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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
1951

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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Section III.PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Including Vaccination and Immunisation Services).**Section IV.**

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

1951-52.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMEN T. MAXFIELD, J.P.)

†*†MISS ALDERMAN M. GILLESPIE (Chairman).

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

ALDERMAN J. HERBERT.

†*†MISS ALDERMEN A. PROCTOR.

†*MRS. COUNCILLOR A. HEAP, M.B.E.

†MISS COUNCILLOR M. NUTTALL.

COUNCILLOR E. BROOKS, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. CASSIDY.

COUNCILLOR J. W. CLITHEROE.

†*†COUNCILLOR J. LORD.

COUNCILLOR S. LYNCH
(died Nov., 1951).

MISS COUNCILLOR E. UTLEY
(from Dec., 1951)

†*†COUNCILLOR J. H. SUTCLIFFE.

†Member of Standing Sub-Committee.

*Member of Mental Health Sub-Committee.

†Member of Care and After-Care Sub-Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.
AUGUST, 1952.

MY MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my twenty-first Annual Report.

The services administered under the National Health Service Acts and public health and sanitary legislation are dealt with fully in separate sections of the report. Here I would only draw attention to the falling birth rate, which is considerably lower than the death rate; the infant mortality, although remaining higher than that of the whole country, is the lowest recorded in Burnley, and 1951 was the first year in the history of the Borough in which no infants under two years of age died from diarrhoea.

The eleven cases of acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) was the highest recorded number in any year. Although the disease has been unduly prevalent throughout the country in recent years, Burnley has not been so severely affected as many other towns of similar size.

Although the Borough has been practically free from diphtheria for three years, less than half the children under 5 years of age are immunised against it. To ensure continued freedom from this serious disease it is essential that more parents should take advantage of the facilities available to have their children protected. It is hoped that protective vaccination against tuberculosis, which is now available, may be more fully given to suitable child contacts of tuberculous persons.

The Borough has been remarkably free from food poisoning, only a few sporadic cases having been reported.

Domiciliary supervision of young children has been limited by the insufficient staff of health visitors. Hospital provision in the Burnley area for the care, during the first few weeks of life, of infants who are born prematurely at home remains very inadequate. The tendency for more confinements to take place in the Maternity Hospital continues, the domiciliary confinements of 1951 being only 45% of the total. Shortage of dental staff and the reluctance of expectant mothers to have dental treatment during their pregnancies have made it impossible to implement fully the proposal made to this end under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The statistics of assistance given by the home nurses and domestic helps show that very full use has been made of these services. One hundred and sixty one persons were sent to convalescent homes. The sympathetic attention given by the mental health officers to mentally ill persons and assistance to them after recovery have been appreciated.

The ambulance service carried a greater number of patients, with a less total mileage, than in 1950. The gradual replacement of worn-out vehicles by new well-equipped ones has added to the efficiency of the service.

The figures in the sanitary and food inspection sections of the report indicate the extent of the action taken for the abatement of nuisances, the remedying of housing and other defects, and the safeguarding of food supplies.

I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their unfailing support.

The Staff of the Health Department has carried out its duties conscientiously. I wish to acknowledge the considerable assistance rendered by Mr. A. Pilling in the compilation of this Report.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer	}	D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health		L. J. COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer, School Health Service, and Care of Mothers and Children, etc.	}	E. P. WHITTAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Part-time Medical Officer, Tuberculosis After-Care	}	G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
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		T. S. STEWART, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Part-time Medical Officer Ante Natal Clinic	}	MRS. A. REED, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector	}	J. K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.
Dental Surgeons	}	H. A. BOLTON, L.D.S. Two vacancies.
Borough Analyst		H. DEDICOAT, F.R.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under Food Act	}	F. SHUTTLEWORTH. ab
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector		J. PESTER abc
Sanitary Inspectors	}	L. N. BRUNSKILL ab W. GRANGE ab E. A. HOWARD a D. M. KNOWLES a P. MOTTRAM a A. MERCER ab J. W. ORMEROD ab M. STOTT a W. R. TAYLOR a
Pupil Sanitary Inspectors—2. Disinfectors—3. Rodent Operatives—3		
Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives	}	MISS E. S. FRANKS dghij

Health Visitors (Care of Mothers and Children, Tuberculosis and School Health Service)

MISS F. ANFORTH dgj
 MRS. E. BOOTH dgj
 MISS K. BROWN dghj
 MISS L. R. FIRTH.
 MRS. F. LISTER d
 MISS M. O'BRIEN dghj
 MISS M. ROBINSON dghj
 MISS L. WHITTAKER dghk
 MISS M. WILKINSON dgj
 MRS. I. WOODHEAD d
 One vacancy.
 One Student Health Visitor.

Municipal Midwives

MRS. A. BINKS dgh
 MRS. S. CRYER gh
 MISS E. LAYFIELD gh
 MRS. E. SAPERIA dgh
 MISS I. SILCOCK dgh
 MISS M. SIMPSON gh
 MISS H. STANDEN gh
 MISS E. WALKER dgh
 MISS N. WILLIAMS dgh
 MISS E. GIBSON gh

Educational Psychologist

MRS. C. RIVETT, M.A.

Orthoptist

MISS S. SUTCLIFFE, D.B.O.

Physiotherapist

Vacancy.

Speech Therapist.....

Vacancy.

Superintendent District Nursing Service

MISS M. FIRTH dejk

Assistant Superintendent

MRS. D. F. PICKLES de

District Nurses

(5 full-time ; 9 part-time)

MRS. U. BOOTHMAN dm
 MRS. C. CRAWLEY f
 MRS. A. DALY f
 MISS E. J. DIXON fg
 MRS. D. GULLIFORD f
 MRS. E. HEYES deg
 MRS. A. HOWARTH f
 MISS C. MITCHELL f
 MRS. D. NEWTON deg
 MRS. D. PICKLES f
 MRS. E. A. PROCTOR f
 MRS. A. REID de
 MRS. C. D. A. THOMPSON deg
 MRS. N. WILLIS d

Day Nurseries :

Bank Hall

MATRON—MISS L. WALLIS dg
 Nursing Staff 15.

Hargher Clough

MATRON—MRS. H. McCUTCHEON I
 Nursing Staff 6.

Mental Health Service :		}	W. PHILLIPS. J. W. THORNER.
Authorised Officers .....	.....	
Female Social Worker .....	.....		MISS A. BURKE no
Occupation Centre :			
Supervisor .....	.....		MRS. D. MARSDEN p
Assistant Supervisor .....	.....		MRS. B. FOREST.
Domestic Help Service :			
Organiser .....	.....		MRS. A. G. BARBER.
Domestic Helps 42 whole-time, 4 part-time. 16 vacancies.			
Ambulance Officer .....	.....		D. SCULLY, M.M.
Driver Attendants 20.			
Clerical Staff :			
Chief Clerk .....	.....		H. V. HARTLEY, A.C.C.S. (a)
Clerks, Public Health Service		}	H. SIMPSON.
			A. PILLING.
			W. BALDWIN.
			R. BLAKELEY (H.M. Forces).
			G. BARRY (H.M. Forces).
			D. WILLIAMS.
			J. HOLT.
			MISS J. SUTHERLAND.
			MISS W. SHARPLES.
			MISS F. DIXON.
			Two vacancies.
Clerks, School Health Service		}	S. JACKSON f
			MISS N. HIRST.
			MISS E. STANSFIELD.
			MISS S. WILLS.
Clerk Dental Attendants		}	MISS K. V. SHEPHERD.
			MISS A. H. TAYLOR.

(a) Certificate—Sanitary Inspector's, (b) Certificate—Meat and Other Foods, (c) Certificate—Smoke Inspector's, (d) General Trained State Registered Nurse, (e) Queen's Nurse, (f) State Enrolled Assistant Nurse, (g) State Certified Midwife, (h) Certificate in Analgesia, (i) Teacher's Certificate of C.M.B., (j) Health Visitor's Certificate, (k) Part 1 Certificate of C.M.B., (l) Certificate of Nursery Nurses Examination Board, (m) State Registered Fever Nurse, (n) Certificate of Royal Medical Psychological Association, (o) State Registered Mental Nurse, (p) Certificated Teacher.

SECTION II

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres	4,686 acres.
Area fully developed, or in course of development	3,212 acres.
Population, Census, 1951	84,950
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1951	84,280
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon	26.2
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1951	28,605
Number of Inhabited Houses (March, 1952) according to Rate Books	28,728
Number of New Houses Erected in 1951	133
Rateable Value (April, 1952/3)	£582,647
Sum represented by a Penny Rate Paid in 1952/3	£2,335

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

(REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN).

	M.	F.	1951 Total	1950 Total
Live Births: Legitimate	609	579	1,188	1,253
Illegitimate	28	38	66	94
	<u>637</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>1,254</u>	<u>1,347</u>
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			14.88	15.86
Stillbirths: Legitimate	18	—	18	20
Illegitimate	14	2	16	20
	<u>32</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>40</u>
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			26.40	28.84
Number of Deaths (Males 705, Females 745)			1,450	1,310
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			17.20	15.43
Maternal Mortality	Deaths		Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.	
			1951	1950
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—		0.00	2.88

	1951	1950
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	41	66
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:		
All Infants per 1,000 live births	32.69	49.00
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	31.99	48.68
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	45.45	53.19
Death Rates per 1,000 population from:—		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.35	0.29
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.41	0.40
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	2.17	1.64
Influenza	0.78	0.19
Cancer	2.29	2.04
Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	0.05	0.04
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	—	5.19
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1	1
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1	—
Deaths from Meningococcal Infections	1	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age	—	7

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

1,510 live births (766 males, 744 females) were registered in Burnley during 1951. After correction for 36 inward and 292 outward transferable births, a net total of 1,254 births, or a decrease of 93 on the total for 1950 is obtained.

The live birth rate was 14.88, as compared with 15.86 in 1950. Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1951 was 15.5, so that the Burnley rate is less than that of the whole country. For many years prior to 1943, the birth rate was lower than the death rate, but from 1943 there was a considerable increase in the birth rate, and except in 1945, the birth rate has kept higher than the death rate. In 1949, however, the excess was less marked; in 1950 the birth rate was only a fraction higher than the death rate, and in 1951 the birth rate is once more less than the death rate. It is still considerably lower than the corresponding rate for the 126 County Boroughs and great towns.

The number of illegitimate live births was 28 less than in the previous year, the percentage of illegitimate births being 5.2 as compared with 6.9 in 1950.

Stillbirths.

During the year 34 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 26.40 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 28.84 in 1950.

Deaths.

One thousand eight hundred and thirteen civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 446 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Public Institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,367 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 83 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1,450 deaths is obtained (males 705, females, 745), giving a crude death rate of 17·20 per thousand of population, as compared with 15·43 for 1950 and 15·51, the average for the previous 10 years. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1951 was 12·5 and in 126 great towns 13·4.

There were 55 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 3·8% of the total deaths; of these, 41 were children under 1 year of age. 11 deaths were children between 5 and 15 years of age; 77 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 45 years; 375 between 45 and 65 years; and 932 or 64·3% of the total deaths were aged 65 years and upwards.

90·14% of the deaths were persons over 45 years of age.

Percentage of deaths in year groups according to age.

Ages	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Under 1 year	27%	19%	8%	6%	2·8%
1-5 years	12%	7%	4%	2%	0·9%
5-15 years	4%	3%	2%	1%	0·8%
15-45 years	15%	15%	15%	10%	5·3%
45-65 years	21%	26%	31%	30%	25·9%
65 years and over.	21%	30%	40%	51%	64·3%

Trend of Population.

The Registrar General's Estimate of population at the middle of 1951 is 84,280; 640 less than that of 1950.

During 1951 and the preceding nine years the birth rate was higher than in any of the years between 1929 and 1942. The decline in the population between 1931 and 1945 averaged about 1,400 each year, but in the five years, 1946-50, an increase of approximately 5,800 occurred. The relatively high death rate in Burnley, which is almost 5 per 1,000 higher than that of the whole country is again higher than the birth rate. This high death rate will probably continue, and with the birth rate tending in recent years to fall, the probability is that the population of the Borough, instead of remaining static, will again decline.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1951.

(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	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	14.88
Still	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.40
DEATHS:—					
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	17.20
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.41
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.78
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio-Encephalitis)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.75
NOTIFICATIONS:—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.74
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	3.20
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.26
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	10.51
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	1.49
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.07
Non-Paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.07
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under one year of age	29.6†	33.9	27.6	26.4	32.69
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	—
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected) Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	26.40

† Per 1,000 related births.

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1951 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 registered 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.
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
1948	84,560	1,528	1,467	17.35	1,469	17.37	327	62	73	49.76	1,204	14.24
1949	84,590	1,488	1,384	16.36	1,616	19.10	355	52	59	42.63	1,313	15.52
1950	84,920	1,568	1,347	15.86	1,690	19.90	442	62	66	49.00	1,310	15.43
Aver- age 10 years	81,960	1,438	1,362	16.59	1,549	18.90	341	63	71	53.27	1,271	15.51
1951	84,280	1,510	1,254	14.88	1,813	21.51	446	83	41	32.69	1,450	17.20

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1951.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)						
			Year 1951	Average 5 years 1946-50			Sepsis of pregnancy	Abortion with Toxaemia & other Toxaemias of pregnancy	Haemorrhage of pregnancy	Abortion without sepsis or toxaemia	Abortion with sepsis	Other complications of pregnancy	Total
England and Wales ...	15.5	12.5	29.6	36	*	*	0.10	0.24	0.13	0.05	0.09	0.18	0.79
126 Great Towns	17.3	13.4	33.9	40.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead	18.2	14.2	40	55	0.45	0.05	.....	.....	0.74	.....	.....	0.37	1.11
Burnley	14.88	17.20	33	47	0.35	0.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.
Bury	14.35	15.84	37	42	0.13	0.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.17	1.17
Halifax	15.5	15.16	28	35	0.27	0.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.
Liverpool	19.9	13.6	35	56	0.52	0.05	0.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.50	0.62
Manchester..	17.77	13.82	35	48	0.45	0.06	0.31	0.31	0.16	0.24	0.08	0.39	1.49
Oldham	16.16	14.98	41	45	0.27	0.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.50	0.50
Preston	16.61	15.38	35	46	0.35	0.04	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	0.49	1.49
Rochdale	14.6	16.7	54	46	0.26	0.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.76	0.76
Salford	17.48	19.98	35	50	0.49	0.03	.....	.....	0.63	.....	.....	0.31	0.94
Stockport	14.66	14.66	41	39	0.28	0.07	.....	.....	0.47	.....	0.47	0.47	1.41
Wallasey	16.78	14.95	32	40	0.32	0.04	.....	0.57	.....	.....	.....	0.57	1.14
Wigan	15.79	14.54	44	53	0.42	0.01	0.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.73

* Not available.

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 Tuberculosis)	Malignant Diseases			
1882-1886	—	38.9	23.2	2.31	5.15	0.24	34.9	212	142
1887-1891	—	35.9	22.2	1.64	6.21	0.30	27.9	217	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
1949	84,590	16.36	15.52	0.45	1.63	2.08	2.17	42.63	32
1950	84,920	15.86	15.43	0.29	1.64	2.04	5.19	49.00	30
1951	84,280	14.88	17.20	0.35	2.17	2.29	—	32.69	30
Average 5 years	17.27	15.72	0.40	1.71	2.03	2.03	3.87	44.65	33

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1951.

Causes of Death	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	—	—	—	1	6	10	2	—	19
	F	—	1	1	—	6	2	1	—	11
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
	F	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
3. Syphilitic disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases..	M	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	7	19
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	9	17
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus....	M	—	—	—	—	3	15	4	2	24
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	—	—	—	—	1	11	3	2	17
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	3	11
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	—	1	1	—	5	12	15	12	46
	F	—	1	—	1	2	19	12	19	54
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
16. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	7
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	M	—	—	—	—	3	7	21	26	57
	F	—	1	—	—	1	25	43	38	108
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	—	—	—	—	5	42	49	21	117
	F	—	—	—	—	—	19	21	17	57

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

Causes of Death	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9	21
	F	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	4	20
20. Other heart disease	M	—	—	—	—	5	22	31	76	134
	F	—	—	—	2	1	30	45	118	196
21. Other circulatory disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	10
	F	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	8	18
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	1	6	8	8	23
	F	—	1	—	—	—	4	21	17	43
23. Pneumonia	M	7	—	—	—	1	9	4	12	33
	F	4	2	—	—	3	6	5	10	30
24. Bronchitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	27	19	22	68
	F	—	1	—	—	2	8	14	13	38
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	1	10
	F	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	10
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	2	10
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	5
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	12
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
	F	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	13	—	1	—	3	10	6	13	46
	F	6	—	1	1	2	20	10	19	59
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
	F	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	6
34. All other accidents	M	—	—	1	1	2	5	1	5	15
	F	—	2	2	—	1	2	1	10	18
35. Suicide	M	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	2	11
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all causes)	M	28	1	5	4	41	200	196	230	705
	F	13	13	6	6	26	175	211	295	745

Causes of Death.

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

Diseases of the heart were the cause of more than one-third of the total deaths, and were nearly three times the number due to the next common cause of death, namely cancer. The deaths from all forms of malignant growths were more than five times those due to tuberculosis. Intra-cranial lesions of blood vessels took fourth place in the causes of death. Fatal accidents, suicide and other forms of violence were responsible for 3·9% of the deaths, and exceeded the number dying from tuberculosis. 12·6% of the deaths were due to diseases of the respiratory system, other than tuberculosis, and 4·5% died from Influenza.

	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Heart Diseases	545	37·6
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	28	1·9
Cancer.....	193	13·3
Respiratory Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	183	12·6
Influenza	66	4·5
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions (Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.)	165	11·4
All forms of Tuberculosis	35	2·4
Accidents, Violence, etc.	57	3·9
Nephritis	15	1·0

Deaths in Institutions.

937 deaths occurred in the Burnley Hospitals during the year.

	Deaths of Burnley Residents	Deaths of Non- Residents	Total
General Hospital.....	334	342	676
Victoria Hospital.....	140	73	213
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	15	11	26
Infectious Diseases Hospital	8	14	22
Total	497	440	937

Infant Mortality.

