disinfectors—3.**Rodent Operators—3.**

† Certified Sanitary Inspector.

a Meat and other Food Certificate.

/ State Certified Midwife.

I State Registered Nurse.

c Health Visitors Certificate.

b Teacher's Certificate of the C.M.B.

m Certificate in Analgesia.

d Enrolled Assistant Nurse.

SECTION II

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres (1931 Census figure)	4,686 acres
Area fully developed, or in course of development	2,236 acres
Enumerated Population, National Registration, 1939	85,400
Registrar General's Estimate of Population, middle of 1948	84,560
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon	37.8
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1948	28,561
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1948) according to Rate Books	28,317
Number of New Houses Erected in 1948	198
Rateable Value (April, 1949)	£570,644
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate Paid in 1949	£2,272

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

(REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN).

	M.	F.	1948 Total	1947 Total
Live Births: Legitimate	710	671	1,381	1,704
Illegitimate	45	41	86	127
	<u>755</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>1,467</u>	<u>1,831</u>

Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 17.35 21.89

Stillbirths: Legitimate	29	20	49	58
Illegitimate	—	4	4	4
	<u>29</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>62</u>

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 34.87 32.75

Number of Deaths (Males 614, Females 590)..... 1,204 1,358

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 14.24 16.23

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—
Number 29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Number 30. Other Puerperal Causes	1	0.66
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>0.66</u>

	1948	1947
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	73	90
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—		
All Infants per 1,000 live births	49.76	49.15
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	47.78	49.88
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	81.39	39.36
Death Rates per 1,000 population from:—		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.48	0.44
All Forms of Tuberculosis	0.53	0.49
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1.22	1.91
Influenza	0.06	0.19
Cancer	1.81	1.91
Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diph- theria and Membranous Croup....	0.01	0.02
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	5.45	6.55
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age	8	12

Area and Population.

No change in area to report.

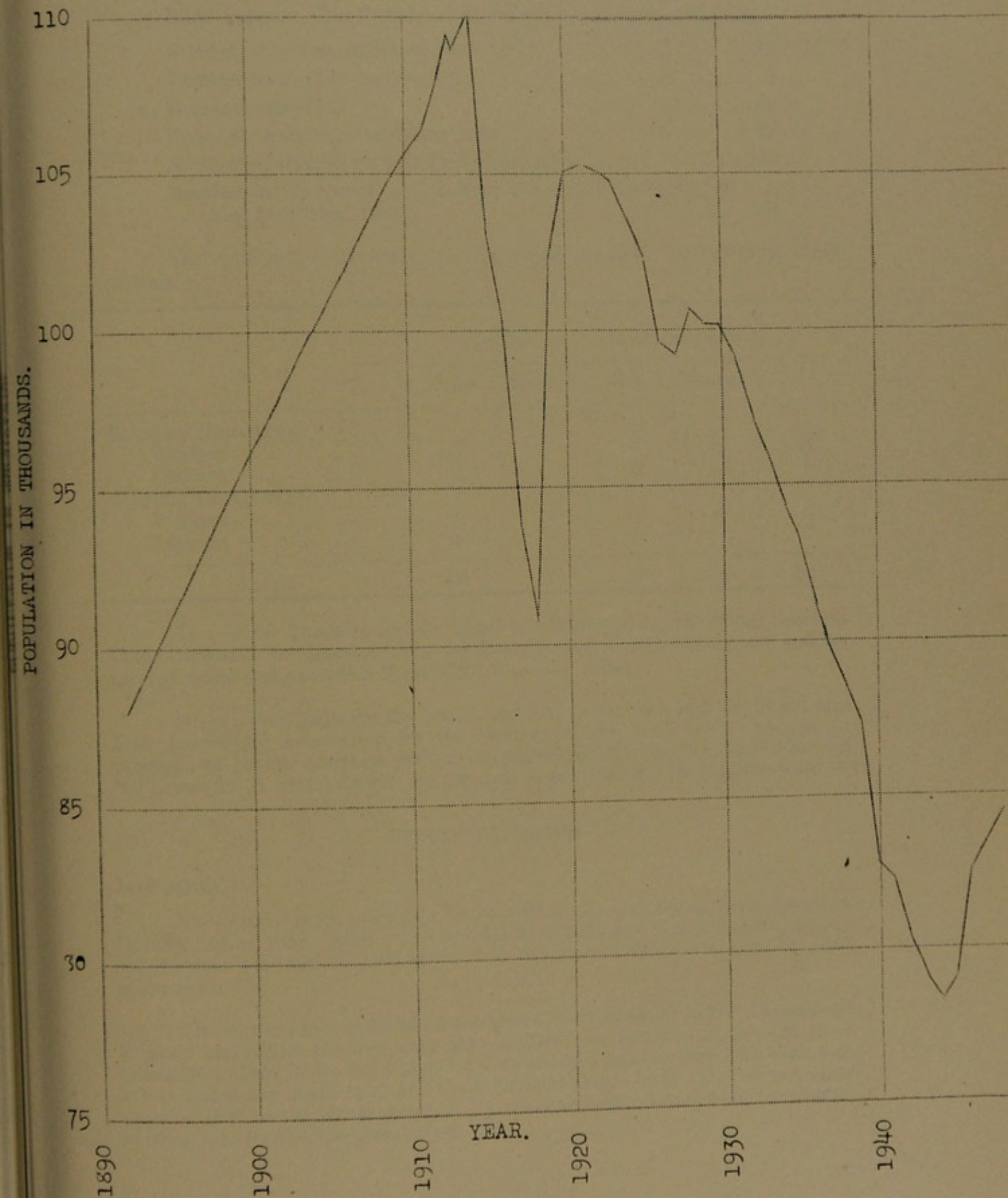
The Registrar General's Estimate of population at the middle of 1948 is 910 more than that of 1947.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Welfare of the Blind, Deaf or Dumb and other Permanently Handicapped Persons:—When the National Assistance Act came into operation on 5th July, 1948, the Social Services Committee became responsible for carrying out the powers and duties of the Council with respect to residential accommodation for the aged and infirm and welfare services for blind, deaf or dumb and other handicapped persons under Parts III and IV of the Act (except Section 41) and the Regulations made thereunder.

The accommodation in the Burnley General Hospital which provides for about 197 non-sick persons (formerly part of Primrose Bank Institution) has been re-named "Moorfields." Considerable improvements are now being carried out which will increase the accommodation to approximately 235 beds, for use until such time as hostels are obtained. One building has been purchased for use as a hostel, which will provide accommodation for 30 persons, but the building has not yet been vacated and considerable alterations will have to be carried out to make it suitable as a residence for aged persons.

TREND OF POPULATION - BURNLEY. 1892 - 1948.



Blind Persons: The Register of the Blind contains the following:—

Number of new cases during 1948	....	....	....	....	21
Transfer from other Authorities	....	....	....	....	3
Deaths during 1948	....	....	....	....	28
Removals from register during 1948	....	....	....	....	12
Number on register on 31st December, 1948	....	....	....	....	223
Number in receipt of grants from the Local Authority on 31st December, 1948	....	....	....	....	Nil

The Authority's Workshop for the Blind, employs the following blind persons:—

	Burnley		Lancs. County		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Basketry Department:					
Workers	7	—	6	—	13
Trainees	3	—	2	—	5
Knitting Department:					
Workers	—	4	—	4	8
Trainees	—	3	—	—	3
Totals	10	7	8	4	29

Two Home Teachers for the Blind are employed by the Social Services Committee and the Blind Society for Burnley and District carry out welfare arrangements and provide a Social Centre for the Blind.

Negotiations between the Social Services Committee and the North and East Lancashire Association for the Welfare of the Deaf are at present in progress, to ensure adequate welfare arrangements for the deaf and dumb of the Borough. A Social Centre for the deaf is provided by the Association.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

There have been 1,528 live births (795 males, 733 females) registered in Burnley during 1948. After correction for 91 inward and 152 outward transferable births a net total of 1,467 births, or a decrease of 364 on the total for 1947 is obtained.

The birth rate was 17.35 as compared with 21.89 in 1947. Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1948 was 17.9 and in the 126 great towns 20.0. 1948 is the third year for very many years in which the birth rate has exceeded the death rate, but the County Borough birth rate has not quite equalled that of the whole country. It is considerably lower than the corresponding rate for the 126 great towns.

The number of illegitimate births was 41 less than in the previous year. The decrease was in proportion to the decrease in the total births. The percentage of illegitimate births being 5·8 as compared with 6·9 in 1947.

Stillbirths.

During the year 53 still births were registered, giving a rate of 34·87 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 32·75 in 1947.

Deaths.

One thousand four hundred and sixty-eight civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 327 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Public Institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,141 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 62 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1,204 deaths is obtained (males 614, females 590), giving a crude death rate of 14·24 per thousand of population, as compared with 16·23 for 1947 and 15·68, the average for the previous 10 years. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1948 was 10·8 and in 126 great towns 11·6.

Age Distribution.

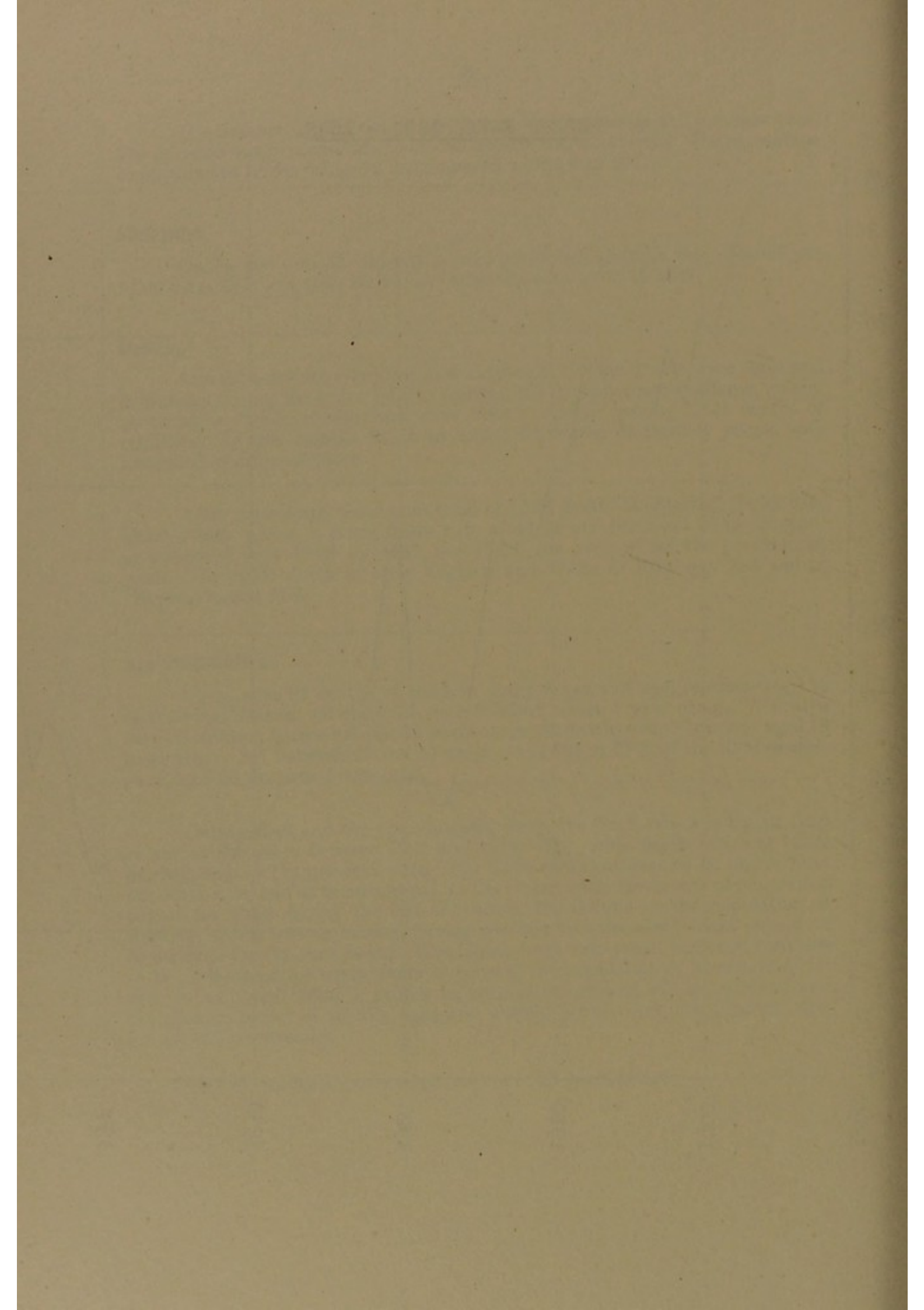
There were 85 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 7% of the total deaths. Of these 73 were children under 1 year of age. 7 deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 80 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 45 years. 341 between 45 and 65 years; and 691 or 57% of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.

During 1948 and the preceding six years, the birth rate was higher than in any of the years between 1929 and 1942. The crude death rate was lower in 1948 than in the previous year. 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.

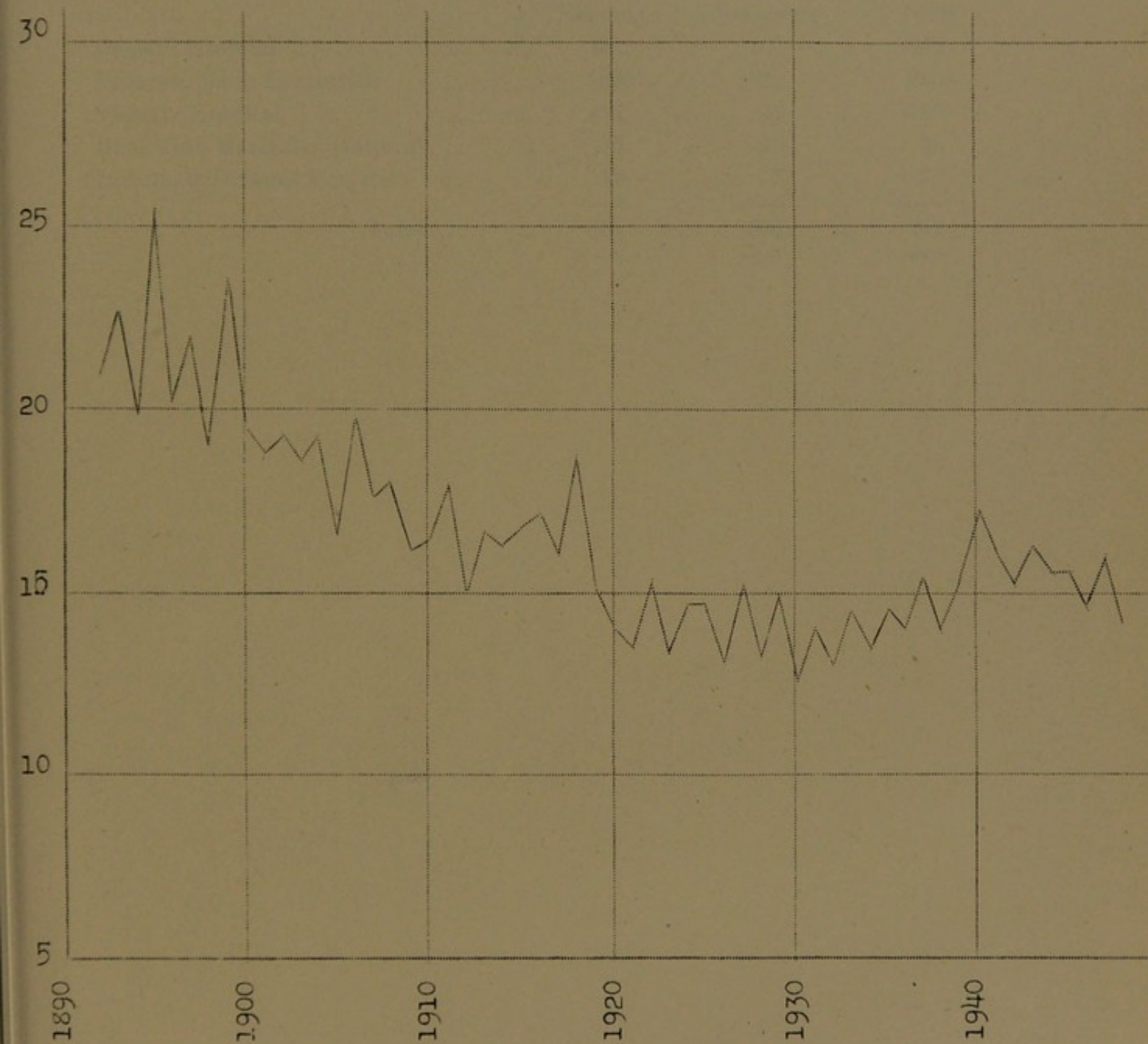
85·7 of the deaths were of persons over 45 years of age.

BIRTH RATE. 1892 - 1948.





DEATH RATE. 1892 - 1948.



2021 - 2021 YEAR 10

Deaths in Institutions. 772 deaths occurred in the Public Institutions of Burnley during the year.

			Deaths of Burnley Residents		Deaths of Non- Residents		Total
General Hospital ....	....	....	161	....	101	....	262
Primrose Bank Institution	....	....	136	....	130	....	266
Victoria Hospital ....	....	....	117	....	72	....	189
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	....	....	18	....	15	....	33
Infectious Diseases Hospital	....	....	19	....	3	....	22
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total ....	....	....	451	....	321	....	772
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1948.

Causes of Death.	Sex.	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis Respiratory System	M	—	—	—	5	20	—	25
	F	—	—	—	10	4	2	16
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	M	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
9. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	F	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
10. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioenceph	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute Inf. Encephalitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
13. Cancer, Buccal Cavity, etc., Oesoph. (M). and Uterus (F.)	M	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
	F	—	—	—	1	9	4	14
14. Cancer, Stomach, Duodenum	M	—	—	—	2	10	10	22
	F	—	—	—	1	7	7	15
15. Cancer of Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	5	8	14
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	—	1	—	3	24	21	49
	F	—	—	—	5	14	13	32
17. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	M	—	—	—	2	18	58	78
	F	—	—	—	3	15	67	85

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

Causes of Death.	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages
19. Heart Disease	M	—	1	—	7	68	116	192
	F	—	—	1	11	43	137	192
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	M	—	—	—	—	3	10	13
	F	—	—	—	—	3	11	14
21. Bronchitis	M	1	1	—	1	14	11	28
	F	—	—	—	—	5	27	32
23. Pneumonia	M	2	1	—	1	7	6	17
	F	5	—	—	1	4	5	15
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	—	—	—	1	1	4	6
	F	—	1	—	—	1	3	5
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M	—	—	—	1	3	2	6
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	M	5	1	—	—	—	—	6
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
26. Appendicitis	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
	F	—	—	—	2	7	8	17
28. Nephritis	M	—	—	—	1	1	6	8
	F	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
29. Puerperal and Post-abort. Sepsis ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
31. Premature Birth	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
32. Congenital Mal., Birth Injuries, etc. (Infant Diseases)	M	17	1	1	—	—	—	19
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
33. Suicide	M	—	—	—	3	7	4	14
	F	—	—	—	2	3	2	7
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	—	1	1	3	2	2	9
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
35. Other Violent Causes	M	1	—	4	2	3	5	15
	F	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
36. All Other Causes	M	2	2	—	4	9	51	68
	F	3	—	—	2	8	59	72
TOTAL (all causes)	M	38	10	6	38	206	316	614
	F	35	2	1	42	135	375	590

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1948.

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

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Burnley
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
BIRTHS:—					
Live	17.9	20.0	19.2	20.1	17.35
Still	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.63
DEATHS:—					
All Causes	10.8	11.6	10.7	11.6	14.24
Typhoid and Paratyphoid					
Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63	0.53
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Influenza	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.06
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54	0.38
NOTIFICATIONS:—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37	2.02
Whooping Cough	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13	3.72
Diphtheria	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.19
Erysipelas	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.18
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17	15.84
Pneumonia	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57	1.04
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under one year of age	34†	39	32	31	49.76
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4	5.45
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
NOTIFICATIONS:—					
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	6.89	8.90	4.71	7.34**	11.18

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	0·11	—	9	—
Abortion without Sepsis	0·05	—	4	—
Puerperal Infections	0·13	—		
Other Maternal Cases	0·73	0·66		

† 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 were the cause of nearly on-third of the total deaths, and were more than double the number due to the next common cause of death, namely intra-cranial lesions of blood vessels. Cancer took third place in the causes of death, the deaths from all forms of malignant growths being more than three times those due to tuberculosis. Deaths of infants who were born prematurely or had birth injuries or malformations or suffered from diseases of the new born continue to be high, fifty-three infant lives being lost due to these causes. Fatal accidents, suicide and other forms of violence were responsible for 4% of the deaths, and exceeded the number dying from tuberculosis. 12·7% of the deaths were due to diseases of the respiratory system, other than tuberculosis.

		Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Diseases	384	31·8
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System....	27	2·2
Cancer....	153	12·7
Respiratory Diseases	103	8·5
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions (Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.)	163	13·5
All forms of Tuberculosis	45	3·7
Violence	51	4·2
Nephritis	16	1·3
Premature Birth, Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infant Diseases	53	4·4

Infant Mortality.

Ninety-one deaths of infants under one year of age were registered during the year 1948. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 73 deaths is obtained, or 17 less than the net deaths registered in 1947.

