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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Public Health
AND
Sanitary Administration,
FOR THE YEAR 1908,
To which is added a Report to the Education Committee.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

MEDICAL OFFICER, CROWN POINT SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE TRAMWAYS COMMITTEE.

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1908.

Health Committee at commencement of Year.

ALDERMAN PARKINSON, J.P., Chairman. (Died February 3rd).

COUNCILLOR WALMSLEY, Vice-Chairman.

THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN McFARLANE.

„ NUTTER.

COUNCILLOR CHADWICK.

„ C. M. FODEN.

„ J. HARGREAVES.

„ G. HAWORTH.

„ HEATON.

„ IRVING.

„ LEES.

„ W. THORNER.

„ WHITEHEAD.

After formation of Cleansing Committee in April.

ALDERMAN KEIGHLEY, J.P., Chairman.

COUNCILLOR HEATON, Vice-Chairman.

THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN NUTTER,[†]

COUNCILLOR CHADWICK.

„ R.[‡] HARGREAVES.

„ IRVING.

„ SIMPSON. (From November).

„ SINCLAIR. (From November).

„ A. H. SMITH. (From November).

„ WALMSLEY.

„ WHITEHEAD.

„ SUTCLIFFE. (Retired November).

„ KAY. (Retired November).

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1908.

TO THE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY,
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my second Annual Report as Medical Officer for the County Borough of Burnley.

A slight fall in the birth rate is to be recorded, and though the infantile death rate has risen greatly the general death rate is very little higher than the rate of last year, which was one of the lowest during the previous twenty-seven years.

The year 1908 marked several important changes in this Department. Early in the year the cleansing and scavenging work, previously carried out by the Health Committee, was handed over to a separate Committee—the Cleansing Committee.

On August 1st, the Royal Assent was given to the Burnley Corporation Act of 1908. There are several important sanitary and other sections affecting this Department ; these are given as an Appendix to this Report.

During this year I was appointed Medical Officer to the Education Committee to carry out the work of the medical inspection of school children, as provided for in the new Education Act of 1907, and to enable me to carry out this work an Assistant Medical Officer of Health was appointed in September. An account of this education work will be found in the Appendix.

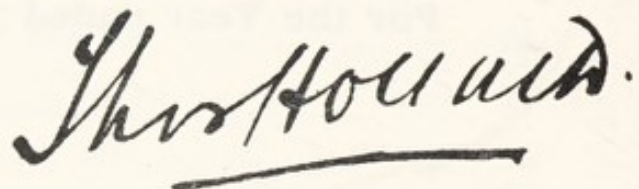
The work of inspection of common lodging houses and the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts were handed over from the Watch Committee to the Health Committee during this year.

I wish to record my thanks to the members of the Health Committee for their consideration, and to the various members of the staff for the way their duties have been carried out.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. H. Howard". The signature is written in dark ink and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1908.

AREA 4,015 Acres.

POPULATION IN 1901 97,043

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 1908..... 105,100

DENSITY..... 25.9

BIRTHS..... 2,967

Birth Rate, 28.2.

DEATHS..... 1,891

Death Rate, 17.9.

INFANTILE MORTALITY 201 per 1,000 Births.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS..... 448

Union Workhouse Infirmary ... 316 Non-residents 123

Victoria Hospital 99 „ ... 36

Sanatorium..... 33 „ ... 9

RATEABLE VALUE..... £402,740

REPORT.

Burnley—
Situation and
Physical
Features.

Burnley is situated in the valleys of the Brun and Calder, in Latitude $53^{\circ} 47' 30''$ N., and Longitude $2^{\circ} 14' 30''$ W.

The height above sea level varies from 300 to 775 feet, with a mean of 465 feet.

Geological
Formation.

It is built on a clay subsoil, and derives its water supply from the hills to the east of the town.

THE WATER SUPPLY, owned by the Corporation, is entirely of upland water. The present capacity of the reservoirs is 440,000,000 gallons, taken from a gathering ground of about 2,000 acres, in which there is no cultivated land. The water is contained in five reservoirs, which are all situated within three or four miles from the centre of the town. Powers have been obtained to construct a new reservoir which will hold another 300,000,000 gallons. During the year mechanical filters have been erected through which to pass the water from the Cant Clough Reservoir, as it is often discoloured with peaty matter.

Consumption
of Water.

The Consumption of Water during the year 1908 was 946,920,578 gallons, with an average daily consumption per head of 24.6 gallons for all purposes.

Rainfall.

The Rainfall for 1908 at the gathering ground was about 40 inches ; at Queen's Park, 37 inches.

The Sewage
System.

THE SEWAGE SYSTEM.—The excreta is disposed of chiefly by the water-carriage system, and is carried by gravity to the sewage works at Wood End and Altham. The sewage is passed into septic tanks, the deposit being afterwards pressed and used as manure. The effluent, after passing through the clinker beds, is discharged into the river.

Clean Water Closets	6840
Waste Water Closets	17133
Trough Closets—Troughs 573 Closets	2433
Wall, Earthenware, and Pail Privies	532
Number of Public Urinals	36

Refuse.

Disposal of Refuse.—This is disposed of at the Destructor, which is centrally situated, and at tips in various parts of the town.

There are in Burnley :—

Ashpits	19244
Ashbins	2989

Streets.

STREETS.—Nearly all the main roads, streets and back courts are well paved. The regulation width of new streets is now 36 feet, and the back courts are mostly 12 feet wide.

Houses.

HOUSES.—These are for the most part substantially built of sandstone, and the nature of the dwellings is as follows :—

Cellars.....	107
Back-to-back and Single Dwellings	2,209
Other Dwellings	21,286
Total.....	23,602

The great bulk of the houses are four roomed, self-contained, and commodious ; each having its own back yard, which, in the newer houses, must contain 120 square feet.

Open Spaces.

The combined area of the **Public Parks and Recreation Grounds** amounts to over 181 acres.

Baths.

There are **Public Baths**, owned by the Corporation, both in the centre of the town, and in Gannow for the west end of the town. New baths are also in course of erection in North Street ; these include a Plunge Bath, 75 feet by 30 feet ; 13 Slipper Baths for women, with a small Vapour Bath adjoining ; 12 Slipper Baths for men, with a small Vapour and Russian Bath adjoining ; special accommodation is provided for the washing of school children by means of warm sprays.

Abattoirs.

There are no private slaughter-houses, all the slaughtering being done at the **Public Abattoirs**, a matter of great advantage in the prevention of the sale of diseased or otherwise unfit meat. Further

particulars about the **Public Abattoirs** will be found under the heading of Food Inspection.

Victoria
Hospital.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—The **Victoria Hospital**, which is a charitable institution, has provision for about 75 patients. It is a general Hospital, and quite a modern building.

Sanatorium.

The provision for infectious diseases is controlled by the **Joint Hospital Board**, a Board with representatives from Burnley County Borough, Brierfield Urban District, Padiham Urban District, and Burnley Rural District. This Board has under its management the **Sanatorium**—a modern institution with pavilions capable of accommodating 100 patients. It is used for the treatment of all the Notifiable Infectious Diseases with the exception of Smallpox. It is situated about two miles from the centre of the town, on a hill overlooking it.

Smallpox
Hospital.

The provision for Smallpox, also under the Joint Hospital Board, is at **Crown Point**, a hill on the south side of the town, about 1,000 feet high, and just outside the Borough. It is a corrugated-iron structure, and is in an excellent position as regards isolation. This excellence of position carries with it a great disadvantage, inasmuch as there is no water laid on, but has all to be carried to the buildings. This question of the water supply has often engaged the attention of the Joint Hospital Board, and it is to be hoped that it will be solved before there is any necessity to again put these buildings to the use for which they were erected. No patients have been admitted during the year to this Hospital.

The Corporation own a block of buildings in Briercliffe Road, which are intended for the isolation of any infectious disease contacts; they are chiefly used now as a disinfecting station, more especially of smallpox contacts. These buildings, which were formerly for the accommodation of smallpox patients, are under the charge of the Health Committee.

Workhouse.

The **Workhouse** of the Burnley Union, with its Infirmary, is situated within the Borough.

Schools.

Schools.—The present total accommodation for children in the Public Elementary Schools amounts to 20,500. Eleven of these schools are quite modern buildings, and accommodate about 9,000 children.

Population.

POPULATION.—In 1891 the population was 87,016.

In 1901 ,, ,, 97,043.

The difference between these two numbers shews us the rate at which Burnley has increased in the decade, 1891—1901. If we estimate that Burnley has increased at the same rate during the period from 1901 to the present time, then the population in the middle of 1908 would come to 105,100, and it is on these figures that the rates for 1908 in this Report are calculated.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution for 1908, estimated in the way already mentioned :—

Table I.—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Ages.	Census of 1901.	Estimated for 1908.		
		Total 1908.	Males.	Females.
At all ages	97,043	105,100	49,187	55,913
Under 1	2,410	2,608	1,308	1,300
1 to 2.....	2,104	2,277	1,120	1,157
2 to 3.....	2,008	2,175	1,080	1,095
3 to 4.....	2,247	2,432	1,189	1,243
4 to 5.....	2,136	2,315	1,159	1,156
Total under 5.....	10,905	11,807	5,856	5,951
5 to 10	10,325	11,187	5,475	5,712
10 to 15	10,031	10,863	5,269	5,594
15 to 25	19,556	21,179	9,473	11,706
25 to 35	16,305	17,667	8,042	9,625
35 to 45	12,876	13,935	6,595	7,340
45 to 55	8,968	9,712	4,608	5,104
55 to 65	5,266	5,704	2,670	3,034
65 and over	2,811	3,046	1,199	1,847

Occupation.