Fifty-five deaths of infants under one year of age were registered during the year 1951. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 41 deaths is obtained, or 25 less than the net deaths registered in 1950.

Live Births		Infantile Deaths		Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
637	617	28	13	43.9	21.0	32.69

Death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births 31.99

Death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births 45.45

Twenty-one deaths occurred of infants within four weeks of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality of 16.74 per 1,000 live births.

The mortality rates of legitimate and illegitimate infants are less than those of the previous year. This infant mortality is still slightly higher than that of the whole country. The neo-natal mortality shows an appreciable decrease on the previous year's figure.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1951.**NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR.**

Cause of Death	Age at Death										Totals			*General Hospital	*Victoria Hospital	*Bank Hall Hospital	*Inf. Dis. Hospital
	Under 1 day		1-7 days		Over 1 week to 4 weeks		Over 1 month to 6 mths		Over 6 months to 12 mths								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes	Both Sexes			
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	3	2	1	8	4	12	3	2	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	5	3	8	—	—	7	—
Spina Bifida and Meningocele ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	3	—
Other Congenital Malformations	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	5	2	—	2	—
Birth Injuries ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	—
Atelectasis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	—
All other causes	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	1	4	1	2	—	—
Totals all causes	4	3	9	2	2	1	10	5	3	2	28	13	41	8	4	14	1

* Denotes that the figures shown in these columns are also included in the age groups.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

For the first time on record, there were no deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under two years of age.

Cancer.

The deaths from cancer, which were twenty more than in 1950, were 13·3% of the total deaths. This shows a slight increase against 13·2% of 1950 but 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 1932-36	....	....	....	....	11·6%
„ 1937-41	....	....	....	....	11·2%
„ 1942-46	....	....	....	....	12·8%
„ 1947-51	....	....	....	....	12·9%

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
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
1939	142	10·6	1949	176	13·4
1940	164	11·4	1950	173	13·2
1941	156	11·7	1951	193	13·3

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

The incidence and deaths from some of the notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1951 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	147	1.74	—	—
Whooping Cough	269	3.19	1	3.72
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Measles	886	10.50	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	3	0.03	1	333.33
Dysentery	25	0.30	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0.01	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	34	0.40	—	—
Erysipelas	22	0.26	—	—
Para-typhoid	2	0.02	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	11	0.13	1	90.90
Food Poisoning	6	0.07	—	—

SMALLPOX:—No notifications were received during 1951.

SCARLET FEVER:—One hundred and forty seven cases occurred throughout the year, of which 91 were isolated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA:—No notifications were received during 1951.

MEASLES:—Eight hundred and eighty six cases of measles were notified as compared with 1,472 in the previous year. In addition 350 cases of German Measles occurred.

WHOOPING COUGH decreased during the year, 269 cases being notified, 208 of which were children under 5 years of age.

PNEUMONIA:—One hundred and six cases of primary pneumonia were notified, this number being 10 less than in 1950. Influenza was prevalent during the early part of the year, and 19 cases of pneumonia due to influenza occurred.

ENTERIC FEVER:—No notifications were received during the year.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION:—Three cases occurred, as against four in the previous year.

DYSENTERY:—Twenty-five cases occurred during the year.

FOOD POISONING:—Six cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, but probably more occurred which were not brought to the notice of the Department. All were single cases, and two were identified as being due to Salmonella organisms and Staphylococcus aureus respectively. In the other four cases the food agent and causative organism were not found.

Distribution of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1951.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases notified in each Ward and Institution																TOTAL
	Lanehead	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Calder	Central	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey Wood	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	General Hospital	Victoria Hospital	Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	Infectious Diseases Hospital	
Scarlet Fever	12	27	14	10	13	7	8	12	4	5	7	27	1	—	—	—	147
Whooping Cough	16	37	20	41	24	16	21	19	18	14	21	19	—	—	—	3	269
Diphtheria and Mem. Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles and German Measles	106	165	48	86	137	77	106	160	129	59	65	92	6	—	—	—	1236
Acute Primary Pneumonia	4	11	5	10	15	12	8	5	11	12	11	2	—	—	—	—	106
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	6	1	1	3	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Dysentery	3	4	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	5	4	—	—	1	25
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	34
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Typhoid Fever (incl. Enteric)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	5	1	2	3	3	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	22
*Tuberculosis of Lungs	5	5	1	5	6	3	6	3	5	4	4	3	6	2	—	1	59
*Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	1	2	3	—	1	16
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	11
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Totals	150	259	99	157	202	129	157	203	172	100	110	152	20	7	31	8	1956

*Primary Notifications.

Age Grouping of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1951.

Notifiable Diseases	Total cases notified	At ages—Year												Total cases removed to Hospital
		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	147	—	3	4	22	33	64	11	4	3	2	1	—	91
Whooping Cough	269	31	45	50	52	30	59	2	—	—	—	—	—	16
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	886	41	126	137	184	159	224	4	9	1	1	—	—	15
German Measles	350	7	18	21	29	41	189	34	5	4	2	—	—	3
Acute Primary Pneumonia	106	3	9	5	6	4	7	5	5	8	14	21	19	8
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	19	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	8	—
Meningococcal Infection	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	25	1	1	1	3	—	10	—	—	3	2	2	2	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	4	—	—	31
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Typhoid Fever (incl. Enteric)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	10	7	2
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	59	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	12	10	17	5	53
„ Non-Respiratory	16	1	—	2	—	—	3	2	5	—	—	2	1	12
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	11	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	11
Food Poisoning	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	1956	90	204	221	297	268	560	64	59	48	39	63	43	260

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases for the twenty years 1932-1951.

Disease	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Scarlet Fever....	178	760	354	214	120	162	146	80	253	225	486	248	131	196	173	177	171	166	237	147
*Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	261	235	19	197	142	123	87	191	315	143	536	269
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	86	159	347	254	204	284	192	68	53	60	50	38	66	183	71	33	16	9	1	—
Measles and German Measles	338	2367	236	3108	202	1696	345	1008	1347	1470	867	1434	140	1634	739	885	1361	756	1509	1236
Acute Primary Pneumonia....	195	208	139	158	138	178	161	176	201	150	144	108	91	100	57	81	85	85	116	106
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia....	31	48	10	18	18	45	—	10	26	19	4	28	2	1	8	6	3	16	2	19
Meningococcal Infection.....	4	2	6	3	—	1	1	2	14	23	20	8	2	5	4	9	2	1	4	3
Dysentery.....	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	62	22	11	10	96	91	49	—	62	13	88	25
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	16	10	6	7	12	9	11	16	21	32	25	8	8	7	12	6	3	1	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	24	38	23	30	24	35	26	43	29	29	25	23	20	4	29	23	17	30	27	34
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever.....	4	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	12	—	4	3	2	1	2	3	—	1	—	2
Erysipelas.....	49	60	82	60	60	48	46	36	53	36	39	28	23	28	26	22	15	19	20	22
†Tuberculosis of Lungs	115	86	74	63	70	66	69	60	78	78	87	73	74	62	93	75	93	65	68	59
†Other forms of Tuberculosis..	57	53	41	33	46	35	50	40	34	34	34	26	28	16	22	19	19	15	16	16
Malaria.....	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	1	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	4	11
Acute Poliomyelitis...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
†Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	6
TOTALS.....	1103	3801	1330	3952	897	2560	1048	1551	2448	2417	1816	2232	826	2455	1381	1533	2165	1330	2643	1956

† Primary notifications.

* Compulsorily notifiable from 6th November, 1939.

† Notifiable to Registrar General from 1949.

DISINFECTION.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	1448
Total number of premises disinfected	162
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	1412
Library books disinfected	225
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons (25 persons), scabies cases (31 persons) and persons removed to the Council houses, etc.	102

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Vaccination against Smallpox is available free of charge at the weekly clinic held in the Elizabeth Street premises or from the medical practitioners practising in the Borough.

There has been a decrease in the number of primary vaccinations during 1951, although the number of infants vaccinated is slightly higher. 12·5% of the infants born in 1951 were vaccinated as compared with 11% born in 1950 and 8% born in 1949.

Propaganda has been carried out in the form of posters and leaflets, without the desired effect.

Return showing the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the Vaccination Clinic and by Medical Practitioners during the year 1951.

	Primary Vaccinations						Re-Vaccinations					
	Ages at 31st December, 1951.					Un-succ- essful	Ages at 31st December, 1951.					Un-succ- essful
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total		Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	
Vaccination Clinic	85	69	8	13	175	12	—	1	1	48	50	3
Medical Practitioners ..	72	64	8	40	184	2	—	1	3	59	63	3
TOTALS	157	133	16	53	359	14	—	2	4	107	113	6

At the Vaccination Clinic, the number of attendances made for inspection after vaccination was 231. The total number of attendances at the clinic was 469.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria are provided at the local authority's clinic held weekly at the Elizabeth Street premises, and by Medical practitioners. In the near future it is proposed to offer immunisation at the infant welfare centres in order to encourage a higher acceptance rate.

In recent years fewer children were immunised against diphtheria. Of 1,347 children born in 1950 only 637 or 47·3% were immunised in 1951. The number immunised in 1951 is 7 less than 1950 and 275 less than in 1949.

The percentage of children aged 5 to 15 years who are protected is 74% as compared with 76% in 1950. The percentage of children under 5 years of age who are protected is 49.6%. This is a decrease of nearly 4% on the figure for 1950.

It is evident that the absence of diphtheria in the Borough is giving mothers a false sense of security and consequently they become less conscious of the necessity of having their children immunised.

Until a greater proportion of the child population is protected against the disease, further epidemics cannot be ruled out.

Throughout the year, immunisation has been encouraged by means of talks to mothers, press articles, posters, leaflets and "birthday cards."

Immunisation Completed.		Children of Pre-school age	Children of School age	Adults	Total
At Clinics	....	372	10	—	382
Other Sources	....	416	17	3	436
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	....	788	27	3	818
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

66 children mainly of school age were given re-inforcing injections, 33 at the Clinic and 33 by private practitioners.

The total attendances made at the clinic for these injections were 852.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION — Children Immunised.

Year of Immunisation.

Year Born	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Totals	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st Dec., 1951 = 3,522
1951															58	58	58
1950														34	603	637	637
1949													67	608	92	767	767
1948												83	731	92	14	920	920
1947											19	929	155	23	14	1140	1140
1946										1	667	223	54	18	14	977	977
1945										450	161	48	23	14	7	703	703
1944									442	245	47	27	20	11	5	797	797
1943								411	189	108	36	28	11	9	2	794	794
1942						1	260	127	98	91	25	28	4	2	2	638	638
1941						317	202	44	60	54	13	9	5	2	4	710	710
1940					86	338	107	25	27	47	31	8	5	2	2	678	678
1939			1	9	224	307	108	16	61	45	31	10	6	4	1	823	823
1938			9	86	157	243	112	22	28	42	11	9	4	2	—	725	725
1937	1	36	43	79	112	276	148	5	21	32	11	7	1	1	—	773	773
																	Total immunised aged 10-14 years on 31st Dec., 1951 = 3,709

SECTION IV

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1951 was 75. The localisation of disease, ages and sexes were:—

Age Periods :	New Cases															Totals
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Respiratory M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	6	6	4	11	2	—	38
Respiratory F	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	6	4	1	1	3	—	21
Non-Respiratory M	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7
Non-Respiratory F	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	9

In addition to the primary notifications, five cases were discovered after death through the Registrars' Death Returns and seven were transferred from other areas. The total new cases were, therefore, 87, of which 68 were respiratory and 19 non-respiratory. This is 2 less than the number notified in 1950.

Four of the new respiratory cases were contacts living with other members of their families who were already suffering from tuberculosis.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER, 1951.

	Respiratory					Non-Respiratory					Total Cases
	Adults		Children		Total	Adults		Children		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
(a) No. of cases on Register, 1/1/51	190	123	13	10	336	27	39	15	11	92	428
(b) No. of new cases notified	36	18	2	3	59	4	4	3	5	16	75
(c) Transfers in from other areas	4	2	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	1	7
(b) Registrar's Death Returns	2	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	2	5
(e) Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Lost Sight of and Not Desirous cases returned to Register	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
(g) Recoverd Cases restored to Register	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals of (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)	234	146	15	14	409	32	45	18	16	111	520
(h) Deaths from Tuberculosis	19	9	—	2	30	2	1	—	2	5	35
(i) Deaths from other causes	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
(j) No. of Cases Recovered	8	2	3	—	13	—	2	2	1	5	18
(k) Transfers Out to other areas	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
(l) Cases Lost Sight of and Not Desirous of Treatment	6	3	—	—	9	1	1	—	—	2	11
(m) Diagnosis not established	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals of (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)	35	18	3	3	59	3	4	2	3	12	71
No. of cases on Register, 31/12/51	199	128	12	11	350	29	41	16	13	99	449

Deaths.

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

Age Groups	Respiratory System		Nervous System		Abdominal		Bones and Joints		Genito-Urinary System		Other Organs		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2-3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
15-20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20-25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
25-35	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
35-45	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
45-55	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
55-65	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
65-75	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	19	11	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	21	14

Of the 30 persons who died from respiratory tuberculosis during 1951, 2 died within three months after notification; 4 within six months; 1 within twelve months. Three lived from one to two years, three from two to three years and 14 for more than three years after notification. Three of the persons were not notified prior to death.

The average age at death of persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 43.7 years. The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0.35 and from non-respiratory tuberculosis 0.06

After-Care and Prevention.

Visits by Health Visitors—

To homes of patients, under Tuberculosis Regulations	82
To homes of patients, for After-Care purposes	2,073
Extra nourishment (Milk) supplied (pints)	29,167
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt supplied	24
Sputum Cups issued	74
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	3,000
Bottles of disinfectant supplied	324

B.C.G. Vaccination.

In 1949, the Ministry of Health issued a Memorandum on vaccination against tuberculosis by *Bacillus Calmette-Guerin*, or B.C.G. vaccine. The knowledge that a healed primary tuberculosis lesion confers a certain degree of protection against subsequent infection has led to the use of this vaccine for the production of a controlled primary focus and the consequent improvement of resistance, without the danger which attends natural exposure to infection by unknown quantities of bacilli. It must not be thought that B.C.G. vaccination gives complete protection against the development of tuberculosis, and, therefore, tuberculin tests have to be repeated every two or three years following vaccination. Only those who do not react to certain tuberculin tests of known strength should be vaccinated with B.C.G. . Tests have to be performed at fixed periods before and after vaccination to ascertain the suitability of the subject for vaccination and to gauge its effect thereafter. Contact with known sources of infection have to be avoided so far as possible, whilst tuberculin testing and vaccination are being carried out.

B.C.G. vaccine is supplied by the Ministry of Health to chest physicians, and the vaccination of suitable contacts of tuberculous persons and others is performed as part of the Local Health Authority's arrangements for the prevention of illness under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

In 1950, 13 children were given B.C.G. vaccine. In 1951, 43 vaccinations were performed. Of these, 40 were contacts of actual cases ; 23 were the children of tuberculous mothers ; 11 had tuberculous fathers, and the remainder lived in close contact with other near relatives. The ages of the children vaccinated were—

Age	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15 and over	Total
No. Vaccinated	10	6	3	5	4	12	3	—	43

In addition, the chest physician vaccinated 23 nurses in the local hospitals.

SECTION V

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following information is obtained from the statistical return for 1951, supplied by the consulting Venereologist for the Venereal Diseases Clinic at Victoria Hospital.

The total number of patients under treatment at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1951 was 546, the total attendances which were made being 5,427. At the beginning of the year 272 patients were under treatment; 3 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; 271 patients attended for the first time (including 8 who were known to have received treatment at other centres or in the services).

Of the new patients, 78 (or 29·6%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal diseases (47 syphilis, 31 gonorrhœa). The incidence of syphilis has shown a decrease, the total number of cases being 12 less than in 1950.

Gonorrhœa among men continued to decrease. 20 cases attended for treatment for the first time, as compared with 31 in 1950. Among females, gonorrhœa increased from 5 in 1950 to 11 in 1951.

One hundred and twelve of the new cases were Burnley residents, of whom 18 suffered from syphilis, 15 from gonorrhœa and 79 from conditions other than venereal.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during 1951, according to areas in which patients resided.

Number of new cases	Burnley	Lancs. County Council	West Riding County Council	Others	Total
Syphilis	18	24	5	—	47
Gonorrhœa	15	12	—	4	31
Conditions other than Venereal	79	90	13	3	185
TOTALS	112	126	18	7	263

SECTION VI

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

No changes were made during the year in the number of infant welfare centres provided by the Local Health Authority or in the days and times on which the sessions were held.

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

Thirty-three children referred from the infant welfare centres made 163 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. Forty two children referred from the infant welfare centres made 417 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 60.5% of the live births registered during the year.

More than 85% of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics were made by children in the first year of life. The total attendances were 14,998 which are 161 less than in the previous year.

The Health Visitors made 10,229 routine infant visits, of which 4,774 were to children under one year of age and 5,455 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, they made 448 ante-natal visits and 43 visits to cases of infectious disease, etc.

For several years the number of health visitors for duties in connection with the care of mothers and young children has fallen short of the establishment of six, and in 1951 the average number on the staff throughout the year was five. Hence once again the domiciliary supervision of young children has been less than what is desirable. As the number of children under five years of age is approximately 7,096, the case load for each health visitor, based on the establishment of six, is 1,182, but each of the health visitors employed during the year had a case load of approximately 1,419, which is much too high to enable frequent and adequate supervision to be maintained, and prevents any expansion of the arrangements for the care of aged, sick and infirm. Consequently domiciliary visits had again to a great extent to be concentrated on infants under one year of age, and supervision of children aged between one and five years has not been adequate.

As I have previously stated, the present establishment of six health visitors is not sufficient to maintain a full service for all the domiciliary duties devolving on health visitors and it is hoped that the establishment may be increased to at least ten in the near future. With these and the four health visitors at present employed on school health duties, it would be possible to combine for each health visitor duties in connection with the care of mothers and young children, school health service, care of the aged, etc., so that in fact the health visitors would be all-purpose visitors; thus a more efficient service would be effected and the health visitors would have more variety and interest in their work.

Vitamin Supplement for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Apart from milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets supplied through the Ministry of Food Scheme, 808 lbs. of cod-liver oil, iron preparations and other vitamins were supplied by the Welfare Authority.