Live Births		Infantile Deaths		Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
755	712	38	35	50·3	49·2	49·76

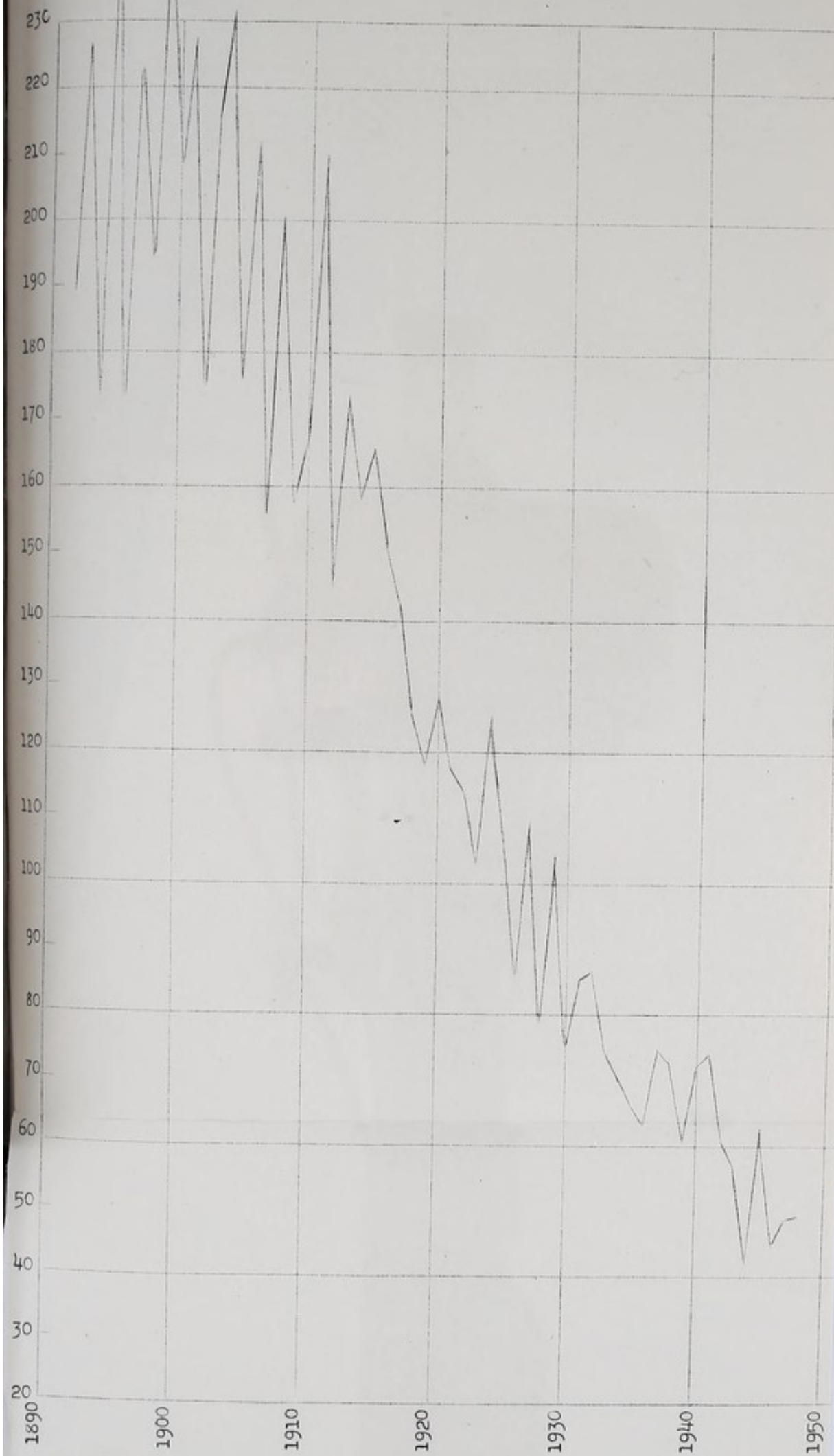
Death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births.... 47·78

Death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births 81·39

Fifty deaths occurred of infants within four weeks of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality of 34·09 per 1,000 live births.

The mortality rate of legitimate infants is slightly less than that of the previous year, but the considerable increase in the rate for illegitimate infants has brought the rate for all infants up to the same figure as that of 1947. This infant mortality is unfortunately considerably higher than that for the whole country. The neo-natal mortality shows an appreciable increase on the previous year's figure, and the death rate from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under two years of age, although less than that of 1947, is again considerably higher than that of the country as a whole.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.
1892 - 1948.



INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1948.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total under 1 Year	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey Wood	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*General Hospital	*Bank Hall Hospital	*Victoria Hospital	*Infectious Diseases Hospital
All Causes	38	8	1	3	50	9	6	6	2	73	10	—	2	4	4	11	8	7	13	2	8	4	22	17	3	3
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	—	2	3	2	1	1	1	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	5	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	19	4	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	23	2	—	—	2	—	5	—	4	—	4	2	2	10	7	—	—
Constitutional Malformations, Birth Injuries, etc.	19	3	—	—	23	2	1	1	—	27	5	—	1	2	3	4	3	—	—	—	3	2	3	10	1	—
(Inf. Diseases)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	38	8	1	3	50	9	6	6	2	73	10	—	2	4	4	11	8	7	13	2	8	4	22	17	3	3

* Denotes that the figures shown in these columns are also included in the wards in which the parents of the children usually resided.

Nett Live Births Registered during the year—Legitimate, 1,381 ; Illegitimate, 86 ; Total, 1,467.

Nett Deaths Registered during the year—Legitimate Infants, 66 ; Illegitimate Infants, 7 ; Total 73.

Cancer.

The deaths from cancer, which were seven less than in 1947, were 12·7% of the total deaths. Although this shows a slight increase against 11·8% of 1947 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	1929-33	....	....	11·2%
„	1934-38	....	....	11·8%
„	1939-43	....	....	12·0%
„	1944-48	....	....	12·4%

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
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
1938	151	12·1	1948	153	12·7

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.

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1948 AND THE PREVIOUS
10 YEARS.**

Year.	R.G's Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Live Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	Non-residents register in the District	Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Numb'r	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Numb'r	Rate.
1938	88,650	1,076	1,043	11.76	1,503	16.95	323	66	76	72.9	1,246	14.05
1939	87,310	1,152	1,049	12.53	1,632	18.80	348	59	67	61.1	1,343	15.47
1940	82,980	1,074	1,031	12.42	1,730	20.85	355	66	75	72.4	1,441	17.36
1941	82,350	1,051	990	12.02	1,650	20.38	379	60	76	74.3	1,331	16.16
1942	80,340	1,160	1,124	14.00	1,520	18.92	372	81	69	61.4	1,229	15.30
1943	79,070	1,367	1,306	16.52	1,593	20.15	342	51	75	57.4	1,302	16.46
1944	78,380	1,445	1,358	17.33	1,497	19.09	339	58	56	41.24	1,216	15.52
1945	79,080	1,293	1,218	15.40	1,416	17.90	250	71	77	63.22	1,237	15.64
1946	82,680	1,654	1,591	19.24	1,456	17.63	315	67	71	44.63	1,208	14.61
1947	83,650	1,831	1,831	21.89	1,588	18.98	293	63	90	49.15	1,358	16.23
Average 10 years	82,449	1,310	1,258	15.31	1,558	18.96	331	64	73	59.77	1,291	15.68
1948	84,560	1,528	1,467	17.35	1,469	17.37	327	62	73	49.76	1,204	14.24

Showing Birth Rates, Mortality Rates from all causes, from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, Respiratory Diseases, and Malignant Diseases, together with Infantile Mortality and Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rates per 1,000 Births.

Year	Popula- tion.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Mortality Rates per 1,000 Population from			Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births, England and Wales.
				Pul- monary Tuber- culosis.	Respirat'y Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuber'sis).	Malignant Diseases.			
1882-1886	—	38.9	23.2	2.31	5.15	0.24	34.9	21.2	142
1887-1891	—	35.9	22.2	1.64	6.21	0.30	27.9	21.7	145
1892	88,019	35.9	20.9	1.96	5.79	0.36	15.8	189	148
1893	89,022	35.4	22.8	2.00	5.12	0.52	46.1	227	159
1894	90,024	34.5	19.9	2.25	4.04	0.36	16.7	174	137
1895	91,027	35.0	25.6	2.08	7.02	0.44	54.9	249	161
1896	92,030	34.6	20.2	2.00	4.38	0.50	16.2	173	148
Average 5 years		35.1	21.9	2.06	5.27	0.44	29.9	202	151
1897	93,033	33.8	22.1	2.21	3.60	0.59	26.9	223	156
1898	94,036	31.9	19.0	1.82	3.58	0.55	44.6	194	160
1899	95,039	29.9	23.6	1.78	4.22	0.57	82.8	273	163
1900	96,041	30.5	19.7	1.67	4.23	0.54	51.1	208	154
1901	*97,043	27.5	18.9	1.65	3.68	0.69	58.6	227	151
Average 5 years		30.7	20.7	1.83	3.86	0.59	52.8	225	157
1902	98,158	29.6	19.3	1.44	3.96	0.85	23.4	175	133
1903	99,061	27.3	18.7	1.51	3.88	0.55	42.4	216	132
1904	99,971	26.8	19.4	1.49	3.62	0.64	70.8	232	145
1905	100,889	26.3	16.6	1.46	3.13	0.73	46.1	174	128
1906	101,816	28.0	19.9	1.38	4.04	0.72	73.3	212	132
Average 5 years		27.6	18.8	1.46	3.73	0.70	51.2	202	134
1907	102,751	29.0	17.7	1.38	4.14	0.67	24.1	156	118
1908	103,696	28.6	18.2	1.23	3.41	0.80	52.2	201	120
1909	104,648	25.4	16.3	1.15	3.90	0.56	21.5	157	109
1910	105,610	25.4	16.5	1.03	3.18	0.84	37.0	168	105
1911	*106,322	23.2	18.1	1.04	3.16	0.77	81.3	210	130
Average 5 years		26.3	17.4	1.17	3.56	0.73	43.2	178	116
1912	108,012	23.0	15.0	0.85	3.36	0.82	14.5	145	95
1913	109,021	22.8	16.8	0.96	3.31	0.90	49.8	174	108
1914	110,040	23.5	16.4	1.02	3.77	0.85	27.0	158	105
1915	103,098	19.5	16.9	0.88	4.08	0.76	38.8	166	110
1916	100,183	16.5	17.3	0.94	3.76	1.15	19.4	151	91
Average 5 years		21.1	16.5	0.93	3.66	0.90	29.9	159	102

1917	....	93,779	14.4	16.0	1.12	3.44	0.94	12.6	143	96
1918	....	90,770	14.3	18.9	0.85	4.02	1.22	5.5	126	97
1919	....	102,391	15.6	15.2	0.91	3.67	1.03	8.7	118	89
1920	....	105,030	23.3	14.1	0.72	2.90	1.22	13.8	129	80
1921	....	*105,300	22.3	13.6	0.64	2.73	1.41	17.9	118	83
Average 5 years	....	18.0	15.6	0.85	3.35	1.16	1.17	11.7	127	89
1922	....	105,100	18.6	15.4	0.87	3.28	1.03	6.1	114	77
1923	....	104,800	17.4	13.4	0.90	2.69	1.38	4.9	103	69
1924	....	103,400	16.4	14.8	0.70	3.59	1.14	8.2	126	75
1925	....	102,300	16.0	14.8	0.81	3.17	1.23	3.0	109	75
1926	....	99,600	16.1	13.2	0.69	2.25	1.32	8.1	86	70
Average 5 years	....	16.9	14.3	0.79	3.00	1.22	1.22	6.1	108	73
1927	....	99,270	15.2	15.4	0.72	2.21	1.55	8.6	110	69
1928	....	100,700	15.0	13.3	0.86	1.72	1.59	6.7	79	65
1929	....	100,200	14.0	15.0	0.74	2.16	1.55	10.7	104.8	74
1930	....	100,200	13.35	12.7	0.70	1.36	1.48	10.5	75.5	60
1931	....	*99,180	13.03	14.2	0.75	1.78	1.56	3.9	85.9	66
Average 5 years	....	14.11	14.1	0.75	1.84	1.54	1.54	8.1	91.0	67
1932	....	97,210	12.0	13.0	0.71	1.06	1.34	3.4	86.4	65
1933	....	95,900	12.1	14.6	0.69	1.23	1.69	11.1	74.7	64
1934	....	94,300	11.8	13.5	0.57	1.06	1.81	3.6	70.3	59
1935	....	93,100	11.65	14.7	0.68	1.68	1.52	2.8	66.4	57
1936	....	91,390	12.22	14.13	0.60	1.21	1.66	1.8	63.6	59
Average 5 years	....	11.95	14.0	0.65	1.25	1.60	1.60	4.5	72.3	61
1937	....	89,670	11.71	15.53	0.61	1.43	1.62	2.86	75.2	58
1938	....	88,650	11.77	14.06	0.69	1.21	1.70	3.83	72.9	53
1939	....	87,310	12.53	15.47	0.59	1.03	1.64	0.91	61.1	50
1940	....	82,980	12.42	17.36	0.66	1.63	1.97	0.97	72.4	55
1941	....	82,350	12.02	16.16	0.69	1.20	1.90	4.0	74.3	59
Average 5 years	....	12.09	15.72	0.65	1.30	1.77	1.77	2.51	71.2	55
1942	....	80,340	14.0	15.30	0.75	1.17	2.0	2.66	61.4	49
1943	....	79,070	16.52	16.46	0.51	1.54	2.22	5.36	57.4	49
1944	....	78,380	17.33	15.52	0.59	1.36	1.68	2.90	41.2	46
1945	....	79,080	15.40	15.64	0.68	1.60	2.02	3.28	63.22	46
1946	....	82,680	19.24	14.61	0.43	1.52	2.04	0.63	44.63	43
Average 5 years	....	16.49	15.51	0.59	1.44	1.99	1.99	2.96	53.37	46
1947	....	83,650	21.89	16.23	0.44	1.91	1.91	6.55	49.15	41
1948	....	84,560	17.35	14.24	0.48	1.22	1.81	5.45	49.76	34

* The populations for the census years, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1931 are taken from the Census Returns.

The populations for the other years are estimates of the Registrar-General.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS
YEAR 1948.

	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 1948	Average 5 years 1943-47			(140) Abortion with Sepsis	(141) Abortion with't Sepsis	(147) Puerperal Infections	(142-6) (148-150) Other	Total
ENGLAND & WALES	17.9	10.8	34	45	*	*	.11	.5	.13	.73	1.02
126 GREAT TOWNS	20.0	11.6	39	51	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead....	21.4	12.1	53	70	.87	.15	....	....	....	.3	.3
Burnley	17.35	14.24	49	51	.48	.05	....	....	....	.66	.66
Bury	17.9	13.39	47	41	.33	.05	....	....	.93	.93	1.86
Halifax	17.7	13.8	29	40	.30	.04	....	....	....	.58	.58
Huddersfield .	16.91	13.23	33	50	.25	.06	.89	....	....	.45	1.34
Liverpool	22.3	11.4	54	70	.79	.11	....	....	.605	.165	.77
Manchester....	19.9	12.27	42	58	.69	.07	.07	.07	.07	.57	.78
Oldham	18.56	14.0	46	53	.40	.11	....	.43	1.30	1.74	3.47
Preston	18.78	12.62	39	60	.55	.11	....	....	.44	....	.44
Rochdale.....	17.0	14.1	38	48	.49	.07	....	....	....	....	....
Salford	21.1	11.8	42	61	.80	.10	....	....	....	.8	.8
St. Helens	21.3	10.2	60	64	.57	.04	....	....	.41	1.24	1.65
Stockport	17.49	11.86	36	60	.38	.05	.395	....	....	.395	.79
Wallasey.....	17.99	12.54	43	48	.53	.09	....	....	.56	....	.56
Wigan	18.84	11.55	54	63	.41	.06	.61	....	....	....	.61

* Not available.

SECTION III

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

The incidence and deaths from some of the notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1948 are as follows:—

	No. of Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of pop'lat'n	No. of Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 Cases
Scarlet Fever	171	2.02	—	—
Whooping Cough	315	3.72	1	3.17
Diphtheria	16	0.19	—	—
Measles	1340	15.84	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	85	1.00	32	376.47
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3	0.03	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	0.02	—	—
Dysentery	62	0.73	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	0.03	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	0.20	—	—
Erysipelas	15	0.18	—	—
Malaria	1	0.01	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	2	0.02	1	500.0

SMALLPOX:—No notifications were received during 1948.

SCARLET FEVER:—One hundred and seventy one cases occurred throughout the year, of which 112 were isolated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA:—Only 16 cases were notified, all being admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. These cases were scattered throughout the year.

MEASLES:—One thousand three hundred and forty cases of measles were notified as compared with 847 in the previous year. In addition, 21 cases of German Measles occurred.

Whooping Cough increased during the year, 315 cases being notified, 258 of which were children under 5 years of age.

PNEUMONIA:—Eighty-five cases of primary pneumonia were notified, this number being 4 more than in 1947. Influenza was not prevalent and only 3 cases of pneumonia due to influenza occurred.

ENTERIC FEVER:—No cases were notified.

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

DYSENTERY:—Sixty-two cases occurred during the year, 60 of these being notified from the General Hospital. Only 3 of these occurred in children under 15 years of age.

FOOD POISONING:—Only five cases were notified. Three were isolated cases; in one, shrimp paste was suspected to be the cause, but none was available for laboratory analysis. No cause was discovered in the other two isolated cases. Two cases occurred in one household, the suspected cause being raspberries, but again none was available for laboratory investigation.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1948.

Diseases	Total cases notified	At ages—Year												Total cases removed to Isolation Hospital	Total Deaths	Deaths at age periods											
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over			Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	171	—	3	9	26	21	77	17	10	3	4	1	—	112	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	315	38	53	66	48	53	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	16	1	1	—	1	3	4	4	1	—	1	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	1340	59	151	210	233	259	415	6	4	2	1	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
German Measles	21	3	1	2	1	3	5	4	1	1	2	17	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	84	7	9	6	5	6	12	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery	62	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	6	4	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhoid Fever (incl. Enteric)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	93	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	27	15	13	32	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-Respiratory	19	—	1	1	—	2	4	—	4	4	1	1	1	2	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	2165	111	220	296	315	347	575	34	61	39	40	60	67	256	79	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	5	9	36	13

Distribution of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1948.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total cases notified in each Ward and Institution.																TOTAL
	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	General Hospital	Victoria Hospital	Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	Infectious Diseases Hospital	
Scarlet Fever	22	15	14	9	3	20	10	22	11	9	23	13	—	—	—	—	171
Whooping Cough	50	28	42	16	5	26	26	27	23	10	33	27	2	—	—	—	315
Diphtheria and Mem. Croup	1	2	—	—	1	5	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	16
Measles	209	83	115	50	34	135	90	183	123	54	178	103	4	—	—	—	1361
Acute Primary Pneumonia	11	9	7	9	3	12	3	8	8	1	12	2	—	—	—	—	85
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	60	—	—	—	62
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	12	—	17
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever (incl. Enteric)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	2	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	15
*Tuberculosis of Lungs	8	7	8	3	2	10	7	10	4	3	14	13	2	1	—	—	93
*Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	1	4	1	1	—	1	19
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	309	147	188	88	50	216	144	254	175	78	265	164	72	2	12	1	2165

* Primary Notifications.

Seasonal prevalence of the Infectious Diseases notified in 1948.

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	17	18	12	5	9	18	7	8	13	21	17	26	171
Whooping Cough.....	20	11	40	17	25	41	45	48	17	23	17	11	315
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	3	5	2	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	16
Measles and German Measles	7	7	14	41	131	313	242	88	135	140	106	137	1361
Acute Primary Pneumonia	21	13	4	2	10	9	3	3	7	4	4	5	85
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery.....	42	12	1	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	62
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	17
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever (incl. Enteric)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas.....	—	—	3	—	—	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	15
*Tuberculosis of Lungs	7	3	11	7	9	8	6	5	4	5	10	18	93
*Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	2	3	—	2	2	—	1	1	2	3	1	19
Malaria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Acute Polio- encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	124	72	94	78	191	394	309	161	180	198	160	204	2165

* Primary notifications.

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases for the twenty years 1929-1948.

Disease	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Scarlet Fever	481	242	194	178	760	354	214	120	162	146	80	253	225	486	248	131	196	173	177	171
*Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	261	235	19	197	142	123	87	191	315
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	137	90	86	86	159	347	254	204	284	192	68	53	60	50	38	66	183	71	33	16
Measles and German Measles	235	2373	878	338	2367	236	3108	202	1696	345	1008	1347	1470	867	1434	140	1634	739	885	1361
Acute Primary Pneumonia	253	173	271	195	208	139	158	138	178	161	176	201	150	144	108	91	100	57	81	85
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	45	16	51	31	48	10	18	18	45	—	10	26	19	4	28	2	1	8	6	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	1	4	2	6	3	—	1	1	2	14	23	20	8	2	5	4	9	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	62	22	11	10	96	91	49	—	62
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	7	17	15	16	10	6	7	12	9	11	16	21	32	25	8	8	7	12	6	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	19	25	24	24	38	23	30	24	35	26	43	29	29	25	23	20	4	29	23	17
Smallpox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	7	5	3	4	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	12	—	4	3	2	1	2	2	—
Typhoid (incl. Enteric) Fever..	77	81	56	49	60	82	60	60	48	46	36	53	36	39	28	23	28	26	22	15
†Tuberculosis of Lungs	100	112	91	15	86	74	63	70	66	69	60	78	78	87	73	74	62	93	75	93
†Other forms of Tuberculosis..	52	55	46	57	53	41	33	46	35	50	40	34	34	34	26	28	16	22	19	19
Malaria	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	1
Acute Polio-myelitis	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
Acute Polio-encephalitis ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	4	5	4	3	5	3	1	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
TOTALS	1420	3195	1722	1103	3801	1330	3952	897	2560	1048	1551	2448	2417	1816	2232	826	2455	1381	1533	2165

† Primary notifications.

* Compulsorily notifiable from 6th November, 1939.

DISINFECTION.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	2009
Total number of premises disinfected	1341
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	2295
Library books disinfected	252
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons (41 persons), scabies cases (108 persons) and persons removed to the Council houses, etc.	286

VACCINATION.

The 5th of July, 1948 saw the repeal of the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1907, and from that date vaccination ceased to be compulsory throughout the country. This service is now an addition to the Local Health Authority's functions and with them rests the responsibility for ensuring that as many infants and young children as possible are given protection against smallpox.

The appointment of the two public vaccinators ceased on the 4th July, 1948, and their duties were transferred to Medical Practitioners and the Local Health Authority's Clinic, Elizabeth Street.

All medical practitioners practising in the Borough, with two exceptions, agreed to perform vaccinations in accordance with the Authority's arrangements, and a vaccination clinic is held once weekly in the Elizabeth Street premises.

Details of the number of vaccinations performed during the periods 1st January to 4th July, 1948, and 5th July to 31st December, 1948 are as follows:—

Return showing the number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated by the public vaccinators and Medical Officer of the Public Assistance Institution during the period 1st January—4th July, 1948.