OCCUPATION.—The occupation of the population is mostly in the cotton weaving trade. It is estimated that over 30,000 people are actually engaged in this in Burnley. It finds employment for children as "half-timers" who must be over twelve, and adults both men and women. The estimated numbers employed in this way are given in the following table. The hours the cotton operatives work are from 6 to 8, 8-30 to 12-30, and 1-30 to 5-30.

Table II.—THE AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION
OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IS ESTIMATED AS FOLLOWS.

Ages.	Total.	Males.	Females.
COTTON INDUSTRY—			
At all ages	30,241	12,570	17,671
10 to 15	3,480	1,488	1,992
15 to 25	11,917	3,900	8,017
25 to 45	11,755	5,118	6,637
45 to 65	2,952	1,939	1,013
65 and upwards.....	137	125	12
Unmarried Females engaged in Cotton Industry.....			11,377
Married or Widowed Females engaged in Cotton Industry			6,294
Total.....			17,671
OTHER OCCUPATIONS—			Estimated Number.
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Seamstresses			1,377
Domestic Servants (Females)			1,362
Laundry and Charwomen			387
Clerks and Agents			937
Colliers and others employed in Mines			3,083
Engineers and Ironworkers			2,090
Builders and Workers of Constructions.....			2,446
General Labourers.....			722
Carriers, &c.			843

Many of the preceding figures and facts, though well known to the members of the Health Committee, are given in accordance with instructions contained in a memorandum issued by the Local Government Board to Medical Officers of Health, which calls for information in these reports as to the chief occupations of the inhabitants, the house accommodation, sewerage and drainage, disposal of refuse, water supply, isolation hospital accommodation, &c.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and Deaths.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—There are two Registration Sub-districts in Burnley, East and West Wards.

The East Ward* comprises the municipal wards of St. Andrew's, Daneshouse, Stoneyholme, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and Fulfilledge.

The West comprises the municipal wards of Burnley Wood, Healey, Trinity, Whittlefield, Gannow, and Lowerhouse.

In the East Ward there were registered :—

Births.....	1,561
Deaths	1,271

In the West Ward there were registered :—

Births.....	1,406
Deaths	768

Births.

BIRTHS.—There have been 2,967 births (1,507 males and 1,460 females), of which 42 were born in the Workhouse (18 males and 24 females).

These figures give a birth-rate of 28·2 for the year. This is slightly below the rate of last year, but maintains the average for the last ten years.

The birth-rate is highest in St. Peter's Ward (38·0), and lowest in St. Andrew's (21·8).

Illegitimate Births.

Illegitimate Births.—There have been 161 illegitimate births (79 males and 82 females) as against 182 last year. 20 of these were born in the Workhouse, and 7 were children of mothers whose homes were in other parts of the Union. Of these there were 154 Burnley mothers, as against 166 last year.

Deaths.

DEATHS.—The total deaths in Burnley were 2,039. Of this number 168 were of non-residents, and occurred in the Workhouse, Victoria Hospital, or Sanatorium. This leaves 1,871 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 20 deaths of Burnley people who have died in Public Institutions outside Burnley. Twelve of these died in the County Asylum at Lancaster.

* All the Public Institutions are in this Ward.

Deaths.

The net deaths, therefore, are 1891 (males 960, females 931), giving a death-rate of 17·9. This rate is one of the lowest for the last twenty-seven years, in spite of the high infantile mortality, and is only 0·5 higher than last year. It is below the average for the last ten years (18·9).

The particulars of the deaths, with the ages and the wards, are given in the Appendix.

The Burnley Workhouse Infirmary is situated within the Borough, all deaths occurring there being shewn by the registrar as Burnley deaths. In the foregoing returns the deaths of those who are known to have come from other places have been eliminated and sent to the places from which these people have come, but a certain proportion of tramps and other people who, having no fixed abode, have been shewn as Burnley deaths, and this has the effect of raising our death-rate to some extent.

Inquests.

Inquests.—There were 97 inquests held in Burnley during the year; the verdicts were as follows:—

Accidental Death.....	50
Natural Causes.....	36
Suicide	11

Of the above number, 11 were non-residents.

CHART No. 1.

Showing the Infantile Deaths for each week during 1908.

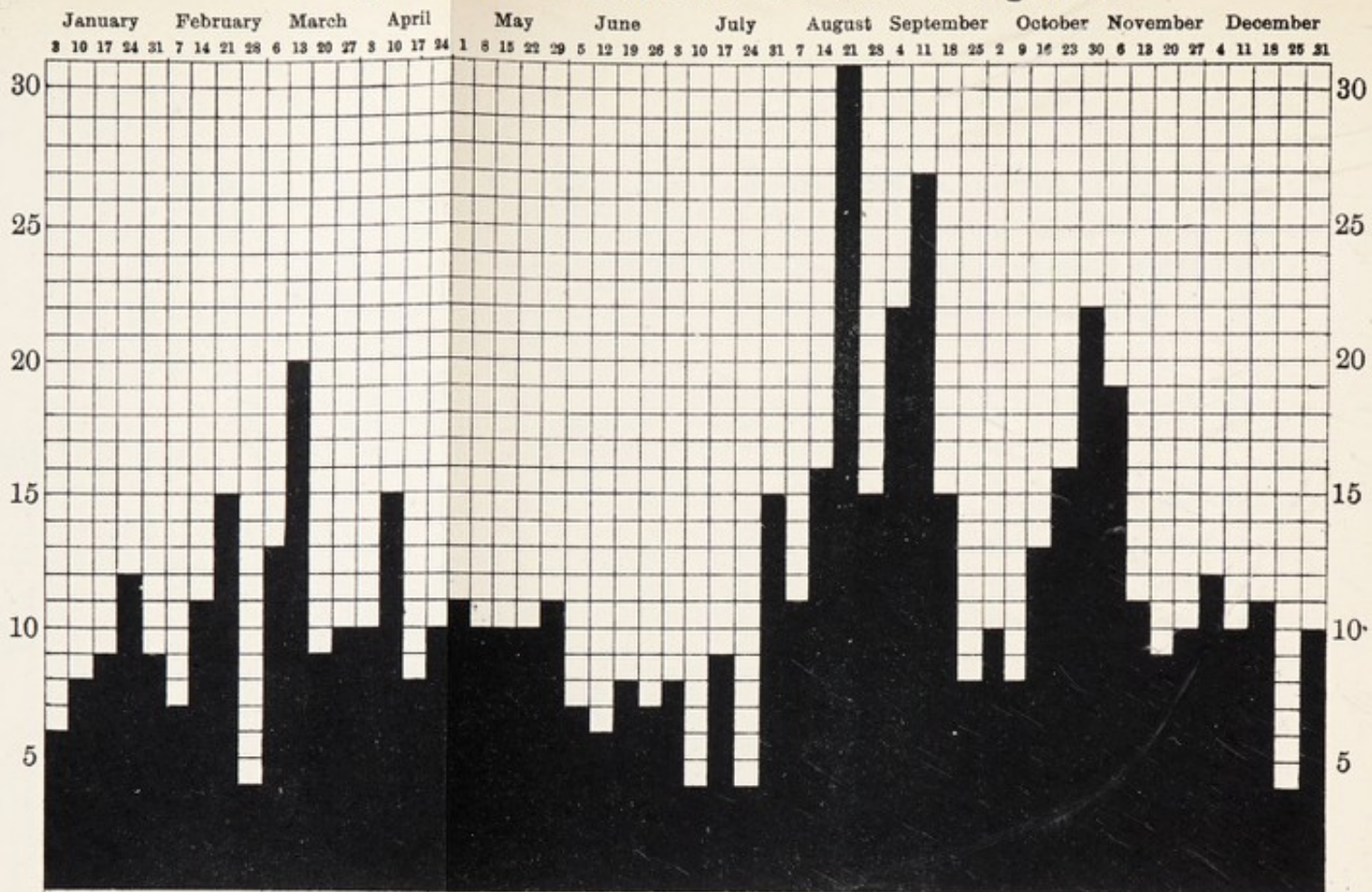
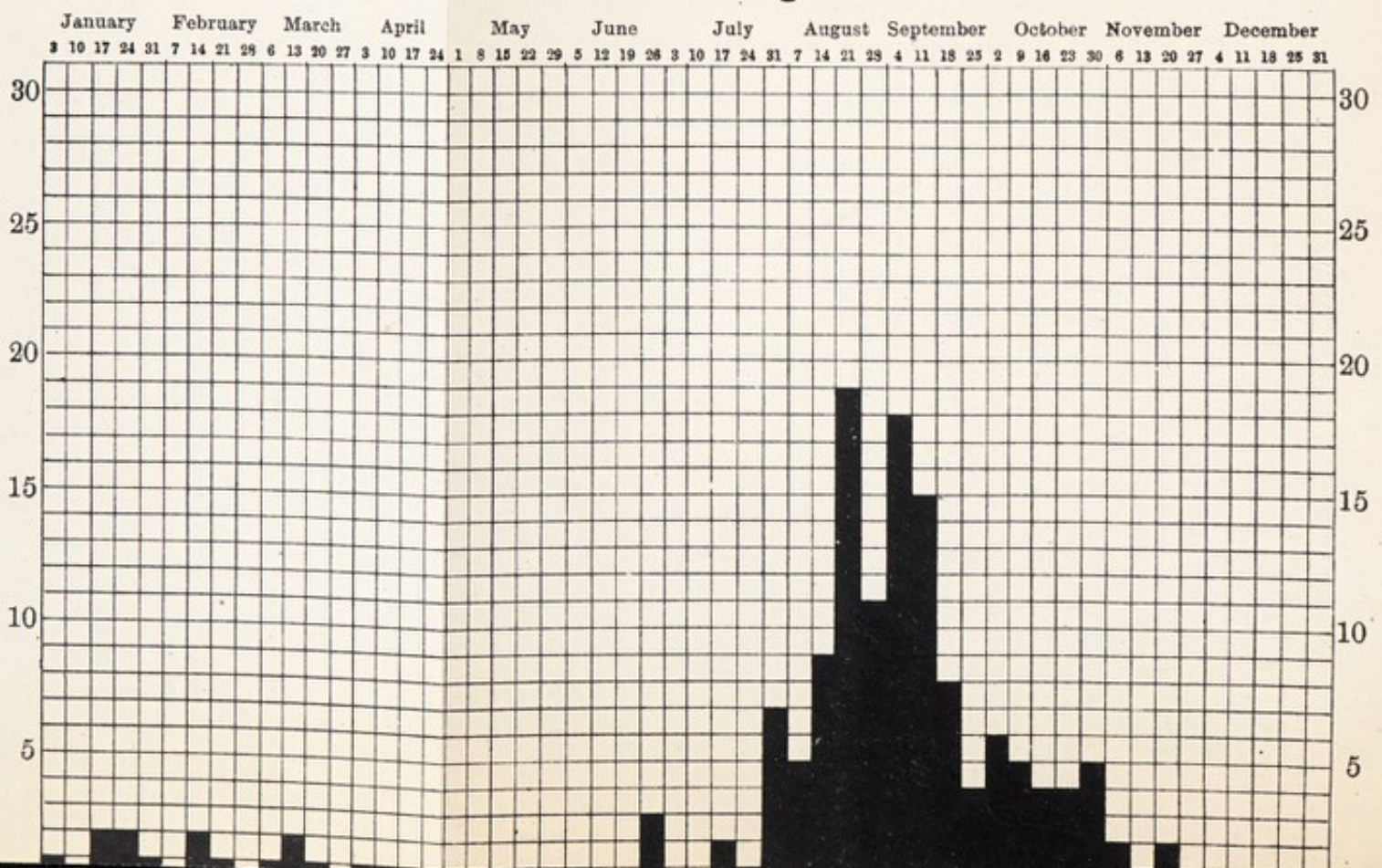