Births.

The number of births notified after adjustment for transferred notifications was 1,276. (1,245 live births and 33 still births). This is 107 less than in the previous year.

The 1,276 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	469
Doctors and Parents	....	....	....	....	....	7
Maternity and General Hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	800
						<hr/>
						1276
						<hr/>

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made by the Health visitors showed that of the 1,529 confinements which occurred in the Borough—

1 was attended by a doctor only.

121 were attended by both doctors and midwives.

345 were attended by midwives only.

1,060 occurred in the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

2 occurred in the General Hospital.

Still-Births.

Thirty three still-births (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1951 as compared with 42 in 1950. Enquiries elicited that the following conditions appeared to contribute to the still-births.

Toxæmia of pregnancy	....	....	....	....	....	4
Twin Pregnancy	....	....	....	....	....	2
Accidental hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	2
Placenta prævia	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pressure of funic cord	....	....	....	....	....	2
Erythroblastosis foetalis	....	....	....	....	....	2
Prolonged and difficult labour	....	....	....	....	....	3
Difficult breech extraction	....	....	....	....	....	1
Impacted breech extraction	....	....	....	....	....	2
Persistent occipito-posterior position	....	....	....	....	....	1
Foetal malformations	....	....	....	....	....	5
Intracranial hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	1
Multiparity (12th pregnancy)	....	....	....	....	....	1
Causes unknown (Macerated)	....	....	....	....	....	4
Cause unknown	....	....	....	....	....	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Only one case was notified during the year ; it was treated in hospital and the vision was unimpaired.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases occurred during 1951.

Care of Premature Infants.

One hundred and three Burnley babies, representing 8.0% of the total born during the year, weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. These were followed up by the health visitors immediately after the midwife ceased to attend or after discharge from hospital, and thereafter at frequent intervals.

A higher proportion of premature births occurred in the Maternity Hospital due to mothers whose pregnancies were known to be complicated and likely to result in premature birth, being admitted for special care. Of the 30 premature babies who were born at home, eight were transferred to hospital for special care, but one of these died within 28 days of birth. Of the 22 nursed entirely at home, 21 survived beyond 28 days.

Portable cots, bedding and equipment such as special feeding bottles, mucus catheters, etc., are, when necessary, loaned to assist in the domiciliary nursing of premature infants. Hospital provision for the care of prematurely born babies is, in my opinion, inadequate. The Maternity Hospital has no special

premature baby unit adequate to receive infants born prematurely at home, and the limited accommodation in the General Hospital is neither suitably equipped or staffed for this purpose. Early provision of adequate hospital facilities for this purpose is desirable.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The Committee of Management of Bankfield House of Help undertake, through their social worker, aftercare of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 2866 of 1943. Sixteen new cases were investigated. One unmarried mother was assisted and advised in connection with an affiliation order; six were assisted in arrangements for the adoption of their babies; arrangements were made for two to be accommodated before and after confinement in moral welfare homes. One child was admitted to a residential nursery. In nine instances satisfactory arrangements were made for the babies to be kept by their mothers, and in two of these the babies were admitted to a day nursery to enable the mothers to resume work.

Maternal Mortality.

No Burnley women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Thirty-four cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, this number being seven more than in the previous year. Of these, 31 were notified from the Maternity Hospital. One case was transferred from the Maternity Hospital to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The three cases occurring in patients' homes were successfully nursed at home.

Day Nurseries.

No alteration has been made in the accommodation provided in the two day nurseries administered by the Local Health Authority. The average attendances throughout the year were 43 at Bank Hall Nursery (54 places) and 20 at Hargher Clough Nursery (26 places). This is an improvement on the previous year. In Bank Hall Nursery the majority of the children were under three years of age, and in Hargher Clough Nursery under 2 years of age. There is little demand for day-nursery accommodation for children aged 3 to 5 years, as the Education Authority have ample provision for children of these ages in Nursery Schools. Regular medical supervision of children in the day nurseries and nursery schools is undertaken.

Detailed drawings for the proposed additional day nursery in the Hargher Clough district has not been proceeded with, as at present there is not sufficient need for further day nursery accommodation.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

In Burnley there are no privately administered nurseries or nurseries established by employers for children of their employees. Only one person was on the register of child minders.

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	Subsequent	Infants	Children over 1 yr.	under 1 year	1—5 years
		1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent								
Claremont	52	133	2045	6	207	1	59	1	47	—	8	141	2366	404	72	119	119		
Rosegrove	52	78	1494	—	208	1	138	1	67	2	18	82	1925	304	110	61	130		
Colne Road....	51	102	1443	2	284	4	112	1	47	1	9	110	1895	222	49	94	120		
Mt. Pleasant..	51	156	1769	6	139	6	72	4	26	2	4	174	2010	345	85	134	150		
Florence St. ...	50	127	1783	6	203	1	96	—	52	—	8	134	2142	333	75	104	126		
Bank Hall	103	256	3460	3	187	4	71	4	22	1	11	268	3751	579	83	203	188		
TOTALS	359	852	11994	23	1228	17	548	11	261	6	58	909	14089	2187	474	715	833		

Details of the Work of Health Visitors during 1951.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits of newly born infants	....	....	1,238						
Re-visits—1st year	....	....	3,536						
2nd „	....	....	1,509						
3rd „	....	....	1,361						
4th „	....	....	1,097						
5th „	....	....	1,488	....	....	....	....	10,229	

Visits in connection with:—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	
Still-births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	
Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	
Ante-natal cases (272 visits re admissions to Maternity Hospital)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	448	
Lying-in patients discharged early from Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89	
Venereal Disease follow-up visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	
After-Care—Care of the Aged	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	202	
Convalescent Cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	113	
Ineffective visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,144	
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	359	
Number of Attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	718	
Number of Attendances at the Nursery Schools or Classes by Health Visitors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	
Number of Sessions attended at the Chest Clinic (Day, 251 ; Evening, 50)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	301	

Visits to Tuberculosis Cases:—

Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations	....	82							
For After-care purposes	....	2,073							
			....	....	2,155				
Patients' Attendances at Chest Clinic	....	....	....	....	3,764				

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	....	....	....	310	
Number of attendances at Clinic	....	....	....	23,641	
Number of follow-up visits paid to School Children	....	....	....	5,226	
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection....	....	....	....	121	
Number of examinations made at Cleanliness Inspection	....	....	....	40,004	
Number of individual Children examined	....	....	....	11,692	

SECTION VII

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Midwives' Act.

Thirty-seven midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1951. They were employed as follows:—

In the Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	21
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives..				12
In Private Practice as Maternity Nurses	....			4

Domiciliary Midwifery.

The four midwives who practiced as private maternity nurses, generally resided 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, but owing to difficulty in obtaining staff, a full establishment was not realised until October, 1951.

Twenty seven 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.

A total of 1,529 confinements occurred in the Borough, including cases which came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 1,062 took place in institutions, 460 were attended by the whole-time midwives employed by the authority on domiciliary midwifery (345 as midwives and 115 as maternity nurses) ; 5 by maternity nurses and 2 by a doctor only.

Of the confinements of women resident in Burnley, 800 took place in hospitals and 476 at home. The domiciliary confinements are, therefore, 45% of the total. The corresponding percentages of domiciliary confinements were for 1950, 46% ; 1949, 52% ; 1948, 47%. The tendency for more women to seek admission to hospital for confinement is a natural sequence of the National Health Service, as no charge is made for medical attention and maintenance in hospital. Although in home confinements the services of doctors and midwives are free of cost, there are other incidental expenses which have not to be met by those who gain admission to hospital. To ensure that too great a demand is not made on the available maternity hospital beds, a scheme of selection of

cases for admission which was in operation prior to July 1948, has been continued. Priority of admission is given to cases in which there are (a) medical or obstetric reasons, (b) adverse social conditions, especially bad housing, (c) primigravidae and multiparae who have had four or more children. The Local Health Authority's staff investigate and report on the social conditions of all cases who make application on these grounds.

During the year, 521 maternity outfits were provided free of charge to all expectant mothers who required them for their confinements in their own homes.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives.

Fifty-six 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 46 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 10 of conditions in the new born infants.

Nursing Homes.

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

Ante-natal and Post-natal Care.

Three ante-natal sessions are held weekly (two in afternoons and one in an evening) in the Elizabeth Street clinic premises. A part-time medical officer conducts the examinations and the municipal midwives are present to supervise the ante-natal care of the women whom they will attend at confinement. All primiparas are also seen by an assistant Medical Officer at a special clinic which is held weekly (on Saturday mornings) where specimens of blood are taken for examination for the Rhesus factor, Kahn test and blood group. General practitioners also refer expectant mothers to this clinic for blood examinations. 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 is available in the event of a subsequent pregnancy. When necessary, fathers also attend to have a blood examination. The samples of blood are examined in the Manchester Blood Transfusion Centre. Wassermann tests are carried out when the results of the Kahn test indicate their desirability. Wassermann tests are now performed for all multiparous women who attend the clinic.

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are also held in the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, as part of the Hospital service, but when necessary cases are referred through their own doctors, from the local authority clinics for the opinion of the consulting obstetrician.

At present all general practitioners, with one exception, who have accepted service under Part IV of the National Health Service Act have been included in the list of general practitioner obstetricians.

Practically all Burnley expectant mothers received ante-natal supervision either through the local health authority or hospital services.

	Ante-natal examinations			Post-natal Supervision
	1st	subsequent	Total	
Local Authority Clinic	583	2365	2968	651
Attendances at special L.A. " Blood " clinic for Rhesus factor and W.R.	429	69	498	—
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital Clinic*	992	8362	9354	1087

* The figures for the Hospital clinic include women from other areas.

SECTION VIII

DENTAL SERVICE.

Report of Senior Dental Officer.

Shortage of dental staff throughout the year prevented implementation of the scheme for full dental inspection and treatment of all expectant and nursing mothers and young children which was to operate under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Consequently only 573 selected expectant mothers (less than half the total) were referred for dental inspection. Unfortunately many expectant mothers display a reluctance to have dental treatment despite the advice and encouragement of the welfare staff, and, therefore, only 277 attended the dental clinic when requested. Of this number 92 (33%) were found to be dentally fit, and 185 (67%) required treatment. These 185 were given the option of attending their private dental practitioners for treatment or receiving it under the Authority's scheme. 77 (42%) accepted treatment at the clinic and 108 decided to have treatment privately or were indifferent. When notified to attend for treatment, 25 failed to keep their appointments, and only 52, together with 12 who were continuing treatment from 1950, had their treatment carried out or were awaiting an appointment at the end of the year.

Five dentures were provided for four patients.

Numbers provided with dental care.

	Examined	Found to require treatment	Accepted treatment under Authy's Scheme	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	267	185	77	48	43
Children under 5 years of age	11	6	6	6	6

Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extractions	Anæsthetics		Fillings	Scaldings and Gum treatm't	Silver Nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided		Attendances for t'ment
		Local	General						Full	Part	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	35	3	10	46	16	11	1	—	2	3	75
Children under 5 years of age	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

SECTION IX

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The Domestic Help Service assisted 407 persons during the year. Again the majority were elderly people who were either infirm or suffering from chronic or incurable ailments. Close co-operation was maintained with the other branches of the local authority's health and social services, the National Assistance Board officers and voluntary agencies.

Although an establishment of sixty domestic helps is approved, the average number employed during the year was 41 whole-time and 3 part-time. Helps are allocated to groups of elderly people, in districts, so that when half-days are devoted to different households, the time spent in going from one house to another is reduced to a minimum.

Elderly people generally require assistance for long periods and the high proportion of aged persons increases the average time spent by the helps in each house. As many of these people are old age pensioners or have only small incomes, the weekly amounts which they are assessed to pay are very small or no charge is made. Consequently this increases the cost of the service on the rates.

The improvement in cleanliness and comfort in the homes and of the meals of these old people have a good psychological effect on the recipients. The help given in shopping, cooking and washing is received with much gratitude by these old people.

Approximately 82% of the persons assisted were chronic sick, aged and infirm; 10% were persons suffering from other illnesses and 8% were maternity cases.

The Domestic Help Organiser supervises the Helps, investigates the needs and circumstances of applicants for assistance and recruits the personnel.

The total wages paid to the Domestic Help staff during the year ended 31st March, 1952 was £8,613, and the income from charges made for the service was only £842. The net expenditure on the service amounted to £8,748.

A service for the provision of cooked meals to sick and infirm persons is not operated by the Health Authority, but the trustees of the Burnley District Sick Poor Fund, on which the Health Authority is represented, intend to inaugurate a "Meals on Wheels" service towards the end of 1952. The trustees will apply the yearly income of the Charity for the benefit of the sick poor. The income is derived from the interest on the endowments of the former Burnley District Nursing Association. It is expected that about 30 cooked meals will be provided daily.

Type of Cases	Total cases attended		Cases Completed		Cases remaining on books at 31/12/51	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Maternity	31	7.6	30	16.9	1	0.4
Tuberculosis	3	0.7	2	1.1	1	0.4
Illness of housewife	39	9.6	32	18.0	7	3.1
Chronic Sick	66	16.2	23	13.0	43	18.8
Aged and Infirm	268	65.9	91	51.0	177	77.3
	407	—	178	—	229	—

Periods for which Help was provided.

Less than one month		1-3 months		3-6 months		6-12 months		Over 12 months	
No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age
79	19.41	51	12.53	36	8.84	68	16.71	173	42.51

No. of patients receiving help at 1/1/51 221

No. of new patients during the year 186

Total No. of patients who received help during the year 407

No. of patients receiving help at 31/12/51 229

No. of Domestic Helps at 31/12/51—

 Wholetime 38

 Part-time 3

No. of visits made to homes of patients in connection with the service 1,164

SECTION X

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The statistics which are appended indicate the extent of the nursing service given to persons ill in their own homes. The total home nursing visits made by the nurses is over a thousand more than in 1950, and the number of patients shows an increase of 4. A large proportion of the patients were suffering from chronic ailments and it would appear that greater use of the home nursing staff could be made for the nursing of acutely ill persons and of patients discharged from hospital before recovery is complete.

Owing to the continued difficulty in obtaining full-time nurses it was necessary to employ part-time staff, and at the end of the year, in addition to the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, six nurses were on a full-time duty and nine on part-time. Only the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent resided in the Nurses Home. The others have their own homes in or near Burnley. This makes it difficult to maintain a rota for emergency evening duty.

Of the 17 nursing staff, 9 were Queen's Institute or general trained, the others being enrolled assistant nurses. All the staff have given efficient and loyal service, which is much appreciated both by medical practitioners and patients.

The second floor of the Nurses Home consisting of five bedrooms, is let to the Hospital Management Committee to provide additional staff accommodation for the Maternity Hospital.

The Local Health Authority is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

The 46,678 nursing visits made by the nurses to patients' homes indicate the hard work which was conscientiously undertaken by them.

SUMMARY.

Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1950	....	286
Number of new patients during 1951	....	1,244
Total number of patients nursed	....	1,530
Total number of patients discharged or died	....	1,272
Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1951	....	258
Number of nursing visits made during the year	....	46,678

METHOD OF DISCHARGE.

Number of patients convalescent	....	717
Number of patients died	....	311
Number of patients removed to Hospital	....	187
Number of patients removed from the Books for other causes	....	57

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

Medical	....	....	925
Surgical	....	....	271
Gynæcological	....	....	48
			<hr/>
			1,244
			<hr/>

The above classification includes:—

		Cases			Cases
Infective and parasitic diseases	20		Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	....	25
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	8	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	....	66
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	3	Diseases of the bones and joints	....	26
Neoplasms	....	87	Diseases of early infancy	....	18
Allergic, endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	....	25	Senility and other conditions of old people	....	91
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	....	32	Accidents, poisonings and violence	....	51
Mental, psychoneurotic disorders	1		Gynæcological Diseases (other than Genito-Urinary)	....	48
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	....	146	Enema Saponis (prior to X-ray examinations)	....	80
Diseases of Circulatory System	....	152	Enema Saponis (constipation, obstruction, etc.)	....	131
Diseases of Respiratory System (other than pneumonia)	....	80	Various post-operative conditions	78	
Pneumonia	....	46			
Diseases of Digestive System	....	8			
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	....	22			

Included in the above are:—

(a) Children under 5 years	....	....	....	....	46
(b) Children 5-14 years	....	....	....	....	11

The 1,244 New Cases were referred by:—

Doctors	....	....	....	....	1,123
Victoria Hospital	....	....	....	....	3
General Hospital	....	....	....	....	4
Public Health Department	....	....	....	....	30
Applications by relatives	....	....	....	....	84

1,244

SECTION XI

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Care of the Aged and Sick and Infirm.

More attention is being paid to the social conditions under which aged and sick and infirm persons are living. Cases are reported by medical practitioners, social welfare officers and voluntary agencies.

The Health Authority's staff co-operates with the staff of the Hospital Management Committee to ensure that persons in most need of treatment in the geriatric wards of the General Hospital receive priority of admission. Thirty nine men and 58 women were brought to the notice of the Health Department. These were visited by the health visitors and reports forwarded to the hospital. The average age of the men was 73 years, and of the women, 71 years.

Arrangements were made for the admittance of 26 men and 24 women to the chronic sick wards of the General Hospital. Domestic help and home nursing was provided in suitable cases, and Part III accommodation in " Moorfields " was arranged for others.

Convalescent Treatment.

Seventy-two persons received convalescent treatment during the year. Of these, 3 mothers and 8 children were sent to Brentwood Centre, Marple, where in addition to receiving convalescent treatment, the mothers are given training and advice in homecraft.

DETAILS OF PATIENTS WHO RECEIVED CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

Name of Convalescent Home	Patients				Total	Total patient weeks
	Adults M.	F.	Children M.	F.		
Manchester and Salford District Provident & Family Welfare Society's Convalescent Home " West Hill " Southport	3	25	—	—	28	59
Blackburn and District Home, St. Annes-on-Sea	9	13	—	—	22	46
Mary Macarthy Home, Poulton-le-Sands	—	1	—	—	1	2
" Laurel House," Lytham-St.-Annes	1	1	—	—	2	4
Convalescent Home of Our Lady of Lourdes, Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands	4	3	—	—	7	15
South Meadow Convalescent Home for Boys, Pensarn, Abergele	—	—	1	—	1	6
Brentwood Recuperative Treatment Centre, Marple, Cheshire....	—	3	5	3	11	29
	17	46	6	3	72	161

In addition 127 children selected through the School Health Service, each received two weeks' convalescence in the Thursby Convalescent Home, St.-Annes-on-Sea.