Vaccination District and Institution	Name of Public Vaccinators and Medical Officer	Number of Successful Primary vaccinations.					Number of Successful Re-vaccinations
		Under 1 year of age	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 years and over	TOTAL	
East Ward	Dr. D. A. Ker	74	5	3	9	91	1
West Ward	Dr. A. Robertson	113	3	—	—	116	—
Primrose Bank Institution	Mr. A. H. Thomson (F.R.C.S.(E.))	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS	187	8	3	9	207	1

Return showing the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the Vaccination Clinic and by Medical Practitioners during the period 5th July to 31st December, 1948.

	Primary Vaccinations						Unsucc- essful	Re-Vaccinations					
	Ages at 31st December, 1948							Ages at 31st December, 1948					
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	Unsucc- essful		Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	Unsucc- essful
Vaccination Clinic	33	2	—	1	36	—	—	1	—	—	11	12	4
Medical Practitioners	44	5	4	12	65	6	—	—	1	15	16	—	
TOTALS	77	7	4	13	101	6	—	1	1	26	28	4	

At the Vaccination Clinic, the number of attendances made for inspection after vaccination was 51. The total number of attendances at the clinic was 103.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The National Health Service Act, 1946 (Section 26) placed a duty on local health authorities to make arrangements with medical practitioners for the immunisation of persons in their areas against diphtheria, in addition to their arrangements for immunisation at the local authorities' clinics. All the medical practitioners practising in Burnley, with two exceptions, agreed to undertake this service.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria during 1948 shows an increase on that of the previous year. No reliable information is available of the number immunised by private doctors up to 4th July and the 1,410 children known to be given protection is 331 more than in 1947. The cumulative figures since general immunisation was commenced gives a total of 79.7% of immunised children aged five to fifteen years. Although more children under five years of age were given injections than in the previous year, it is estimated that only 50.5% of the under-fives are protected.

Of 1,831 children born in 1947, only 946, or 51.7% were immunised by private practitioners from 5th July and at the clinic before the end of 1948. It is probable that a considerable number of these babies were immunised by private practitioners prior to 5th July 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	Children of		
		Pre-school age	School age	Adults	Total
At Clinics	....	999	68	1	1068
Other Sources	....	309	33	—	342
		—	—	—	—
Total	....	1308	101	1	1410

81 children of school age were given re-inforcing injections at the clinic.

The total attendances made at the clinic for these injections were 2,223.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Persons immunised each year.

YEAR OF IMMUNISATION.

Year Born	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	Totals	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st Dec., 1948 = 3,340
1948																83	83	
1947															19	927	946	
1946														1	667	223	891	
1945													442	450	161	48	659	
1944														245	47	27	761	
1943												411	189	108	36	28	772	
1942										1	260	127	98	91	25	28	630	
1941										317	202	44	60	54	13	9	699	
1940									86	338	107	25	27	47	31	8	669	Total immunised aged 5-14 years on 31st Dec., 1948 = 7,588
1939							1	9	224	307	108	16	61	45	31	10	812	
1938							9	86	157	243	112	22	28	42	11	9	719	
1937					1	36	43	79	112	276	148	5	21	32	11	7	771	
1936					53	67	46	53	89	298	196	3	25	49	5	2	886	
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	
Prior to 1934	141	281	263	363	339	239	91	147	256	1702	1156	12	17	60	6	1	5074	Total immunised aged 15 yrs. and over on 31 Dec. 1948 = 5,074
Totals	141	285	285	431	511	410	274	500	1048	4026	2624	675	1008	1295	1079	1410	16002	Total immunised = 16,002

SECTION IV.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1948 was 112. The localisation of disease, ages and sexes were:—

Age Periods	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—3	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—5	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	9	18	27	2	2	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
25—35	7	8	15	1	3	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
35—45	5	8	13	1	—	1	5	2	7	1	—	1
45—65	30	2	32	1	—	1	20	4	24	1	—	1
65 and upwards	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
Totals	55	38	93	9	10	19	25	16	41	3	1	4

In addition to the primary notifications, two cases were discovered after death through the Registrar's Death Returns, and sixteen were transferred from other areas. The total new cases, were, therefore, 130, of which 107 were pulmonary and 23 non-pulmonary. This is an increase of 25 over the number notified in 1947. Nine of the new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were contacts living with other members of their families, who were already suffering from tuberculosis. This number of contacts who become affected is higher than in recent years, and may be attributed to unsatisfactory housing conditions.

At the end of 1948 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 428 cases as follows:—

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
212	111	323	56	49	105	428

DEATHS.—Of the persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1948, 27.9% 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.

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	7	24	2	41
Nervous System	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intestines and Peritoneum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Vertebral Column	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	25	2	45

Twelve deaths from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system were new cases notified during the year. The average age at death of pulmonary cases was 46·7 years. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0·53 compared with 0·49 in 1947. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0·48 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 1948.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

It was not necessary for the Council to take any action during 1948 for the compulsory removal to hospital of any person suffering from tuberculosis.

After-Care.

Visits by Health Visitors:—

To homes of patients, under Tuberculosis Regulations	113
To homes of patients, for After-Care purposes	2,790
Extra Nourishment (Milk) supplied (pints)	40,549
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt supplied....	266
Sputum Cups issued	36
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	3,000
Bottles of disinfectant supplied	606

TUBERCULOSIS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Part I. Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1948, to the 31st December, 1948.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications.													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males	—	—	1	—	2	4	5	7	5	16	14	1	—	55
Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	1	7	11	8	8	1	1	1	—	38
Non-Respiratory, Males	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	9
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	1	4	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	10

Part II— New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Source of Information			Number of cases in age Groups.														Total
			0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
Death Returns from Local Registrars	Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 (A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1 (C)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (D)	
Death Returns from Registrar General (Transferable Deaths)	Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (C)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (D)	
Posthumous Notifications	Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (C)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (D)	
“ Transfers ” from other areas (excluding transferable deaths)	Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	8 (A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	4 (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4 (C)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (D)	
Other Sources	Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (A)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (C)	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (D)	

Totals	A.	9
	B.	4
	C.	6
	D.	—

NOTIFICATION REGISTER, 1948.

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total Cases.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
No. of cases on Register, 1.1.48	190	98	288	54	50	104	392
No. of new cases notified	55	38	93	9	10	19	112
Transfers In from Other Areas	10	6	16	3	—	3	19
Lost sight of and not Desirous Cases Returned to Register	7	1	8	5	1	6	14
Registrar's Death Returns	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Deaths from Tuberculosis	24	15	39	2	1	3	42
Deaths from Other causes	7	1	8	1	—	1	9
No. of cases Recovered	9	4	13	3	7	10	23
Transfers out to Other Areas	6	7	13	1	1	2	15
Lost sight of and not desirous of treatment	6	5	11	8	3	11	22
No. of cases on Register on 31.12.48	212	111	323	56	49	105	428

The occupations of the 112 persons notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations were as follows:—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Textile Operatives and Allied Trades...	13	2
Engineers, Mechanics and Transport Workers	6	1
Shopkeepers, Assistants, Clerks, etc.	10	3
Housework, Cleaners, Laundresses, Waitresses	14	1
Building Trades	3	—
Miners and Stonemasons	4	—
Manual Workers and Labourers	8	—
No occupation	4	1
School Children	4	6
Under School Age	1	3
Factory Hands other than Textile	11	1
Students	3	—
H.M. Forces	4	—
Other Occupations	8	1
	<u>93</u>	<u>19</u>

The following figures, showing the interval between notification and death of pulmonary cases of tuberculosis, are an indication of the efficiency of notification.

Under one week	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Between one week and one month	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
„ 1—2 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ 2—3 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
„ 3—4 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ 4—5 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
„ 5—6 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
„ 6—9 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
„ 9—12 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
„ 1—2 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
„ 2—3 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Over 3 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Not notified	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
								—
						Total	....	41
								—

Dental Treatment of Tuberculous persons.—See section of this Report dealing with dental treatment.

SECTION V.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

As the Local Authority's Health Department staff undertook the clerical work of the Venereal Diseases Centre until the end of 1948, on behalf of the Hospital Management Committee, it is possible to supply the following information for the whole year.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

The total number of patients under treatment at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1948 was 611, the total attendances which they made being 3,983. At the beginning of the year 319 patients were under treatment; 10 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; 282 patients attended for the first time (including 21 who were known to have received treatment at other centres or in the services).

Of the new patients, 161 (or 61.1%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal diseases (78 syphilis, 1 soft chancre, 82 gonorrhœa). 100 were found not to have venereal disease and no patient remained undiagnosed at the end of the year. The incidence of syphilis in men has shown a decrease, there being 46 cases which attended for the first time and an additional 9 cases which had treatment previously during the year at other centres. This total of 55 cases of syphilis is 2 less than last year. Syphilis among females has increased from 31 in 1947 to 36 in 1948.

Gonorrhœa among men has continued to decrease. 66 cases attended for treatment for the first time, as compared with 93 in 1947. Among females, gonorrhœa has decreased from 35 in 1947 to 23 in 1948.

The number of new cases confirmed as suffering from venereal disease, and who did not commence treatment elsewhere, was 161, as compared with 206 in 1947.

The number of attendances for the individual attention of the Medical Officer was 3,724. Attendances for intermediate treatment were 259 as compared with 287 in 1947 and 863 in 1946. Treatment by penicillin has now reduced considerably the duration of treatment and the number of attendances necessary to effect cure.

The venereal diseases nurse is employed by the Local Health Authority. She carries out the duties of almoner for the clinic, traces contacts and follows up female defaulters. In addition she performs the duties of clinic nurse for the female clinics, for which the Regional Hospital Board pays to the Authority a proportion of her salary.

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	Scotland	Total
Number of new cases from each area—						
Syphilis	42	34	2	—	—	78
Soft Chancre	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gonorrhœa	44	35	3	—	—	82
Conditions other than Venereal...	52	43	4	—	1	100
TOTAL.....	139	112	9	—	1	261
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	2229	1611	131	11	1	3983

Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.

One doctor on the approved list, availed himself of this free supply, up to and including 4th July. 18 doses were supplied to him.

SECTION VI.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Six infant welfare centres are provided by the Local Health Authority, and seven welfare sessions are held each week, in the afternoons. Five of the centres are in Church Halls or Sunday Schools, which are rented for the purpose and the sixth is in a hut forming clinic premises of Bank Hall Maternity Hospital. Two sessions weekly are held in the Bank Hall Centre. The Assistant Medical Officer who conducted the infant welfare centres was also in charge of the Maternity Hospital, and was transferred to the staff of the Regional Hospital Board. Owing to pressure of work in the Maternity Hospital, the attendances of the Assistant Medical Officer and consultations were fewer during 1948 than in previous years.

All the treatment and specialist clinics for school children, e.g., minor ailments, eye, ear, nose and throat, orthopædic, and physiotherapy and orthoptic treatment are also available for children referred from the infant welfare centres.

Seventy-two children referred from the infant welfare centres made 334 attendances at the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments. Particulars of those who attended the specialist clinics are given in my report as School Medical Officer, which is printed with this report. One hundred and eighty five children referred from the infant welfare centres made 2,169 attendances for artificial sunlight treatment.

The infants under one year of age who attended infant welfare centres for the first time during the year are equivalent to 59% of the live births registered during the year.

More than 80% of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics were made by children in the first year of life. The total attendances were 18,136 which are 1,216 more than in the previous year.

1,059 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics.

The Health Visitors made 15,511 routine infant visits, of which 6,760 were to children under one year of age and 8,751 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, they made 1,182 ante-natal visits and 528 visits to cases of infectious disease, etc.

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, 322 lbs. of cod-liver oil and 372 cartons of adexoline were supplied by the Welfare Authority.

Births.

The number of births notified, after adjustment for transferred notifications, was 1,544. (1,488 live births and 56 still births). This is three hundred and twenty nine less than in the previous year.

The 1,544 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	....	687
Doctors and Parents....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Maternity and General Hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	....	825
							<hr/> 1,544 <hr/>

The number of births registered, after adjustment for transferred registrations were 1,520 (1,467 live births and 53 still births).

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made by the Health Visitors showed that of the 1,573 confinements which occurred in the Borough—

- 2 were attended by a doctor only.
- 175 were attended by both doctors and midwives.
- 555 were attended by midwives only.
- 834 occurred in the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.
- 7 occurred in the General Hospital.

Still-Births.

Fifty-six still-births (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1948 as compared with 64 in 1947. Enquiry was made to elicit any factors which contributed to the still-births. The conditions which appeared to contribute to the still-births were:—

Habitual abortion	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Toxæmia of pregnancy	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Ante partum hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Rhesus negative: Diabetic	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Syphilis in the mother	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Rupture of the foetal cord	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pressure on the foetal cord	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Malpresentation of foetus	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Placenta prævia	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Cæsarean section	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Multiple pregnancy	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Difficult breech delivery	....	....	....	....	....	....	3

Hydrocephalic foetus ....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Anencephalic foetus ....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Multiple malformations ....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Pathogenic condition of placenta ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Prematurity ....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Unknown, macerated ....	....	....	....	....	....	8

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases were notified during the year. None occurred in hospital and one was removed from home to hospital for treatment. The district nurses attended 2 of the cases who were nursed at home.

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

Cases Notified ....	....	....	3	Vision impaired ....	....	....	—
Rate per 1,000 registered births..	2.0			Vision lost ....	....	....	—
Treated at home ....	....	....	1	Under treatment at end of year ....	....	....	—
Treated in hospital ....	....	....	2	Deaths ....	....	....	—
Vision unimpaired ....	....	....	3				

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases occurred during 1948.

Care of Premature Infants.

One hundred and twenty-seven babies, representing eight per cent. of the total born during the year, weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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. Thirty-nine of these infants were born at home, and eighty-eight in hospital. Of those born at home, eight died during the first twenty-four hours of life, and twenty-nine survived at the end of the month. Of those born in hospital, fifteen died within twenty-four hours and six 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.

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. Nine 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.

Child Life Protection and Boarded-out Children.

A Children's Officer took up duty and a separate Children's Department was established in December, 1948. Prior to that time, the visiting of Child Life Protection cases and Boarded-out Children was done by the Health Visitors. 8 children were being nursed for reward, in respect of whom 22 visits were made. 13 Burnley children and 3 from other authorities were boarded-out in Burnley, in respect of whom 110 visits were made.

Maternal Mortality.

One Burnley woman died in Bank Hall Maternity Hospital in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth. Two other women who died in Bank Hall Maternity Hospital were admitted from other areas on account of complications.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Seventeen cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, this number being 6 less than in the previous year. Of these, 13 were notified from the Maternity Hospital. One case was transferred from the Maternity Hospital to the General Hospital. Two of the others were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and two were nursed at home.

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

CENTRE	No. of Sessions	ATTENDANCES												Grand Total	Average per Session	No. of Doctors' Consultations		No. in attendance at end of year and who were	
		Under 1 year		1—2 yrs.		2—3 yrs.		3—4 yrs.		4—5 yrs.		Total				Infants	Children over 1 yr.	under 1 year	1—5 year
		1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent						
Claremont	50	120	2321	3	327	—	211	—	111	—	40	123	3010	105	101	104	197		
Rosegrove	51	106	2218	2	382	1	170	1	65	1	38	111	2873	141	195	96	169		
Colne Road....	51	133	2330	7	374	2	126	1	95	1	77	144	3002	88	69	124	249		
Mt. Pleasant..	51	199	3146	7	501	—	146	—	92	1	32	207	3917	134	50	162	265		
Florence St. ..	52	107	1378	6	256	7	107	2	47	1	12	123	1800	94	48	81	128		
Bank Hall	102	229	2175	32	199	16	114	9	39	3	10	289	2537	172	88	145	76		
TOTAL	357	894	13568	57	2039	26	874	13	449	7	209	997	17139	734	551	732	1084		

DETAILS OF THE WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1948.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits of newly born infants	....	....	1,507						
Re-visits—1st year	....	....	5,253						
2nd „	....	....	2,914						
3rd „	....	....	2,230						
4th „	....	....	1,762						
5th „	....	....	1,845	....	....	....	....	15,511	
Visits in connection with:—									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	279	
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	249	
Still-births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	
Midwives....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	
Ante-natal cases (674 visits re admissions to Maternity Hospital)	....							1,182	
Lying-in patients discharged early from Maternity Hospital	....							55	
Miscellaneous (visits to sick, aged, infirm, children nursed out etc.)....								1,184	
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres (excluding Bank Hall)....								255	
Number of Attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors	....	....						498	
Number of Attendances at the Nursery Schools or Classes by Health Visitors								164	

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Sessions held at the Chest Clinic (Day, 148 ; Evening, 49)....	....	197			
Visits to Tuberculosis Cases:—					
Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations	....	113			
For After-care purposes	....	2,790			
			—	....	2,903
Patients' Attendances at Chest Clinic	....				2,987

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	....	....	....	312
Number of attendances at Clinic	....	....	....	30,860
Number of visits paid to School Children	....	....	....	4,969
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	....	....	....	129
Number of Children examined at Cleanliness Inspection	39,202

Visits to Boarded-out Children and " Child Life Protection " Cases....	132
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VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

Health Visitors' Attendances re treatment, etc.	340
Follow-up visits to female defaulters—				
Burnley	....	....	....	117
Other Districts	....	....	....	76

Day Nurseries and Child Minding.

The two nurseries, which were established during the war as war-time nurseries, have continued to be used for children mainly under three years of age. The accommodation in Bank Hall Nursery was for 50 children. This nursery had night accommodation for twelve children, from Monday to Saturday, especially for the convenience of a few mothers who worked late at night or started work very early in the morning. In July 1949 it was possible to cease providing night accommodation and the day-time accommodation was increased to 54, by use of accommodation previously occupied by one resident member of the staff. It is now possible to provide separate day accommodation for infants under twelve months, children aged 1 to 2 years, and for children aged 2 to 3 years. Hargher Clough Nursery has accommodation for 26 children, mainly up to 2 years of age.

Bank Hall Nursery is approved as a training school for student nursery nurses training for the Certificate of the National Nursery Nurse Examination Board. The training is arranged jointly with the Local Education Authority, students obtaining practical training both in Bank Hall Nursery and in the Nursery Schools and Classes of the Education Authority.

In 1948 it was decided to provide an additional day nursery in the Hargher Clough District, where a site was available. Plans for this Nursery are now in preparation. It was also considered desirable to provide a day nursery in the northern part of the town, but up to the present it has not been possible to obtain a suitable site.

The accommodation in both day nurseries has been fully utilised throughout the year and both have waiting lists of children for admission. The average attendance throughout the year in Bank Hall Nursery was 46 and in Hargher Clough Nursery 22. The nursery schools and classes provided by the Local Education Authority have accommodation for 730 children. Regular medical supervision of nursery children is undertaken.

Nursery and Child Minders Act, 1948. This Act, which came into operation on 30th July 1948, regulates nurseries in which, and persons by whom, children who have not attained the upper limit of compulsory school age, are looked after for the day or any period not exceeding six days. For this purpose local health authorities must keep registers of such nurseries and persons which are fit for the purpose to the satisfaction of the authorities. The authority may specify the number of children the registered nursery or person may receive, and make requirements as to precautions against exposure to infectious diseases, as to the qualifications of the registered persons and their staffs and the feeding of the children and medical supervision, and as to records to be kept containing specific particulars. Certificates of registration are to be issued by local health authorities.

From 30th October 1948 it became an offence to receive a child into unregistered premises, or for a person who is not registered to receive more than two children not related to him who come from more than one household. The Act does not apply to nurseries administered by local health or education authorities, hospitals, etc.

In Burnley there are no privately administered nurseries or nurseries established by employers for the children of their employees, and consequently no nurseries are registered under the Act. The extensive provision of nursery schools and classes by the Education Committee, in addition to the two nurseries administered by the Health Committee, and the smaller number of young married women now employed in cotton and other factories have greatly reduced the amount of child minding which was undertaken in years gone by. In many instances grandparents or aunts look after the children while mothers are at work, but so far as can be ascertained no persons receive more than two children not related to them from more than one household, and no applications for registration have been received from child minders.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care.

The only ante-natal clinic is that held in the annexe of Bank Hall Hospital, where four ante-natal and one post-natal sessions are conducted each week. The majority of the patients who attend the clinic are those who will enter the Maternity Hospital for their confinements, but other patients are sent for opinion by general practitioners, or by midwives, by reference through general practitioners, where they are examined by the Obstetric Officer and the Obstetrical Consultant. The Local Health Committee pay to the Regional Hospital Board a proportion of the salary of the Medical Officer of the ante-natal clinic, who is also the Obstetric Officer of the Hospital.

The midwives undertake ante-natal and post-natal care of their patients in the midwives' houses, a room being set aside for the purpose. Prior to 5th July, a scheme was in operation whereby midwives referred patients to their own doctors for ante-natal care, the authority paying the doctors for the examination and report. This scheme ceased when the National Health Service Act came into operation, and now most of the expectant mothers engage both doctor and a midwife for their confinements, so that ante-natal care is given by a doctor in most instances. Expectant mothers who attend the ante-natal clinic at the Maternity Hospital have a routine examination of their blood for the Rhesus reaction, Kahn test, blood group, and hæmoglobin index. Similar examinations were not made during 1948 for those expectant mothers who received ante-natal care from general practitioners and midwives. In 1949, however, a weekly clinic session was commenced in the Elizabeth Street Clinic premises, conducted by one of the Assistant Medical Officers, to which medical practitioners and midwives refer expectant mothers for blood investigation. The samples of blood are examined in the Liverpool Blood Transfusion Laboratory for Rhesus reaction. Where necessary the midwives take samples of blood from newborn infants. In Rhesus negative cases, with antibodies present, the mother attends the clinic about six weeks after confinement for a further blood test, so that full information of the Rhesus reaction is available in the event of a subsequent pregnancy. It is intended shortly to arrange for the hæmoglobin of each mother also to be estimated.

Up to the present all general medical practitioners who have accepted service under Part IV of the National Health Service Act have been included in the list of general practitioner obstetricians.