CHART No. 2.

Showing Deaths under One year of age from Diarrhœa for each week during 1908.



CAUSES OF DEATH.

Infantile Mortality.

Infantile Mortality.—598 children under one died during the year, the births numbering 2,967. This gives a rate of 201 deaths of children under one, per thousand births. There were 161 illegitimate births during the year, and 51 illegitimate children died under one year of age. This gives a death rate of 316 deaths of illegitimate children under one, per thousand of illegitimate children born.

The infantile death rate is very high, and is, as usual, for the most part made up of deaths from congenital diseases, diarrhoea, and respiratory diseases; but what we have unfortunately to call the usual epidemic of diarrhoea has caused the death of a much larger number than last year, and practically accounts for the great increase in the rate. That this state of affairs is in large measure due to the fact that so many of the mothers are occupied in work outside their own home is well shown in looking over the paragraphs relating to the special diseases from which the children have died.

To lessen the constantly high rate, the Health Committee started a Milk Depot some few years ago, but though there is some increase in the use of this establishment at the time of the year when most required, *i.e.* when diarrhoea is prevalent, yet this increased use is not so great as to have much effect on that disease. The work of the Milk Depot is dealt with under that heading.

Another effort is the employment of Female Health Visitors. Three have been employed, and last year, by an arrangement with the Burnley and District Nursing Home, a nurse was sent to some of those children where the services of a nurse appeared to be called for.

That this latter agency has not had the desired effect is in some measure due to the smallness of the number of visitors. This defect, however, during the coming year, promises to be remedied by a voluntary agency—The Guild of Help—which has offered the services of its voluntary helpers to the Health Committee.

The details of the work of the Female Health Visitors is given on Page 37.

Infantile
Mortality.

To also aid in this matter the Corporation adopted the Early Notification of Births Act, and this came into force during the year under review. An account of the working of it is given later.

The figures relating to the housing of the infants are as follows :—

Dwelling Place.	No. born.	Died.	Rate.
Workhouse	42	26	619
Single-room Dwellings	23	9	391
Back-to-back Dwellings.....	484	172	355
Other Dwellings	2418	391	161
Totals.....	2967	598	201

Of the 2,967 births, 2,779 were enquired into by the Health Visitors, and of this number no less than 1,349 were the children of working mothers.

Table III.—Infantile Mortality in the Lancashire Towns
during 1907 and 1908.

NAME OF TOWN.	1907.	1908.
Stalybridge	219	218
Farnworth	154	209
BURNLEY	157	200
Ashton-under-Lyne.....	156	184
Ince-in-Makerfield	174	176
Leigh	165	172
Rochdale.....	122	168
Stockport	158	168
Gorton.....	141	166
Hindley.....	153	161
Heywood	125	160
Oldham	144	159
Wigan	162	155
Middleton	142	153
Preston.....	158	153
Salford	140	152
Swinton and Pendlebury	109	152
Blackburn	153	148
Bootle	123	147
Manchester	145	146
Radcliffe	139	145
Bolton	145	144
Chadderton.....	171	144
Colne	124	142
Liverpool	142	141
Blackpool.....	115	139
Accrington.....	107	138
Chorley.....	168	138
Birkenhead	109	135
Warrington.....	119	134
Widnes.....	161	134
Waterloo	122	133
Bury.....	136	129
St. Helens	154	122
Eccles	123	120
Darwen	117	118
Nelson	111	117
Rawtenstall.....	135	116
Barrow-in-Furness	115	111
Bacup.....	131	108
Stretford	96	103
Southport	99	102
Wallasey	99	102
Lancaster	140	87

Table IV.—Showing Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality in 36 Large Towns.

Taken from the Registrar General's Reports.

Name of Town.	Population in 1907.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
Oldham.....	142,507	28·4	20·1	159
Middlesborough.....	103,511	36·4	20·0	158
Liverpool.....	753,203	32·2	19·5	141
Merthyr	77,219	36·1	19·4	178
Rochdale	88,821	24·9	18·8	168
Swansea	97,810	33·6	18·8	150
Rhondda.....	133,137	40·9	18·7	183
Stockport	102,339	28·2	18·5	168
Bootle	68,248	31·1	18·5	147
Manchester	649,251	29·6	18·5	146
Wigan	89,636	33·3	18·3	155
Preston	117,799	28·9	18·2	153
BURNLEY.....	105,100	28·6	18·1	200
Salford	239,294	30·9	18·0	152
Sunderland	157,693	33·5	18·0	145
Warrington	71,268	33·2	17·3	134
Huddersfield	94,776	24·7	17·3	111
Hull	271,137	30·7	16·4	148
Newcastle	277,257	30·2	16·2	136
Birmingham.....	558,357	28·9	16·1	163
Sheffield	463,222	31·2	16·1	140
Birkenhead.....	119,830	31·9	16·0	135
Bury	59,064	23·3	16·0	129
Blackburn	135,961	25·4	15·9	148
St. Helens	93,812	25·3	15·9	122
Bradford	292,136	20·5	15·8	143
Bolton	185,358	25·4	15·7	144
Leeds	477,107	25·1	15·5	137
Nottingham	260,449	27·0	15·4	145
Gateshead	128,393	31·4	15·1	148
Halifax	111,018	19·2	14·3	100
Barrow-in-Furness	62,312	30·4	13·3	111
Derby.....	127,583	26·3	13·2	112
Cardiff.....	191,446	27·0	13·1	125
Leicester.....	240,172	23·7	13·1	131
York	85,861	25·5	12·8	104

Causes of Death of Children under One Year.