Provision of Nursing Equipment.

Nursing requisites are loaned to patients being nursed at home. Equipment available includes invalid chairs, crutches, air-beds, air-rings, bed pans, mattresses, blankets, bed cradles, etc. These articles are issued from the District Nurses' Home and a charge of 3d. or 6d. a week is made according to the type of article loaned

NURSING REQUISITES LOANED DURING 1951.

Mackintosh Sheets	....	....	136	Bed Tables	....	....	....	3
Bed Pans (Metal)	....	....	174	Inhalers	....	....	....	3
Bed Pans (Rubber)	....	....	22	Bed Blocks (set)	....	....	....	4
Air Rings	....	....	129	Sputum Cups	....	....	....	5
Urinals	....	....	48	Blankets	....	....	....	2
Wheel Chairs	....	....	35	Mattresses	....	....	....	2
Back Rests	....	....	79	Commodes	....	....	....	2
Leg Rests	....	....	2	Mattress Protectors	....	....	....	2
Crutches (pairs)	....	....	7	Spinal Carriage	....	....	....	1
Water Beds	....	....	3	Bedsteads	....	....	....	2
Air Beds	....	....	19	Bed Cradles	....	....	....	31
Feeding Cups	....	....	9	Food Weighing Scales	....	....	....	1
Steam Kettles	....	....	1					
							Total	722

Health Education.

Education of the public in the prevention of illness took the form of talks by members of the Health Department staff to various organisations, posters on hoardings, displays in the foyers of cinemas and issue of pamphlets.

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, who were living in insanitary conditions, and who were unable to devote to themselves or receive from other persons, proper care and attention.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Welfare of the Blind, Deaf or Dumb and other Permanently Handicapped Persons:—The Social Services Committee is 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.

“Moorfields,” which is that portion of the Burnley General Hospital which provides accommodation for non-sick persons under Part III of the National Assistance Act, has accommodation for 233 adults, and 46 children. This has been fully occupied during the year. On the 8th June one of the cottages previously used for children, was vacated following the provision of Fern Bank Home by the Children's Committee. This cottage now accommodates mothers with young children who require temporary accommodation.

The alterations to “Healey Grange,” which is to be used as a hostel for elderly people, have not yet been completed. A site at the junction of Rossendale Road and Harold Avenue has been obtained, for the erection of another hostel, but work has not yet commenced.

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

Number on Register at 1st January, 1951	....	....	....	229
Number of new cases during 1951	....	....	....	30
Re-certified	....	....	....	1
Transfer from other Authorities	....	....	....	2
Deaths during 1951	....	....	....	25
De-certified	....	....	....	4
Removals from Register during 1951	....	....	....	3
Number on Register at 31st December, 1951	....	....	....	230

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

	Burnley		Lancs. County		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Basketry Department:					
Workers	7	—	7	—	14
Trainees	2	—	—	—	2
Knitting Department:					
Workers	—	7	—	5	12
Trainees	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	7	7	5	28

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.

The Social Services Committee and the North and East Lancashire Association for the Welfare of the Deaf co-operate to ensure adequate welfare arrangements for the deaf and dumb of the Borough. A Social Centre for the deaf is provided by the Association. The Authority makes a contribution to the Association, based on the number of deaf persons in the Borough.

SECTION XII

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Local Health Authority has appointed a Mental Health Sub-Committee who consider matters arising in the administration of the Mental Health Services. The Sub-Committee meet prior to the monthly meetings of the Health Committee.

Two male and one female mental health officers are employed. They are appointed as authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and are also petitioning officers in mental deficiency. One of the male officers has had lengthy experience in social welfare work ; the other experience in mental hospitals, and the female worker has had experience in the institutional care of mental defectives.

These officers undertake the supervision of mental defective persons who are under statutory or voluntary supervision or on licence from hospitals and provide periodic reports on the home circumstances of such patients and in connection with licence and holiday leave. In their care and after-care work they co-operate with the psychiatrist of the local hospitals and with the officers of the other health and social services of the Authority and voluntary agencies, particularly in regard to senile patients who, because of their senile mental condition cannot easily be cared for in their own homes and do not require care in a mental hospital but are suitable for admission to the wards for chronic sick persons in the General Hospital or Part III accommodation under the National Assistance Act, 1948. They also arrange, in suitable cases, through the local office of the Ministry of Labour, for employment for defectives out on licence from hospitals for mental defectives, and for persons discharged from mental hospitals.

The Occupation Centre in Salem Sunday School had 24 defectives on the register, fourteen being from County districts adjoining Burnley. The work carried out comprises training in personal hygiene, speech and sense training, music, organised games and simple handicrafts such as rug making, embroidery, etc. The premises are unsuitable and inconvenient and it is hoped that alternative accommodation will be found during the coming year in the Gannow Clinic premises.

MENTAL DEFICENCY ACTS, 1913-1938.

	During 1951				Total as at 1st January, 1952.			
	Under age 16	F.	M.	Aged 16 and over	Under age 16	F.	M.	Aged 16 and over
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1951	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Sect. 57, Education Act, 1944)—								
(i) Under Section 57(3)	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Under Section 57(5)—								
On leaving special schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On leaving ordinary schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases referred by the police or by the Courts under Section 8(1)(a) (or as a result of other action by the Courts)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Other defectives reported during 1951—								
(i) found "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) not at present "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—
Total number of cases reported during the year	3	2	3	7	—	—	—	—
2. Disposal of Cases—								
(a) those found "subject to be dealt with"								
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	2	2	—	—	4	10	13	15
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Institutions	1	—	1	—	28	13	46	33
(v) Died or removed from area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(vi) Action not yet taken	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) those not at present "subject to be dealt with"								
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	2	7	1	—	5	6
(ii) Later found not to be defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(v) Action not yet taken	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of item 2	3	2	3	7	33	23	64	54
3. Classification of defectives in the Community on 1.1.52—								
(a) Cases included in item 2(a)(i) to (iii) above in need of institutional care—								
(1) In urgent need of institutional care—								
(i) Cot and chair cases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
(iii) medium grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Not in urgent need of institutional care								
(i) cot and chair cases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	—	—	—	—	3	8	7	6
(iii) medium grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of item 3	—	—	—	—	4	10	13	15

						Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
						M.	F.	M.	F.
3. Classification of defectives in the Community on 1.1.52—continued—									
(b) of the cases included in item 3(a) overleaf, number in need of institutional care only because of poor environment									
(i) medium grade cases						—	—	3	2
(ii) high grade cases						—	—	—	—
Total of item 3(b)						—	—	3	2
 (c) of the cases included in items 2(a)(i) and (ii) and 2(b)(i) overleaf, number considered suitable for—									
(i) occupation centre						4	7	2	1
(ii) industrial centre						—	—	1	1
(iii) home training						—	—	4	3
Total of item 3(c)						4	7	7	5
 (d) Number of cases receiving training on 1.1.52—									
(i) in occupation centre						3	4	2	1
(ii) in industrial centre						—	—	—	—
(iii) at home						—	—	—	—
Total of item 3(d)						3	4	2	1

4. Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions, under Community Care (including Voluntary Supervision) or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1951, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1951—

	M.	F.	Total
(a) Ceased to be under care	1	—	1
(d) Died, removed from area, or lost sight of	1	1	2
Total	2	1	3

5. Of the total number of mental defectives under Supervision or Guardianship or no longer under care—

(a) Number who have given birth to children while unmarried during 1951	NONE
	Males Females
(b) Number who have married during 1951	— —
No. of Reports to Mental Deficiency Institutions	83
No. of domiciliary visits made	604

	Burnley cases	County cases	Total cases
Occupation Centre—Salem School.			
No. of persons on Register, 1st January, 1951	10	12	22
No. of new admissions	3	5	8
No. of discharges	3	3	6
No. remaining on Register, 31st Dec., 1951	10	14	24
Average attendances during the year	8.05	11.06	19.11

Administration of Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during the year 1951.

	Other Auth's	Burnley	Total
1. No. of patients admitted to Mental Hospitals—			
(a) under Lunacy Act....	123	71	194
(b) under Mental Treatment Act	19	61	80
2. No. of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals—			
(a) under Lunacy Act....	31	82	113
(b) under Mental Treatment Act	13	34	47
3. No. of patients died	22	24	46
4. Total number of Burnley patients in Mental Hospitals at 31st December, 1951			251
5. No. of reports sent to Mental Hospitals			36
6. No. of Domiciliary visits			529

SECTION XIII

AMBULANCE SERVICE

During 1951 the ambulances made 6,411 journeys, carried 16,675 patients and covered 97,845 miles. Though the mileage was 588 less than in 1950, the number of patients carried increased by 1,767.

Close scrutiny is maintained to ensure that the use of ambulances is not abused, and in this direction the staffs of the local hospitals and the medical practitioners are co-operating well.

On the 31st May, 1951, the agreement with the Lancashire County Council, whereby the Burnley Ambulance Service provided transport for patients in some neighbouring parishes, ceased. In the case of accidents or emergencies, however, transport is provided immediately on request even in the County area.

Since the Local Health Authority became responsible for the service in 1948, five new vehicles have been purchased to replace others which were worn out. The fleet consists of seven ambulances and one sitting case car (shooting brake type).

The ambulance station at Yorkshire Street is a temporary one, and unsatisfactory. A permanent station will be provided in the new central garage for all the local authority vehicles, which is in the process of being built.

The staff consists of one ambulance officer and 20 driver-attendants. Clerical work is carried out by a member of the staff of the Health Department.

AMBULANCE STATISTICS FOR 1951.

Abortive and Service Journeys	Gas and Air, Oxygen, Blood etc. Journeys	Accident or Emergency		Others		Infectious Diseases		Totals		Mileage		
		Jour- neys	Pati- ents Carried	Jour- neys	Pati- ents Carried	Jour- neys	Pati- ents Carried	Jour- neys	Pati- ents Carried	Amb.	Car.	Total
182	804	1095	1125	4123	15302	207	248	6411	16675	74738	23107	97845

SECTION XIV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

No changes were made during 1951 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The consumption of water during the year was 1,199,431,543 gallons—approximately 21 million gallons more than in the previous year.

The supply of water is ample for the needs of the town. The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds showed an average of 59.18 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 53.45 inches and the highest 64.50 inches.

33 samples of water were submitted to chemical and 52 to bacteriological analyses. These were mainly samples taken from house taps at different parts of the town and represented supplies from the mixed supply of Heckenhurst reservoir and the direct supplies from Cant Clough and Swinden reservoirs. These were very satisfactory, with no evidence of B. Coli until the later weeks of the year, when B. Coli appeared in the supply to a portion of the town which receives water direct from one of the reservoirs. Bacteriological investigation of the sources of supply (inlets, streams, etc.) showed that surface water from land not owned by the Council, and on which cattle grazed and poultry were kept, had a high content of B. Coli Type I. This water entered the supply after chlorination of the main bulk. When it was diverted to waste, no further B. Coli was found.

Public Baths.

The three public baths contain both slipper baths and swimming baths. 33 samples of swimming baths' water were examined bacteriologically and 32 chemically during the year, and on each occasion it was found that chlorination maintained the water in a highly satisfactory condition.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and disposal of Refuse.—No alterations have been made during 1951.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1952.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse Collected	23,865	17	2
Disposal of Refuse:—			
(a) By Salvage	3,882	19	—
(b) By Combustion	3,648	18	2
(c) Screened dust, clinker, etc., tipped... 13,806		2	—
(d) By controlled tipping (Refuse) 2,527		18	—
	23,865	17	2
(e) Clinker tipped resulting from (b) 1,175		9	—

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1951.

No. of Premises	No. of Dustbins
29,387	30,190

General Sanitary Inspection.

Considerable delay is still being experienced in having repairs effected owing to shortage of materials and labour.

Four thousand and fifty nine complaints were received and dealt with.

	No.
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	153
„ Factories without Mechanical Power	40
„ Bakeries	493
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops....	195
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	164
„ Ice Cream Manufactories and Shops	387
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	175
„ Butchers, Blood Boilers and Food Preparers	121
„ Dress Trades	2
„ Marine Store and Offensive Trades	13
„ Stable Manure Pits	87
„ Premises where Animals are kept	13
„ Common Lodging Houses	38
„ Canal Boats	5
„ Back-to Back and Single Dwellings	357
„ Tents, Vans, etc.	70
„ Houses Let in Lodgings	105

	No.
Visits to Other Dwellings	8,498
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	75
„ Old Property re Alterations	28
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	6,997
„ Alleged Overcrowded Houses	10
„ Colliery Tips	211
Drains Tested	282
No. of Legal Notices Served	696
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	1,630
No. of Verbal Notices Given	218
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	53
No. of Defects Reported to Cleansing Department....	255
No. of Defects Reported to Highways Department	1,506
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property	1,081
Interviews with Firemen	57
Inspections re Rats and Mice Infestations	152
Visits to School Premises	34
„ Theatres and Cinemas	39
„ Public Institutions	2
„ Under Shops Act	95
Defects found and dealt with	3,159
Defects Remedied during the year	3,290
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	1,283

Legal Notices served during the Year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—

Section 39—Unsatisfactory Drainage	190
Section 44—Closets requiring reconstruction	1
Section 45—Closets requiring repair	76
Section 56—Unsatisfactory Yard Drainage	1
Section 75—Defective Dustbins	92
Section 103—Smoke Nuisances	2
Section 93—General Nuisances (other defects of property)	177

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925—

Section 53—Defective Drains	157
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SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 323 observations of one half hour duration were taken of factory chimneys, and the results notified to the firms concerned. In six cases the Byelaw standard of two minutes "Black" smoke was exceeded.

Forty-seven 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	64.0	946.5	8679.5
Average Smoke in minutes	0.198	2.930	26.872

Officials of the Ministry of Fuel and Power have continued to work in close co-operation with the Sanitary Inspectors and a considerable amount of time has again 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.

The Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee for Burnley and District, formed in 1949, arranged a further course for stokers in the Municipal College at the end of 1951, and undertook publicity for smoke abatement by means of film shows and lectures dealing with abatement of smoke from house chimneys, and by means of the press etc.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

At the end of the year there were 8 houses registered, the total accommodation being 244 males. 38 visits were made and 8 defects found.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

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

Tenements.			Occupants.		
One-roomed	....	75	ADULTS—Males	....	94
Two-roomed	....	13	Females	....	90
Three-roomed	....	18	Infants, under one year	....	7
Four-roomed	....	9	Children, aged 1 to 10 years	....	36
		<hr/> 115			<hr/> 227
		<hr/>			<hr/>

Visits Paid	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	105
Defects found	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46
Defects remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
Verbal and Informal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21

Offensive Trades.

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

Gut Scraper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Marine Stores	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Tripe Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fellmonger	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tanner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tallow Melter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
								<hr/> 8 <hr/>

Inspections, 13.

Defects found, 1

Verbal Notice, 1

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act, which became operative on the 1st November, 1951, requires the licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured and the registration of premises where filling materials are used in the production of upholstered articles.

There is one manufacturer of rag flock in the Borough and eleven premises where filling materials are used in the upholstery trade and these have all been licensed and registered.

Samples of the various filling materials will have to be taken from time to time to ensure that the standards laid down are complied with.

Stable Middens.

No. of Middens, 40.

Inspections, 87.

Defects found, 3.

Informal Notices, 3.

No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvæ of flies, 95.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

Three hundred and fifty seven visits were paid to back-to-back and single houses, 105 to houses let in lodgings, and 8,498 to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

Forty eight houses were suspected of being dirty, and 10 were found to be so on inspection. Warnings were given on each occasion and it was not necessary to take legal action.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1951 are as follows:—

Clean Water Closets	17,165
Waste Water Closets	17,047
Latrines (183) with Closets	783
Privies....	158

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

During the financial year assistance was given in connection with 79 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 158 of which 142 are pails and 16 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 116 of these.

Shops Act, 1950 (Section 38).

No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in Borough	1,796
No. of Shops only	766
Total inspection of Shops	862
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 38	95
Shops not found to comply with Section 38....	2

Offices.

The present establishment of Sanitary Inspectors is not such as to enable many inspections 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 and no caravans are used as dwellings.

Inspection of Bakeries.

During the routine inspection of premises in which food is prepared 493 visits were made to bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be generally satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND:—

Number on Register	....	....	....	....	....	183
Number of Inspections made	....	....	....	....	....	493
Verbal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	56
Informal (written) Notices	....	....	....	....	....	6
Number of Defects	....	....	....	....	....	78

Fish and Chip Shops.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1951	....	....	77
No. of Inspections	....	....	195
Defects found	....	....	40
Informal Notices	....	....	2
Verbal Notices	....	....	21

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Three rat catchers work under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is the official responsible for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

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	....	....	250
Visits paid by Rat Catchers to dwellinghouses	....	....	1,606
Visits paid by Rat Catchers to business premises	....	....	3,626
Visits paid by Rat Catchers to Local Authority Premises....	....	....	1,079
Special Inspections by Sanitary Inspectors	....	....	152

During the year the sewers received two maintenance treatments for destruction of rats. Two thousand seven hundred and three manholes were baited and of these, 575 showed pre-bait takes, of which 526 were complete takes.

During both treatments a count was made of the poison baits taken, from which it was estimated that 2,754 rats were destroyed in the sewers.

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 £407, of which half is recoverable from the Ministry and half from the Sewers Department.

Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

All the schools in town are supplied with water from the town's mains.

The Sanitary Inspectors made 34 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 1951.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors) during 1951.

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.....	297	533	8	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.....	528	153	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	825	686	11	—

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)	52	49	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	1	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	34	25	—	24	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	1	—	3	—
Other offences (not incl. offences relating to outwork)	38	26	—	—	—
TOTAL	131	102	—	32	—

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111).

NIL.