The numbers who attended the ante-natal clinic at Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, including patients who had arranged to be delivered in the hospital and others, are as follows:—

Times open	No. of Expectant Mothers			Post-Natal		Total Attendances	Average per Session
	Attend- ing	Attend- ing for 1st time	Subsequent attendances	No. Attend- ing	Attend- ances		
250	1059	765	6969	460	638	8372	34

The municipal midwives, in addition to referring their patients to general medical practitioners and ante-natal clinic, themselves made 5,925 ante-natal examinations, either in their own consulting rooms or in the patients' homes. In addition to 12,375 visits in the puerperium, they made 783 post-natal visits.

The percentage of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinic represented 68.5% of the notified births.

SECTION VII.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Midwives' Acts.

Thirty-one midwives notified their intention to practice midwifery during 1948. They were employed as follows:—

In the Maternity Hospital	15
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	11
In Private Practice as Maternity Nurses	5

Domiciliary Midwifery.

No midwives were in private practice as midwives, but five practised as maternity nurses, generally residing in the homes of their patients for about four weeks after the confinement.

The Local Health Authority has an establishment of ten midwives for domiciliary midwifery.

A total of 1,573 confinements occurred in the Borough, including cases which came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 834 took place in institutions, 695 were attended by the whole-time midwives employed by the authority in domiciliary midwifery (555 as midwives and 140 as maternity nurses) ; 35 by maternity nurses and 2 by a doctor only.

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

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives.

Two hundred and twenty-nine 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 186 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 43 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, 1947	....	....	28
Women admitted	....	....	867
Discharges	....	....	867
Deaths....	....	....	3
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1948	....	....	25
Number admitted for Ante-Natal Treatment	....	....	130
Number of women delivered during the year	....	....	834
Average duration of stay of A.N. patients	....	....	8 days.
“ “ “ Delivered “	....	....	11 days.

Many of the cases admitted to the Maternity Hospital were patients who required institutional care on account of complications arising during pregnancy or whose confinements were likely to be difficult or require operative treatment. Priority of admission was given firstly to cases which presented complications and secondly to cases whose housing conditions were unsuitable for confinement at home.

The Maternity Hospital is approved by the Central Midwives Board for the first period of training of midwifery pupils under the Board's rules.

Nursing Homes. There are no private Nursing or Maternity Homes in the County Borough.

SECTION VIII.

Report of the Senior Dental Officer.

A scheme for the provision of dental treatment for patients coming within the Maternity and Child Welfare arrangements has been in operation in Burnley for a number of years, the work being carried out by the Authority's dental staff.

The Authority's proposals under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, with respect to the provision of a service for the care of mothers and young children included the appointment of an additional dentist, making three in all, so that expectant and nursing mothers and, where appropriate, children attending the infant welfare centres would be inspected by the dentist and treatment provided where necessary. As it was impossible to obtain an additional dentist, routine inspection of children at the infant welfare centres could not be carried out. One of the dentists resigned (in 1949) and only one dentist is at present employed, who is also responsible for the school dental service. A full dental service, therefore, cannot be provided.

The medical officer of the ante-natal clinic refers all ante-natal patients, on the initial examination, to the dental clinic for inspection. During the year 542 such patients were referred, of whom 271, exactly 50% attended for inspection. On examination, 54 of these 271, or 20%, were found not to need dental treatment, and 101, approximately 37%, preferred to have treatment from private dental practitioners or refused to have any treatment. The remaining 116 received the necessary treatment at the clinic.

Artificial dentures were provided for nine patients, necessitating the insertion of 12 dentures.

Seven ante-natal cases were under treatment at the end of 1947, and nine were still undergoing treatment at the end of 1948.

Children under school age who attend the infant welfare centres are referred to the dental clinic by the medical officers or health visitors when dental defects are observed. Nineteen children were referred during 1948. Children under five years of age, who attend nursery schools, nursery classes or infant schools receive dental treatment through the school dental service.

It was the intention, if a full staff of three dental surgeons could be obtained, that the dentists would attend the infant welfare and ante-natal sessions, where routine dental inspections would be carried out, thereby giving an opportunity to undertake education in dental hygiene and obtain a higher proportion of consents to treatment.

	No. referred to Dentist	No. attending for Inspection	No. found to need treatment	No. who attended for treatment	No. of attend'ces for treatment	Total No. of attendances	Extractions	Fillings	Scalings	Dressings	Other treatments	No. requiring dentures	No. of dentures provided	Anæsthetics		No. made Dentally fit
														Local	General	
Expectant Mothers	541	270	216	115	276	546	185	153	44	41	63	9	12	7	39	106
Nursing Mothers	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total Mothers	542	271	217	116	278	549	188	153	45	41	63	9	12	7	40	107
Children under 5 years of age referred from Infant Welfare Centres	19	19	19	17	17	36	51	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	21	16

Dental treatment given at the Dental Clinic for patients attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary ceased on 5th July 1948, when the National Health Service Act came into force.

From 1st January to 4th July, the dental treatment given to tuberculous persons was:—

New Cases	Attendances	Extractions	Fillings	Scalings	Anæsthetics	
					General	Local
13	44	62	11	5	5	31

Seven dentures were fitted for 4 patients and one denture was repaired.

Owing to the shortage of staff no special work was possible on the incidence or prevention of dental disease.

Education in dental hygiene was only possible as advice to individual cases during inspection.

SECTION IX.

Domestic Help Service.

By Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, a duty was laid upon the Local Health Authority to provide, as from the 5th July, 1948, a service of domestic helps. A similar service had been functioning in Burnley since the latter part of 1946, but its expansion has been accelerated since the Act came into operation.

This service provides help for a household in which it is required on account of illness of a member of the household, or where a mother is expectant or lying-in, or where on account of mental deficiency, senility, etc., assistance is required. Assistance is given in the domestic work of the household, including the care of children when the mother is incapable on account of illness from herself doing so, the general management of a house, including shopping where necessary, preparation of meals, washing, etc. Assistance is given either for the whole of the week, or for several days or for several hours per day, according to the requirements of the household. The authority recovers from the recipients of domestic help charges which are based on an income scale, and which vary from a maximum of 2/7d. per hour to a free service in the case of necessitous persons such as old age pensioners. Domestic helps employed by the authority work a 44 hour week and are provided with overalls.

The Service has proved to be a great help to many households particularly where senile and bedridden persons are unable to look after themselves and their homes. The demand for domestic help has increased so rapidly that difficulty is being experienced in providing all the assistance required. At the end of 1948, 16 whole-time and 1 part-time helps were employed. By midsummer 1949, the number increased to 34 whole-time and it is proposed to increase the establishment to 60 whole-time helps, or the equivalent in part-time workers, during the winter of 1949-50.

A Domestic Help Organiser, who took up duty in August, 1948, undertakes the supervision of the Helps, the investigation of the needs and circumstances of applicants for domestic help, and the recruitment of personnel, etc.

No. of patients receiving help at 1.1.48....	....	....	....	17
No. of new patients during the year	....	....	....	123
Total No. of patients who received help during year	....	....	....	<u>140</u>
No. of patients receiving help at 31.12.48	....	....	....	15
No. of Domestic Helps at 31.12.48				
	Whole-time	.....	....	16
	Part-time	....	....	<u>1</u>
No. of visits made to homes of patients in connection with the Service	....	....	....	586

SECTION X.

Home Nursing Service.

The Burnley and District Nursing Association administered the Home Nursing Service for the County Borough and a small portion of Burnley Rural District for many years prior to the date when the National Health Service Act, 1946 came into operation. The Association owned the District Nurses' Home, 81, Church Street, Burnley, and employed a staff of 17 nurses, including a Superintendent, and Assistant Superintendent. Owing to the shortage of nursing staff all the nurses, apart from the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, lived in their own homes and some of them were married women. Consequently the nurses quarters in the District Home were unoccupied.

Early in 1948, the District Nursing Association decided to discontinue the provision of a home nursing service on behalf of, or as agents for, the Local Health Authority after the appointed day. Negotiations between the Burnley Health Authority and the District Nursing Association resulted in the purchase of the District Nurses' Home and its furnishings by the Local Authority, and all members of the nursing staff, with the exception of the Superintendent, who retired, transferred to the service of the Local Authority on the appointed day. From the 5th July, 1948 the Home Nursing Service was administered by the Local Health Authority. A Superintendent was appointed and took up duty in August 1948.

The Local Health Authority is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Six of the 17 nursing staff are Queen's Institute trained.

The Local Authority's proposals include the expansion of the Home Nursing Service to provide more adequate nursing of the sick, but during the second half of 1948 the difficulty in recruiting additional nurses prevented any improvement in the Service.

On the 5th July, the nursing staff transferred to the Local Health Authority was one Assistant Superintendent and 15 nurses. On 31st December, the number employed was one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent and 15 nurses.

The following statistics indicate the extent of the Home Nursing Service provided during 1948.

Total number of patients nursed during 1948	....	....	....	....	1,245
Total number of visits paid during the year	....	....	....	....	39,912

SUMMARY.

Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1947	....	189
Number of new patients during the year 1948	....	1,056
Total number of patients nursed	....	1,245
Total number of patients discharged and died	....	1,051
Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1948	....	194

METHOD OF DISCHARGE.

Number of patients convalescent	....	622
Number of patients died	....	217
Number of patients removed to Hospital	....	160
Number of patients removed from the Books for other causes	....	52

Classification: Medical cases=644.

Surgical cases=412.

Details of the different types of diseases nursed throughout the year are not available, but the following infectious diseases were nursed:—

	Patients	Visits
Pneumonia	33	513
Tuberculosis	37	567
Influenza	1	4
Measles	2	27
Discharging eyes (infants)	13	279
Puerperal Complications	14	273

Of the total patients nursed, 81 were children under five years of age.

From the 5th July to 31st December, 1948, the number of patients nursed each month were:—

	Patients	Visits
July	69	3,051
August	65	2,949
September	80	3,077
October	88	3,327
November	97	3,473
December	100	3,515

SECTION XI.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, a local health authority may with the approval of the Minister make arrangements for the purpose of the prevention of illness, the care of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness, or the after-care of such persons, and may recover from persons availing themselves of the services such charges (if any) as the authority consider reasonable.

The arrangements for after-care of tuberculous persons and persons suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness are described in the Tuberculosis and Mental Health Sections of this report. The following-up of cases and contacts of venereal disease is carried out by the venereal diseases nurse, who acts as almoner for cases of venereal disease. She is employed by the Local Authority, and also carries out the duties of clinic nurse, a portion of her salary being paid to the Authority by the Regional Hospital Board.

The almoner employed by the Hospital Management Committee, for the Burnley hospitals, and medical practitioners refer cases requiring after-care or convalescent treatment, which does not entail medical and nursing care, to the Medical Officer of Health, and all such cases are visited by the Health Visiting staff. Services according to the needs of each case are provided, such as home nursing, domestic help or convalescent care.

Final arrangements for convalescent care were not made until early in 1949, and only one adult was sent to a convalescent home before the end of 1948. The arrangement which was in operation before 5th July, whereby the Smallpox Hospital was used for convalescent and open-air treatment of children recovering from ailments, continued after the appointed day, and 36 children received long periods of convalescence there during 1948.

In the first ten months of 1949, 54 persons were sent to convalescent homes in the north-west of England.

A basis of assessment for the recovery of charges from persons receiving Convalescent Home treatment was adopted in September, 1948.

Arrangements have also been made for the loan of equipment to patients being nursed at home. A small amount of equipment was held in the District Nurses' Home prior to 5th July 1948, and this was taken over by the Authority. This equipment has been supplemented by the provision of invalid chairs, crutches, air beds, air rings, bedpans, beds, mattresses, blankets, bed cradles mackintosh sheeting, etc. This sick-room equipment is stored in the District Nurses' Home, and is loaned at a charge of 3d. per week for bedpans, urine bottles, air rings, etc., and at 6d. per week for larger and more expensive articles such as air beds, invalid chairs, etc. The number of articles loaned between 5th July and the end of the year was 64.

Maternity outfits are provided free of charge to all expectant mothers who require them for their confinements in their own homes.

In the arrangements for the prevention of illness, full use is made of the propaganda material supplied by the National Council for Health Education, posters are displayed on hoardings and special displays are exhibited in the foyers of cinemas, etc. In March, a Local Government Exhibition was held, part of which was related to the Health Services of the Local Authority, with special emphasis on Immunisation against Diphtheria, Clean Milk and Child Care.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47. It was not necessary to adopt the procedure laid down in Section 47, for the compulsory removal to and detention in a suitable hospital, or other place, of persons suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated, were living in insanitary conditions, and who were unable to devote to themselves or receive from other persons, proper care and attention. Twenty-three elderly persons were found to be living under circumstances which prevented their receiving proper attention. These cases were reported by medical practitioners, relatives, neighbours, social welfare officers, health visitors, etc. All such persons were visited by the health visiting staff. It was possible by persuasion and advice to obtain the consent of these persons to admission to the wards for chronic sick persons in the General Hospital or to the Part III accommodation provided in "Moorfields."

SECTION XII.

Mental Health Service.

Prior to the 5th July 1948, the administration of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1918 was the responsibility of the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board. When the National Health Service Act, 1946, came into operation, the Local Health Authority became responsible for carrying out duties under these Acts.

The Service is controlled by the Burnley Health Committee. A Mental Health Sub-Committee, consisting of six members of the Health Committee, meets monthly immediately before the monthly meeting of the Health Committee, to deal with the detailed work of the Service. The decisions of the Sub-Committee are subject to confirmation by the Health Committee.

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the organisation and control of the service and the personnel work under his general direction.

The proposals of the Authority, which were approved by the Ministry of Health, included the appointment of a part-time Specialist Medical Officer for advice on the organisation of the service and part-time specialists in Lunacy and Mental Deficiency, such appointments to be made by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board. Up to the present the Regional Hospital Board has not made available the services of specialists. The Medical Officers of the Local Authority, who are engaged in the ascertainment of educationally subnormal children and who are approved by the Ministry of Education for this purpose, are employed on the ascertainment and certification of mental defectives.

Two duly authorised Officers, Mr. W. Phillips and Mr. J. W. Thornber, took up duty on the appointed day. They were previously employed as Relieving Officers in the Public Assistance Department. Mr. Phillips attended a course of instruction on the administration of the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts, etc., immediately before taking up duty, and Mr. Thornber attended a similar course immediately after taking up duty. These courses were about eight weeks' duration, one held in Manchester and the other in Liverpool, and were arranged by the National Association for Mental Health.

A female mental health visitor, who was also appointed as a Duly Authorised Officer, was appointed jointly by the Burnley and Blackburn Health Authorities, her time being shared equally between the two boroughs. She had previous experience as a Visitor employed by the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board.

All three officers undertake duties under both the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts, including ascertainment and domiciliary supervision. They also undertake the supervision of patients on trial or on licence from Mental Hospitals and Institutions for Mental Defectives, on behalf of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board and the Management Committees of the Mental Hospitals and Institutions for Mental Defectives in the Region.

After twelve months experience of the Service it was found that there was sufficient work in Burnley and Blackburn for a wholetime female Mental Health Visitor in each town. The person previously employed jointly by the two Authorities became (in October, 1949) a wholetime officer of the Blackburn Authority, and a wholetime visitor was appointed for Burnley. This visitor was previously employed in the care of mental defectives in the school of Brockhall Hospital for Mental Defectives and holds the Certificate of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association in Mental Nursing, and a Certificate of Proficiency in teaching mental defectives. It was found impossible to obtain a Visitor holding a diploma or certificate in social science.

An Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives, held in the Salem Church Hall, was previously administered by the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board. From 5th July 1948, its administration became the responsibility of the Burnley Health Authority, and the Lancashire County Health Authority, agreed to pay, on a user basis, for defectives from the County attending the Centre.

The Occupation Centre premises are unsuitable, but up to the present other more suitable premises have not been found.

A Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor are employed in the Occupation Centre. The Supervisor is a certificated teacher and the Assistant Supervisor is an uncertificated teacher.

As the number of defectives in attendance has increased since the appointed day, it was agreed (in August 1949) to appoint an assistant-trainee, who would ultimately be granted facilities to attend a course for supervisors, when such is available in the north west. Up to the present no suitable applications have been received.

The training given in the Occupation Centre includes simple handicrafts such as rug making, knitting, embroidery, simple leatherwork and fretwork, organised games, rhythmical exercises, etc. Training in woodwork has not yet been commenced. Training of defectives in their own homes is not yet undertaken.

The Mental Health Officers have been successful, by co-operation with the local office of the Ministry of labour, and by making contact with employers, in placing in suitable employment, a number of defectives who are under Statutory Supervision or on licence from institutions and patients discharged from mental hospitals.

Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-1938.

I. PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AS ON JANUARY 1st, 1949.

(1) Number of Mental Defectives ascertained to be

" Subject to be dealt with " :—	M.	F.	T.
(a) under Guardianship (under Order) under 16 years	—	—	—
aged 16 years and over	1	1	2
(b) in " places of safety "	—	—	—
(c) under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)			
under 16 years of age	6	12	18
aged 16 years and over	13	13	26
(d) action not yet taken under any of the above headings....	1	2	3
No. of cases included in (a) or (d) above awaiting removal to an institution....	2	4	6

(2) Number of Mental Defectives not at present " Subject to be dealt with," but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable.

Under Voluntary Supervision.

under 16 years of age	—	—	—
aged 16 years and over	3	5	8
Total	26	37	63

(3) Number of Mental Defectives receiving Training.

(a) in day-training centres, under 16 years of age	3	6	9
aged 16 years and over	1	3	4
(b) at home	—	—	—
Total	4	9	13

II. PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR 1948.

(1) Ascertainments

	M.	F.	T.
(a) Cases reported by the Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944)—			
(i) under Section 57 (3)	5	3	8
(ii) under Section 57 (5)	—	—	—
(b) Other cases reported during the year 1948 and ascer- tained to be " subject to be dealt with "	—	1	1

	M.	F.	T.
Total cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year	5	4	9
(c) Other cases reported during 1948 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" but for whom the Local Authority may subsequently become liable	—	1	1
Total number of cases reported during the year....	5	5	10

(2) Disposal of cases reported during the year.

(a) Cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"—			
(i) admitted to Institutions (by Order)	2	—	2
(ii) placed under Guardianship (by Order)	—	—	—
(iii) taken to "places of safety"	—	—	—
(iv) placed under Statutory Supervision	2	2	4
(v) died or removed from area	—	—	—
(vi) action not yet taken	1	2	3
(b) Cases not at present "subject to be dealt with"—			
(i) places under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	—
(ii) found not to be defective	—	—	—
(iii) died or removed from area	—	1	1
(iv) action not yet taken	—	—	—
Total	5	5	10

Mental Defectives in Institutions on 31st December, 1948.

Brockhall Institution	47
Calderstones Institution	45
Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster	3
Lisieux Hall, Nr. Chorley	2
Coldcast Colony, Southampton	1
Newchurch Home, Nr. Warrington	1
David Lewis Epileptic Colony	1
Moss Side Institution, Maghull	1
Coplow View Institution, Clitheroe	1
Swinton Homes, Swinton	1
Gillibrand Hall, Chorley	1
St. Vincent School, Preston....	1

No. of reports sent to Mental Deficiency Institutions....	24
No. of Domiciliary visits	218

	Burnley cases	County cases	Total cases
Occupational Centre—Salem School.			
No. of persons on Register, 5th July, 1948.....	9	8	17
No. of new admissions, 5th July to 31st December 1948.....	4	2	6
No. of discharges, 5th July to 31st December, 1948	1	—	1
No. remaining on Register, 31st December, 1948 ..	13	9	22
Average attendance during July to December, 1948	9.6	7.1	16.7

**Administration of Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 5th July to 31st December,
1948**

Lunacy Acts, 1890–1930.

No. of patients admitted to Mental Wards of Burnley General Hospital under the Lunacy Acts—			
(a) Section 20 (three days Order)			42
(b) Section 21 (fourteen days Order made by Justice)			5
(c) Section 16 (Summary Reception Order made by Justice for reception into a Mental Hospital)			18
	Total		65

Of (c) above 12 were removed to other Mental Hospitals and 6
detained in the Burnley General Hospital.

No. of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals	16
No. of deaths in Mental Hospitals	6
No. of patients under Certificate already in a Mental Hospital but trans- ferred to another Mental Hospital	2
	24

No. of patients in Mental Hospitals on 31st December, 1948—

Whittingham Mental Hospital	129
Prestwich Mental Hospital	11
Lancaster Moor Hospital	67
Winwick Mental Hospital	10
Rainhill Mental Hospital	1
Burnley General Hospital, Wards 8 and 9	47
Bristol Mental Hospital	1
Macclesfield Mental Hospital	1
County Hospital, Chatham	1
	268

Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

No. of Voluntary Patients admitted to Mental Hospitals	....	....	....	7
No. of Temporary Patients admitted to Mental Hospitals	....	....	....	Nil
No. of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals	....	....	....	10
No. of reports sent to Mental Hospitals under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts	....	....	....	10
No. of Domiciliary Visits....	....	....	....	98

SECTION XIII.**Ambulance Service.**

By Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 the Local Health Authority became responsible for the provision of an Ambulance Service, and consequently on the 5th July 1948 took over the following existing services:—

- (a) Service administered by the Police Authority for general accidents and illnesses—3 ambulances and 7 drivers.
- (b) Service administered by the Health Committee for tuberculosis, etc.—1 ambulance and 1 driver.
- (c) Service administered by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board for Infectious Diseases—2 ambulances and 2 drivers.

The Ambulance Services continued to be administered on the existing lines until October, 1948, when on account of the increased calls on the ambulances, it became necessary to integrate the service into one unit, and appoint additional driver-attendants.

At the request of the Lancashire County Council, the Burnley Ambulance Service provides ambulance transport for the neighbouring parishes of Wors-thorne, Cliviger, Habergham Eaves and Higham, until the County Authority are in a position to provide their own Ambulance Service for these parishes.

It is proposed to centralise the service within a new Central Garage for all Local Authority motor vehicles when a building for the purpose is constructed on a site in Aqueduct Street. In the meantime, in order to have all the ambulances garaged in one situation a temporary Ambulance Station has been established (in 1949) in Local Authority premises in Yorkshire Street. These temporary premises are not satisfactory, but no more suitable building can be obtained.

Two new ambulances have been purchased (in 1949). The total number of ambulances owned by the Authority is eight, one of which is worn out and will be disposed of at an early date and replaced by a sitting-case car of the "shooting brake" type.