CAUSE.	No.
Congenital Disease	167
Premature Births	68
Debility	68
Congenital Defects	31
Diarrhœa	155
Respiratory Diseases	99
Bronchitis.....	87
Pneumonia	12
Tuberculous Diseases	21
Intestines	12
General	6
Meningitis.....	2
Phthisis.....	1
Convulsions	30
Whooping Cough.....	19
Measles	15
Teething	13
Meningitis.....	10
Accidental Death	*10
Gastritis	7
Syphilis	7
Accidents at Birth	6
Nephritis	3
Diseases of the Ear.....	3
Natural Causes	2
Rickets	2
Scarlet Fever	1
Diphtheria	1
Erysipelas.....	1
Other Septic Diseases	1
Heart Disease	1
Epilepsy	1
Spasmodic Croup.....	1
Infantile Paralysis.....	1
Want of Breast Milk	1
Vaccinia	1
Uncertified	19
Total.....	598

* 9 of these cases were accidentally suffocated.

Of the above number at least **334** can be looked upon as deaths from preventible disease.

**Congenital
Causes of
Death.**

Congenital Causes of Death.—Premature Birth, Debility from birth, Marasmus, and Congenital Defects. From these causes there were 167 deaths; Premature Birth 68, Debility &c. 68, Congenital Defects 31. Last year the figures were—Total 147; Premature Birth 66, Debility &c. 53, Congenital Defects 28.

These causes of death, put in one group, give the greatest number of deaths from any one cause in children under one, as last year. In the Report for 1907, it is mentioned that the Home Secretary had proposed that a simultaneous enquiry be carried out in the large industrial centres, with the object of obtaining if possible information on this subject as regards the effect of the employment of women before and after childbirth. The first instalment of this enquiry is given in the appendix, and gives some idea of the conditions under which the majority of children are born and brought up in Burnley. The figures given there have some interest as they stand, but they should prove of much greater value when we can compare them with other periods in Burnley, and similar reports for corresponding periods in other towns. In future it is intended to give the figures for the calendar year, and not as there given.

The occupation of the mothers under the various headings are as follows:—

	Working Mothers.	Housewives.
Premature Birth	38	30
Debility, Marasmus, &c...	44	24
Congenital Defects.....	21	10
Totals.....	<u>103</u>	<u>74</u>

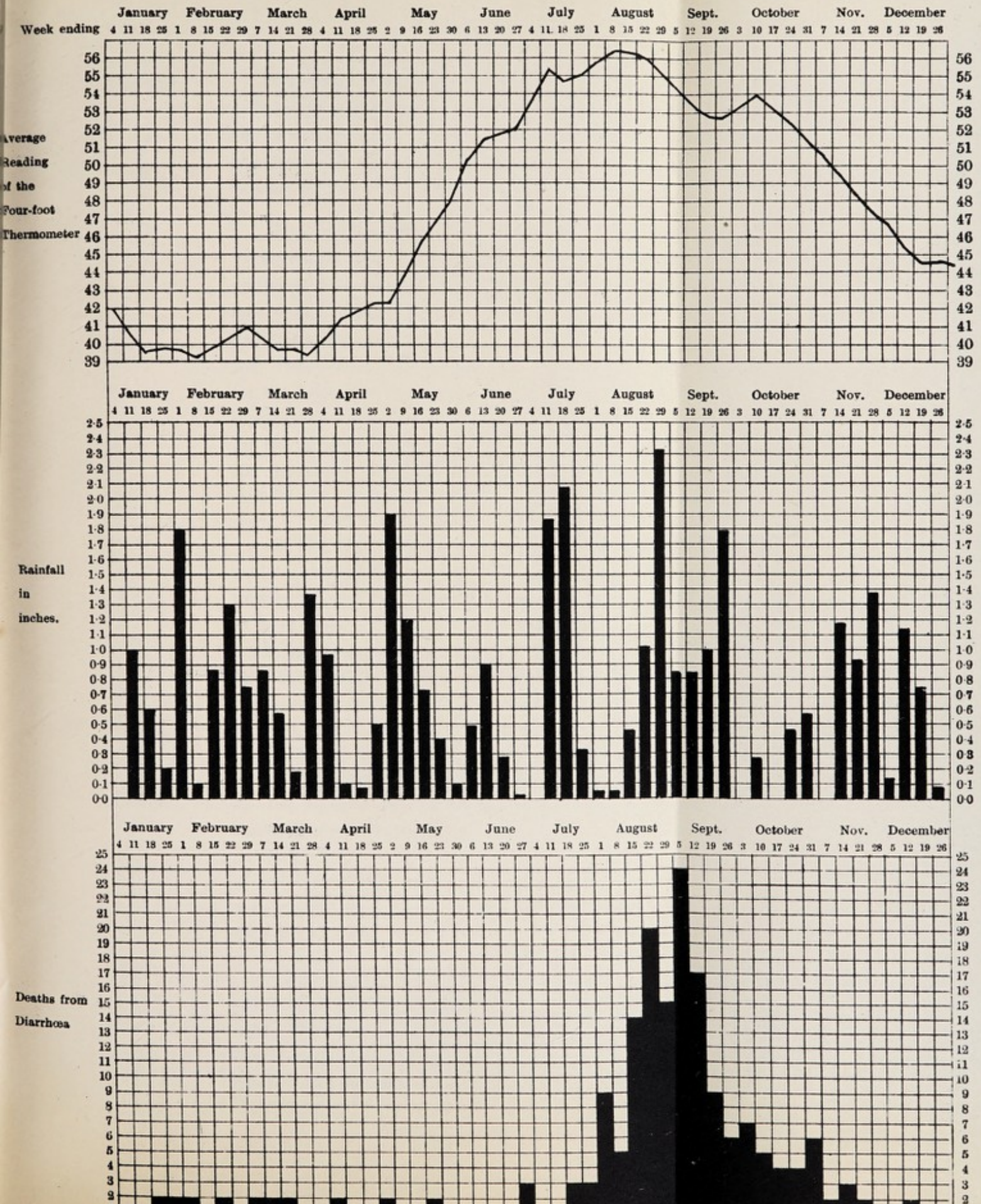
Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa.—This disease has been the cause of death of 155 children under one, last year this disease caused 72 deaths. The following table gives the number of deaths from Diarrhœa and the Infantile Mortality rate each year for the last ten years:—

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Diarrhœa Deaths.....	235	150	157	68	115	190	123	208	72	155
Infant Mortality per thousand births	273	208	227	175	216	232	174	212	156	201

CHART No. 3.

Showing the relationship between the Earth's Temperature at a depth of 4 feet, the Rainfall, and Deaths from Diarrhoea.



Diarrhœa.

The close connection between the incidence of this disease and certain climatic conditions is again well marked, as may be seen from the accompanying diagram, which shews the mean temperature registered by the four-foot thermometer, the number of Diarrhœa deaths, and the amount of rainfall for each week.

The cause of this disease is again easily demonstrated by the various facts that have been gathered by the Health Visitors in their enquiries into the deaths from it. The food may be unsuitable for the young and delicate stomach of the child by reason of its indigestibility, and therefore instead of being absorbed in the way that suitable nourishment should be digested and absorbed for the benefit of the organism, merely acts as an irritant and remains undigested. That this is a cause of Diarrhœa is undoubted, but by far the commoner cause is the actual taking of the poison or germ of the disease in the food. Young children live mostly on milk, and milk is one of the articles most susceptible of contamination.

Of the 155 children who died no less than 147 were fed by the bottle. Again, 97 mothers of the 155 children were working at the time of the child's illness. Of eight children who died who were stated to have been breast fed, two were children who had been ill from birth, and three lived in very dirty homes. These figures shew clearly that the feeding and thence in a direct manner the nursing of the child are the main factors.

That the prevalence of Infantile Diarrhœa in Burnley is largely due to artificial feeding of the children seems to be supported by the figures in the Appendix, for it is shewn there that at the end of six months only 39 per cent. of the children were wholly naturally fed, and this year from the enquiries of the Health Visitors it was found that out of 2,874 children who lived for over a week, only 1,754 were breast fed. This figure works out at the rate of only 61 per cent.

The measures that have been taken to combat this disease are practically all based on the assumption of the contamination of the food. We have warned those parents having the care of children of this liability, and directed them as to simple measures that might be taken to prevent it. A small handbill was distributed, which contained the following :—

Copy of Hand-
bill *re* How to
Keep Milk.

(Copy of Handbill).

HOW TO KEEP MILK.

Milk jugs, basins and especially babies' feeding bottles, should be thoroughly scalded before milk is placed in them.

Wash jug in warm water.

Scald with boiling water and drain.

Do not use a dishcloth.

Use earthenware milk jugs of a shape easily cleaned, metal vessels are unsuitable, as they often taint the milk.

Keep the milk in a cool place away from the sink, **and cover with a clean cloth.**

Milk should not be kept in an unventilated cupboard or near any strong smelling articles of food, as onions, &c.

In hot weather, boil the milk immediately it is received, and store in a cool place.

Milk may be kept cool by standing the jug in a basin of cold water.