SECTION XV

HOUSING

Types of Dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1951:—

Houses with through ventilation	....	....	....	....	25,942
Combined houses and shops	....	....	....	....	1,796
Houses without through ventilation:—					
(a) Back-to-Back	....	....	....	....	709
(b) Single Houses	....	....	....	....	145
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	....	....	....	....	9
(d) Cellar dwellings	....	....	....	....	4
Vans and Sheds	....	....	....	....	—
					28,605

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, up to the end of 1951 was 15,276.

HOUSES WITHOUT THROUGH VENTILATION:—

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings	....	....	....	867
Total number of back-to back and single houses closed, converted to through houses, or demolished during 1951	....			4
Number of houses which were included in confirmed Orders under the 5-year programme, but not yet demolished	....			3

Fitness of Houses.

In previous reports I commented on the delay in having repairs effected to tenant property which was the subject of statutory notices under the Housing and Public Health Acts. No appreciable improvement has so far occurred and there is still a considerable time lag between the service of notices by the Authority and the repairs being carried out. This appears to be due more to shortage of labour than of materials, and the high cost of property maintenance in houses which are worn out, and therefore need extensive repairs, make the property a liability instead of a source of income in many cases. Consequently owners tend to do the minimum of repairs. It follows that the amount of repairs undertaken by the Authority, in default of the owners, has increased.

The continued deterioration of house property gives rise to serious conditions. Dilapidated roofs lead to leakages and the resultant dampness accelerates decay in other directions. It is estimated that there are over 800 houses in the Borough which on account of their age and general disrepair would

be dealt with under slum clearance procedure if sufficient new houses could be erected in substitution. The Housing Committee have now (in 1952) agreed that 10% of Corporation houses becoming available for letting shall be allocated to families from houses which are the subject of action under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 (demolition and closure), but this only touches the fringe of a difficult and serious problem.

No survey to ascertain the extent of overcrowding has been carried out for many years, but from the general supervision which is being maintained it would appear that, although statutory overcrowding may not be great, many families are still living as sub-tenants without the amenities which accompany occupation of separate accommodation. On the other hand there are small families, particularly elderly people, living in houses which are too large for their needs. The re-housing in the near future of some of these in small flats and bungalows will release houses to abate overcrowding.

Eradication of Bugs.

Thirty three houses (3 being Council houses) were disinfested by insecticides, and furniture, etc., of five families was disinfested by hydrocyanide gas prior to removal to new Council houses.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

[illegible]

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)....	423
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1,402
(2)	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	3
(3)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	8
(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	415

(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 152

(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 172

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

(a) By Owners 143 •

(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 16

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

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders were made None

(IV). OVERCROWDING:—

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

SECTION XVI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Report by Veterinary Officer on Meat Inspection.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

During 1951, 46,919 animals were slaughtered in the abattoirs. There was a slight decrease in the number of cows slaughtered, but the 1,620 pigs slaughtered were a considerable increase on the numbers for previous years and are a consequence of the general increase in the pig livestock of the country.

1,354 sides of beef and the carcasses of 193 pigs were imported from other slaughtering centres, due to the inability of the Burnley abattoirs, as at present laid out, to handle sufficient stock during peak slaughtering periods when the meat ration is composed almost entirely of English meat. The inspection of these, in addition to the animals slaughtered locally, throws a considerable burden on the staff of meat inspectors.

Of the cattle slaughtered, 36.7% were cows. These were rejects from dairy herds and had become uneconomic for milk production. In cows the incidence of disease is high, and 40% of these animals were affected with tuberculosis. This is, however, a reduction of 6% on the figure for 1950, the incidence of tuberculosis having fallen steadily during the past five years, no doubt due to the considerable increase in the number of attested herds throughout the country. About 80% of all cows slaughtered had, to some extent, diseased conditions other than tuberculosis. 32 animals were found to be infected with *cysticercus bovis*, which is the intermediate stage of *tænia saginata* in man.

Inspection was also made of considerable quantities of imported frozen and canned meats and offal which passed through the Ministry of Food Meat Storage Depot adjoining the abattoirs.

In previous reports I drew attention to the unsatisfactory lay-out of the Burnley abattoirs, which militates against the economic and hygienic handling of meat. The lay-out necessitates the slaughter of animals and the hanging of dressed carcasses in the same rooms. Slaughtering takes place in view of other live animals. Carcasses subsequently found to be diseased must hang in close proximity to sound carcasses. This is unsatisfactory, particularly in the case of beef carcasses which may be extensively affected with tuberculosis. Such carcasses should be removed immediately to a separate detention or isolation room. At peak periods the dressing and hanging of carcasses under such cramped conditions make expeditious inspection difficult.

Separate slaughter and hanging rooms are used for cattle, sheep and pigs. As the slaughter of these different types is not usually carried on at one and the same time, it follows that some of these rooms are empty, while others are overcrowded. The unsatisfactory lay-out of the lairages restricts the number of live animals which can be received at any one time and at times necessitates the transfer of animals to different lairages on the premises before they reach the killing pens. Live animals enter and dressed meat leaves through the same part of the premises, causing congestion and delay. Through-put is restricted.

In 1951, consideration was given to the necessity for major re-construction and modernisation of the abattoirs buildings and the installation of new equipment to enable modern "line-slaughtering" to be introduced. Preliminary plans have been considered and the proposed reconstruction and future policy regarding the use of the Burnley abattoirs have been the subject of initial discussion with the Ministry of Food.

The incidence of disease found on post-mortem inspection of cattle slaughtered at the abattoirs during the years 1947 to 1951 was:—

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE IN CATTLE.

Year	Conditions other than Tuberculosis		Tuberculosis only	
	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows
1947	60.18%	74.83%	13.27%	55.99%
1948	68.13%	76.72%	9.26%	45.08%
1949	75.14%	81.18%	9.15%	45.03%
1950	70.70%	75.32%	10.20%	46.09%
1951	64.54%	79.98%	7.48%	40.43%

Particulars of animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoirs during 1951, and the extent of diseased conditions found therein, are as follows:—

	No. of animals slaughtered and examined	Animals Diseased					
		By Tuberculosis			By diseases other than Tuberculosis		
		Whole carcasses condemned	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage of animals inspected	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage of animals inspected
Horses	111	—	—	—	4	6	9.01%
Cattle excluding Cows	7,260	20	523	7.48%	5	4,681	64.54%
Cows	4,217	138	1,567	40.43%	29	3,344	79.98%
Calves	2,151	4	—	0.19%	76	1	3.58%
Sheep & Lambs	31,560	—	—	—	34	3,571	11.42%
Pigs	1,620	3	137	8.64%	41	87	7.90%
TOTAL	46,919	165	2,227	5.09%	189	11,690	25.31%

In addition to the above number of animals slaughtered, 1,354 sides of beef and 193 pigs from other depots, were examined.

The amount of meat found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption in the course of post-mortem examination of the animals referred to above during 1951 was:—

	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
On account of Tuberculosis	75	13	1	18
On account of other conditions	53	16	3	20
	129	10	1	10

The amount condemned is $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons more than the amount for the year 1950.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, Sections 8 to 12.

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

Abattoirs	....	....	1246	Butcher's Shops....	....	....	746
Fish Shops	....	....	275	Greengrocers	....	....	199
Grocers, etc.	....	....	214	Wholesale premises	....	....	51
Market Stalls	....	....	760	Dairies	....	....	8
Cold Stores	....	....	7	Other Premises	....	....	312
Cooked Meat Shops	....	....	227	Milk Vehicles	....	....	59
Meat preparing premises	....	....	174	School Canteens....	....	....	84

Number of infringements found during the above visits was 179.

Food found not to be fit for human consumption:—

Meat (fresh and cooked)...	2,069½ lbs.	Bacon	....	....	17½ lbs.
Tinned Meats	.... 7,048½ lbs.	Nuts	....	....	56 lbs.
Tinned fish	.... 203 tins.	Fish (Wet)	....	....	2,284 lbs.
Tinned Milk	.... 1,068 tins.	Dried Fruits	....	....	31 lbs.
Tinned and Bottled		Cereals and			
Fruits	.... 2,966	Confectionery, etc....			669 lbs.
Tinned soups, vegs., etc...	1,656 tins.	Butter, margarine	....	....	99½ lbs.
Tinned Eggs	.... 55 lbs.	Cheese	....	....	217½ lbs.
Fruit Juice	.... 2 bottles	Jams, Syrup, etc.	....	....	298½ lbs.
Rabbits, Poultry, etc.	.... 414 lbs.	Tea and Coffee	....	....	90 lbs.
Sundries	.... 41 lbs.				

Total weight—8 tons, 3 cwts., 3 qr., 14 lbs.

Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

Cases dealt with under these regulations numbered 40, the greater number being in connection with the production or distribution of meat.

Diseases of Animals Act (Duties of Local Authority).

Number of inspections carried out....	....	....	....	60
Number of infringements found	....	....	....	24
Number of verbal notices	....	....	....	22
Number of notices served	....	....	....	2
Proceedings taken	....	....	....	—

Diseases of Animals Act, 1951.**Sheep Scab Order, 1938.**

No special action under the Order was required during the year.

Swine Fever Order, 1938.

Five suspected outbreaks occurred, three of which were confirmed.

Anthrax Order, 1938.

Anthrax was detected post-mortem in a pedigree pig which was brought in alive to the abattoirs as a casualty. Four persons concerned in the slaughter of the animal were given preventive treatment.

Foot and Mouth Disease Order, 1938.

On two occasions during the year the Borough came within the provisions of Restricted Areas Movements Orders, necessitating a close check on the movement of all stock.

Fowl Pest Order, 1938.

One suspected outbreak was investigated, but the poultry were found not to be affected. For several months the Borough came within the provisions of Poultry (Restriction of Movement) Orders.

Tuberculosis Orders, 1938 and 1946.

The Veterinary Officer, acting as an Inspector for the Ministry of Agriculture, arranged for the slaughter of, and performed post-mortem examinations on 12 animals dealt with under the provisions of the Orders.

Milk Supply.

One hundred and twenty eight samples of raw milks were examined biologically in the Pathological Laboratory.

Of 48 samples of Tuberculin Tested, none was positive.

Of 3 samples of Accredited, one was positive.

Of 77 Samples of Undesignated, five were positive.

Of the 80 samples of milk, taken in the course of delivery, which were from non-tubercle free herds, 6 were found to contain tubercle bacilli. It is a matter of some concern that the equivalent of one in every thirteen farm supplies were infected.

The producers of the infected milk supplies were served with notices under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, requiring the milk to be subjected to heat treatment until such time as the herds were declared free from infection. This measure is only palliative and does not prevent re-occurrence of the infection at the same farm within a few months.

In recent years the more progressive milk producers have taken advantage of the "Attested Milk Scheme" and have eradicated tuberculosis from their herds. Others have disposed of their retail rounds to large milk distributing dairy firms whose milk is all pasteurised. There remains a small number of producer-retailers whose standard of dairy stock and methods of production would appear to be far from satisfactory. Having regard to the high percentage of safe milk now being sold under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders in the Borough, it may well be that in the not far distant future the Borough may be in a position to be scheduled under the Food and Drugs Act, 1950, for the prohibition of the sale of milk therein other than in accordance with licences issued under one of the Milk (Special Designation) Orders. It will be appreciated that it is useless to ensure that the milk supplied to a child in school is safe, if the child receives in his own home milk from an infected supply.

Examination of Milk for Cleanliness.

Three hundred and eighty six samples of milk, which were taken in the course of delivery, were submitted to bacteriological examination and/or for the phosphatase test. Details are as follows:—

	Un-designated	Accredited	Tuberculin Tested	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised		Pasteurised	
	Methylene Blue Reductase Test			Half Hour Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Half Hour Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test
Satisfactory	83	9	98	12	39	26	80
Unsatisfactory	11	1	20	1	4	—	2
Total	94	10	118	13	43	26	82

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

No. of distributors registered for sale of milk 357

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Dealers' Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk (including Supplementary) 17

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Pasteurisers' Licences 2
 Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk 21
 Dealers' Licences for Sterilised Milk 309

Ice Cream.

Bacteriological Examination.

One hundred and eight samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, and the following results were returned:—

Grade	Methylene Blue Test (Provisional Grades)				Doubtful Results
	1	2	3	4	
No. of Samples in each Grade ..	36	19	20	29	4

Investigations were made into the methods of sterilisation and manufacture of ice cream manufactured locally in the case of Grade 3 and 4 samples, and further samples were taken, with satisfactory results. Firms outside Burnley were notified of unsatisfactory results together with the corresponding Local Authority, so that appropriate measures could be taken to improve the standard.

During the year seven local firms used the hot mix method of manufacture.

Food Hygiene.

Considerable progress has been made to ensure that food preparing premises conform, and the personnel thereof adhere to the requirements of the byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which came into operation in July, 1950. Detailed inspection of all food premises was continued and much time was spent in advising on alterations and improvements, in addition to improved methods of handling, which would facilitate compliance with the byelaws. All butchers' premises, in many of which sausages are manufactured, have been the subject of review. Further discussion took place with the local butchers' association and butchers individually on improvements to premises, particularly to ensure better conditions under which sausages are prepared.

Improved washing facilities have been provided in a number of food preparing premises and proprietors of restaurants were advised on methods to raise the standard of hygienic practice in restaurant kitchens. One sanitary inspector has been engaged whole-time on these duties.

Display cards requesting customers not to take dogs into food shops were distributed to all such shops, and the response from the shopkeepers in displaying these cards was very satisfactory.

A course of evening lectures on food hygiene was held during the winter months of 1951-52, as part of the further education programme of the Technical College, the lectures being given by members of the Health Department staff. Those who attended were mainly engaged in the food preparing trade.

I am indebted to the Markets Superintendent for his willing and helpful co-operation in effecting improvements of the present equipment at the abattoirs, which have helped to raise the standard of hygiene there, and for his active support in regard to proposals for the application of the food byelaws to the food stalls in the open market.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1951.

Analysis of Samples of Food and Drugs.

Nature of Sample	Formal		Informal		Total	
	Genuine	Adult- erated	Genuine	Adult- erated	Genuine	Adult- erated
Black Beer	—	—	1	—	1	—
Bubble Gum containing Vit. 'C'	—	—	1	1	1	1
Butter	—	—	2	1	2	1
Cheese (Processed)	—	—	2	—	2	—
Cherries (tinned)	—	—	—	2	—	2
Chocolate	—	—	1	—	1	—
Christmas Pudding	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cod Liver Oil Compound	—	—	1	1	1	1
Cream	—	—	2	1	2	1
Cream (Synthetic)	—	—	3	—	3	—
Crunchy	—	—	—	1	—	1
Effervescing Lemonade Powder	—	—	1	2	1	2
Emulsifying Agent	—	—	1	—	1	—
Flour (National)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Flour (Self-Raising)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Ginger	—	—	1	—	1	—
Golden Flake Novelties	—	—	1	—	1	—
Ice Cream	—	—	55	30	55	30
Ice Cream Powder	—	—	2	—	2	—
Jam (Strawberry)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Jam (Apple and Raspberry)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Jam (Diabetic)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Jellies (Table)	—	—	8	5	8	5
Lemon Curd	—	—	3	4	3	4
Meat Paste	—	—	1	—	1	—
Milk	102	15	147	19	249	34
Milk (Condensed)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Milk (Powder, Full Cream)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Milk (Powder, Skimmed)	—	—	2	—	2	—
Milk Solids Compound	—	—	1	—	1	—
Mincemeat	—	—	4	2	4	2
Mixed Spice	—	—	4	—	4	—
Neatsfoot Oil (edible)	—	—	2	1	2	1
Orange Curd	—	—	1	—	1	—
Pepper (White)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Peppermint Cordial	—	—	1	—	1	—
Pineapple Juice with Vit. 'C'	—	—	2	5	2	5
Potted Meat	—	—	1	—	1	—
Rum	—	—	1	—	1	—
Sage (Dried)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Salad Cream	—	—	1	—	1	—
Salmon Paste	—	—	1	—	1	—
Sausage (Beef)	2	2	45	14	47	16
Sausage (Pork)	1	2	3	4	4	6
Sausage (Rusk)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Soft Drink Lemonade Barley Thirst Quencher	—	—	—	1	—	1
Soft Drink Powder	—	—	1	1	1	1
Tea-time Tablets	—	1	1	1	1	1
Tomato Juice Cocktail	—	—	1	—	1	—
Vinegar (Malt)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Vita Glucose Tablets	—	—	1	—	1	—
Yeast (dried)	—	—	1	—	1	—
	105	19	319	96	424	115

Particulars of FORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLES	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Milk.....	4.1% added water.....	} Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	8.3% added water	
Milk.....	12.1% added water	
Milk.....	2.5% added water.....	Dairy and outside Local Authority notified. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Milk.....	15% added water.....	} Vendor prosecuted.
Milk.....	13.8% added water	
Milk.....	20.8% added water	
Milk.....	6.9% added water.....	
Milk.....	3% extraneous water	} Supplied to Dairy for processing. Vendor warned. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Milk.....	1% extraneous water	
Milk.....	1% extraneous water	
Milk.....	8.4% extraneous water	Lancashire C.C. Sampling Officer notified. Further samples found adulterated. Case proved at Colne Police Court and farmer fined.
Milk.....	1% extraneous water	Outside Authority notified. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Milk.....	3% fat deficiency	Vendor warned. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Milk.....	Contained slight trace of extraneous water	Further samples proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	66% meat deficiency	Sausages wrongly designated—invoiced "Savoury Links." Warning to retailer re proper description.
Beef Sausage	Contained boiled udder	Manufacturer warned re use of prohibited substance. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Pork Sausage.....	16.5% meat deficiency	} Manufacturers warned. Further samples submitted —proved satisfactory.
Pork Sausage.....	20% meat deficiency	

Particulars of INFORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN.
Bubble Gum containing Vitamin C	Deficient of Vitamin C as claimed	Manufacturers warned. Agreed to amend labels. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Butter	Sample consisted of margarine	Submitted by a complainant. Warned retailer who denied allegation.
Cherries (tinned) (2 samples)	Nauseating odour and flavour. Abnormally high iron content.	Firm surrendered stock for destruction.
Cod Liver Oil Compound (Ministry issue)	Deficient of Vitamin A and slightly rancid	Ministry of Food notified. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Cream	Deficient of 6.8% milk fat	Retailers notified. Cream of Dutch origin. Other samples reported as genuine.
Crunchy	Label claimed fruit content—none present	Manufacturers warned. Sample was old stock. Label amended.
Effervescing Lemonade Powder	Sample decomposed and contained wheat flour.....	Stock surrendered and destroyed. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Effervescing Lemonade Powder	Contained 35% wheat flour....	Ministry of Food and manufacturers notified. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Ice Cream	On 1st March, 1951, the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order became operative. providing that ice cream must contain at least 5% fat, 7½% milk solids other than fat and 10% sugar. This standard necessitated a change in the methods of manufacture in the case of some firms, and, of the 85 samples taken, thirty were found to be deficient, mainly in fat and solids other than fat. In all cases, manufacturers were warned, and satisfactory results obtained from further samples.	
Jelly (Table)	Slight deficiency of soluble solids. Deficiency of sugar	Manufacturers warned.
Jelly (Table)	Setting test unsatisfactory. Slight deficiency of soluble Solids	Manufacturers warned. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Jelly (Table)	Setting test unsatisfactory	
Jelly (Table)	Setting test unsatisfactory	
Jelly (Table)	Setting test unsatisfactory	

Particulars of INFORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard—*continued.*

SAMPLES	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Lemon Curd	0.4% of butter in sample	Referred to Ministry of Food, Labelling Division.
Lemon Curd	20% fat deficiency	Manufacturers warned. Further samples proved satisfactory
Lemon Curd	Slight deficiency of fat and soluble solids	
Lemon Curd	Slight deficiency of soluble Solids	
Milk.....	14% extraneous water	Formal samples taken.
Milk.....	6.5% extraneous water	
Milk.....	16.4% extraneous water	
Milk.....	20% fat deficiency	Further samples proved satisfactory.
Milk.....	0.5% extraneous water	Formal samples taken.
Milk.....	12% extraneous water	Formal samples taken.
Milk.....	24.8% extraneous water	
Milk.....	10.7% extraneous water	
Milk.....	13.6% extraneous water	
Milk.....	23.3% extraneous water	
Milk.....	10.5% extraneous water	
Milk.....	21.7% extraneous water	
Milk.....	2% fat deficiency	Supply discontinued to Burnley area.
Milk.....	2.5% extraneous water	Formal samples taken.
Milk.....	6.6% fat deficiency	Further samples proved satisfactory.
Milk.....	17% fat deficiency	Referred to Lancashire County Council Sampling Office.
Milk.....	8% fat deficiency	Sample submitted after some milk used by complainant.
Milk.....	10% fat deficiency	Further samples proved satisfactory.
Milk.....	3% extraneous water	Formal samples proved satisfactory.