Particulars of the vehicles are—

- 1-27 h.p. Austin, 1935 model.
- 1-27 h.p. Austin, 1941 model.
- 1-27 h.p. Austin, 1945 model.
- 1-16 h.p. Austin, 1934 model.
- 1-20 h.p. Sunbeam, 1932 model.
- 1-18 h.p. Civil Defence Ambulance, 1936 model.
- 1-16 h.p. Austin, 1949 model.
- 1-Morris Commercial, 1949 model.

Owing to the high mileage and considerable wear and tear of the older ambulances a gradual replacement of vehicles will require to be made during the next few years.

The ambulance staff now consists of (in October 1949) one Ambulance Officer and 17 driver-attendants.

The number of calls and mileage run during the second half of 1948 were almost double that of any previous six months' period.

From the 5th July, 1948 to 31st December 1948, the work done by the Ambulance Service was:—

No. of vehicles at 31/12/48.	No. of calls during period	Total No. of patients carried	No. of accidents and other emergency calls included in total	Total Mileage run during the period
6	3,626	4,490	535	28,889

SECTION XIV.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

No changes were made during 1948 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The number of samples examined during 1948 was as follows:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (Borough Analyst's Laboratory).

Samples submitted by the Public Health Department....	50
---	------	------	----

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Samples examined in Pathological Laboratory	50
--	------	------	----

Of the 50 samples, 37 were tap water samples taken from different distribution localities, so that the waters coming direct from Swinden and Cant Clough reservoirs and the mixed supply from Heckenhurst reservoir would all be sampled. Of these only two samples showed the presence of *Bacillus Coli*, Type I, and on chemical analysis only one sample showed albuminoid ammonia to be present in slight excess. The remaining 13 samples were from a stream feeding one reservoir. The presence of *Bacillus Coli* was demonstrated in occasional samples. Generally the water was found to be highly satisfactory, both on chemical and bacteriological investigation.

The consumption of water during the year was 1,158,312,330 gallons—approximately 24 million gallons less 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 48 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 43.36 inches and the highest 52.71 inches.

Public Baths.

The three public baths contain both slipper baths and swimming baths. Twenty-seven 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 Sewage.

The work of providing enlarged and improved sewers for the Fullede district, which commenced in the autumn of 1946, made considerable progress during 1948. 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 1948.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the Year ended 31st March, 1949.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse Collected	22,484	12	—
Disposal of Refuse:—			
By Salvage....	3,979	8	3
By Combustion	3,676	4	1
Screened dust, clinker, etc., tipped	14,566	7	0
By controlled tipping	262	12	0

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1948.

No. of Dwellings.	No. of Ashbins.
28,229	29,703

General Sanitary Inspection.

During 1948 five Sanitary Inspectors obtained posts elsewhere but as seven new appointments were made there was a full staff at the end of the year the first time for ten years. Owing to the constant changes, and the short periods the Inspectors stayed it was not possible to carry out satisfactorily routine inspections, in addition to which considerable delay is still being experienced in having repairs effected owing to shortage of materials and labour.

Five thousand, four hundred and fifteen complaints were received and dealt with.

	No.
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	237
„ Factories without Mechanical Power	44
„ Bakeries	380
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	109
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	26
„ Ice Cream Shops	136
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	5

	No.
Visits to Butchers, Blood Boilers and Food Preparers	23
„ Milliners and Dressmakers	4
„ Other Dress Trades	2
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	2
„ Marine Store and Offensive Trades	6
„ Stable and Manure Pits	144
„ Premises where Animals are kept	5
„ Common Lodging Houses	41
„ Canal Boats	5
„ Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	173
„ Tents, Vans, etc.	62
„ Houses Let in Lodgings	71
„ Other Dwellings	12,512
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	79
„ Old Property re Alterations	10
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	11,114
„ Alleged Overcrowded Houses	34
„ Colliery Tips	211
Drains Tested	158
„ Legal Notices Served	968
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	2,517
No. of Verbal Notices Given	684
No. of Defects Reported to Borough Surveyor	154
No. of Defects Reported to Cleansing Department	252
No. of Defects Reported to Highways Department	1,436
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property	562
Interviews with Firemen	27
Inspections, re Rats and Mice Infestations	113
Visits to School Premises	15
„ Theatres and Cinemas	17
„ Public Institutions	7
„ Under Shops Act	94
Defects found and dealt with	6,137
Defects Remedied during the year	5,346
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	2,406

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

Section 93—General Nuisances	356
Section 39—Unsatisfactory Drainage	312
Section 45—Closet Nuisances	112
Section 75—Defective Dustbins	68

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925—

Section 53—Defective Drains	120
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SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Although a full staff was maintained for most of the year, there were many changes and the Sanitary Inspectors were therefore compelled to concentrate on such arrears of other work as had accumulated. However, following a decision of the Health Committee in October, 72 observations, of one half hour duration, were taken of factory chimneys, and the results notified to the firms concerned. In one case only was the Byelaw standard of two minutes "black" smoke exceeded, this result showing $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes black and 7 minutes medium smoke.

Twelve letters were sent in accordance with the Council's resolution, which is to the effect that the Town Clerk shall communicate with those firms whose chimneys emit an amount of "moderate" smoke in excess of 6 minutes, or "black" smoke in excess of 1 minute.

Results of Observations.

	Black	Moderate	Light or none
Total Smoke in minutes	19	263	1878
Average Smoke in minutes	0.26	3.65	26.09

Officials of the Ministry of Fuel and Power worked in close co-operation with the Sanitary Inspectors and a considerable amount of time has been spent at several plants in an endeavour to promote smokeless combustion. It is hoped that the continuance of this work will lead to an amelioration in the prevailing atmospheric conditions.

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

At the end of the year there were 8 houses registered, the total accommodation being for 220 males. 41 visits were made and 15 defects found.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 17 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings which are divided in separate tenements, as follows:—

One-roomed	....	....	....	....	....	....	82
Two-roomed	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Three-roomed	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
							<hr/> 114
Visits Paid	....	....	....	....	....	....	71
Defects found	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Defects remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Verbal and Informal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Statutory Notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

OCCUPANTS—On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 217 persons occupied the houses let in lodgings. This represents 1·91 persons per tenement and 1·4 persons per room.

ADULTS—Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	95
Females....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87
Infants, under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Children, aged 1 to 10 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
							<hr/> 217

Offensive Trades.

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

Gut Scraper	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Marine Stores	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Tripe Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fellmonger....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tanner	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
							<hr/> 8

During the year 6 inspections were carried out and no defects found.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action has had to be taken under these Acts.

Stable Middens.

No. of Middens, 64. Inspections, 144. Defects found, 1.
Informal Notices, 1.

No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvæ of flies, 136.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

One hundred and seventy-three visits were paid to back-to back and single houses, 71 to houses let in lodgings, and 12,512 to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

Fifty-five houses were suspected of being dirty, and 31 were found to be so on inspection.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1948 are as follows:—

Clean Water Closets	....	....	....	....	16,713
Waste Water Closets	....	....	....	....	17,223
Latrines (247) with Closets	....	....	....	....	1,019
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 1948, had not been vacated and demolished.

During the financial year assistance was given in connection with 39 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	1,803
No. of Shops only	766
Total inspection of Shops	781
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 10	94
Shops not found to comply with Section 10	5

Offices.

The present establishment of Sanitary Inspectors is not such as to enable inspection of offices to be undertaken in addition to the other duties of the Inspectors.

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 380 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	....	....	....	....	....	193
Number of Inspections made	....	....	....	....	....	380
Verbal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	88
Informal (written) Notices	....	....	....	....	....	4
Legal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	—
Number of Defects	....	....	....	....	....	109

(These included 50 where limewashing was required).

Fish and Chip Shops.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1948	....	....	....	....	....	74
No. of Inspections...	....	....	....	....	....	109
Defects found	....	....	....	....	....	17
Informal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	—
Verbal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	14

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 1948 the rat catchers paid 2,700 visits to dwellinghouses and 5,021 visits to business premises. The total number of rats destroyed during the year was approximately 488.

The occupiers of premises are legally responsible for clearing their buildings of rats, but the rat catchers carry out the treatment on request, no charge being made for private dwellings, and actual time and cost of materials are charged in the case of business premises.

Applications for assistance received	....	....	....	....	225
Visits paid by Rat Catchers	....	....	....	....	7,721
Special inspections by Sanitary Inspectors	....	....	....	....	113
Estimated number of rats destroyed	....	....	....	....	488

Treatment of Sewers.

During the year, two further maintenance treatments were carried out, commencing in January and in July respectively, each taking 7 weeks. The number of bait "takes" was satisfactory but no estimate of the number of rats destroyed can be made, as in order to save time, no inspection was made on the day following the deposit of the poison. 1,352 manholes were treated on the first occasion and 1,314 on the second.

Co-operation has continued to be forthcoming from the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, who have expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the work has been carried out. The cost during the year was approximately £270 of which half is recoverable from the Ministry, and half from the Sewers Department.

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 1948 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 15 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 1948.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors), during 1948.

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.....	402	433	6	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.....	500	250	13	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	902	683	19	—

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)	By H.M. Insp. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	62	61	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	5	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	63	50	—	10	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences (not incl. offences relating to outwork)	73	63	—	—	—
TOTAL	205	175	—	13	—

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111).

NIL.

SECTION XV.

HOUSING.

Types of Dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1948:—

Houses with through ventilation	....	....	....	....	25,762
Combined houses and shops	....	....	....	....	1,803
Houses without through ventilation:—					
(a) Back-to Back....	....	....	....	....	718
(b) Single Houses....	....	....	....	....	150
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	....	....	....	....	10
(d) Cellar dwellings	....	....	....	....	5
Vans and Sheds....	....	....	....	....	—
Total					28,448

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, up to the end of 1948 was 15,273.

HOUSES WITHOUT THROUGH VENTILATION:—

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single-roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings	....	....	....	883
Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed, converted to through houses, or demolished during 1948	....	....	....	—
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 ten 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 1948 no families were removed from condemned or infected houses to new Council houses.

The following bug-infested property was dealt with during 1948:—

(a) COUNCIL HOUSES.

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

(b) OTHER HOUSES.

(i) No. found to be infested	....	....	....	....	34
(ii) No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N	....	....	....	....	1
(2) by Insecticides	....	....	....	....	33
(3) by other methods adopted by tenants	....	....	....	....	—

HOUSING STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Total number (including (b))	198
	(1) By Corporation	160
	(2) By private enterprise	38
(b)	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts	Nil.

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	482
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1,532
(2)	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	4
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	4
(3)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(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	478

(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	211
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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	85
---	----

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—

(a) By Owners	71
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	None

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders....	None

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(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 XVI.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Report by the Veterinary Officer on Meat Inspection.

Public Abattoirs.

The Burnley Abattoirs continue to be one of the largest slaughtering centres in the North Western Area, under the Ministry of Food Centralised Slaughtering Scheme.

Following the introduction of the Government's "free" and "assisted" milk scheme for children, expectant mothers, etc., during the early part of the War a considerable increase in milk production occurred, with consequent proportional increase in dairy herds during the ensuing years. This increase in dairy cattle is now reflected in the numbers of milch cows slaughtered for food purposes, as soon as they become uneconomic for milk production purposes.

During the year under review, some 7,685 cattle were slaughtered at Burnley Abattoirs. This is a record number and exceeds even the large number slaughtered in 1940. Of these 7,685 cattle, 3,012 (or 39%) were cows, in which the incidence of disease is high, thus necessitating most meticulous inspection in order to ensure that all diseased parts or carcasses are eliminated.

As animal feeding stuffs become more readily available, the number of cattle forwarded to Burnley Abattoirs for slaughter will increase as it is unlikely that the subsidiary slaughtering centres operating in the early days of control will be re-opened by the Ministry of Food, due to the considerable shortage of slaughtering staff necessary for their operation. The Markets Committee have carried out certain essential improvements during the year. These include the installation of geysers, so that hot water is now readily available in each slaughter room, and the installation of electric light throughout the Abattoirs so that both slaughtering and inspection can now be readily undertaken at all times.

Consideration will, however, have to be given in the immediate future to the necessity of rebuilding or altering the layout of the four beef slaughter rooms, which, in their present form of combined slaughter and cooling rooms, are not only unhygienic, but prejudicial to the production of clean meat, and act as a bottle neck in the slaughter of cattle and so limit the throughput of carcasses derived from such animals.

During the year under review, the Markets Committee have extended the Abattoirs by converting existing buildings, to enable them to be used for the slaughter of horses for human consumption. It is somewhat Gilbertian that the horses, which will not be consumed by the Burnley public, are being slaughtered under very good conditions, whereas the carcasses of cattle, all of which are consumed locally or in the adjoining districts, are dealt with under inadequate and unhygienic conditions.

It is an elementary principle of hygienic meat production that, to avoid contamination and soiling of the finished product, animals should be slaughtered in an entirely different room to that in which the carcasses are hung to cool off and await distribution.

The replanning of the beef slaughter rooms, whereby two would be used exclusively as slaughter rooms and two as cooling rooms, would allow for the allocation and distribution of carcasses to be carried out without interruption of slaughtering. Not only would contamination of the finished product, almost unavoidable under present conditions, be prevented, but a much greater throughput would be achieved in the same space. It is entirely wrong that diseased carcasses should be hung side by side and in close proximity to sound meat, as occurs under present conditions. Replanning of the slaughter rooms would obviate this and at the same time allow inspection of suspected carcasses to be undertaken without the delay necessitated by the present cramped conditions.

I regret to report an increasing laxity and disregard of public health principles, in addition to the absence of finish characteristic of good pre-war dressing of carcasses, particularly beef, on the part of the slaughtering staff, who are employed at piece-work rates by a slaughtering contractor working for the Ministry of Food.

The control and administration of an Abattoir is essentially a Public Health function, and should be on the same basis as the working of a hospital, where all the staff are subject to the one administration, ensuring full co-operation.

The Markets Committee should also consider the provision of new lavatory accommodation for the large staff of various types employed at the Abattoirs, together with adequate washing accommodation, both for personnel and their overalls, and a proper changing room and individual lockers. The slaughtering of animals is by no means a congenial occupation, and is one in which much contamination of outer clothing must of necessity take place. It is very undesirable that workmen should be compelled to go home without previously washing themselves or changing their clothes.

Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs during the past five years.

Year	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
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
1948	7,685	1,702	28,920	87	38,394

The number of cattle slaughtered in 1948 is higher than in any previous year, but the number of pigs dealt with remains low. The majority of the latter, which are now being slaughtered, are for consumption by their owners. With the advent of greater supplies of feeding stuffs it is anticipated that the numbers of pigs will gradually increase year by year.

The next table gives the incidence of disease found in post-mortem inspection of cattle slaughtered at the Abattoirs during 1948 and for the previous four years:—

PERCENTAGE OF CATTLE AND COWS FOUND DISEASED.

Year	Conditions other than Tuberculosis		Tuberculosis only	
	Cattle	Cows	Cattle	Cows
	Excluding		Excluding	
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%
1948	.... 68.13%	76.72%	9.26%	45.08%

It will be noted that the incidence of tuberculosis is now less than that prevailing in recent years, and is probably due in some measure to the great increase in "Attested" tubercle-free herds established throughout the country during the past few years, and partly to the fact that there has been some considerable improvement in the general physical condition and health of dairy cattle generally, resulting from increased supplies of feeding stuffs.

It is regrettable, however, to find that diseased conditions other than tuberculosis are generally increasing. No specific diseased conditions appear to predominate, but some increase in the incidence of mastitis and metritis amongst cows, and a number of cases of acetonæmia were found. The latter condition probably arises from mineral deficiency.

Detailed particulars of the diseased conditions, found on post-mortem examination, of the various types of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs during 1948, together with the percentages, are given in the following Table:—

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number Killed	4,673	3,012	1,702	28,920	87	38,394
Number Inspected	4,673	3,012	1,702	28,920	87	38,394
Whole Carcases con- demned	All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
	2	13	28	44	3	90
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3,182	2,298	3	4,221	12	9,716
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	68.13%	76.72%	1.82%	14.74%	17.24%	25.54%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses con- demned	17	98	7	—	—	122
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	416	1,260	—	—	2	1,678
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuber- culosis	9.26%	45.08%	.41%	—	2.30%	4.688%

The amount of meat found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption in the course of post-mortem examination of the above animals during 1948, was:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
On account of Tuberculosis	58	17	0	6
On account of other conditions	35	9	0	13
Total	94	6	0	19

For purposes of comparison the quantities of meat rejected on account of disease during the years 1941 to 1948 were:—

Year	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1941	51	9	2	6
1942	67	4	3	24
1943	69	13	3	21½
1944	77	16	2	10½
1945	98	3	3	23
1946	113	18	0	19
1947	103	1	0	25½
1948	94	6	0	19

It will be noted that the amount of meat rejected in the Public Abattoirs during 1948 was just over 94½ tons, which was slightly less than in the three previous years, although the actual incidence of disease in cattle has increased.

The number of carcasses of cows totally rejected on account of tuberculosis was only 60% of those rejected during the previous year. Where incidence of disease is found, but total rejection is unwarranted, much more time must be devoted by the inspectors on detailed examination of the affected carcasses. Much time has to be devoted to the examination of the relatively large quantities of imported meat, which pass through the Ministry of Food imported meat Depot, adjoining the Abattoirs, principally on account of "bone-taint."

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

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

Abattoirs	....	....	1,061	Butchers' Shops	....	....	183
Fish Shops	....	....	52	Greengrocers	....	....	44
Grocers, etc.	....	....	92	Wholesale premises	....	....	60
Market Stalls	....	....	485	Dairies	....	....	57
Cold Stores	....	....	22	Other Premises	....	....	1,206

Number of infringements found during the above visits was 96.

The amount of unsound food condemned in premises other than the Abattoirs has increased considerably in recent years, and in 1948 was 2½ tons more than in 1947 and double that of 1945. The increase is mainly in tinned and dried goods.

Details of food found not to be fit for human consumption:—

Meat (Fresh and cooked)	1,162 lbs.	Dried Fruit	....	....	193 lbs.		
Tinned Meats	....	....	3,509 lbs.	Tea	....	....	361 lbs.
Tinned Fish	....	....	512 lbs.	Cereals, sundry	....	....	1,992 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Tinned Fruits	....	....	1,675 lbs.	Biscuits, cakes	....	....	339 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Tinned Milk	....	....	1,417 lbs.	Potato cakes, etc.	....	....	666 lbs.
Tinned Soups, Veggies. etc.	11,344 lbs.	Butter, Margarine	....	....	453 lbs.		
Tinned Eggs	....	....	40 lbs.	Cheese	....	....	6
Fruit Juice	....	....	136 bottles.	Jam, Syrup	....	....	458 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Pickles, etc.	....	....	916 bottles.	Chocolate	....	....	5 lbs.
Milk (fresh)	....	....	16 pints.	Puddings, prepared	....	....	8 lbs.
Fish (fresh)	....	....	1,479 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Sugar	....	....	80 lbs.
Fruit and Veg. (fresh)	....	....	3,418 lbs.	Nuts	....	....	5 lbs.

Total Weight: 13 tons, 5 cwts., 2 qrs., 25½ lbs.

In the early spring it was discovered that the occupier of a small-holding on the outskirts of the Borough, who also carried on a small semi-wholesale business as distributor of cooked meats manufactured by a reputable firm, was himself manufacturing considerable additional quantities, under filthy conditions, in outbuildings on the small-holding. The raw meat was supplied by a firm of knackers in the Burnley Rural District, against whom proceedings had already been taken for similar offences on previous occasions. A full report on this matter was submitted to the Council, the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Health.

Enquiries revealed that only cooked meats supplied to the distributor by the reputable firm of manufacturers were being delivered to shops in Burnley and adjoining areas, and that unwholesome cooked products, made from knacker meat, were being distributed widely to shops in a number of Lancashire and West Riding towns. In conjunction with the officials of the Ministry of Food, enquiries, which extended over several months, were made and culminated in proceedings being instituted both by the Ministry of Food and the Local Authority against both the Knacker Company and its principals, and the distributor and his employees. Altogether 158 charges were preferred under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, against eight defendants. Particulars of the convictions and penalties imposed are given elsewhere in this Report.

Subsequent review of the circumstances of the offences revealed the ease with which such an unsavoury business could be carried on without detection. Representations were made to the Ministries of Food and Health drawing their attention to loopholes existing in present legislation for the control of knackers and the preparation and sale of food for human consumption, together with the inadequate penalties which may be imposed on conviction.

Public Health* Meat Regulations, 1924.

Number of infringements found	40
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The majority of these infringements took place at the Public Abattoirs in connection with either the slaughtering, storage or distribution of meat, with the exception of the case referred to above.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1894-1927. (Duties of Local Authority).

Number of inspections carried out....	....	....	....	....	44
Number of infringements found	....	....	....	....	15
Number of verbal notices	....	....	....	....	13
Number of notices served	....	....	....	....	13

Sheep Scab Order, 1938.

Sheep, which had been in contact with others certified to be infected with sheep scab, were received on a farm within the Borough. This necessitated examination and dipping of over 300 sheep, to prevent extension of the disease.

Anthrax Order, 1938.

One case was found, a cow having been slaughtered by its owner on a farm and the carcase brought into the Abattoirs, where the disease was diagnosed.

Milk Supply.

I am pleased to report an improvement in the general cleanliness of raw milk, which had been unsatisfactory during the war years. In 1948, the restriction which operated during the war, and by which consumers could not change their suppliers when they wished, was partly removed. The fact that many consumers changed to suppliers of tuberculin tested milk made many dairymen, some of whom are producer-retailers, give more attention to their methods of production and so satisfy their customers by supplying cleaner milk, with consequent better keeping qualities.

A greater number of samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination than in the previous three years, when it was essential to concentrate the staff, then available, on meat inspection duties. A total of 404 samples of milk were taken during the year (as against 76 in 1947). 110 of these were of raw undesignated milk produced by local farmers. Of these samples 56 (or 52%) were found to be satisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint. Of 294 samples of designated milk (Accredited, Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised, and Pasteurised) 233 (or 79%) were found to comply with the legal requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders. This also shows a marked improvement on the results of similar samples taken during 1947.