If any difficulty is experienced in keeping milk during the hot weather, Humanized, Sterilized, or ordinary milk in bottles may be obtained at the Corporation Milk Depot in Yorkshire Street, or at the shops of Agents in various parts of the town.

Diarrhœa.

The Health Visitors also paid numerous visits to those houses where there were young children to give advice if necessary, and also to exercise a measure of supervision.

As might be naturally expected, many of the cases were in the lower class of house property and therefore in the poorer parts of the town, and though no particular part of the town can be pointed to as a place where there was an outbreak of Diarrhœa, yet the above statement applies generally, for out of the 155 cases two were in single-roomed dwellings, and 45 in back-to-back houses.

With the object of improving the surroundings of the houses, and thus lessening the chances of contamination of food, frequent inspection of the gullies and drains in the worse streets were made, and as required these were flushed. Early in the year the Health Committee visited a large number of manure middens which were in close proximity to dwellings, and orders were made that these

Diarrhœa.

be emptied at regular intervals. In no case was a period allowed of more than a week. Many notices also were served at this time for the proper construction and repair of manure pits generally. These notices were followed up by the frequent inspection of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Respiratory Disease.

Respiratory Disease.—From Pneumonia and Bronchitis 99 children have died during the year 1908, compared with 126 the year before. Of this number only four were under one month old, 56 were bottle fed, and 43 breast fed.

Occupation of Mothers :—

Weavers, Winders, &c.

At Home.

61

38

Infectious Diseases.

Infectious Diseases.—37 deaths—Whooping Cough 19, Measles 15, Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria 1, and Erysipelas 1. There were 14 deaths last year of children under one.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Bronchitis and
Pneumonia, &c.

The group which includes Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Laryngitis, Pleurisy, Asthma, and Phthisis, has caused 482 deaths.

Bronchitis, &c.—354 deaths. The age distribution of these deaths was as follows:—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
99	64	8	3	27	86	67

Bronchitis is given as the cause of most of the deaths under one and over 65, Pneumonia causing most of the deaths between 45 and 65. More detail will be found in the Table given in the Appendix.

Phthisis.

Phthisis or Tuberculosis of the Lungs caused 128 deaths at the following ages:—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
1	2	8	22	58	34	3

In the above figures a death from Silicosis or Stone Mason's Lung is included. This occurred between the age of 45 and 64.

Of the 128 Phthisis deaths 32 died in the Workhouse as against 37 last year.

The average age at death was 35·4 as against 37·4 last year.

The year 1908 marks an important advance in our dealing with this disease, for in the Corporation Act of 1908 powers are given for the compulsory notification of Tuberculosis of the Lungs. The clauses referring to this are given in the Appendix. The Parliamentary Committee granted these powers on conditions that full enquiries were made into this subject with a view to taking such measures as might be found to be required. A further step in this matter has also been taken in the issuing of Regulations by the Local Government

Phthisis.

Board which directs all Poor Law Medical Officers and Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions, to notify cases of Phthisis among paupers. It also directs Relieving Officers and other officials to notify changes of address among paupers who are suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lung.

OTHER DISEASES—

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis.—65 deaths have been caused by this disease, as follows :—

General	16
Intestines.....	23
Meningitis	20
Osseous	4
Other forms.....	2
Total.....	<u>65</u>

The age groups were as follows :—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.
20	20	15	6	1	3

Last year the number of deaths from this disease was 69.

Malignant Disease.

Cancer and Sarcoma caused 83 deaths at the following age groups :—

5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
2	0	18	48	15

Last year the number of deaths from this disease was 69.

Other details in regard to this disease are found in Table XV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE.—

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever.—There is a slight decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, 485 having been notified as against 512 last year. The same number of deaths has occurred, namely 13. This gives a mortality rate of 2·67 per cent. of cases reported.

These figures are below the average for the last ten years, both for number of cases and number of deaths.

The disease has again been of a mild form. It has affected all parts of the Borough ; the largest number of cases occurred in Fulledge Ward and the smallest in Whittlefield. The distribution in wards is given in the Table on Page 24.

The following statement shews the comparative length of time that elapsed between the onset of the disease and notification to this office :—

Reported within 6 days of onset.	Over 6 and within 14 days.	Over 14 and within 21 days.	Over 21 and within 28 days.	Over 28 days.	Total.
332	86	47	14 peeling.	6 peeling.	485

In 20 of the cases the patient was actually peeling at the time of notification ; it is owing to the non-notification of these cases at an early date that the control of scarlet fever is so often difficult.

Of the 485 cases, 247 have been removed to the Sanatorium.

The usual method of dealing with these cases has been adopted, viz : the disinfection of the houses and clothing, the distribution of leaflets in the infected house or neighbourhood pointing out the prevalence of scarlet fever, and emphasising the importance of early recognition and the necessity for isolation. The following is a copy of this leaflet :—

Copy of Hand-
bill re
Scarlet Fever.

(Copy of Handbill).

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

SCARLET FEVER.

Parents and others are hereby warned that several cases of Scarlet Fever have occurred in this neighbourhood.

Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina is a very dangerous and catching disease, and if there is any suspicion of a person suffering from it, the doctor should at once be sent for.

If a doctor is not sent for when a person is suffering from Scarlet Fever the Sanitary Authority must at once be notified.

Parents, householders, and other responsible persons are liable to a penalty of £2 if they fail to notify the Sanitary Authority of the occurrence of Scarlet Fever.

If there is any suspicion that a person is suffering from Scarlet Fever, he or she must at once be **isolated from the rest of the family, i.e., put in a separate room, and no one except the person who acts as nurse allowed in the room.** Nothing in the room must be taken out of it and used by other members of the household until it has been thoroughly disinfected.

No children from the same house must go to school unless allowed to do so by the doctor in attendance, and if there is no doctor in attendance, by an official of the Sanitary Authority.

A person suffering from Scarlet Fever is capable of conveying the disease to others for a period of at least six weeks, that is, until all the skin has peeled off, therefore it is quite necessary that the patient must be isolated for the whole of that time, and must not be allowed to mix with others until all the clothes and the room have been properly disinfected.

The disinfection of the premises, clothing, &c. will be carried out free of cost by notifying the Sanitary Inspector at the office in Aqueduct Street, Burnley.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

Table V.—Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever notified in each Ward during each week of 1908.

Week ending.	St. Andrew's.	Daneshouse.	Stoneyholme.	St. Peter's.	St. Paul's.	Fulledge.	Burnley Wood.	Healey.	Trinity.	Whittlefield.	Gannow.	Lowerhouse.	Workhouse.	Victoria Hospital.	Total for each week.
January 4..	..	..	3	1	3	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	13
" 11..	1	1	2	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	14
" 18..	3	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13
" 25..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	9
Feb'y. 1..	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
" 8..	2	2	4	1	5	2	8	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	27
" 15..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	10
" 22..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	8
" 29..	1	..	1	1	2	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
March 7..	1	1	2	..	1	1	2	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	14
" 14..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	9
" 21..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	14
" 28..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	12
April 4..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	7
" 11..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	8
" 18..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	3	2	..	12
" 25..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	4	4	..	13
May 2..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	6	2	..	..	14
" 9..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	..	..	15
" 16..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	7
" 23..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	5	..	14
" 30..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	1	..	..	10
June 6..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	1	..	..	9
" 13..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
" 20..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	3	..	8
" 27..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	7
July 4..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5
" 11..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	11
" 18..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
" 25..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
August 1..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	9
" 8..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	10
" 15..	1	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
" 22..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
" 29..	2	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sept. 5..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	6
" 12..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	6
" 19..	1	1	..	..	3	1	2	..	2	1	..	4	2	..	17
" 26..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	6
October 3..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	6
" 10..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
" 17..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
" 24..	1	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	13
" 31..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	5
Nov. 7..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8
" 14..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" 21..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
" 28..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
Dec. 5..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
" 12..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	8
" 19..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
" 26..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
" 31..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Total.....	43	32	21	20	26	60	56	32	50	10	47	56	31	1	485

Scarlet Fever. Once the cases have been notified there appears to have been very little further infection from that source. The 485 cases occurred in 400 houses.

On receiving notification of a case an immediate visit is made by an inspector, and the premises are inspected and enquiries made. If suitable isolation cannot be obtained, the guardians or the people having the care of the patient are recommended to have it removed. No difficulty has been experienced in securing this removal, in most cases the patient being removed within a few hours of the notification being received at the office. When the patient is removed disinfection is carried out, and the clothes and bedding are removed and disinfected at the Depot in Aqueduct Street.

Diphtheria. **Diphtheria.**—There have been 77 cases notified and 13 deaths, against 77 and 14 last year. The mortality rate was 16·8 per cent. of cases reported, as against 18 per cent. last year. The 77 cases occurred in 70 houses.

These figures are again below the average for the last ten years, which were respectively 95 cases and 23 deaths.

Of these cases, 23 were admitted to the Sanatorium and 5 of them died.

As in the case of Scarlet Fever, this disease was not confined to any particular part of the Borough.

The early recognition of this disease is most important for its effective treatment, and if this could be secured the mortality rate, which shews a tendency to decline, might be still further reduced.