Particulars of INFORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard—continued.

SAMPLE	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Mincemeat	Deficient of soluble solids	Manufacturer warned. Small amount only made. Manufacture to cease.
Mincemeat	Deficient of fat	Manufacturers warned.
Neatsfoot Oil	Nauseating taste. Crude technical oil	Manufacturer warned. Sample was of 'rubbing oil' and not properly labelled. This commodity not to be sold in future.
Pineapple Juice with Vitamin C....	Deficient of 60% of Vitamin claimed	Manufacturers warned. Labels amended to show lower vitamin content. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Pineapple Juice with Vitamin C....	Deficient of 47% of Vitamin claimed	
Pineapple Juice with Vitamin C....	Deficient of 46% of Vitamin claimed	
Pineapple Juice with Vitamin C....	Deficient of 11% of Vitamin claimed	
Pineapple Juice with Vitamin C....	Deficient of 2% Vitamin claimed	
Beef Sausage	12% meat deficiency	Manufacturer warned. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	2% meat deficiency	Manufacturer notified. Further samples proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	58% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Beef Sausage	37% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Beef Sausage	5% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Beef Sausage	12% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Beef Sausage	7% meat deficiency	Further sample proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	14% meat deficiency	Formal sample proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	4% meat deficiency	Manufacturer warned. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	9% meat deficiency	Manufacturer warned. Further sample proved satisfactory.

Particulars of INFORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard—continued.

SAMPLE	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Beef Sausage	14% meat deficiency	Manufacturer warned. Further sample proved satisfactory.
Beef Sausage	12% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Beef Sausage	Contained excessive salt	Manufacturer notified. Further samples proved satisfactory.
(2 samples)		
Pork Sausage	23% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Pork Sausage	7.5% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Pork Sausage	26% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Pork Sausage	17% meat deficiency	Formal sample taken.
Soft Drink Lemon- ade Barley Thirst Quencher	Unsatisfactory labelling and unsuitable for use as a soft drink	Referred to Food Executive Officer, Ministry of Food.
Soft Drink Powder	Incorrect label and contained flour	Manufacturers warned. Sample was old stock—no flour in present stock.
Tea-time Tablets..	Contained 10% maize starch and incorrect label	Manufacturers discontinued use of starch and amended label. Further sample proved satisfactory.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1951.

Case No.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken	Offence	Result
1	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 4.1% added water	Vendor fined £15 plus £8 11s. costs
2	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 8.3% added water	
3	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 12.1% added water	
4	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 15.0% added water	Vendor fined £20 plus £8 8s. costs
5	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 13.8% added water	
6	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 20.8% added water	
7	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 6.9% added water	Three cases proved. Vendor fined total of £6 plus costs.
8 to 11	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 6	Applying false description to milk....	

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Case No.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken	Offence	Result
12 to 14	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 6.... ..	Aiding and abetting in above.... ..	Two cases proved. Total fines £3, plus costs.
15 to 25	Food and Drugs Act, 1950, Section 13(1)	Selling designated milk without licence from the local authority	All cases proved. Vendor fined total of £33, plus costs.
26	Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 Section 8(4)	Not being registered for sale of milk	Adjourned sine die

SECTION XVII

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical Examinations.

Particulars of medical examinations carried out during 1951:—

PURPOSE	No. of Exams
Retirement	15
Workmen's Compensation Act	37
Fitness for employment (Superannuation)....	343
Road Traffic Act	224
Fitness to Work	49
School Meals Service	30
Accidents	5
Others	2
Total	705

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

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

Detail	Site of Gauge		
	Gannow I.W.C.	Bank Hall Hosp.	Inf. Dis. Hosp.
	Tons per Sq. mile	Tons per Sq. mile	Tons per Sq. mile
Total undissolved matter	12.89	23.65	4.76
Total dissolved matter	7.91	9.15	6.44
Total deposit	20.80	32.80	11.20
Sulphate as So_4''	3.57	3.12	1.73
Chlorine as Cl'	1.62	1.39	1.43

The Weather of 1951 compared with 1950.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

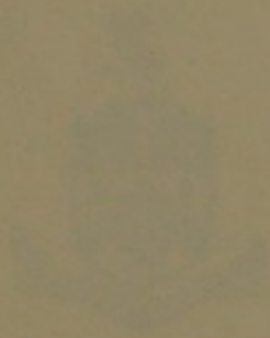
	Bright Sunshine			Rainfall			Temperatures				No. of days of Ground Frost	Mean Relative Humidity
	Total Amount in Hrs.	No. of days of sun	Highest amount in 24 hrs.	Total Fall in Ins	No. of days of rain	Highest amount in 24 hrs.	Mean in Shade	Mean Range	Mean Earth 1 Foot	Mean Earth 4 Feet		
Average 40 Years	1074.1	269	15.3 hrs. on 7/6/21 & 29/6/21	42.31	210	2.420 ins. (9/10/41)	47.2°	12.4°	47.7°	48.8°	112	82.2%
1950	1009.2	250	13.7 hrs. 13th May	51.2	217	1.27 ins. (23 Aug)	46.7°	12.1°	48.3°	49.1°	127	82.1%
1951	1126.7	252	14.6 hrs. (5 June)	49.5	212	1.10 ins. (24 Dec)	46.6°	11.2°	47.6°	47.7°	118	83.8%

Barometer Cistern 458 feet above Mean Sea Level.

LAT.: 53° 47' 30 N. LONG.: 2° 14' 30 W.

NUMBER OF DAYS OF :

SNOW OR SLEET	SNOW LYING (at obs. hour)	HAIL	THUNDER HEARD	FOG (at obs. hour)	GROUND FROST	GALE
25	1	6	5	15	118	12



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT
1961

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

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

NUMBER OF DAYS OF

DATE	NUMBER OF DAYS OF	NUMBER OF DAYS OF	NUMBER OF DAYS OF	NUMBER OF DAYS OF	NUMBER OF DAYS OF
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Local Education Authority.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT
1951

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



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT
1981

D. G. LAMONT, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.M.
School Medical Officer

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1951-52.

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS:—

- *HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman T. Maxfield, J.P.).
- *ALDERMAN G. HALE, J.P. (Chairman).
- *ALDERMAN E. BRODRICK J.P. (Vice Chairman).
- *ALDERMAN E. SANDY.
- *MRS. COUNCILLOR M. A. BATTLE, J.P.
MISS ALDERMAN A. PROCTOR.
- *Mrs. COUNCILLOR A. HEAP.
- *MISS COUNCILLOR E. UTLEY.
- *COUNCILLOR R. E. BENN.
COUNCILLOR E. BROOKS, J.P.
- *COUNCILLOR G. BLACKSTON.
COUNCILLOR J. GALLAGHER.
- *COUNCILLOR W. HEAP.
COUNCILLOR T. HOLGATE.
- *COUNCILLOR G. HOLLINRAKE.
COUNCILLOR S. LYNCH (Deceased).
- COUNCILLOR W. E. PAGE.
- COUNCILLOR W. SMITH.
- COUNCILLOR S. TAYLOR.
- *COUNCILLOR W. WALKER.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS:

- MISS D. N. CHEW, B.A.
 - *THE VERY REV. CANON INGRAM, M.A., R.D.
 - THE REV. F. J. BAYLISS, B.A., B.D.
 - THE REV. G. W. MARKHAM, M.A.
-

* Member of the Special Schools and Services Sub-Committee.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.

1st September, 1952.

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 1951.

Compared with the early years of the service, the health and physical development of Burnley School children have improved to an extraordinary degree.

The appointment of an educational psychologist in the early part of 1951 has enabled a commencement to be made in child guidance work, particularly in the investigation of behaviour problems, other forms of maladjustment and fuller investigation of educationally subnormal children, but this work cannot be fully effective until a complete child guidance staff is obtained.

Unfortunately, the shortage of staff during 1951 for dentistry, physiotherapy and speech therapy has necessitated curtailment of treatment for part of the year.

I again wish to thank you for your interest in, and the support you have given to the School Health Service during the year. I am indebted to the Director of Education and his staff and the teaching staffs for their unstinted help. The members of the School Health Service have worked loyally.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. LAMONT,
School Medical Officer.

General Information.

SCHOOLS.

In December, 1951, the total number of pupils enrolled in the Schools was 185 more than that in December, 1950.

At the end of 1951, the numbers of children on the rolls were as follows:—
Nurseries, 656; Infants' Departments, 3,535; Junior Departments, 3,984; St. Mary's R.C. Senior School, 515; Modern Secondary and Technical High Schools, 2,448; Academic Secondary Schools, 885; Special Schools, 182; Total=12,205. The numbers in the Schools are:—

No. on Roll at 31st December, 1951.

Primary Schools.	Nursery Classes	Infants' Dept.	Junior Dept.
Abel Street	40	185	169
Burnley Wood	—	152	—
Lionel Street	—	277	388
Stoneyholme	30	231	290
Rosegrove	11	118	185
Hargher Clough....	39	168	278
Habergham	—	72	59
Heasandford	—	214	306
Coal Clough	42	226	—
Todmorden Road	45	307	374
Whittlefield	26	112	—
Rosehill	—	172	241
Healey Wood	—	57	99
St. Peter's	—	73	116
Pickup Croft	37	30	—
Holy Trinity	31	112	213
St. Stephen's	—	116	258
St. Andrew's	—	127	143
Wood Top	—	83	53
Lane Head	—	118	82
Back Lane	—	60	90

	No. on Roll
Accrington Road Nursery School	78
Habergham Nursery School	40
Rockwood Nursery School	40
Rosehill Nursery School	39
Myrtle Bank Nursery School	40
Lionel Street Nursery School	40
Elm Street Nursery School	40

Modern Secondary Schools.

No. on Roll

Abel Street Modern Boys' Secondary	445
Burnley Wood Girls' Modern Secondary	417
Rosegrove Boys' Modern Secondary	475
Coal Clough Girls' Modern Secondary	421

Technical High School.

No. on Roll

Heasandford Girls' Technical High School	343
Towneley Boys' Technical High School	347

Academic High Schools.

No. on Roll

Grammar School for Boys	442
High School for Girls	443

Roman Catholic Schools.

Department.

	Nursery Class	Infants	Junior	Senior Boys	Girls
St. Mary's R.C.	38	164	—	271	244
St. Thomas's R.C.	—	61	80	—	—
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C.	—	153	220	—	—
St. John's R.C.	—	108	268	—	—
St. Augustine's R.C.	—	39	72	—	—

Special Schools.

Coal Clough Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children	64
Open Air School	118

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 23,641, a decrease of 2,750 on the number for the previous year.

The School Clinic was open on 310 days.

CLINICS.

General ailments—three sessions per week.

Minor ailment treatment—daily.

Ophthalmic—two sessions per week.

Orthoptic Treatment—daily.

Ear, Nose and Throat—sessions as required.

Orthopædic—two sessions per month.

*Orthopædic exercises, massage, etc.—daily.

Dental Inspection in Schools—from one to two sessions per week.

Dental treatment—daily.

Immunisation against diphtheria—one session per week.

*Artificial sunlight—two sessions per week.

†Speech therapy—daily.

*Treatment suspended in August, 1951, owing to lack of staff.

†Treatment suspended in March, 1951, owing to lack of staff.

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 Officers:—

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

E. P. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

School Dental Staff:—

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

Two Part-time Dental Surgeons, each for one session a week.

One whole-time Dental Surgeon—position vacant for the whole of the year.

Ophthalmic Specialist (part-time):—

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

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

T. S. STEWART, M.B., F.R.C.S.

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

*Positions vacant for part of the Year.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

The specialist clinics for eye and ear, nose and throat defects are held in the school clinic premises, the specialists employed by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board in the Burnley Hospitals being also the officers who attend these clinics. Cases requiring hospital treatment are admitted to Burnley hospitals, where they receive treatment from the same specialists.

Ear, nose and throat and eye cases are now being admitted to hospital without any appreciable delay.

The School Health Service is closely co-ordinated with the services for the care of young children, vaccination and immunisation and prevention of illness and after-care administered in accordance with Sections 22, 26 and 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The two assistant medical officers who undertake the clinical duties in connection with medical inspection and clinic treatment of school children are also employed in the service for the care of infants and young children, and conduct infant welfare, ante-natal, immunisation and vaccination clinics. All the clinics and forms of treatment, including specialist clinics, are equally available for children attending schools and nurseries and for children referred from infant welfare centres.

The Thursby Convalescent Home, Lytham-St. Annes, which is administered by a voluntary Committee, received 127 Burnley school children for periods of two to three weeks of convalescence between May and August. The selection of children is the responsibility of the Assistant School Medical Officers.

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

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.

The Sanitary Inspectors made periodic inspections of the urinals and water closets of all schools, and where adequate flushing apparatus is installed, the conveniences were generally in a clean condition. In a few schools, where there are insufficient means for adequate and frequent flushing, objectionable smells arise.

Although plans have been prepared for improvements of the conveniences in St. Stephen's, St. Augustine's and Holy Trinity Schools, these improvements have not yet been effected. Conditions in these conveniences have been most unhygienic for many years.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS.

The total number of pupils inspected in the Schools was 3,937, which is 32% of the total on the rolls. In addition, inspections for special purposes of the re-inspections of pupils suffering from defects or diseases amounted to 9,351, so that altogether, 13,288 examinations were made.

Thirty six per cent. of the children submitted to routine inspection were in the entrant age group (under 10 years of age), twenty-eight per cent. were between 10 and 13 years of age, 25 per cent. were in the third age group (age 14 and over), and 11 per cent. were children examined at ages other than the routine age groups.

Thirty-two 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:—

Ages	ENTRANTS									SECOND AGE GROUP					THIRD AGE GROUP							Other Periodic Inspection
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	10	11	12	13	Total	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total	
Boys	30	95	177	308	44	36	30	23	743	425	79	37	30	571	420	54	41	1	—	—	516	221
Girls	35	90	134	287	70	30	21	29	696	416	44	40	30	530	387	26	31	10	1	—	455	205
Totals	65	185	311	595	114	66	51	52	1439	841	123	77	60	1101	807	80	72	11	1	—	971	426

	Boys	Girls	Total
Total Routine Inspections	2051	1886	3937

Other Inspections:—

No. of Special Inspections and Re-inspections :—	Special inspections	Re-inspections	Total
At Schools	170	7364	7534
At School Clinic	1125	692	1817
	<u>1295</u>	<u>8056</u>	<u>9351</u>

Visit of Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Schools were:—

For Routine Medical Inspection:	Morning 285	Afternoon 11—	296
For " Following-up " Defects:	„ 74	„ 1—	75
			<u>371</u>

The 426 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 75 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. Additional Nursery Schools at Lionel Street and Elm Street were opened during 1951. At the end of the year, the seven Nursery Schools and the Nursery Classes in ten other schools had on the rolls a total of 838 children of nursery age. Frequent visits for supervision of these infants were made during the year, and 561 were given a full routine medical examination.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The statistical tables will be found in the appendices.

The statistics of routine inspections show that of 3,937 pupils inspected in the various age groups, 418 were found to require treatment, apart from dental attention. In each age group, the percentages were somewhat lower than in 1950, and of the total children inspected, 10·6% required treatment as compared with 12·9% in the previous year.

Of the 418 found to require treatment, 111 had vision defects, mainly errors of refraction. This is 2·8% of the total inspected. Whereas in 1950, 3·8% were found to have defective vision. 169 children were examined by the eye specialist for the first time and 548 who had been under supervision in previous years were re-examined. 152 children were prescribed spectacles for the first time and 347 who had previously worn spectacles and whose vision showed changes, were supplied with prescriptions for new spectacles through the authority's eye clinic. In addition, 81 children were prescribed spectacles otherwise than through the School Health Service. The children in the youngest age group again had fewer vision defects than the older pupils. Sixty-eight pupils were found to squint, and in 59 the divergence was considered to be sufficiently great as to necessitate reference to the specialist.