During the war there was an increase in the number of milk samples found to contain tubercle bacilli. In the last year or two, the incidence has decreased and in 1948, 1.3% of samples examined biologically contained tubercle bacilli. This is a low record. The reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis in local dairy cattle is partly due to the increase in the production of tuberculin tested milk and partly to the reduction in the number of small producer-retailers. Some of the latter have found it more economical to sell their milk wholesale instead of retailing it, so that more is being pasteurised before distribution. Finally there has been an improvement in the type of cattle kept on local milk-producing farms.

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

Biological Result	Un-designated	Accredited	Tuberculin Tested	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	Pasteurised	TOTAL
Positive	2	—	—	—	—	2
Negative	71	10	45	2	23	151
Total Samples	73	10	45	2	23	153

Farms on which Milk is produced in the Borough.

	On 31st Dec. 1948
Number of farm premises	30
Number of such farms producing milk	28
Number of above holding "Accredited" licences	3
Number of above holding "Tuberculin Tested" licences	5

Cowsheds and Dairy Premises.

Number of inspections carried out....	87
Number of nuisances found....	27

Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926 and 1938.

	On 1st Jan. 1948	On 31st Dec. 1948
(1) PERSONS REGISTERED TO RETAIL MILK.		
(a) WITH PREMISES INSIDE THE BOROUGH—		
Dairymen	5	5
Producer-retailers	23	21
Shops selling bottled milk only	501	501
(b) WITH PREMISES OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH—		
Dairymen	1	1
Producer-retailers	83	76
Total	613	604

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936-1946.

LICENCES GRANTED AT DECEMBER, 1948.

	On 1st Jan. 1948	On 31st Dec. 1948
TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.		
Producers' Licences	2	5
Supplementary Licences to retail	2	6
Dealers' Licences	3	8
ACCREDITED MILK.		
Producers' Licences	4	3
Supplementary Licence to retail	1	1
PASTEURISED MILK.		
Pasteurisers' Licences	1	2
Supplementary Licences to retail	2	3
Dealers' Licences	—	3

It will be noted that licences granted to produce or retail milk of special designations have increased considerably. The first "attested" herd within the Borough was established in 1945 and during 1948 three local dairy farmers changed their dairy stock to "attested." Two others were deterred from doing so on account of outcrop coal operations being commenced on their land. In addition at least six farmers at short distances beyond the Borough, from which milk is retailed in Burnley, have obtained Tuberculin Tested Licences.

The number of producers who retail their own milk in the Borough is decreasing. This would appear to be due to the increased cost of labour involved in delivery. Most of the milk which is sold wholesale is pasteurised.

There is an increasing demand by the public for tuberculin tested milk. It is estimated that, including the milk supplied to hospitals, about 15% of the milk consumed in the Borough is tuberculin tested and about 65% pasteurised.

During 1948, an entirely new dairy, equipped with modern electrical equipment for sterilisation, cold storage, etc., was built at one of the larger dairy farms within the Borough. In another, considerable improvements were effected but shortage of materials and high building costs have delayed improvements on several other farms.

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 of the herds in the adjoining rural area. He also deals with sporadic outbreaking of contagious disease occurring in animals.

Details of such work are as follows:—

(1) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS:—

Number of farms visited ....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Number of cattle examined ....	....	....	....	....	....	698
Number of cattle found diseased ....	....	....	....	....	....	23

(2) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS.

No. of farms visited ....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Number of cattle examined ....	....	....	....	....	....	271
Number of cattle found diseased ....	....	....	....	....	....	3

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	.... 8	.... 10
Biologically (Mixed Samples) ....	.... 1	.... 17	.... 18
(b) Samples of bovine sputa microscopically ....	.... 7	.... 5	.... 12

Tuberculosis Orders, 1938-46.

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 1948.

	Type of Herd	Tuberculosis of Lungs	Tuberculous Milk or Udder	Tuberculous Discharge	Total Accredited	Total Ordinary
County Borough Area.	Accredited	1	—	—	1	—
	Ordinary	5	1	—	—	6
County Area. Milk sold in Borough Area	Accredited	1	—	—	1	—
	Ordinary	—	—	—	—	—
*Special Investigation	Accredited	1	1	—	2	—
	Ordinary	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL		8	3	—	4	7

* These investigations were made following the finding of tubercle bacilli in samples of milk, or congenital tuberculosis in calves, or post-mortem examination at the Abattoirs.

ICE CREAM.

27 samples of ice cream taken for chemical analysis showed a fat content ranging from 1.47% to 11.04% with an average of 4.34%. The sugar content ranged from 3.5% to 16.1%, with an average of 10.79%.

The wide variation shown above suggests that a standard might well be fixed by the Ministry of Food. Such standard could be varied from time to time according to the availability of supplies. Any standard that might be applied would be better than none, since it is felt that those manufacturers already producing ice cream above the average would continue to do so rather than sacrifice quality for quantity.

11 samples were examined specifically for injurious metals following a complaint of alleged illness after consuming ice cream.

In one instance only was metal found in any quantity approaching the limits laid down by the Society of Public Analysts. This sample contained 40 parts per million of lead and 44 parts per million of copper. It should be emphasised, however, that salts of these metals are frequently found in gelatine, a common constituent of ice cream.

The Phosphatase Test was applied to 27 samples of ice cream or the constituents thereof. This test is one normally used to discover the effectiveness of pasteurisation of milk and it was only after considerable work by the Public Analyst that adjustments were made whereby the test could be applied to ice cream containing liquid milk. A special report on this subject was made during the year and a copy thereof forwarded to the Ministry of Food.

The following table shows the bacteriological report on 8 samples.

Sample No.	Bacterial Count per M.L.	Methylene Blue Test	B. Coli Test
1	40,000	Grade 2	Unsatisfactory.
2	2,600	„ 2	Satisfactory.
3	2,000	„ 2	Unsatisfactory.
4	1,200	„ 2	Satisfactory.
5	380,000	„ 3	Unsatisfactory.
6	800,000	„ 4	Unsatisfactory.
7	800	„ 1	Satisfactory.
8	8,000	„ 2	Satisfactory.

Every endeavour has been made during the year to improve the manufacturing standards and the manufacturers have spent considerable sums on new equipment. Generally speaking there is a continued improvement, although greater attention to personal hygiene could be paid by many employees in the trade.

At the present time there are eight manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough, seven of whom use the hot mix method and one the cold mix method.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1948.

Analysis of Samples of Food.

Nature of Sample	Informal		Formal		Total	
	Genuine	Adult-erated	Genuine	Adult-erated	Genuine	Adult-erated
Milk	8	3	268	13	276	16
Pasteurised Milk	2	—	—	—	2	—
Gin	—	—	7	—	7	—
Whiskey	—	—	6	—	6	—
Rum	1	—	10	—	11	—
Beef Sausage	7	2	4	4	11	6
Pork Sausage	—	1	—	2	—	3
Horse Meat Sausage	1	—	—	—	1	—
Jam	1	—	9	1	10	1
Ice Cream	41	1	—	—	41	1
Ice Cream Mixtures	8	—	—	—	8	—
Ice Cream Ingredients	12	—	—	—	12	—
Malt Flour	2	1	—	—	2	1
Buttered Beef	—	—	1	—	1	—
White Pepper	—	—	1	—	1	—
Boiled Beef	—	—	—	1	—	1
Suet	—	—	1	—	1	—
Lemonade Powder	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tea	25	—	—	—	25	—
Cigarettes	1	—	—	—	1	—
Coffee	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cocoa	1	—	—	—	1	—
Chocolate Cones	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tomato Sauce	2	—	—	—	2	—
Cake	6	—	—	—	6	—
Meat Pies	5	1	—	—	5	1
Cooking Fat	1	—	—	—	1	—
Butter	1	—	—	—	1	—
Margarine	1	—	—	—	1	—
Liquid Paraffin	1	—	—	—	1	—
Essence	1	1	—	—	1	1
Fat Substitute	—	1	—	—	—	1
Treatment for Tobacco Habit	1	—	—	—	1	—
White Petroleum Jelly	1	—	—	—	1	—
	133	11	307	21	440	32

Particulars of FORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLES	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Milk.....	3.17% excess water	Vendor warned and further sample taken.
Milk.....	1.4% excess water	Vendor warned and further sample taken.
Milk.....	1% excess water	Vendor warned and County Authority informed.
Milk.....	3% deficient in fat	Vendor warned.
Milk.....	6% deficient in fat	Vendor warned.
Milk.....	2% excess water	Vendor warned and further samples taken.
Milk.....	2% excess water	Cooler found to be leaking. Vendor warned.
Milk.....	1% excess water	Cooler found to be leaking. Vendor warned.
Milk.....	6% deficient in fat	Vendor warned and further sample taken.
Milk.....	3% deficient in fat	Vendor warned and further sample taken.
Milk.....	6% excess water	Cooler found to be leaking. Vendor warned.
Milk.....	2.2% excess water	Cooler found to be leaking. Vendor warned.
Milk.....	13.6% excess water	Cooler found to be leaking. Vendor warned.
Plum and Raspberry Jam.....	30% deficient in fruit	Interview with manufacturers, and further investigations made showed wide variation of fruit content in pulps used, due to amount of fibre present
Boiled Beef.....	Horse Meat.....	Vendor prosecuted.
Beef Sausage	Manufactured from Horse Meat	Vendor prosecuted.
Pork Sausage.....	32% deficient in meat	Vendor prosecuted.
Pork Sausage.....	72.5 ppm excess SO ₂	Vendor warned.
Beef Sausage	24% deficient in Meat	Vendor prosecuted.
Beef Sausage	10% deficient in meat	Vendor warned
Beef Sausage	150 ppm excess SO ₂	Vendor warned,

Particulars of INFORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Milk.....	20% excess water	Formal sample taken.
Milk.....	6% excess water	Formal sample taken.
Milk.....	1.9% excess water.....	Formal sample taken.
Pork Sausage.....	58% deficient in meat	Formal sample taken.
Beef Sausage	48% deficient in meat	Formal sample taken.
Beef Sausage	19% deficient in meat	Formal sample taken.
Ice Cream	Contained 40 ppm of Lead and 44ppm of Copper.....	Further sample taken and Vendor warned.
Malt Flour	No malt present	Vendor warned and further sample taken.
Meat Pies	Fat contained 7% paraffin	Vendor warned.
Fat substitute	Consists almost entirely of paraffin oil	Warning letter sent.
Apricot Flavour Cullinary essence	Contained no fruit.....	Warning letter sent.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1948.

Case No.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken	Offence	Result
1	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 19	Knacker meat sold for human consumption	Dismissed.
2	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 9....	Selling meat unfit for human consumption	Dismissed.
3	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 19	Knacker meat sold for human consumption	Fined £20.
4	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 9....	Selling meat unfit for human consumption	Fined £50.
5 and 7	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 19	Aiding and abetting in Case No. 3	Total Costs 50 guineas. Two fines, each £20.
6 and 8	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 9....	Aiding and abetting in Case No. 4	
9 to 22	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 9....	14 proceedings against one person for having in his possession meat or food unfit for human consumption	14 fines, each £50.
23 to 78	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 9....	56 proceedings against four persons for aiding and abetting in cases Nos. 9 to 22	24 cases withdrawn, 32 fines each £1.
79	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14	Using unregistered premises for the preparation of food	Fined £20.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1948—continued.

Case No.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken	Offence	Result
80 to 83	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14	Proceedings against 4 persons for aiding and abetting in case No. 79....	Four persons, each fined £5.
84 and 85	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 38	2 proceedings against one person for having possession of horseflesh for human consumption elsewhere than in a place where notice is displayed	Two fines, each £20.
86 to 93	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 38	8 proceedings against four persons for aiding and abetting in Cases Nos. 84 and 85	Cases withdrawn.
94	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13(1)	Using a room for preparation of food, the windows of which were not kept clean	Fined £20.
95 to 98	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13(1)	Proceedings against four persons for aiding and abetting in Case No. 94	Cases withdrawn.
99	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13 (2)....	Failing to prevent risk of contamination of food	Fined £20.
100 to 103	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, 13 (2) Section	Proceedings against 4 persons for aiding and abetting in case No. 99....	Cases withdrawn.
104	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(4)....	Failing to observe cleanliness in room where meat was prepared and stored....	Fined £20.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1948—continued.

Case No.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken	Offence	Result
105 to 108	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(4)	Proceedings against 4 persons, being persons employed in a room where meat was prepared and stored, they failed to observe cleanliness	Four persons, each fined £5.
109	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(5)....	Failing to cause all refuse to be placed in properly covered receptacles	Fined £20.
110 to 113	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(5)....	Proceedings against 4 persons for aiding and abetting in case No. 109	Cases withdrawn.
114	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(3)....	Failed to keep clean walls and ceiling of room where meat was prepared and stored	Fined £20.
115 to 118	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(3)....	Proceedings against 4 persons for aiding abetting in case No. 114	Cases withdrawn.
119	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(2)....	Allowing refuse to accumulate in room where meat was prepared and stored....	Fined £20.
120 to 123	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(2)....	Proceedings against 4 persons for aiding and abetting in Case No. 119	Cases withdrawn.
124	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(1)....	Inadequate means of ventilation in room where meat was prepared and stored	Fined £20.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1948—continued.

Case No.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken	Offence	Result
125	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(4)....	Failing to observe cleanliness in room where meat was prepared and stored....	Fined £20.
126 to 129	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(4)....	Proceedings against 4 persons, being persons employed in a room where meat was prepared and stored, they failed to observe cleanliness	Four persons each fined £5.
130	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(5)....	Failing to cause all refuse to be placed in properly covered receptacles	Fined £20.
131 to 134	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(5)....	Proceedings against 4 persons for aiding and abetting in Case No. 130	Cases withdrawn.
135	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(3)....	Failing to keep clean, walls and ceiling of room, where meat was prepared and stored	Fined £20.
136 to 139	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(3)....	Proceedings against 4 persons for aiding and abetting in case No. 135	Cases withdrawn.
140	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(2)....	Allowing refuse to accumulate in room where meat was prepared and stored....	Fined £20.
141 to 144	Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Section 20(2)....	Proceedings against 4 persons for aiding and abetting in Case No. 140	Cases withdrawn.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1948—continued.

Case No.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken	Offence	Result
145	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13(1)	Failing to provide proper ventilation in where food was prepared	Fined £20.
146	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13(1)	Using a room for the preparation of food, the windows of which were not kept clean	Fined £20.
147 to 150	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13(1)	Proceedings against 4 persons for aiding and abetting in Case No. 146	Cases withdrawn.
151	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13(2)	Failing to prevent risk of contamination of food	Fined £20.
152 to 155	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13(2)	Proceedings against 4 persons for aiding and abetting in Case No. 151	Cases withdrawn.
156	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13(1)	Failing to keep in proper state of repair the floor of a room used for the preparation of food	Fined £20.
157 to 160	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13(1)	Proceedings against 4 persons for aiding and abetting in Case No. 156	Cases withdrawn.
161	Anthrax Order, 1938 and Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937	Failing to report animal suspected to be suffering from anthrax	Fined £10.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1948—continued.

Case No.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken	Offence	Result
162	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling pork sausages, 32% deficient in meat	Fined £5, plus £4/14/6 costs.
163	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling beef sausage 24% deficient in meat	Fined £3, plus £3/3/0 costs.
164	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1) and 38	(a) Selling beef sausage, the meat content of which was horseflesh.... (b) Selling boiled beef which was boiled horseflesh (c) not displaying notice of sale of horseflesh for human consumption	(a) Fined £5. (b) dismissed on payment of 4/- costs. (c) Fined £5, plus £5/5/0 costs.

In Cases 9 to 160, in which fines were imposed, costs amounting to 50 guineas were awarded.

SECTION XVII.

The Weather of 1948 compared with 1947.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

	1948	1947
Sunshine: Total	1159.8 hours	1003.2 hours
No of days with bright sunshine	265	246
Highest amount in 24 hours....	14.2 hours on 16th 17th & 18th May	13.6 hours on 12th June
Rainfall: Total fall	40.11 ins.	39.992 ins.
No. of days rain	207	205
Highest amount in a day	1.323 ins. on 2nd June	1.736 ins. on 11th Nov.
Temperature:—		
Mean Temperature in Shade	48.3°	47.5°
Mean Range	12.1°	12.5°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot	48.9°	48.5°
" " 4 feet	49.2°	48.7°
No. of days ground frost	112	113
Relative Humidity:—		
Mean	81.4%	81.9%

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

The following are average monthly figures of pollution of the atmosphere at three sites in the Borough.

	Site of Gauge.		
	Gannow Baths	Bank Hall Hosp.	I.D. Hosp.
	Tons per sq. mile	Tons per sq. mile	Tons per sq. mile
COMPOSITION OF UNDISSOLVED MATTER:—			
Soluble in CS ₂ (tarry matter)	0.55	0.27	0.26
Combustible matter insoluble CS ₂	5.29	8.15	1.88
Ash	5.35	8.48	2.44
Total undissolved matter	11.19	16.90	4.58
Total dissolved matter	6.75	11.70	7.57
Total Deposit equivalent to English tons per sq. mile	17.94	28.60	12.15
Sulphate as SO ₄ "	2.87	4.63	2.38
Chlorine as Cl'	1.61	1.38	1.39

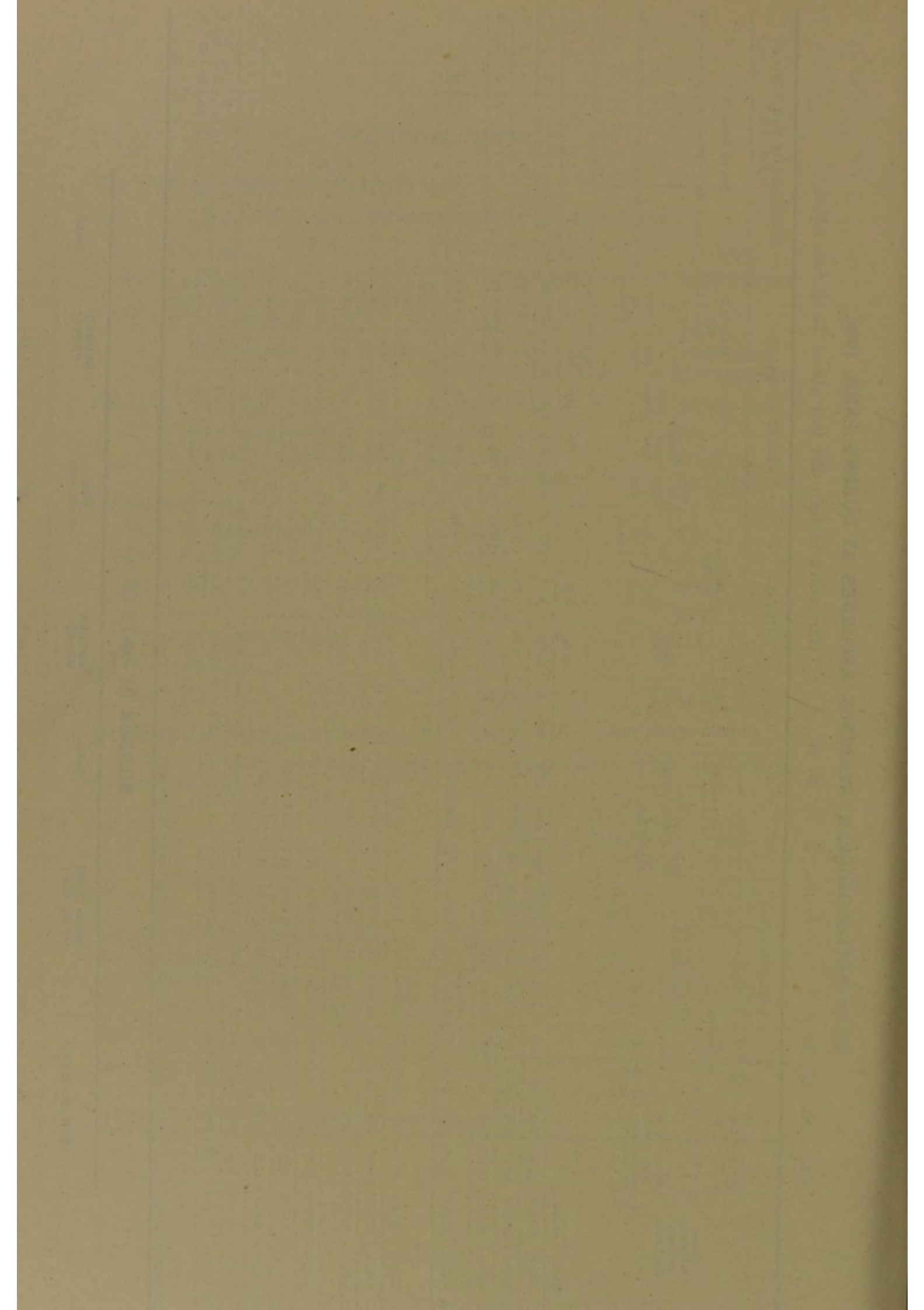
MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED AT QUEEN'S PARK, 1948,

LAT.: 53° 47' 30 N. LONG.: 2° 14' 30 W. Barometer Cistern 458 feet above Mean Sea Level.

THERMOMETERS.										RAINFALL				BRIGHT SUNSHINE				DIRECTION OF THE WIND AT 9 A.M. G.M.T.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
1948	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level	IN SCREEN					Mean Min. on Grass	IN GROUND		Mean Relative Humidity				No. of days		Total Fall		Most in a day		Total Am-ount		Daily Mean		Most in a day		No. of Days of:																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp	Absolute Extremes of Temperature			Mean 1 foot	Mean 4 feet	%	M.M.	M.M.	M.M.	M.M.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Am-ount	Day of month	Am-ount	Day of month	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	C'/lm																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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Jan. ...	993.5	29.340	43.9°	35.3°	39.6°	54°	3/1/48	23°		39.6°	43.5°	88.6	29	211.0	32.7	12/1/48	10	10.5	0.3	1.8	28/1/48																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

NUMBER OF DAYS OF:

SNOW OR SLEET	SNOW LYING (at obs. hour)	HAIL	THUNDER HEARD	FOG (at obs. hour)	GROUND FROST	GALE
10	6	13	12	23	112	—





COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

1948

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



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT

1948

D. E. LAMONT, M.B. CH.B.
General Medical Officer

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1948-49.

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. D. H. CURTIS.
 - 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 September, 1949.

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 1948.