During the year arrangements have been made with the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for the examination of swabs from suspicious throats. This should prove in the future a great aid to the medical men in diagnosing these cases.

Typhoid. **Typhoid or Enteric Fever.**—70 cases of this disease were notified and there were 13 deaths; last year 43 cases and 10 deaths. The percentage of deaths to cases is lower, 18·6 per cent., against 23 per cent. last year. The 70 cases of Typhoid reported have occurred in 50 houses.

Typhoid.

This lessened mortality and increased morbidity is due to an outbreak of mild cases which occurred between the end of August and the beginning of October in a circumscribed area in St. Paul's Ward, where 14 cases occurred with one death. The following are some of the particulars of the cases:—One was notified from Coke Street, two Top Street, two Whip Street, four Saunder Bank, two Penny Street, one Midgeley Court, and two Finsley Alley. The ages are as follows:—

Under 5.....	1
Between 5 and 15	5
„ 15 and 25	1
„ 25 and 45	7
Total.....	<u>14</u>

An enquiry was made into this outbreak but no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at as to its cause. There was no contamination of the water supply; the milk supply was not from one source in even the majority of the cases, and six out of the fourteen were directly traceable to cases in the same house. From the enquiries made the only conclusion that could be arrived at was that this slight outbreak had its origin in some contaminated article of diet, but as the incubation period of Typhoid Fever almost always extends over a considerable period, no satisfactory evidence could be gathered as to the nature of this contamination.

Arrangements for bacteriological examination as mentioned under Diphtheria apply in the case of Typhoid, and at the latter part of the year six blood specimens from suspected cases were sent to Manchester, with the following result:—

Widal's Reaction—

Positive.	Negative.	Total.
3	3	6

**Puerperal
Fever.**

Puerperal Fever.—There were 6 cases of this Disease notified, of which 2 died, or 33 per cent. of deaths to cases. Last year the figures were 15 cases and 10 deaths, or 66 per cent. of deaths. The average number of deaths for ten years is 5.2.

One of these cases was removed to the Sanatorium, two cases were attended by midwives and one of them died, two were attended

Table VI.—LIST OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SHOWING THE NUMBER NOTIFIED AND THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD.

Wards and Institutions.	Notifications and Deaths.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas
St. Andrew's.....	Notified	43	6	3	1	12
	Deaths.....	0	1	1	0	0
Daneshouse	Notified ...	32	6	3	0	4
	Deaths.....	0	0	0	0	0
Stoneyholme	Notified	21	1	0	0	4
	Deaths.....	0	0	0	0	2
St. Peter's	Notified	20	7	8	1	6
	Deaths.....	0	2	0	0	0
St. Paul's	Notified	26	3	23	0	11
	Deaths.....	2	0	0	0	1
Fulledge	Notified	60	14	9	0	10
	Deaths.....	0	0	0	0	0
Burnley Wood...	Notified	56	12	2	1	14
	Deaths.....	0	0	0	0	0
Healey	Notified	32	8	2	0	5
	Deaths.....	0	1	0	0	0
Trinity	Notified	50	5	3	0	11
	Deaths.....	1	0	1	0	0
Whittlefield.....	Notified	10	0	3	1	3
	Deaths.....	0	0	1	1	0
Gannow	Notified	47	3	6	1	8
	Deaths.....	2	1	2	0	0
Lowerhouse	Notified	56	12	3	1	3
	Deaths.....	1	3	0	0	0
Workhouse	Notified	31	0	4	0	12
	Deaths.....	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital	Notified	1	0	1	0	1
	Deaths.....	0	0	0	0	0
Sanatorium	Admitted ..	247	20	38	1	20
	Deaths.....	7	5	8	1	1
Total Notified		485	77	70	6	104
Total Deaths.....		13	13	13	2	4
Percentage of deaths to cases		2·67	16·8	18·5	33	3·84

Table VII.—LIST OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CASES, DEATHS, AND MORTALITY RATE PER CENT. FOR TEN YEARS.

Year.	Notifications and Death Rate.	Small- pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas
1899	Notified	1	1642	81	119	11	142
	Deaths.....	0	73	22	20	11	3
	Mortality Rate	0	4.5	27.1	16.8	100	2.1
1900	Notified	1	1008	78	65	5	116
	Deaths.....	0	54	15	17	5	4
	Mortality Rate	0	5.0	19.2	26.1	100	3.4
1901	Notified	0	274	128	56	9	99
	Deaths.....	0	10	46	9	5	2
	Mortality Rate	0	3.6	35.9	16.0	55.0	2.0
1902	Notified	41	952	192	77	5	90
	Deaths.....	5	68	40	18	1	2
	Mortality Rate	12.2	7.1	20.8	23.3	20.0	2.2
1903	Notified	231	412	94	43	4	110
	Deaths.....	9	25	18	14	2	3
	Mortality Rate	3.9	6.0	19.1	32.5	50.0	2.7
1904	Notified	31	234	75	61	9	128
	Deaths.....	0	13	20	19	6	4
	Mortality Rate	0	5.5	26.6	31.1	66.0	3.1
1905	Notified	81	330	65	75	12	176
	Deaths.....	4	19	18	12	7	6
	Mortality Rate	4.9	5.7	27.6	16.0	58.3	3.4
1906	Notified	0	262	80	64	10	149
	Deaths.....	0	12	12	11	3	10
	Mortality Rate	0	4.6	15.0	17.2	33.0	6.7
1907	Notified	0	512	77	43	15	119
	Deaths.....	0	13	14	10	10	9
	Mortality Rate	0	2.5	18.1	23.2	66.0	7.5
1908	Notified	0	485	77	70	6	104
	Deaths.....	0	13	13	13	2	4
	Mortality Rate	0	2.67	16.8	18.5	33.0	3.84
Average No. of cases ...		38.6	611.1	94.7	67.3	8.6	123.3
" " deaths		1.8	30.0	21.8	14.3	5.2	4.7
" percentage of deaths to cases ...		4.6	4.9	23.0	21.2	60.4	3.8

**Puerperal
Fever.**

by unregistered midwives of which one died, the other two cases were attended by medical men.

The two unregistered midwives as mentioned above were two whose names had been removed from the Roll during 1907.

Though these figures are small they shew an improvement on previous records. Further training and supervision of the midwives is required if we have to lessen the terrors of this extremely fatal disease. One of the cases where the surroundings were very bad and suitable treatment could not be carried out was removed to the Sanatorium, but unfortunately the disease was too far advanced for this removal to be of any benefit.

Erysipelas.

Erysipelas.—104 cases were reported with 4 deaths. Last year there were 119 cases with 9 deaths. The percentage of deaths to cases is 3·8, last year it was 7·5.

NON-NOTIFIABLE.—**Measles.**

Measles.—There have been 50 deaths from this disease as compared with 7 last year. In Table VIII the figures are given for ten years and it will there be seen how alternate years shew a large number of Measles deaths. The number this year compared with previous alternate years is much smaller. The average number of deaths for ten years is 56.

Cases of this disease are notified from the schools where the school children are absent, but this does not give us a very accurate estimate of its prevalence. The deaths from Measles are divided as follows :—

Under 1.	Between 1 and 2.	Between 2 and 3.	Between 3 and 4.	Between 4 and 5.	Over 5.
15	27	2	2	2	2

The following handbill was distributed in those districts where Measles has been known to be prevalent :—

Copy of Hand-
bill *re* Measles.

(Copy of Handbill.)

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

M E A S L E S .

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS OF CHILDREN.

Parents and guardians of children, especially at school age, are hereby warned of the prevalence of Measles in the neighbourhood.

Measles is a highly infectious and often dangerous disease, and if there is any suspicion that a child is suffering from it, a medical man should at once be sent for.

Measles commences with the usual signs of a "running cold," *i.e.*, sneezing, coughing, running from the nose, eyes red and watery, and feverishness. As this disease is **extremely catching at the period before the rash appears**, a child shewing any signs of a bad cold should at once be separated from the other children, and any clothes or handkerchiefs used for wiping its nose should, if possible, be destroyed and not by any chance be handled by any other child.

If there is Measles in the house none of the children must be allowed to go to school, and the child suffering from it must **be isolated from the rest of the family**, *i.e.*, it must be kept in a separate room and no one except the person nursing it allowed in the room. Nothing in the sick room must be used by any other person unless it has been thoroughly disinfected.

It must be borne in mind that Measles continues to be infectious as long as there is any discharge from the nose, throat or eyes, but in any case for a month from the commencement of the illness. At the end of this time, and if the child is quite well, it may be safe after disinfecting the sick room, the clothing, and the bedding, to allow it to mix with the others.

As the period required for Measles to develop is from 12 to 14 days, none of the other children must be considered safe from catching the disease until at least a fortnight has elapsed from last contact with the one suffering.

Children should not be allowed to return to school until a certificate has been obtained from a medical man saying that it is safe to do so. If there is no medical man in attendance a certificate may be obtained from the Sanitary Office.