At both routine and special inspections 965 children were noted in whom nose and throat defects were present to a greater or lesser extent. The majority of these had enlarged or unhealthy conditions of tonsils and evidence of adenoids. Only 210 required to be referred to the specialist for further opinion or treatment.

Diseases of the heart and circulation showed a marked reduction, the incidence being less than half that of 1950. Respiratory diseases also showed a very considerable decrease.

In my report for 1950, I commented on the reduction in the number of ailments and defects, both of a major and minor character, found during routine medical inspection as compared with twenty years ago. A still further reduction in 1951 indicates the improvement in health and physique which is steadily taking place.

Vermin Infestation. The Health Visitors made 121 surveys in schools, for general cleanliness and to detect vermin infestation. 40,004 inspections were made of 11,692 individual pupils. 562 instances of infestation in respect of 458 pupils were found. The usual home visits were made and mothers were advised on appropriate measures to cleanse children's hair and prevent re-infestation. A progressive diminution in the numbers infested with fleas, nits, etc. is concomitant with the gradual and steady improvement in the standard of body cleanliness.

Clothing and Footgear. Again during 1951, as in previous years careful inspection was made by the Assistant Medical Officers 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 3,937 children shows that only five had defective clothing and seven had defective footwear.

	Clothing.		Footgear.	
	No. of Children.	%	No. of Children	%
Children classified as very good	3208	81.5	3106	78.9
Children classified as good	724	18.4	824	20.9
Children classified as defective	5	0.1	7	0.2
Children classified as very defective	—	—	—	—

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

A comparison of the average heights and weights of 2,428 children in the four age groups shown below, with those of the previous year shows that not only have the heights and weights been well maintained, but that the average weights of boys in the early and later years of school life have increased by about half a pound. I have referred in previous reports to the marked increase in the comparative heights and weights which have occurred over a period of forty years, and this year's figures show that this improvement is being continued.

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	95	90	308	287	425	416	420	387
Average Height in inches	38.5	38.4	43.5	43.1	53.4	53.3	61.5	60.5
Average Weight in pounds	37.0	36.4	43.7	41.3	69.2	68.2	103.4	101.2

General Nutritional Condition. The nutritional condition of children at all ages continues to be very satisfactory, and evidence of malnutrition is now very rare. Of 3,937 pupils, whose nutritional condition was noted, only 21 were considered to be in poor nutritional condition and ten of these were in the youngest age group. Among the third age group of pupils aged 14 years and over only four were found to be in a poor state of nutrition. Of all the pupils classified for this purpose 53.2% were considered to be in "good" condition, 46.3% in "fair" condition and 0.5% "poor." The comparative figures for 1950 were 51.9% "good," 46.9% "fair" and 1.2% "poor."

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

During the year 1,125 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 1,817. 1,751 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 66 attendances. In 37 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
Ringworm	4	—
Scabies	1	1
Impetigo	38	—
Other Skin Diseases	119	3
Eye Defects	193	21
Ear Defects	75	3
Nose and Throat Defects....	114	19
Speech Defects	7	2
Cervical Gland Enlargement	10	2
Heart and Circulation Defects	5	2
Lung Diseases	59	5
Development Defects	8	4
Orthopædic Defects	35	6
Nervous System Defects	18	5
Psychological Conditions	12	2
Other Conditions	242	2
Total	940	77

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

Examinations for fitness to go to Camp School	634
Examinations for fitness for Convalescent and Holiday Homes	214
Examinations prior to admission to Special Schools	12
Examinations for fitness prior to admission to Approved School	2

Examinations for medical reports for Juvenile Court	....	....	....	49
Examinations for suitability for employment out of school hours....	....	....	....	180
Examination for fitness to take part in entertainment	....	....	....	—
Examinations for suitability for certain types of employment, on leaving school	....	....	....	94
Examinations of children to be boarded out by Children's Department	....	....	....	45
Miscellaneous inspections by nurses	....	....	....	283

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 Officers to schools:—

For inspection (i.e. to follow up children with defects) 75

Follow up visits by the Nurses for

Dental Defects	....	....	....	....	....	18
Defective Vision	....	....	....	....	....	3697
Nose and Throat Defects	....	....	....	....	....	325
Other Defects....	....	....	....	....	....	1186
						<hr/> 5226 <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.

Diphtheria has decreased spectacularly during the last eight years. The numbers of cases which occurred annually were:—

1944— 66	1948—14
1945—183	1949— 9
1946— 71	1950— 1
1947— 28	1951— 0

Seventy-five cases of scarlet fever occurred in children of compulsory school age, a decrease of fifty seven on the previous year. 451 cases of measles and german 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 unduly prevalent at any one time, attacked 61 children of school age, this being a decrease on the corresponding figure for 1950.

Twelve cases of pneumonia, both primary and influenzal, were three less than in the previous year, and tuberculosis was diagnosed in 8 school children, as compared with 6 in 1950.

One child of school age died of miliary tuberculosis in 1951.

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	75	—
Whooping Cough	61	—
Diphtheria.....	—	—
Measles and German Measles	451	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	12	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—
Dysentery	10	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	3	—
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	5	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	—
Food Poisoning.....	—	—
Para-typhoid Fever	1	—

Immunisation against Diphtheria. In 1951, the number of children immunised against diphtheria under the local Health Authority's arrangements, both in the central clinic and by general practitioners, was 818. It is estimated that at 31st December, 1951, the child population of the Borough consisted of 7,096 children under five years of age and 10,277 between five and fifteen years. Of these only 49.6% of the under fives and 74.0% of the five to fifteen year age group have been immunised against diphtheria. The pre-school group is 3.6% less than in 1950. In addition 66 children who were immunised in previous years were given re-inforcing injections.

During the last three years the percentage of children, both of pre-school and school age, who were immunised against diphtheria has not shown any increase and has in fact diminished slightly. In an effort to raise the percentage, immunisation was commenced, in 1951, in the infant welfare centres. This avoids the necessity for attendances at the central clinic, and in recent months it has resulted in an improvement in the numbers being immunised.

The numbers dealt with during 1951 were:—

Immunisation Completed	Under 5 years	5—14 Years	Adults	Total	No. of Re-inforcement Injections (all ages)
At L.A. Clinic....	372	10	—	382	33
Other Sources....	416	17	3	436	35
Total	788	27	3	818	68

The total attendances made at the Clinic for these injections were 852.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

No changes in the arrangements made for treatment at ophthalmic, ear, nose and throat and orthopaedic clinics were made during the year. Operative treatment of tonsil and adenoid cases is now carried out promptly, the waiting list being reduced to a small number. The supply and repair of spectacles is also being dealt with expeditiously. It has not been possible to obtain a Physio-therapist since a vacancy occurred in August, 1951, consequently the treatment of children with orthopaedic defects and those requiring remedial exercises has had to be curtailed. As many as possible of these cases were referred to the physiotherapy department of the General Hospital.

The 23,641 attendances for all purposes at the Clinic are 2,750 less than in 1950.

TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Pre-School and School Children).

	Minor Ailments	Ophthalmic	Dental	Inspection	Nose, Throat and Ear	Orthopaedic	Orthoptic	Miscellaneous	Speech Defects	Child Guidance	TOTAL
School Children	3,774	4,255	3,588	1,817	387	3,121	2,877	1,508	487	67	21,881
Pre-School Children ...	163	168	11	62	23	1,140	185	5	—	3	1,760

Minor Ailments—Attendances for treatment.

School Children.

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/51	Number of new Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attendances
SKIN:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	—	4	4	17
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	44	44	473
Other Skin Diseases	1	86	87	455
EYE:—				
Blepharitis	—	10	10	162
Conjunctivitis	—	5	5	10
Iritis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	1	1	—
Other Eye Conditions	—	34	34	411
EAR:—				
Otitis Media	—	2	2	7
Other Ear Diseases	1	87	88	747
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	3	200	203	1492
	5	473	478	3774

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

During the previous six years there was a steady decrease in the number of children requiring to attend the clinic for treatment, but in 1951 the number showed an increase ; most of these were for treatment of minor injuries, bruises and ear and skin diseases.

Year	Total number of Children on the School Rolls	No. who required minor ailment treatment	Percentage of total School population who required treatment
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
1949	11,599	496	4.3
1950	12,020	379	3.1
1951	12,205	478	3.9

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

SKIN:	No. of Cases				No. of Attendances	
Ringworm: Head	—	—
Body	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—
Impetigo	—	—
Other Skin Conditions	1	....	1
EYE:						
Blepharitis	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—
Other Eye Conditions	19	....	75
EAR:						
Otitis Media	—	—
Other Ear Conditions	7	....	35
Miscellaneous, e.g.,						
Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	6	....	52
Total	33	....	163

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects. The ear, nose and throat specialist holds consulting clinics as required. In 1951, nineteen such sessions were held. Children requiring tonsil and adenoid operations are admitted to the special ward for this purpose in the Grove House Annexe of Reedyford Hospital. They enter the hospital on the day prior to, and are retained for at least forty-eight hours after the operation. Children requiring operative procedures for other ear, nose and throat conditions are dealt with in the special department of the General Hospital. Throughout the year the specialist made 387 examinations in the Clinic and performed 87 operations. In addition 74 children had tonsils and adenoids removed by arrangements otherwise than through the School Health Service.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.						
Sessions held	....	....	....	....	....	89
New Cases examined	....	....	....	....	....	169
Children re-examined	....	....	....	....	....	548
Children prescribed Spectacles	....	....	....	....	....	152
Re-examinations of children wearing Spectacles	....	....	....	....	....	347
Attendances for approval of Spectacles	....	....	....	....	....	676
Attendances for atropine drops	....	....	....	....	....	2619
Cases of strabismus operated upon in hospital	....	....	....	....	....	15
Total attendances	....	....	....	....	....	4255

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Classification of patients dealt with in 1951.

Defect	New	Old	Total
Hypermetropia	31	39	70
Hypermetropia plus Aphakia	6	—	6
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	43	213	256
Myopia	15	27	42
Myopic Astigmatism	15	45	60
Mixed Astigmatism	17	45	62
Anisometropia	1	7	8
STRABISMUS	—	2	2
plus Hypermetropia	8	61	69
„ Hypermetropic Astigmatism	16	97	113
„ Myopic Astigmatism	—	4	4
„ Mixed Astigmatism	3	—	3
„ Myopia	—	1	1
Not yet classified	6	5	11
Found to have normal vision	8	2	10
Totals	169	548	717

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.

	Burnley Children		Lancs. County Council Children	Total
	School Children	Child Welfare Cases		
Cases brought forward, 1/1/51	29	—	5	34
New cases during year	43	—	7	50
Total cases dealt with	72	—	12	84
CASES DISCHARGED DURING YEAR:—				
Cases refused operation and therefore ceased Orthoptic treatment	3	—	—	3
Left School and Left Town	1	—	—	1
Discharged, treatment completed	33	—	3	36
Crossed off Books (failed to attend)	5	—	—	5
Parents refused treatment	—	—	—	—
Discharged unsuitable for further treatment	4	—	5	9
Total discharges	46	—	8	54
Total carried forward to 1952	26	—	4	30
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN				
(a) Received treatment	72	—	12	84
(b) Under supervision	430	52	6	488
	502	52	18	572
ATTENDANCES:—				
For Orthoptic Examination	106	—	18	124
For treatment	1280	—	183	1463
For Inspection and Supervision	1491	185	35	1711
Total	2877	185	236	3298

Number operated upon in Hospital 15

THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Since the inception of the National Health Service there has been a tendency for more cases of crippling defects and diseases to be referred by medical practitioners directly to hospitals, and consequently the cases examined and treatment given in the orthopaedic clinic held in the School Clinic premises have correspondingly decreased. As it has not been possible to obtain the services of a physiotherapist since the previous holder of the appointment resigned in August, 1951, the amount of physiotherapy, other treatment and after-care has also diminished.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC STATISTICS.

				No.
Sessions attended by Physiotherapist (Orthopaedic Work)	....	....	....	274
Sessions attended by Physiotherapist (Sunlight Clinic)	....	....	....	60
Sessions held by Orthopaedic Surgeon	....	....	....	22

	School Children	Tuber- culous	Child Welfare
New Cases examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	21	—	13
Old Cases re-examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	167	18	135
Cases treated or supervised by Physiotherapist	48	3	48

Forty-six school children (including 2 tuberculous cases) and 32 child welfare cases were supplied with splints, plaster cases or other surgical appliances.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPÆDIC PATIENTS DURING 1951.

	School Children	Pre-School Children
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1951	2	5
Admitted during year	5	1
Discharged during year	5	5
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1951	2	1
Average duration of stay (in days) of those discharged during 1951	179	384

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Referred from	Attendances at Orthopaedic Clinic
School Clinic	3121
Tuberculosis Clinic	18
Child Welfare Clinic	1140
Total	4279

	School Children	Tuber- culosis Patients	Pre- School Children	Total
Number remaining on Register of the Orthopaedic Clinic on the 31st December, 1951	108	8	79	195

In addition to the treatment of patients on the Orthopaedic Clinic Register, the Physiotherapist 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 Physiotherapist for treatment.

	School Children	Pre-School Children
No. of Cases	217	59
TREATMENTS:		
For Remedial Exercises	1291	105
For Breathing Exercises	1174	183
For Corrective Treatment	386	86
Total	2851	374

Report on the work of the School Dental Department.

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

During 1951, the staff of the Dental Department remained at one whole-time Officer, assisted by two dental practitioners, who each gave one session's work each week, instead of three whole-time Officers.

During the year under review, less than half the schools in the Borough had a routine dental inspection, the schools visited being those in which the pupils did not have a dental inspection in the previous year. The percentage of scholars found to require treatment had remained fairly steady around 50% for a number of years, but it had increased to 59% in 1950, and was 57% in 1951. This increase in the last two years is due in the main to the shortage of staff, as the depleted staff was not quite able to inspect so frequently and ensure early treatment. The acceptance rate for treatment fell from 61% in 1950 to 54% in 1951. Among the Schools in which dental inspection was carried out in 1951 were five of the eight secondary schools, and as I have previously reported, it is a disappointing fact that treatment is not accepted to the same extent for older scholars, as it is for the younger ones, and I again voice the opinion that the older ones are more often allowed to please themselves regarding acceptance or refusal of treatment. Casual attenders who request treatment only when they suffer from toothache have risen by 19% on the previous year's figure and are 30% higher than two years ago. This is again mainly due to insufficient inspection resulting from shortage of staff.

In spite of difficulties, an attempt has been made to maintain the proportion of conservative work, compared with extractions, the attempt meeting with a certain amount of success, as will be seen from the tabulated records of work carried out.

The demand for orthodontic treatment continues to increase, but only a limited amount could be carried out. Eight new cases were commenced during the year under review and 8 continued treatment from 1950. Treatment was completed or discontinued in 12 cases, and 4 are still continuing treatment into 1952.

Partial dentures were supplied where teeth were lost accidentally or damaged beyond repair. Nine such dentures were fitted for 9 patients.

A number of patients have been referred by the E.N.T. specialist for the fitting of oral screens to assist them in correcting the habit of mouth breathing; 3 such screens were supplied.

The school nurses have continued to follow up any cases referred to them.

I have again had the usual wholehearted co-operation from the heads of school departments, without whose help the scheme would not run as smoothly as it does, and I wish to express my thanks to them.

Number Inspected in Schools			Not Requiring Treatment		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
2,901	1,709	4,610	1,282	754	1,619	955

Number found, at school inspection, to require treatment	....	2574
Number of casual attenders who required treatment	....	924
Total	....	3498

Number who attended School Dental Clinic.... 2115

Parents indifferent and no treatment received, or treatment
received privately, or left school or town 1210

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
114	1,948	2,062	2,671	314	2,985	1,073	32	395	427

Number of orthodontic appliances provided during 1951	....	13
„ „ repairs or alterations to appliances	....	1
„ „ oral screens provided	....	3
„ „ patients still undergoing orthodontic treatment at the end of 1951	....	4
„ „ partial dentures provided (9 patients)	....	9

“ LIGHT ” THERAPY. During 1951, 43 school children received treatment at the School Clinic and 53 at the General Hospital ; the total treatments given were 879.

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

School Camp. The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe was opened on April 20th and closed on 5th October. 300 boys and 300 girls were sent to camp for a fortnight. This entailed the medical examinations of 634 children.

Convalescent Home. The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham, St. Annes was open for the reception of children from 1st May to 27th August. 57 boys and 70 girls from Burnley were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two to three weeks.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

Meals Provided :—

			During year ended 31/3/52		During year ended 31/3/51
Breakfasts (Approx.)	....	....	186,000	....	169,450
Dinners	....	....	1,145,000	....	1,058,350
Teas	....	....	325,000	....	265,300
			<hr/> 1,656,000	....	<hr/>1,493,100

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 24,477 and the lowest 22,780, the average, excluding holidays, being 20,150.

Milk. In December, 1951, 9,701 children (7,291 Primary and Nursery, 2,410 Secondary), received milk. Thus about 79% 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. Six hundred and eighty seven children received cod liver oil and malt preparations (total 806 lbs.), iron tonic and vitamin preparations.

School Baths. The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children at the Public Swimming Baths, usually during school hours. 65,797 attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 56,676 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.

The co-operation received from the teaching staffs has been valuable. Head teachers have been most helpful in maintaining the registers for medical and dental inspection and in referring children whom they consider require special investigation. This is especially beneficial in the ascertainment of pupils who are educationally retarded, subnormal or maladjusted.

The Thursby Convalescent Home at St. Annes is an endowed convalescent home for children from Burnley and the surrounding district. Recommendations for convalescent care are made by the school medical officers. Owing to increased cost of maintenance, it was necessary to make a small weekly charge in recent years, and in order to avoid a further deficit in the running costs, the maintenance charge was increased in 1952 to 25/- a week, this sum being paid by the Health Committee in accordance with their after-care arrangements under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the parents being assessed to pay the whole or part of the cost according to their means.

The Almoner of the local hospitals, the Children's Officer, the local inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Probation Officers and the School Attendance Officers have all co-operated whole-heartedly with the staff of the School Health Service.