Three thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven children were medically inspected. The children were found to have fewer defects than in the previous year and the health of the school population was generally satisfactory. Infectious diseases were few and the infections which did occur were mild.

Minor ailments are nowadays much less. Whereas some twelve to fifteen years ago, 60 to 90 children attended the clinic daily for treatment, these numbers are now reduced to about one third. Thus the nursing staff are enabled to devote more time to home visitation and give advice and general guidance to mothers, and more closely supervise children debilitated after serious illnesses.

The physique and general well-being of school children have undoubtedly improved steadily and markedly since the School Health Service commenced to take shape forty years ago. Although gross deformities, so common then, resulting from diseases such as rickets and bone and joint tuberculosis are almost things of the past, much remains to be done. The improvement so far effected is not attributable to any one service. Better housing, school meals, nursery school care, improved feeding in children's own homes and so on, have all played their part. Much more has yet to be done. The older schools, with insufficient window space, and windows placed too high for satisfactory natural lighting, with unsuitably placed artificial lighting and unsatisfactory ventilation, and in one or two instances with unhygienic lavatory accommodation, cannot be too quickly replaced. The new schools to be built, with adequate light, play-ground space and facilities for open-air activities will be more effective than the efforts of the clinicians in dispelling the varying degrees of anaemia which are still found.

The amount of dental caries, which in recent years has shown a slight decrease, still remains high and relatively few children can be said to have perfect dentition. The dental officer, in his report, draws attention to the considerable number who do not take advantage of the clinic facilities for dental treatment. It is still found, despite advice on the importance of dental hygiene in the prevention of disease and the early treatment of caries, that some parents bring their children to the clinic only when dental decay has progressed to the stage when pain and abscess formation supervene. Had all children who required dental treatment accepted, it would have been impossible for the two dental surgeons to undertake all the work involved. Those willing and eager to have regular dental care are encouraged to preserve their teeth by having priority of treatment, and it has been necessary to refuse or relegate to the end of treatment sessions those who have previously refused treatment and come to the clinic only on the onset of pain and who expect immediate attention, upsetting the appointment system.

It is as yet too early to predict what effect the general dental service provided under the National Health Service Act will have on the dental service for children provided by Education and Health Authorities. As you are aware, the intention is that children should have dental treatment under local authorities' schemes, but parents are now able, if they so desire, to obtain dental treatment free of charge from the dental surgeons providing service under the National Health Service. Up to the present the demand by the adult population on the time of these dentists has been so great that they have been unable to perform much child dentistry. The proposals of the Burnley Health Authority for extended care of children and expectant and nursing mothers included the appointment of a third dental surgeon. This would have enabled dental supervision to be given to children in their early years, in nursery schools and classes. It is in the meantime impossible to implement this proposal, owing to the shortage of dental surgeons in local authority service, caused by the drift of dental surgeons to financially more attractive service under the National Health Service. One of the dental surgeons resigned early in 1949, leaving only one to cope with work which should be undertaken by three.

The future will see further changes in the school health services. The Orthopaedic Scheme, which was built up over a long number of years, and which effected a remarkable reduction in crippling, will soon pass out of the direct control of the local authority and become part of the hospital and specialist service of the Regional Hospital Board. I firmly believe that the specialist medical examinations and after-care should continue to be conducted in the school clinic premises, and that the day to day administration should be delegated to the local authority staff, to ensure co-ordination with other school health services, which has been such a successful feature in the past.

I have commented in the report on difficulties which have arisen in the second half of 1948, particularly in connection with the provision of spectacles, consequent on the introduction of the National Health Service.

Stammer and other defect of speech and articulation may be a considerable disadvantage in after-life to intelligent children. Many, in particular stammerers, are of a nervous temperament. Their treatment requires prolonged supervision, with sympathy and understanding. Sufferers must be encouraged to develop that self-confidence which will ensure that they will finally overcome their defects. It is of the utmost importance that such cases should be ascertained early in school life, so as to be able to take full advantage of their education. Particularly is this necessary in children who will proceed to an academic secondary school and further education. I do not think that the best is being done for these children at present. One speech therapist is struggling to remedy defects in a group of children too numerous to be successfully treated by one person. Sufficient individual attention cannot be given. Some children commence treatment too late to ensure that they will completely overcome their defects before they leave school. Although it is the endeavour of the therapist to effect improvement to an extent which will stimulate the pupils to continue to overcome their disabilities, it is unsatisfactory that some have to be left without that further guidance which is essential to ensure complete recovery. The waiting list of cases has remained over 120 for more than two years and inevitably some children leave school without receiving any treatment.

Almost twelve months have elapsed since a scheme for child guidance treatment was agreed upon and approved by the Ministry of Education. So far it has not been possible to obtain the specialist staff.

I desire to thank you for your support during the year, and to gratefully acknowledge the co-operation and assistance received from the Director of Education, the teaching staffs and the medical, nursing and clerical members 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 1948 the schools were classified thus:—

					No. on Roll at 31st December, 1948.	
Primary Schools					Infants Dept.	Junior Dept
Abel Street	....	....	....	....	197	172
Burnley Wood	....	....	....	....	156	—
Lionel Street	....	....	....	....	185	300
Stoneyholme	....	....	....	....	204	305
Rosegrove	....	....	....	....	127	182
Hargher Clough	....	....	....	....	209	272
Habergham	....	....	....	....	55	40
Heasandford	....	....	....	....	182	252
Coal Clough	....	....	....	....	219	—
Todmorden Road	....	....	....	....	289	370
Whittlefield	....	....	....	....	119	—
Rosehill	....	....	....	....	145	193
Healey Wood	....	....	....	....	69	95
Nursery	....	....	....	....	83	—
St. Peter's	....	....	....	....	78	121
Pickup Croft	....	....	....	....	66	—
Holy Trinity	....	....	....	....	175	229
St. Stephen's	....	....	....	....	117	223
St. Andrew's	....	....	....	....	132	114
Wood Top	....	....	....	....	74	70
Lane Head	....	....	....	....	63	66
Back Lane	....	....	....	....	56	80
Modern Secondary Schools					No. on Roll.	
Abel Street Boys' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	355	
Burnley Wood Girls' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	380	
Rosegrove Boys' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	359	
Coal Clough Girls' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	348	

Technical High Schools.				No. on Roll.
Heasandford Girls' Technical High School	....	....	....	270
Towneley Boys' Technical High School	....	....	....	292

Academic High Schools.				No. on Roll.
Grammar School for Boys	....	....	....	445
High School for Girls	....	....	....	442

Roman Catholic Schools.			Department.				
			Infants	Junior	Mixed	Senior	
						Boys	Girls
St. Mary's R.C.	....	....	185	—	—	278	279
St. Thomas's R.C.	....	....	47	105	—	—	—
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C.	....	....	133	311	—	—	—
St. John's R.C.	....	....	79	210	—	—	—
St. Augustine's R.C.	....	....	46	63	—	—	—

Special Schools.

Coal Clough Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children	....	66
Open Air School	....	123

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 General Hospital.

The total number of attendances of school and pre-school children at the various clinics was 30,860, an increase of 3,478 over the number for the previous year.

The School Clinic was open on 312 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 HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:—

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

Assistant School Medical Officer:—

G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (until 5th July, 1948).

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

School Dental Staff:—

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

JOAN HEALEY, L.D.S.

Ophthalmic Specialist (part-time):—

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

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

C. D. WEIR, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.(E).

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

No change was made in 1948 in the allocation of the work between the medical officers and between dental surgeons.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

The National Health Service Act, which came into operation on 5th July, 1948 has had little effect as yet on the School Health Service. All the School Health Service Clinics continue to function as formerly and hospital treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat defects continues to be given in the Burnley General Hospital. Orthopædic cases continue to be sent to Marple Hospital, Cheshire, Biddulph Grange Hospital and Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere.

The Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat and Orthopædic Specialists continue to hold their specialist clinics in the School Clinic premises, and a whole-time orthoptist is employed by the Local Authority.

All the clinics and forms of treatment are equally available for children attending schools and nurseries, and children referred from infant welfare centres.

Children of school age, debilitated after illness, received prolonged convalescent treatment in the Crown Point Smallpox Hospital, the accommodation being used throughout the year by the Local Health Authority. Prior to the 5th July, 1948, the arrangement was made with the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, and on the coming into operation of the National Health Service, the arrangement was continued on a temporary basis, with the approval of the Regional Hospital Board, pending new arrangements which will eventually be made by the Board and the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee for the continued use of the Hospital. Other Children requiring only shorter periods of convalescence were sent to Thursby Convalescent Home, Lytham-St.-Annes, which is a voluntary convalescent home for children from Burnley and the surrounding districts.

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.

The sanitary conveniences in the schools are in the main in good condition and kept in a cleanly condition. There are, however, three exceptions, to which I have regularly drawn attention in my reports for the last eighteen years. St. Stephen's, St. Augustine's and Holy Trinity Schools have insanitary trough-type closets which are antiquated, foul-smelling and offensive, and which should have been replaced many years ago by modern hygienic closets.

The urinals in some of the boys' schools have no flushing cisterns and stagnant urine accumulates and smells offensively.

Conditions similar to those pertaining in the school conveniences would not be tolerated in conveniences provided by the Local Authority for use by the general public. Why should they continue to be tolerated in the schools?

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

The total number of pupils inspected in the schools was 3,887, 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 5,785, so that altogether, 9,672 examinations were made. These numbers correspond closely to those of 1947.

Thirty-nine per cent. of the children submitted to routine inspection were in the entrant age group (under 10 years of age), forty per cent. were between 10 and 13 years of age, and twenty-one per cent. were in the third age group (age 14 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:

Entrants						Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Aged	2	years	....	....	....	5	7	12
"	3	"	....	....	....	97	87	184
"	4	"	....	....	....	172	169	341
"	5	"	....	....	....	270	266	536
"	6	"	....	....	....	66	80	146
"	7	"	....	....	....	36	54	90
"	8	"	....	....	....	30	36	66
"	9	"	....	....	....	36	41	77
						<hr/> 712	<hr/> 740	<hr/> 1452
Second Age Group:						Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Aged	10	years	....	....	....	417	431	848
"	11	"	....	....	....	125	208	333
"	12	"	....	....	....	45	110	155
"	13	"	....	....	....	35	107	142
						<hr/> 622	<hr/> 856	<hr/> 1478
Third Age Group:						Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Aged	14	"	....	....	....	237	352	589
"	15	"	....	....	....	46	50	96
"	16	"	....	....	....	20	34	54
"	17	"	....	....	....	18	21	39
"	18	years	....	....	....	8	1	9
						<hr/> 329	<hr/> 458	<hr/> 787
Other Periodic Inspections						82	88	170

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total Routine Inspections	1745	2142	3887

Other Inspections:—

No. of Special Inspections and Re-inspections:

At Schools	....	....	3054
At School Clinics	....	....	2731
			<hr/> 5785 <hr/>

Visit of Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Schools were:—

For routine Medical Inspection:	Morning 139.	Afternoon 55—	194
For " Following-up " Defects:	„ 8	„ 3—	11
			<hr/> 205 <hr/>

The 170 other periodic inspections shown above are in respect of children who were first inspected as " entrants " in the nursery classes and who are now between six and eight years of age. These additional inspections were made to bridge the gap of six or seven years before they are due to be inspected in the second age group, when they reach the age of 10 years.

In addition to 11 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, the Accrington Road, Habergham and Rosehill Nursery Schools had 161 children on their rolls, and the fifteen nursery classes in twelve other schools had 516 children on their rolls, giving a total of 677 children of nursery age being provided for. Most of these young children were medically and dentally inspected, and frequent supervision of them 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 14.1 in the entrants Group, 11.3 in the Intermediate Group and 1.2 in the Leavers' Group. The percentage for the total code groups was 11.2. The percentages of children in all groups, who require treatment for defects were lower than in the previous year, the decrease in the third age group from 11.3% to 1.2% being very considerable.

Defective vision continues to be one of the conditions for which treatment is most frequently required, and of the 3,887 submitted to routine medical inspection, 128 (or 3.2%) required treatment. The children in the entrant group had the fewest vision defects, only 1.6% being referred for treatment. The percentage increased to 4.7% in the second and 3.8% in the third age groups. A total of 170 new cases were examined by the eye specialist and 582 children seen by him in previous years were re-examined. 147 children were provided with spectacles for the first time and 347, who had previously worn spectacles, had prescriptions supplied for new spectacles to conform to the changing condition of their vision.

Fewer children have again been found to require treatment for unhealthy conditions of the ear, nose and throat. The fact that more children were examined at the Specialist Clinic and more operations were performed during 1948 than in the previous year is due to additional sessions being held to deal with arrears of cases referred in the previous year and to reduce the waiting list of cases requiring tonsil and adenoid operations.

Skin diseases are gradually becoming fewer, and over a period of years the number requiring treatment have steadily declined. It is noteworthy that not a single case of ringworm of the scalp was found during 1948, and scabies, which was very prevalent during the war years, has declined to an insignificant number. The reduction in the amount of impetigo during the last two decades is spectacular. Whereas twenty years ago large numbers of children were found with impetiginous infection and a great deal of time had to be devoted daily to these children in the clinic, the numbers are now so reduced that only 54 cases were treated throughout the whole of 1948.

The number of children found to have defects or diseases of the heart and circulation again represents 3% of those inspected in school. This percentage has remained fairly steady for several years, but those children with serious heart lesions are relatively few, the majority having functional cardiac disorders or varying degrees of anæmia.

Respiratory infections showed some increase on the previous year, but only 17 of those found at routine inspection were sufficiently severe to require treatment.

The incidence of orthopædic defects corresponded closely to that of the previous year. Of 319 pupils recorded at medical inspection in the schools, 115 required treatment, 27 less than in 1947. 58 children had defects of posture, as compared with 40 in the previous year. All cases requiring treatment, other than those sent to orthopædic hospitals, received physiotherapy or remedial exercises, etc., and surgical boots, splints and other appliances were fitted by the physiotherapist in the clinic.

Physically and mentally handicapped children ascertained during routine inspection were submitted to further detailed investigation in the clinic. Further particulars of these are given elsewhere in this report.

Uncleanliness. The nurses made 129 cleanliness surveys of school children, and carried out 39,202 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 431 individual children were found to be unclean. In 1,247 instances children were found to be infested and in 3 instances dirty. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin and nits was 3.2.

The Health Visitors made visits to the homes of children who were found to be verminous and advised mothers on the most effective means of cleansing their children's hair and preventing re-infection. Lethane oil treatment was the method generally adopted in the clinic and advised for use in the children's homes, leaflets giving instructions being given to parents. In 85 instances, in which parents failed to follow the advice given by the Health Visitors, it was necessary to serve Cleansing Notices. These were in all cases successful in effecting the active co-operation of parents, and it was not necessary to issue any Cleansing Orders.

Clothing and Footgear. Again during 1948, as in the previous seven 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 3,887 children shows that only eight had defective clothing and three had defective footwear.

	Clothing.		Footgear.	
	No. of		No. of	
	Children	%	Children	%
Children classified as very good	.... 2168	60.7	.... 1547	41.9
Children classified as good	.... 1711	43.4	.... 2337	65.0
Children classified as defective	.... 8	0.2	.... 3	0.1
Children classified as very defective —	— —	—

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

The raising of the school leaving age to 15 years necessitated an alteration in the age groups in which medical inspection took place and consequently altered the ages at which children were weighed and measured. It was, therefore, not possible to compare the heights and weights of children inspected during 1947 and 1948 with those of previous years. From general observations it is evident that the general increase in heights and weights, which a few years ago was very considerable when compared with those of children inspected two decades ago, is being well maintained.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF PUPILS.

	Aged 3 Years		Aged 5 Years		Aged 10 Years		Aged 14 Years	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number Inspected	97	87	268	274	417	431	237	352
Average Height in inches	38.6	38.2	41.9	37.2	53.5	53.3	64.7	59.8
Average Weight in pounds	36.1	33.1	43.9	42.0	68.7	67.8	102.7	102.0

General Nutritional Condition. It is evident from the review of the nutritional condition which the assistant school medical officer undertakes during his visits to schools that, on the whole, children are being adequately and suitably nourished. The large number of meals provided in schools have undoubtedly contributed considerably to this, but those members of the health visiting staff who have been employed in the school health and child welfare services for many years and who are well acquainted with domestic circumstances in Burnley homes consider that parents now feed their children wisely and take more interest in food values, and that the general improvement in the nutritional condition of children is to no small extent due to improved care and feeding in their own homes. The considerable reduction in the employment of married women in industry has also been of benefit in this respect. Of 3,887 children, 47.9% were considered to be in "good" general condition, 50.6% in "fair" condition and 1.5% in "poor" condition. The corresponding percentages in 1947 were 24.4% "good," 71.3% "fair" and 4.3% "poor."

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

During the year 1,609 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 2,731. 2,494 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 237 attendances. In 31 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	—	1
Uncleanliness	15	—
Ringworm	3	—
Scabies	22	—
Impetigo	56	—
Other Skin Diseases	61	2
Eye Defects	460	70
Ear Defects	87	17
Nose and Throat Defects	126	22
Speech Defects	11	1
Cervical Gland Enlargement....	90	18
Heart and Circulation Defects	23	5
Lung Diseases	99	11
Developmental Defects	5	1
Orthopaedic Defects	72	3
Nervous System Defects	37	8
Psychological Conditions	7	1
Other Conditions	516	14
Total	1690	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	842
Examinations for approved Residential Schools, Juvenile Court, etc.	55
Examinations regarding suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes	129
Examinations of Infectious Disease Contacts	2
Special Inspections by Nurses....	1323

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 inspection (i.e., to follow up children with defects) 11

Follow up visits by the Nurses for

Dental Defects	....	....	....	....	284
Defective Vision	....	....	....	....	3620
Nose and Throat Defects	....	....	....	....	275
Other Defects....	....	....	....	....	790
					<hr/> 4969 <hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

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

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

In my report for 1947 I drew attention to the record low incidence of diphtheria, there being in that year only 28 cases in children under 15 years of age. In 1948, the number was half that of 1947. Only 16 cases of diphtheria occurred amongst persons of all ages, and of these eight were children between 5 and 15 years, and six children under 5 years of age. These low figures are in marked contrast to a few years ago, when in 1945 as many as 183 cases of diphtheria occurred, of which 120 were in children under 15 years of age.

The gradual decrease in the incidence of diphtheria in recent years, *pari passu* with the increasing number of children who are being protected by inoculation against diphtheria, is an indication that the immunisation scheme is now bearing fruit, and saving many young lives from unnecessary serious illness.

Ninety-four cases of scarlet fever occurred in children of compulsory school age, an increase of five over the figure for the previous year. 430 cases of measles in children of school age (5–15 years) were approximately one third of the total cases of measles in the town, the majority being in children under 5 years of age. Whooping cough, although not present in epidemic form, attacked 56 children of school age, this being a slight increase on the corresponding figure for 1947.

Twelve cases of pneumonia, both primary and influenzal, were three less than in the previous year, and all forms of tuberculosis were diagnosed in 7 school children, as compared with 15 in 1947.

No children of the ages for compulsory attendance at school died of infectious disease during 1948.

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	94	—
Diphtheria	8	—
Measles and German Measles	430	—
Erysipelas	—	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	12	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	—
Whooping Cough	56	—
Dysentery	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—

Immunisation against Diphtheria. Since the National Health Service came into operation on 5th July, 1948, it is now possible to obtain returns from general medical practitioners of the number of children immunised by them and it would appear that the general practitioners are gradually doing more immunisations, many of them combining in the same course of injections protection against both diphtheria and whooping cough. Nevertheless there is only a slight increase in the percentage of children of school age who have received artificial protection. 1,409 children under 15 years of age were immunised during the year. It is estimated that at 31st December, 1948, the child population of the Borough consisted of 6,615 children under five years of age and 9,525 between five and fifteen years. Of these only 50·5% of the under-fives and 79·7% of the five to fifteen year age group have been immunised against diphtheria. The increase in the pre-school group is only 7·5% over that of the previous year and only 1·5% in the other group. To improve, or even to maintain, the immunity of the child population as a whole, efforts are best concentrated on the pre-school group, and it is to be regretted that the percentage of children in this group has not increased sufficiently to materially affect the state of immunisation within the group.

The total number of children known to have received immunising injections during 1948 was 331 more than in the previous year. In addition 81 children who were immunised in previous years were given re-inforcing injections.

The numbers dealt with during 1948 were:—

Immunisation Completed	Under 5 years	5—14 Years	Adults	Total	No. of Re-inforcement Injections (all ages)
At Clinics	999	68	1	1068	81
Other Source	309	33	—	342	—
Total	1308	101	1	1410	81

The total attendances made at the Clinic for these injections were 2223.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The various schemes for treatment of school children have so far not been appreciably affected by the changes in the general health services resulting from the National Health Service Act, 1946, which came into operation on 5th July, 1948. Whereas prior to the 5th July definite arrangements were in existence with local and other special hospitals for the inpatient treatment of children suffering from ear, nose and throat, eye and orthopædic, etc., defects, admission to hospital now comes within the general scheme of free hospital treatment provided under the Act. Up to the present it has been possible to continue to send school children requiring operations for nose, throat, ear and eye defects to the Burnley General Hospital as formerly. The specialists in these diseases continue to hold specialist clinics in the School Health Clinic Centre in Elizabeth Street, where the children are seen prior to their admission to hospital. Some delay is being experienced in having cases admitted to hospital owing to the fact that beds are not now specially allocated for children referred through the School Health Service and to the greater general demand on the hospital beds. The Education Authority continues to pay the Ear, Nose and Throat and Ophthalmic Specialists on a sessional basis for their work in the clinic. The interim arrangements outlined in Ministry of Education Circular 179 and Administrative Memorandum No. 294, as amended by Administrative Memorandum No. 303 are in operation for ophthalmic work, the Ophthalmic Specialist being paid by the Authority, the fees for refraction which are payable by the Executive Council being paid direct to the Education Authority.