Disinfection of the room, clothes and furniture will be carried out free of cost by the Sanitary Authority if notice is sent to the Public Health Department in Aqueduct Street, Burnley.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D.,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AQUEDUCT STREET.

**Whooping
Cough.**

Whooping Cough.—This year the deaths number 37 as against 26 last year. This is slightly above the average for the last ten years. Most of the deaths occurred before the age of two, as will be seen in the following table :—

Under 1.	Between 1 and 2.	Between 2 and 3.	Between 3 and 4.	Between 4 and 5.	Over 5.
19	12	4	1	0	1

Influenza.

Influenza.—This disease has caused 17 deaths against 15 last year ; this is slightly above the average.

Most of the deaths from this disease are due to complications. In three of the seventeen deaths Influenza is put down as the only cause of death ; in four the disease has been followed by Pneumonia, in four by Bronchitis, in three by Apoplexy, in two by Heart Failure, and in one by Nephritis.

The ages at death were as follows :—

25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
3	8	6

METHODS DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**Method of
dealing with
Infectious
Disease.**

Notification of a Notifiable Infectious Disease is usually obtained within a few days of its onset, and thus we are enabled to take such means as are at our disposal for the prevention of further infection.

If isolation is not obtainable the patients are removed to the Sanatorium, and the house is disinfected, bedding and clothing are removed to Aqueduct Street for disinfection. The Inspector makes enquiries as to the probable source of the infection, he gives directions for the isolation of the patient, and the means to be adopted for preventing the disease from spreading to other members of the family.

The following handbill relating to the law as to Infectious Diseases, and also to the method of dealing with them is left at the house :—

(Copy of Handbill.)

Copy of Handbill
re Notification of
Infectious
Diseases.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notice is hereby given that all cases of Infectious Diseases occurring in any house in the County Borough of Burnley must be notified immediately by the Head of the Family to which the diseased person belongs, as well as by the Medical Practitioner (if any) attending the patient.

"Infectious Diseases" include Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, and the fevers called Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued or Puerperal.

Notice must be given in writing to the Medical Officer of Health.

The penalty for neglect to give immediate notice is a Fine not exceeding Forty Shillings.

The Health Committee request the co-operation of the inhabitants of Burnley in the notification of Infectious Diseases. Many cases are reported, but there is no doubt that a large number of cases never come to the knowledge of the Sanitary Officers. These unreported cases are a serious danger to the community, and prevent the efforts of the Sanitary Officers to suppress disease from being successful.

It is also requested that cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Severe Sore Throat, Mumps, and Persistent Diarrhoea may be notified by the parent, or person in charge of the patient, in exactly the same way.

EXPOSURE OF DISEASED PERSONS.

The Health Committee have reason to believe that persons suffering from Infectious Diseases are allowed to be in the streets whilst in an infectious condition.

The Committee give warning that in future they will strictly enforce Section 126 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which prohibits, under a Penalty of Five Pounds, any Person suffering from an Infectious Disease being exposed "in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance."

Children from infected houses should not be allowed to attend Day or Sunday Schools, and all persons from an infected house should have as little communication with the public as possible. "Neighbouring" at infected houses should be absolutely prohibited.

INFECTED CLOTHING.

Infectious Diseases are frequently spread by carelessness in disposing of infected clothing.

Attention is called to Section 126 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 13 of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, under which "any person who gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things

Copy of Handbill
re Notification of
Infectious
Diseases.

which have been exposed to infection," or who shall knowingly cast, or cause, or permit to be cast, into any ash-pit, ash-tub, or other receptacle for the deposit of refuse matter, any infectious rubbish, without previous disinfection," is liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

In houses where a case of Infectious Disease occurs, no washing should be taken in, nor tailoring, dressmaking, or any similar occupation be carried on.

No milk, sweets, or food of any kind should be supplied from an infected house.

DISINFECTION.

It is earnestly requested that the assistance of the Sanitary Officials may be asked for in every case of Infectious Disease.

At all houses affected Disinfectants are supplied, and the disinfection of the houses and clothing is efficiently carried out, FREE OF COST.

ISOLATION.

When a case of Infectious Disease occurs, the sick person must be isolated as far as possible from the other inmates of the house. If this cannot be done, the diseased person should be removed without delay to the Sanatorium, where he will be treated and maintained free of cost.

Isolation is specially important in the first cases of an Infectious Disease—when a disease has become epidemic it is very difficult to arrest its progress.

NUISANCES.

Infectious Diseases are greatly favoured by closely-packed houses, overcrowding, want of light and ventilation, want of cleanliness, and especially by bad smells from drains, slop-pipes, cess-pools, privies and ash-pits.

The suspected, or known, existence of Nuisances about any premises should at once be notified to the Sanitary Inspector.

MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, DIARRHOEA.

It is feared that parents do not realise the dangerous character of these so-called "simple" diseases. **Measles caused the deaths of 117 persons in Burnley in 1906, and Diarrhoea 256.**

Smallpox is best prevented by efficient Vaccination in infancy, and efficient Re-Vaccination in Adult Life.

If you are in doubt what to do in regard to Infectious Diseases or Nuisances in your own house, or in your neighbourhood, apply without delay or hesitation at the PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT in St. James' Street.

Attention is called to the annexed extracts from the Public Health Acts.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Notification of
Infectious
Diseases.

As regards the Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases—Measles and Whooping Cough, we only learn of their prevalence from the death returns, and from notifications from the schools ; but as both of these diseases are diseases of children before they attain school age, this notification does not always afford a real guide as to their prevalence or otherwise. As far as possible we try to impress upon the parents at these houses the same rules as regards the notifiable diseases, and, if thought necessary, we disinfect as in the case of the Notifiable diseases

Table VIII.
NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES
IN THE TEN YEARS 1899 TO 1908.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Notifiable—										
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	5	9	...	4	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	73	54	10	68	25	13	19	12	13	13
Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup	37	28	46	40	18	20	18	12	14	13
Typhoid Fever.....	20	17	9	18	14	19	12	11	10	13
Erysipelas.....	3	4	2	2	3	4	6	10	9	4
Puerperal Fever	11	5	5	1	2	6	7	3	10	2
Non-Notifiable—										
Whooping Cough.....	69	41	31	12	54	43	27	27	26	37
Diarrhoea, Enteritis, &c.— Total Deaths...	305	191	196	90	157	230	156	256	91	196
Children under one	235	150	157	68	115	190	123	208	72	155
Measles	90	16	3	152	17	101	10	117	7	50
Phthisis.....	169	160	160	142	150	149	79	140	142	127
Influenza	22	35	12	6	17	7	10	15	15	17

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.

Departmental Administration.

The offices of the Public Health Department were situated in Aqueduct Street, at which place the disinfecting station still remains.

Powers and Duties of the Health Committee.

The following is an extract from the **Powers and Duties of the Health Committee** :—

To have the management, superintendence, and control of the Health Department.

To take into consideration all questions affecting the health of the inhabitants of the Borough over which the Council may have jurisdiction, and more particularly to exercise and perform the powers and duties of the Council in relation to the following matters, and to be the Executive Committee of the Corporation under any Act or Acts of Parliament relating thereto, namely :—

- (a) The suppression and removal of nuisances and in connection therewith, the approval or disapproval of plans for the abatement of nuisances ; the suppression of offensive trades, and the non-consumption of smoke ;
- (b) Infectious and Contagious Diseases and the provision of mortuaries ; and particularly the provisions relating thereto under Part 7 of the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1883 ;
- (c) The erection or provision of public privies and urinals.

To carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts, Orders, Regulations and Byelaws within the Borough, and to be the Executive Authority or Registration Authority, as the case may be, under the said Acts and Orders :—

- (a) The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 (Sec. 34) and 1886 (Sec. 9), having reference to dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops ;
- (b) The Canal Boats Acts, 1877 to 1884 ;
- (c) The Factory and Workshop Acts, 1891, 1895, 1901, and 1907, except the provisions of those Acts relating to the means of Fire Escapes ;
- (d) The Burnley Borough Improvement Acts, 1871, 1883, and 1889, the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, in relation to all or any of the matters and things delegated to the Committee ;
- (e) The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885 (Sections 7, 9, and 10) ; The Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890 (Part 2, Unhealthy Dwelling Houses), together with all subsequent Acts extending or amending the same. And, jointly with the Improvement Committee, The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (Part I, Unhealthy Areas, and—if and when adopted—Part 3, Working-class Lodging Houses), together with all subsequent Acts, extending or amending such parts of that Act ;
- (f) The Sale of Horseflesh Regulation Act, 1889.

**Powers and
Duties of the
Health
Committee.**

- (g) The provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, 26 Geo. III, Ch. 71, and 7 and 8, Vict., Ch. 87 (in relation to the licensing of Knacker's Yards) ;
- (h) Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 24, of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 ;
- (i) The Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897 ;
- (j) Byelaws as to Houses let in Lodgings ;
- (k) The Infectious (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899 ;
- (l) The Midwives Act, 1902.
- (m) The Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1899 ;
- (n) Notification of Births Act, 1907 ;
- (o) The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907 ;
- (p) The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906 ;
- (q) Regulations made by the Local Government Board under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food Act), 1907.
- (r) Parts 3 and 4, and Section 74 of Part 5 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, when and to the extent that the same are respectively adopted by the Council.