I have commented frequently in previous reports on the small number of parents who accept an invitation to be present when the second and third age groups are being medically inspected in Schools. The number who come when the first inspection takes place is reasonably good, and parents attend very well when special examinations are made at the Clinics. The number of parents who were present when children were being inspected were:—

With the Entrants	....	....	....	....	920 or 63·9%
„ „ Second Age Groups	....	....	....	....	250 or 22·7%
„ „ Third Age Groups	....	....	....	....	16 or 1·7%

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Educationally Subnormal. The accommodation in Coal Clough Day Special School for educationally subnormal children was fully used throughout the year, there being 62 Burnley pupils and two from the adjoining areas of Lancashire in attendance at the end of the year. The accommodation is for 60 pupils.

Negotiations have proceeded for the provision of residential special schools for educationally subnormal and maladjusted pupils, to be used jointly by the Education Authorities of Blackpool, Barrow-in-Furness, Bury and Burnley, and in the early part of 1952 a decision was made to proceed with the purchase of Wennington Hall for use as a school for maladjusted pupils.

Deaf Children. In December, 1951, the numbers of deaf and partially deaf children being educated in residential special schools were:—

	Deaf	Partially Deaf
Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston....	2	3
Thomasson Memorial School for the Deaf, Bolton....	—	2
Mary Hare Grammar School for the Deaf, Newbury	—	1
St. John's Institution for the Deaf, Boston Spa	1	—
Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Manchester	1	—

Four of these were sent to these residential schools during 1951.

Blind Children. In December, 1951, three partially sighted pupils were receiving education in the Preston School for Partially Sighted Children ; one who was blind and educationally subnormal and another who is blind and otherwise physically handicapped were awaiting admission to residential Special Schools ; one who is blind and subject to epileptiform attacks was under medical supervision, and two blind children were receiving home tuition.

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools or Boarding in Boarding Homes.

	(1) Blind. (2) Partially sighted.		(3) Deaf. (4) Partially Deaf.		(5) Delicate. (6) Physi- cally Handi- capped.		(7) Educa- tionally sub-normal. (8) Mal- adjusted.		(9) Epi- leptic	Total 1—9
In the calendar year:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
a. Handicapped Pupils newly placed in Special Schools or Homes	—	—	2	2	30	2	12	—	—	48
b. Handicapped Pupils newly ascertained as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes	1	—	3	1	26	1	13	1	—	46
On December 1st:										
c. Number of Handi- capped Pupils from the area—										
(i) attending Special Schools as Day Pupils	—	—	—	—	115	—	62	—	—	177
Boarding Pupils...	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	4
(ii) Boarded in Homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) attending indep- endent schools (under arrange- ments made by	—	3	4	4	—	6	2	1	—	20
the Authority	—	3	4	6	115	7	65	1	—	201
TOTAL (c)	—	3	4	6	115	7	65	1	—	201
d. Number of Handi- capped Pupils being educated under arrange- ments made under Sec. 56 of the Education Act, 1944—										
(a) In Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Elsewhere	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	7
e. Number of Handi- capped Pupils from the area re- quiring places in Special Schools (in- cluding any such unplaced children who are temporary receiving home tuition)	3	1	3	—	—	2	3	1	—	13

Number of children reported during the calendar year under Section 57(3)—5, and under Section 57(5)—0, of the Education Act, 1944.

Seventeen children left the Special Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils during 1951. Of these three returned to primary or secondary schools, twelve reached school-leaving age and commenced work, two left town.

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

	Boys	Girls
Under Statutory Supervision	5	10
In Certified Institutions	9	3
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 13

Seven children (3 boys and 4 girls) were in attendance at the Occupation Centre for ineducable defectives at the end of 1951.

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

Epileptic Pupils. Ten boys and one girl who suffer from epilepsy were in attendance at ordinary day schools; of these eight suffer from major and three from minor epilepsy. Six have been under supervision for several years and five were ascertained during 1951. No epileptic children were in special schools.

Maladjusted Pupils. Although it was still not possible to obtain a full staff for a child guidance clinic, an educational psychologist took up duty in March, 1951, an appointment shared with Bury Education Committee. Eight-elevenths of the time is devoted to Burnley children.

By the end of the year, fifty five cases were referred to the educational psychologist, but the lack of a psychiatric social worker necessarily limits the number of cases with which the psychologist can deal adequately single-handed. The psychologist reports that "a feature of the work has been the increasing number of behaviour problems referred by head teachers, who are aware that the clinic exists not only for the ascertainment of the dull, but for the relief of symptoms of maladjustment, and such referrals indicate an alertness to assist the pupil who is in need of more specialised help. An endeavour is made to render the visits of every child as free from anxiety as possible, and parents who, in the nature of things, are deeply involved in or concerned about their children's situations often express appreciation of their reception.

The Assistant School Medical Officers and the Psychologist hold short consultations weekly to review cases, and links with other social workers (Probation, Children's, School Welfare, N.S.P.C.C. and Youth Employment officers) are proving valuable when dealing with more recalcitrant cases.

About 120 visits were made to schools, so that each case would be appropriately followed up by a personal visit and verbal report to the child's teacher. Through close co-operation with related departments, the service should steadily meet the requirements of the area."

SUMMARY OF CASES.

To remain in same school and class with modified treatment	24
For transfer to another ordinary school	4
For transfer to a class for the retarded....	4
For transfer to a day special school	8
For residential special school for E.S.N. pupils	3
For residential special school for maladjusted pupils....	1
For report to Local Authority for Mental Deficiency....	3
Still under observation	8

The Treatment of Speech Defects. The Speech therapist left our service at the end of March, 1951, and owing to the general shortage of qualified therapists it was not possible to obtain another, so that no speech therapy was undertaken during the remainder of the year. During January-March, the following cases of speech defect were treated:—

Stammerers	37
Other speech defects	33
No. of treatments given	487
Discharged :	
Cured	4
Improved	1
Left school before completion of treatment	2
No. on waiting list for treatment at the end of 1951	89

Delicate Pupils. Thirty children classified as "delicate," were ascertained for the first time and thirty were admitted to the Day Open Air School, during the year.

The Day Open Air School. Children classified as "delicate," and others handicapped in various ways, including a few from the adjoining districts of Lancashire County, are educated in the Open Air School.

The following are statistics for the Open Air School for the year, 1951:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Admitted during 1951	18	12	30
Discharged during 1951	13	17	30
Average number of children on roll			116
Average attendance throughout the year			97.3
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged—4 years, 4 months.			
Average Gain in Weight since admission of those Discharged—29.6 lbs.			
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year, 6.8 lbs.			

Reasons for Admission:—

Asthma	5
Other Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Diseases	5
Cardiac Disease	1
Quiescent Non-Pulmonary Tuberculous Disease	2
Crippling Defects	2
Functional Nervous Disease	4
General Debility	11
	<hr/> 30 <hr/>

Physically Handicapped Pupils. At 1st December, 1951, sixty-six pupils were classified as physically handicapped. Of these, one was newly ascertained during the year. One was in a boarding school and six were in a residential assisted school. Two were awaiting admission to boarding schools at the end of the year. Fifty-six children, although physically handicapped, were able to attend ordinary day schools. In addition, one handicapped child was in a special hospital, which has a school attached to it.

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 24 and 25 give statistics of the orthopaedic cases dealt with in the Orthopaedic Clinic.

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

Inspection of Feet and Footwear. I commented in my Report for 1950 on a survey of the feet and footwear of children submitted to routine medical inspection. The measurement of the feet and footwear to ascertain the relationship between the size of the feet and the fitting of the footwear was on the lines recommended by the Foot Health Educational Bureau. This survey was continued during 1951, statistical tables are appended.

In 1951 it was found that over 60% of all children who wore laced boots and shoes had a correct fit, as compared with 53% in 1950. The intermediate group of children (aged 10 to 13 years) showed a lower percentage of correct fitting laced boots and shoes than the entrants and leavers. This raises the question whether at ages 10 to 13 years, the feet grow more quickly than in earlier or later school life and whether, in consequence, boots and shoes should be renewed more frequently at these ages to meet the needs of rapidly growing feet.

Of those who wore bar shoes, the percentage with a correct fit was similar to that for those wearing laced boots and shoes, and again the intermediate group had the lowest percentage with a correct fit. In all the age groups the percentage of those wearing bar shoes which were too small was higher than that among children wearing laced boots and shoes. Among children under 14 years of age as many as 25% were wearing bar shoes which were considered to be too small for them.

Of the children who wore open-type sandals, 55% had a correct fit, this being an improvement on the figure for the previous year, and here again the children aged 14 years and over had more correctly fitting sandals (67%) than those in the younger ages. In the intermediate age group (10 to 13 years) only half the children wearing sandals had a correct fit.

The popularity of clogs as footwear for children has declined in recent years, and in 1951 only 352 (9%) of the 3,937 children inspected wore clogs. Whereas in 1951 a higher percentage of clog wearers had a correct fit than those inspected in 1950, the percentage of those found with clogs which were too large was again considerably higher than among those wearing laced boots and shoes. As mentioned last year, easy fitting clogs are necessary for the ease of walking, as they do not mould to the shape of the feet or yield on walking owing to the rigid wooden sole and thick leather used in their construction. Clogs which appear to be too large are not necessarily detrimental to the feet as too large shoes or boots may be. On the other hand clogs which are too small may, because of their rigidity, be very uncomfortable for walking and interfere gravely with the growth and formation of the feet; only 26 of the 352 clog-wearers had too small clogs.

Only half of the 283 children who wore rubber Wellington boots had a correct fit, and a correct fit was found in considerably less than half of the children over 10 years of age. Nevertheless the percentage of Wellingtons found to be too small was greatest (30%) in the youngest age group. The bad effect of tight fitting rubber boots, which do not permit of adequate ventilation and freedom for the feet is obvious, particularly when such footwear is worn for several hours in school.

Foot Defects. Again the results of the survey vary considerably and no definite conclusions can be made regarding the relationship between foot defects and deformities and the fitting of shoes. Broadly, among children wearing shoes or boots, the percentage without foot defects is higher for children who were found to have correctly fitting or too large footwear than those with tight footwear, but this does not apply for wearers of clogs, sandals or Wellingtons. Hallux valgus was less prevalent among children with correctly fitting footwear, but generally where hallux valgus was present, a higher percentage wore too large footwear, possibly in order to ensure comfort and avoid pressure on the valgus toes. Of the 3,937 children inspected, 33 had deformed fifth toes and of these only five had ill-fitting footwear. Twenty were found to have hammer toes, and of these 13 had correctly fitting footwear, and in only 3 instances was the footwear too small. Generally children with over-riding toes had good fitting footwear and only where laced or bar shoes or boots were worn was there any appreciable number with tight foot wear. Callosities were present in only 42 (1%) of all the children, 13 of whom had too small footwear. It is surprising that corns were recorded in only five instances.

FOOT INSPECTION : DEFECTS FOUND, RELATED TO TYPE AND FIT OF FOOTWEAR.

	No. of Children	Corns	Callosities	Warts	Abnormal Nails	Skin Lesions	Hyperidrosis	Bow Leg	Knock Knee	Toes In	Toes Out	Valgus Ankle Supple	V. A. Rigid	Pes Cavus	Hallux Valgus	Hallux Rigidus	Claw Toes	Hammer Toes	Deformed 5th Toe	Over-riding Toes	Other Defects	Total Defects	No. of Children without Defects	No. of Children with Defects	% without Defects
2,381 Children Wearing Laced Shoes/Boots or Bar Shoes	Too Large	587	1	2	1	1	1	7	15	1	6	31	1	1	21	1		3		4	23	120	470	117	80.1
	Too Small	298		12		3		3	12	1	3	11		1	8	1		2	3	14	11	85	222	76	74.5
	Correctly Fitting	1496		18	5	12	2	2	25	5	43	44		8	14	3	2	11	21	49	44	308	1214	282	81.1
	Total	2381	1	32	6	16	3	12	52	7	52	86	1	10	43	5	2	16	24	67	78	513	1966	475	80.1
352 Children with Laced or Bar Clogs	T.L.	125						3	4			7	2		4			1			1	22	104	21	80.3
	T.S.	26							1												2	3	23	3	88.5
	C.F.	201	1	1		2			5	5	3			3	1				1	5	4	31	178	23	88.6
	Total	352	1	1		2		3	10	5	10	10	2	3	5			1	1	5	7	56	305	47	86.6
345 Children with Open-toes and/or Open-heeled Sandals	T.L.	111						1	4	1		4								2	3	15	96	15	86.5
	T.S.	43							1	1		1			2						2	7	37	6	86.0
	C.F.	191		3	2		1		8		2	12		1			1		2	6	5	43	149	42	78.0
	Total	345		3	2		1	1	13	2	2	17		1	2		1		2	8	10	65	282	63	81.7
283 Children with Wellington's	T.L.	78								1					3					1	3	8	70	8	89.8
	T.S.	61		1	1				1			1		1						1	2	8	53	8	86.9
	C.F.	144	1	1		1			1	5	4			1	2	1		1	1	6	5	30	118	26	81.9
	Total	283	1	2	1	1			2	6	5			2	5	1		1	1	8	10	46	241	42	85.2
576 Children with Other Types of Rubber Footwear	T.L.	139		1				1	5	2		7	1		4				2		4	27	112	27	80.6
	T.S.	131							2		4	6	1		5			1		4	3	26	105	26	80.2
	C.F.	306	2	3	1	4		1	9	1	15	7		4	6			1	3	6	7	70	239	67	78.1
	Total	576	2	4	1	4		2	16	3	19	20	2	4	15			2	5	10	14	123	456	120	79.2

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The first settlement of the city of Boston was made in the year 1630, by a company of Puritan settlers, who came from England, and were led by John Winthrop. They founded the city on the site of the present city, and named it Boston, in honor of Boston, Lincolnshire, in England. The city grew rapidly, and by the year 1690, it had become one of the largest and most important cities in the New England colonies. In 1776, the city was the site of the Battle of the Clouds, and in 1780, it was the site of the Siege of Fort Mifflin. The city played a prominent role in the American Revolution, and was the site of many important events, including the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the adoption of the Constitution in 1787. The city continued to grow and prosper, and by the year 1800, it had become one of the largest and most important cities in the United States. The city's history is a testament to the courage and determination of its people, and to the spirit of freedom and independence that has always been at the heart of the American dream.

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 180 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	179
Delivery of Milk	6
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels	6
Shop Assistant	1
	<hr/> 192 <hr/>

One hundred and fifty seven certificates were issued during the year and 162 had ceased. No licences were granted in respect of street trading by young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Licences suspended or revoked—0. Licences refused—0. Number of children certified by the school medical officer as unfit for street trading—2.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.
MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951.
 LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY, BURNLEY.

Table I.

**Medical Inspection of Pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools,
 (including Special Schools).**

(A) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in prescribed Groups.

Entrants.....	1439
Second Age Group	1101
Third Age Group	971
Total	3511
Number of other Periodic Inspections	426
Grand Total	3937

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	1295
Number of Re-Inspections	8056
Total	9351

(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	20	154	171
Second Age Group	43	74	117
Third Age Group	33	45	78
Total (prescribed groups)	96	273	366
Other Periodic Inspections	15	40	52
Grand Total	111	313	418

Table II. (a) Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended
31st December, 1951.

Defect 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	31	222	162	4
5	Eyes—				
	a. Vision	111	196	108	20
	b. Squint	23	9	36	—
	c. Other	9	22	49	1
6	Ears—				
	a. Hearing	7	17	7	3
	b. Otitis Media	9	38	1	—
	c. Other	7	18	67	—
7	Nose or Throat	96	736	114	19
8	Speech.....	9	37	7	2
9	Cervical Glands	4	126	10	2
10	Heart and Circulation	—	61	5	2
11	Lungs	14	186	59	5
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia	4	25	—	2
	b. Other	5	81	8	2
13	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture	2	73	—	4
	b. Flat Foot	16	42	2	—
	c. Other	44	267	33	2
14	Nervous system—				
	a. Epilepsy	1	3	5	1
	b. Other	1	45	13	4
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development	—	5	12	2
	b. Stability	1	20	—	—
16	Other	40	108	242	2

(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....	1439	758	52.7%	671	46.6%	10	0.7%
Second Age Group	1101	568	51.6%	528	47.9%	5	0.5%
Third Age Group	971	550	56.7%	417	42.9%	4	0.4%
Other Periodic Inspections	426	219	51.4%	205	48.1%	2	0.5%
Total	3937	2095	53.2%	1821	46.3%	21	0.5%

Table III.

Infestation with Vermin.

(i) Total number of examinations by the school nurses or other authorised persons	40,004
(ii) Total number of individual pupils examined	11,692
(iii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	458
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	19
(v) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

Table IV.

**Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools
(Including Special Schools).**

GROUP I. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

(Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	—	—
(ii) Body	4	—
Scabies	—	—
Impetigo	44	2
Other skin diseases	87	26
Total	135	28

GROUP II. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	50	6
Errors of refraction (including squint)	717*	130
Total	767	136
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were		
(a) Prescribed	499*	81
(b) Obtained	487*	81

GROUP III. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear	1	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	81	74
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	5	—
Received other forms of treatment	20	43
Total	107	117

* Including cases dealt with under arrangements with supplementary ophthalmic services.

GROUP IV. ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals	11	
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patients departments	by the Authority	Otherwise
	217	7

GROUP V. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
	55	5

GROUP VI. SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
	70	—

GROUP VII. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
	203	29
(b) Other (specify)—		
1. Minor Ear Defects	90	17
2. Artificial Light	43	53
Total	336	99

Table V.

Dental Inspection and treatment carried out by the Authority.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—					
	(a)	Periodic age groups	....	....	....	4610
	(b)	Specials	....	....	....	924
					Total (1)	5534
(2)	Number found to require treatment					
(3)	Number referred for treatment....					
(4)	Number actually treated					
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment					
(6)	Half-days devoted to —Inspection					
		Treatment	....	....	....	433
					Total (6)	474
(7)	Fillings —Permanent Teeth					
		Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	114
					Total (7)	2062
(8)	Number of teeth filled					
		Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	1685
		Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	113
					Total (8)	1798
(9)	Extractions—					
		Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	314
		Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	2671
					Total (9)	2985
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction....					
(11)	Other operations					
		Permenant Teeth	....	....	....	395
		Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	32
					Total (11)	427