No discussions have yet been held with the Regional Hospital Board or the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee regarding the transference of the Education Authority's Ophthalmic Clinic Service to the Hospital and Specialist Service of the Regional Hospital Board. In my opinion a better service is now being provided for children by the Authority's Scheme than would be possible under the Hospital and Specialist Service. The present arrangements ensure that children are seen promptly by the specialist and immediate after-care and following-up are secured. Delay in having cases seen and the long waiting in hospital out-patient departments are avoided. Any change from the present system would, in my view, be detrimental and affect adversely the efficient after-care which now exists. In the present arrangements all children with defective vision are reviewed by the specialist periodically. The clinic is not merely a refraction or sight-testing service, but one where full ophthalmic diagnostic investigation is undertaken. It is very doubtful if this would be so satisfactorily continued under the general arrangements for a supplementary eye service.

For some time after the National Health Service Act came into operation, the arrangements whereby children were provided with spectacles were not satisfactory. Previous to 5th July, the Education Authority had contracts with local opticians for the supply of spectacles in accordance with an specification drawn up by the eye specialist and myself. This ensured the provision of rigid nickelled steel frames, with padbridges, which would not be easily distorted by rough usage, and flattened at the top to ensure retention of the lenses in the correct axis. Every child's spectacles were examined in the clinic to check that the lenses were properly centred and the frames of correct size and fit. After the 5th July, when free choice of type of spectacle frame became available under the National Health Service, it has found that in some instances children were being supplied with spectacles, the frames of which were so fragile that they soon became distorted and lenses were not properly centred. This was due mainly to the whim of the parents or the children who desired pleasant looking spectacles rather than hard wearing ones and was against the advice of the opticians. As the Authority did not pay the opticians, it was not possible to insist on more suitable types of frames. It would appear that in the arrangements for the provision of spectacles to children under the National Health Service only spectacles with strong steel frames should be provided for all children up to school leaving age. The delay in the provision of spectacles and repair or replacement of broken ones for children with high errors of refraction makes it difficult for them to continue their school work in the interim.

The Orthopædic Clinic, which serves both the County Borough and the Lancashire County Education and Health Services also continues to function as formerly. The Regional Hospital Board have not yet indicated their arrangements for orthopædic treatment in the future. I am of opinion that this specialist clinic should continue to be held in the central clinic premises to ensure the closest co-operation with the Authority's other health services and adequate following-up and after-care.

The 30,860 attendances for all purposes at the Clinic are 3,478 more than in 1947.

TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Pre-School and School Children).

	Minor Ailments	Ophthalmic	Dental	Inspection	Nose, Throat and Ear	Orthopaedic	Orthoptic	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
School Children	5,280	4,677	6,467	2,731	494	3,355	3,348	2,658	29,010
Pre-School Children	334	222	36	64	53	1,080	57	4	1,850

Minor Ailments—Attendances for treatment.

School Children.

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/48	Number of new Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attendances
SKIN:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	—	2	2	19
Scabies	—	5	5	31
Impetigo	3	51	54	488
Other Skin Diseases	7	28	35	259
EYE:—				
Blepharitis	1	13	14	65
Conjunctivitis	—	13	13	58
Iritis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	1	1	33
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—
Other Eye Conditions	—	77	77	559
EAR:—				
Otitis Media	—	3	3	43
Other Ear Diseases	1	75	76	402
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	4	334	338	3323
	16	602	618	5820

No cases of ringworm of the scalp were found either during inspection of children in schools or in the clinic.

During the last three years there has been an appreciable reduction in the number of children who required to attend the clinic for treatment of minor ailments. The following figures indicate that the percentage of school children with minor ailments, mostly septic skin infections, blepharitis, otorrhœa and impetigo, is falling. As most of the minor ailments are associated with lack of cleanliness, the reduction may be taken to follow a higher standard of personal cleanliness.

Year	Total number of Children on the School Rolls	No. who required minor ailment treatment	Percentage of total School population who required treatment
1941	9,929	1,214	12.2
1942	9,808	1,203	12.2
1943	9,510	1,292	13.5
1944	9,837	1,497	15.2
1945	10,388	1,220	11.7
1946	10,404	855	8.2
1947	10,757	759	7.0
1948	10,900	618	5.7

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	1	1
Scabies	3	4
Impetigo	4	86
Other Skin Conditions	4	9
EYE:		
Blepharitis	3	3
Conjunctivitis	14	82
Other Eye Conditions	10	29
EAR:		
Otitis Media	1	3
Other Ear Conditions	3	5
Miscellaneous, e.g., Minor Injuries		
Bruises, Sores, etc.	29	112
Total	72	334

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 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 426 examinations in the Clinic and performed 124 operations in the Hospital. In addition 24 children had tonsils and adenoids removed by private arrangement.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.**OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.**

Sessions held	....	....	....	....	....	....	89
New Cases examined	....	....	....	....	....	....	170
Children re-examined	....	....	....	....	....	....	582
Children prescribed Spectacles	....	....	....	....	....	....	147
" " " re-examination	....	....	....	....	....	....	349
Attendances for atropine drops	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,803
Cases of strabismus operated upon in hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
Total attendances	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,677

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.**Classification of patients dealt with in 1948.**

Defect	New	Old	Total
Hypermetropia	30	88	118
Hypermetropia plus Aphakia	—	—	—
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	54	260	314
Myopia	36	19	55
Myopic Astigmatism	13	37	50
Mixed Astigmatism	14	32	46
Cataract	—	1	1
Anisometropia	4	14	18
STRABISMUS	—	1	1
plus Hypermetropia	—	70	70
" Hypermetropic Astigmatism	7	54	61
" Myopic Astigmatism	—	3	3
" Mixed Astigmatism	—	—	—
" Nystagmus	—	1	1
Not yet classified	7	—	7
Found to have normal vision	5	2	7
Totals	170	582	752

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

The following table shows the number of children who attended for examination and treatment by the Orthoptist. All cases requiring orthoptic treatment are selected by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

	School Children	Child Welfare Cases	Total
Cases brought forward, 1/1/48	31	—	31
New cases during year	68	—	68
Total Cases dealt with	99	—	99
CASES DISCHARGED DURING YEAR:—			
Cases refused operation and therefore ceased Orthoptic treatment	3	—	3
Left School and Left Town	2	—	2
Discharged, treatment completed	45	—	45
Crossed off Books (failed to attend)	9	—	9
Parents refused treatment	1	—	1
Discharged unsuitable for further treatment	1	—	1
Total Discharges	61	—	61
Total carried forward to 1949....	38	—	38
ATTENDANCES:—			
For Orthoptic Examination	99	1	100
For treatment	2223	1	2224
For Inspection and Supervision	502	33	535
For Approval of Glasses....	524	22	546
Total	3348	57	3405

Number operation upon in Hospital 34

THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The following statistics include school and pre-school children and tuberculous cripple cases. Cases of crippling due to active tuberculosis received hospital treatment through the Tuberculosis Scheme.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC STATISTICS.				No.
Sessions attended by Orthopaedic Nurse (Orthopaedic Work)	....	....	....	436
Sessions attended by Orthopaedic Nurse (Sunlight Clinic)	....	....	....	94
Sessions held by Orthopaedic Surgeon	....	....	....	24

	School Children	Tuber- culous	Child Welfare
New Cases examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	68	2	54
Old Cases re-examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	244	35	137
Cases treated or supervised by Orthopaedic Nurse	115	5	77

Thirty-nine school children, 3 tuberculous cases and 37 child welfare cases were supplied with splints, plaster cases or other surgical appliances.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPÆDIC PATIENTS DURING 1948.

	School Children	Pre-School Children
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1948	4	—
Admitted during year	10	3
Discharged during year	9	1
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1948	5	2
Average duration of stay (in days) of those discharged during 1948	154	148

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Referred from	Attendances at Orthopaedic Clinic
School Clinic	3355
Tuberculosis Clinic	72
Child Welfare Clinic	1083
Total	4510

	School Children	Tuber- culosis Patients	Pre- School Children	Total
Number remaining on Register of the Orthopaedic Clinic on the 31st December, 1948	132	34	96	262

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
No. of Cases	267	68
Attendances:		
For Remedial Exercises	727	—
For Breathing Exercises	441	4
For Corrective Treatment	958	174
Total	2126	178

Report on the work of the School Dental Department.

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

The staff of the Dental Department was reduced to two full time officers by the resignation of the part-time officer, Mr. J. B. Jackson, in October, 1948.

As in 1947, we were able to carry out a routine inspection of all the schools during the twelve months under review, and again a few were inspected twice. It is encouraging to note that the acceptance rate has gone up this year, in spite of the coming into operation of the National Health Act. This increased demand has necessitated an increase in the number of treatment sessions, with a corresponding reduction in inspection sessions. As a result the number of children inspected at the routine school inspections has diminished. The figure for those requiring treatment remains more or less constant at 51%, compared with 52% last year, and of these 45% received treatment at the School Clinic, compared with only 37.5%, in 1947. Separate tables for primary and secondary schools are no longer required, but it is still noticeable that the acceptance rate is lower among the higher age groups (over 11) than among the lower groups.

The high proportion of conservative work compared with extractions has been maintained during the year.

The demand for orthodontic treatment grows and 30 cases were completed, with very pleasing results. 45 patients were receiving treatment during the year, 25 of them being new cases, and 15 are still having treatment continued this year. It was noticed that in a few cases that something easily obtained was little appreciated. In some instances the appliance provided was never worn, one patient failed to attend for the appliance to be fitted, and careless breakage or loss occurred on some occasions.

Artificial dentures, generally of one or two teeth, were found necessary for 11 patients, and 13 dentures were supplied. Space retainers in younger children were fitted in two cases.

The new Dental Record Card is gradually being brought into use. It is found to be more clumsy to handle, and will necessitate a change in filing accommodation, as more of them come in use. The method of notification suggested by the Ministry of Education was also commenced in 1948. By this, consent can be given on one form for treatment throughout school life or for treatment on one occasion only, or a refusal of treatment. The system has not been in use long enough for its efficiency to be judged thoroughly, but so far it seems to be of doubtful value.

Once again the heads of school departments have given us all possible help and our thanks are due to them for their co-operation.

Number Inspected in Schools			Not Requiring Treatment		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5,630	5,639	11,269	2,812	2,667	2,818	2,972

" 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 5790

Attended School Dental Clinic 3139

Parents indifferent and no treatment received, or treatment received privately, or left school or town 2651

Dental treatment given:—

Fillings			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations		
Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total. other Opera- tions
474	2,819	3,293	3,668	761	4,429	1,512	119	1116	1,235

Number of orthodontic appliances provided during 1948 30

„ „ repairs or alterations to appliances 8

„ „ other appliances (space retainers) provided 2

„ „ patients still undergoing orthodontic treatment at the end of 1948 15

„ „ partial dentures provided (11 patients) 13

" LIGHT " THERAPY. During 1948, 55 school children received treatment at the School Clinic and 136 at the General Hospital.

The following treatments were given to school children suffering from malnutrition, respiratory and other debilitating diseases:—

	No. Treated	Attend- ances	TREATMENTS	
			Mercury Vapour Lamp	Krom- ayer Lamp
School Clinic.....	55	1,122	1,122	—
General Hospital	136	1,450	1,179	12

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

School Camp. The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe was opened on March 19th and closed on the 15th October, 400 boys and 350 girls were sent to camp for a fortnight. This entailed the medical examination of 842 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.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

Meals Provided :—

			During year ended 31/3/49		During year ended 31/3/48
Breakfasts	....	....	163,894	....	143,489
Dinners	....	....	1,016,980	....	927,581
Teas	....	....	241,693	....	195,550
			<hr/> 1,422,567	....	<hr/>1,266,620

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 25,198 and the lowest 4,595, the average, excluding holidays, being 22,000.

Milk. In December, 1948, 8,486 children (6,036 Primary, 2,150 Secondary, 172 Specials, 128 Nursery) received Milk. Thus about 75% of the school children were receiving milk at the end of the year.

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 1948, 294 children received 501 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, and 85 pints of iron tonic.

School Baths. No alterations were made during 1948 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. 48,766 attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 37,381 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 School and the School Clinic.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Head teachers and assistants have at all times shown interest in the health of the children and have co-operated well with the School Health Staff, both during medical and dental inspections and in referring to and giving information about cases investigated and treated at the clinic or requiring special school education. The Probation Officers, Hospital Almoner and the Council of Social Service have also given valuable assistance. The Committee of the Thursby Convalescent Home, at St. Annes, make the accommodation in their seaside Home available primarily to school children from Burnley and the adjoining area of the County, free of charge, the recommendation for convalescent care being left in the hands of the School Medical Officers. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have, through their local Inspector, been of assistance in persuading parents to accept the treatment required for their children, when other methods have failed, and have investigated many cases of neglect reported by the School Health Staff.

The number of parents who were present when children were being inspected were:—

With the Entrants	....	....	....	....	807 or 55.6%
„ „ Second Age Groups	....	....	....	....	330 or 22.3%
„ „ Third Age Groups	....	....	....	....	10 or 1.3%

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

The accommodation in Coal Clough Day Special School for educationally subnormal children was overtaxed throughout the year, there being 73 pupils in attendance at the end of the year. The accommodation is for 60 pupils. The Development Plan embodies an additional day special School for educationally subnormal pupils.

Discussions, which were commenced in 1947, were continued with other education authorities, and agreement reached for the erection of a residential special school for educationally subnormal pupils, to be used jointly by the authorities of Blackpool, Barrow-in-Furness, Bury and Burnley. A site in Clitheroe has been selected, and the Blackpool authority is now proceeding with negotiations to acquire the site and prepare plans, etc.

Deaf children now receive residential school education in the Royal Cross School for the Deaf and Partially Deaf, Preston, and partially deaf children in the Royal Cross School and the Thomasson Memorial School for the Deaf, Bolton. Four partially deaf children and two deaf children were in these schools.

Blind Children receive residential school education in Condoover Hall and Wavertree Schools for the Blind, and partially sighted children in Preston School for Partially Sighted Children. Two blind pupils of school age were in these schools. One partially sighted pupil was in attendance at a maintained primary school. Four partially sighted children were accommodated temporarily in a Burnley Primary School, until residential accommodation was available for them in the Preston School. One partially sighted child, who is also mentally defective, was not in attendance at any school.

Higher Education of Blind Students. Two blind students were in the Training Department of the Liverpool Catholic Blind Association.

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, 1948	Burnley		From Adjoining Areas		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	32	34	3	4	73

Fourteen Burnley children left the Special School during 1948 for the following reasons.

	Boys	Girls
Reported to Local Authority for Mental Deficiency	5	3
Transferred to Primary or Secondary Schools	—	—
Admitted to Home Office School	4	—
Admitted to Orthopaedic Hospital	—	1
Left School and commenced work	—	1
	9	5

Mentally defective children under 16 years of age who are:—

	Boys	Girls
Under Statutory Supervision	8	13
In Certified Institutions	10	3
	18	16

Nine children (3 boys and 6 girls) were in attendance at the Occupation Centre for ineducable defectives at the end of 1948.

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

Epileptic Pupils. On 31st December, 1948, 11 epileptic pupils were in the area. These children have been under supervision for several years. No new cases of epilepsy were found during 1948.

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. During 1948, the Education Committees of Burnley and Bury agreed to employ jointly staff for Child Guidance and a scheme was approved by the Ministry of Education. A psychiatrist will be employed on a sessional basis; a psychiatric social worker will under-take part-time duties for each authority her time being allocated in the proportion of $\frac{7}{11}$ ths to Burnley and $\frac{4}{11}$ ths to Bury; an educational psychologist will undertake part-time duties for each authority, her time being allocated in the proportion of $\frac{8}{11}$ ths to Burnley and $\frac{3}{11}$ ths to Bury. The Child Guidance Clinic will be held in the School Clinic premises. Up to the present no appointments have been made, as it has not been found possible to obtain suitably qualified persons. In the meantime mal-adjusted children and those requiring specialist opinion are referred to a psychiatrist in Manchester and there are no arrangements for treatment.

At the end of 1948, six maladjusted children were being kept under supervision. Four boys and one girl were in attendance at maintained primary or secondary Schools and one was in a Special School.

The treatment of Speech Defects. Prior to August 1948, treatment of Speech defects was given by the Speech Therapist in classrooms in Lionel Street and Todmorden Road Schools. Treatment in school premises had disadvantages in that children from other schools had to travel considerable distances, treatment had to be frequently curtailed on account of noise from other rooms or children in the playgrounds, and the complete relaxation, which is essential in the treatment of stammerers and for which a quiet restful atmosphere is essential, was at times difficult to obtain. In August a room in the School Clinic premises was made available for Speech Therapy. This is centrally situated and convenient for children to attend from all schools. As times of treatment are no longer governed by the routine of school work, more children can be treated and where group treatment is suitable, larger groups can be taken at one time. Although by the end of 1948, the speech therapy centre in the Clinic premises was used only for one term, the number of children on the treatment register for the year reached 70, as compared with 55 in the previous year. Attendances during the Autumn term totalled 874, compared with 630 in the corresponding term of 1947.

The following statistics indicate the types of cases and numbers of children treated by Miss J. Riley, the Speech Therapist.

During the year 70 children were on the register of the Speech Clinic, some having been taken in groups and others individually. Of these:—

45 suffered from Stammer.

12 „ „ Dyslalia.

4 „ „ Cleft Palate.

3 „ „ Alalia.

2 „ „ Rhotacism.

2 „ „ Rhinophonia.

1 „ „ Dysphonia.

1 „ „ Deafness.

Of these, 23 have been discharged, twelve of whom were cured. Seven had improved considerably and were able to continue improving and ultimately overcome their defects without further supervision and treatment.

34 new cases came under treatment during the year. Of these:—

23 suffered from Stammer.

9 „ „ Dyslalia.

1 „ „ Alalia.

1 „ „ Dysphonia.

1 „ „ Cleft Palate.

1 „ „ Deafness.

At the end of the year, 47 children were under treatment. 1,819 attendances were made for speech therapy. Sixty parents were interviewed, mainly in the homes of the children, by the therapist and 32 visits were made to schools.

The amount of speech therapy required to be given is more than one therapist can undertake. The fact that one hundred and eleven children are on the waiting list for treatment is a clear indication of the need for an additional speech therapist.

Pupils with speech defect, on 31st December, 1948.

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
11	4	116	27	—	—	1	1	128	32

Delicate Pupils. On 31st December, 1948, 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
63	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	59

These delicate pupils were in attendance at the Day Open Air School.

The Day Open Air School. Delicate children, handicapped by cardiac and respiratory diseases, non-infective tuberculosis, etc., are educated in the Open Air School.

The following are statistics for the Open Air School for the year, 1948.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Admitted during 1948	16	24	40
Discharged during 1948	22	23	45
Average number of children on roll			121
Average attendance throughout the year			103
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged—3 years 2 months.			
Average Gain in Weight since admission of those Discharged—23 lbs.			
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year, 6.6 lbs.			

Reasons for Admission;—

Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Conditions	7
Non-Infective Tuberculous Conditions	1
General Debility	11
Anaemia	2
Nutritional Defects	9
Other Conditions	10
	<hr/> 40 <hr/>

Crown Point Hospital. 36 children of school age were admitted for periods of prolonged convalescent care.

Physically Handicapped Pupils. On 31st December, 1948, 83 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
6	4	29	19	—	—	14	11	49	34

Many of the children classified as physically handicapped suffer from crippling defects and others from organic diseases of the cardiac and respiratory systems, etc. Pages 27 and 28 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. Four boys and two girls 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 97 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....	152
Delivery of Milk	4
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels	4
In places of Public Entertainment	1
	<hr/> 161 <hr/>

One hundred and one certificates were issued during the year and 73 had ceased. Four licences were granted in respect of street trading by young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Licences suspended or revoked—2. Licences refused—0. Number of children certified by the school medical officer as unfit for street trading—0.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.
MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS,
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER. 1948.
 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.....	14 2
Second Age Group	1478
Third Age Group	787
Total	3717
Number of other Periodic Inspections	170
Grand Total	3887

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	2806
Number of Re-Inspections	2979
Total	5785

(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	23	182	205
Second Age Group	69	109	167
Third Age Group	30	17	45
Total (prescribed groups)	122	308	417
Other Periodic Inspections	6	12	18
Grand Total	128	320	435

Table II. (a) Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1948.

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	28	188	146	3
5	Eyes—				
	a. Vision	118	199	370	56
	b. Squint	7	10	30	7
	c. Other	11	22	68	9
6	Ears—				
	a. Hearing	6	9	8	6
	b. Otitis Media	3	10	7	—
	c. Other	10	30	81	11
7	Nose or Throat	46	717	132	31
8	Speech.....	23	32	15	1
9	Cervical Glands	19	358	92	19
10	Heart and Circulation	6	114	25	5
11	Lungs	17	213	101	12
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia	3	58	5	—
	b. Other	1	196	—	1
13	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture	6	52	1	—
	b. Flat Foot	42	16	2	—
	c. Other	67	136	71	4
14	Nervous system—				
	a. Epilepsy	—	2	2	1
	b. Other	3	80	36	7
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development	—	1	—	1
	b. Stability	—	6	10	—
16	Other	83	112	535	20

(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....	1452	680	46.8%	750	51.7%	22	1.5%
Second Age Group	1478	639	43.2%	803	54.3%	36	2.5%
Third Age Group	787	470	59.7%	313	39.8%	4	0.5%
Other Periodic Inspections	170	71	41.8%	99	58.2%	—	—
Total	3887	1860	47.9%	1965	50.6%	62	1.5%

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	—
Ringworm—Body	2
Scabies	5
Impetigo	61
Other skin diseases....	41
Eye Disease	109
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital).	
Ear Defects	83
(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	348
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
Total	649

(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics 5280

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)	752
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—
Total	752
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed....	526
(b) Obtained	490

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

	Total number treated
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	135
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	13
Received other forms of treatment....	25
Total	173

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	14
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments	267

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of pupils treated (a) under child guidance arrangements	2
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	71

Table IV. Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—		
(a) Periodic age groups		11269
(b) Specials		646
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)		11915
(2) Number found to require treatment		6419
(3) Number actually treated		3139
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment		6467
(5) Half-days devoted to:	(a) Inspection	102
	(b) Treatment	881
Total (a) and (b)		983
(6) Fillings	Permanent teeth	2819
	Temporary teeth	474
Total		3293
(7) Extractions:	Permanent teeth	761
	Temporary teeth	3668
Total		4429
(8) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction		1512
(9) Other operations:	(a) Permanent teeth	1116
	(b) Temporary teeth	119
Total (a) and (b)		1235

Table V. Infestation with Vermin.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	39,202
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	431
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	81
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—