To register and have charge of all Common Lodging Houses ; and to make such regulations for the same as may appear necessary for improving the sanitary condition of the inmates, and promoting habits of cleanliness therein, and generally to carry out the provisions of any Act or Acts which may be in force relating thereto, within the jurisdiction of the Council.

To take charge of the Sterilised Milk Depot, and the staff and plant connected therewith.

To be the Consulting Committee of the Representatives of the Council on the Burnley Joint Hospital Board.

FEMALE HEALTH VISITORS.

Female Health Visitors.

Female Health Visitors.—There are three visitors employed, all possessing the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate. Their first duty is the visiting of newly-born children. The adoption of the Notification of Births Act has enabled this to be done at a somewhat earlier period than previously.

The town is divided into three districts, and the duty of the visitor for that district is to visit each house where a birth has occurred as soon as possible afterwards, their object being to assist and advise the mother, if necessary. The visitor is also enabled to gather such information as may be of use in helping us to gain a fuller knowledge of the many circumstances which are allied with our high infant mortality. Some of the children had to be re-visited, and some, where regular visitation was called for, have been passed on to the Nursing Association. Others, during the period of trade depression in the latter half of the year, were passed on to the Guild of Help.

Another duty of the visitors has been to make enquiries into the circumstances attending the death of infants. The results of these enquiries are seen in the various statistics that have been gathered together.

The chief efforts of the visitors have been directed to the proper feeding of the children, and in the first place to get the mother to feed the child if possible in the way provided by nature. How far these efforts of the visitors has been necessary is plainly seen in the accounts given of the deaths from Diarrhœa.

One visitor has been detailed to visit workshops where females are employed and an account of her work will be found in the section relating to the administration of the Factories and Workshops Acts.

Another visitor, possessing the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, has acted as Inspector of Midwives; an account of her work will be found under the heading of Midwives' Act.

SUMMARY OF YEAR'S WORK.		No.
Number of newly born children visited.....		2779
Do. visits to newly born children.....		3665
„ children visited at end of six months.....		2669

**Female Health
Visitors.**

Number of children visited at end of twelve months.	1851
Do. visits to Diarrhœa cases.....	149
Visits to School Children.....	233
Do. Children who are taking Humanised Milk.....	250
Other Visits—Sick Children, Still Births, cases of Phthisis, &c.....	376
Visits to houses where children have died.....	668
Visits to Vans and Tents at Fair Time.....	13

In the above summary is seen a relatively great increase over last year of the number of visits paid to school children. This is because the work entailed by the new Education Act has been handed over to the Health Committee. An account of the medical inspection of school children carried out during the year is given as a separate report to the Education Committee at the end of this Report, and from it may be gathered that an increase in the staff of the Department will be needed in the near future.

**Notification of
Births' Act.**

Notification of Births Act.—This Act was adopted by the Council and came into operation in February, 1908. The provisions of this Act are as follows:—"In the case of every child born in an area in which this Act is adopted it shall be the duty of the father of the child . . . and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after, the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the medical officer of health of the district in which the child is born." This notice must be sent within thirty-six hours. Since the adoption of the Act, 2,611 births have been notified, the total number registered for the year being 2,967. These were notified by the following persons:—

Midwives	1084
Fathers	594
Doctors	585
Unregistered women and others	348
Total.....	<u>2611</u>

Thirty-eight letters have had to be sent to persons who have failed to notify under this Act, as follows:—

Fathers	17
Doctors	14
Unregistered women.....	7
Total.....	<u>38</u>

Notification of Births' Act.

Four of the unregistered midwives were prosecuted for failing to notify the cases they had attended. Two of these were discharged on payment of costs, the other two were fined five shillings and costs.

The following is a copy of the Post Cards which are supplied to the Doctors and Midwives, in accordance with the Provisions of the Act :—

Copy of Post Card, re Notification of Births.

(Copy of Post Card).

BURNLEY.

Date.....19

To the Medical Officer of Health,
Burnley.

Sir—I have to inform you that a *full term/premature child was born *alive/dead at †.....Burnley, at.....*a.m./p.m. on the.....day of190

Signature.....

Address.....

* The inappropriate words and letters to be struck out. † Full Address.

Midwives.

MIDWIVES.—The Health Committee is appointed by the Local Sanitary Authority to carry out its duties under this Act.

This Act says that "Every Council of a County or County Borough throughout England and Wales shall on the commencement of this Act be the Local Supervising Authority over midwives within the area of the said county or county borough. It shall be the duty of the Local Supervising Authority.

- (1) To exercise general supervision over all midwives practising within their area in accordance with the rules to be laid down under this Act.
- (2) To investigate charges of malpractice, negligence, or misconduct on the part of any midwife practising within their area, and should a *prima facie* case be established, to report the same to the Central Midwives Board.
- (3) To suspend any midwife from practice, in accordance with the rules under this Act, if such suspension appears necessary in order to prevent the spread of infection."

One of the Health Visitors, who possesses the Midwifery Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and is on the Midwives Roll, acts as inspector, and performs the detail work of this supervision.

The following particulars give some idea of the work done in this Department :—

Number of midwives on Roll, January, 1908.....	47
Do. removed from the Roll during 1908.....	1
Do. left the town.....	3

Midwives.

Number added to Roll.....	1
Do. on Roll at the end of the year.....	44
Do. of trained midwives Certificate 8 Practising..	2
Do. of Bona Fide Midwives.....36 Practising..	25

Bona Fide midwives are those who were practising as midwives at the passing of the Act. Of these only three possess a properly equipped bag, and seven are not in possession of suitable dresses, as required by the Act. One midwife was warned for being dirty both in person and house, drinking, neglecting the child, and failing to send for medical assistance. This midwife was removed from the Roll. Four midwives were warned for having dirty houses, and five for not sending notice to the Medical Officer of Health that they had had to send for medical assistance. Four were warned for not having their register of cases complete. One midwife was warned for describing herself as certificated. Two midwives were suspended from practice on account of attending cases of Puerperal Fever. One midwife was suspended for a week in order that her clothing might be disinfected, as she had been attending a birth in a house where there was Diphtheria.

Certificated Midwives.—Only eight midwives on the Roll in Burnley possess the Central Midwives Board certificate, and two of these only are practising.

As many of the midwives are untrained and unsuitable for the work they are carrying out, leaflets were distributed by the inspector, with a view to some improvement in that direction :—

Copy of
Leaflets re
Instruction to
Midwives.

(Copy of Leaflets).

INSTRUCTION TO MIDWIVES.

DUTIES.

You **must** notify the Medical Officer of Health at the beginning of **each year** if you intend to practice as a midwife during that year.

You **must** notify at once to the Medical Officer of Health any change of address.

You **must** keep a register of the cases you attend.

You **must** have a bag with a lining that can be taken out and washed, and furnished according to the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

You **must** attend your cases in a dress that can be washed.

If the Doctor is sent for you **must** wait until he arrives, and you **must** assist him when he arrives, to the best of your ability.

You **must** attend the woman at least **ten days** after confinement if there is no Doctor attending.

Copy of
Leaflets re
Instruction to
Midwives.

When sending for the Doctor the message **must** be sent in writing, a note afterwards being sent to the Medical Officer of Health that you have had to do so. This note to the Medical Officer of Health must be sent within 24 hours.

You **must** not lay out a dead body other than that of the mother or child whilst you are attending a lying-in woman.

You **must** notify the Medical Officer of Health if you have delivered a woman of a still-born child and no doctor was present.

You **must** notify the Medical Officer of Health if the mother or the child dies during your attendance.

INSTRUCTION TO MIDWIVES.

WHEN TO SEND FOR THE DOCTOR.

TO THE MOTHER.

If she is torn. (Ruptured Perinæum).

If the child is still-born.

If the after-birth does not come away within two hours.

If there is more than the usual amount of bleeding.

If, after some hours, the abdomen swells and is tender.

If the discharge becomes offensive.

If **she has a shake.** (Rigor).

If the temperature rises up to 100°F.

If she complains of not being able to sleep.

If she has a good deal of pain in the legs.

TO THE CHILD.

If it has received any injuries at birth.

If it is deformed in any way.

If it does not breathe properly and appears likely to die.

If it has inflammation of the eyes, however slight.

Midwives.

A leaflet issued by the Central Midwives Board and signed by Dr. Champneys, the Chairman, was also distributed. This dealt with Malignant Disease of the Female Reproductive Organs, it called attention to its gravity and the necessity for early recognition. It also gave details of the early signs of this disease, and said "Every day and even every minute is of importance, and no time should be lost in having the disease dealt with by the medical man."

The number of visits paid by the midwives' inspector was as follows :—

To Midwives.....	230
To Puerperal Fever Cases.....	7

MILK DEPOT.

Milk Depot.

MILK DEPOT.—The Depot was opened in October of 1904 for the supply of humanised milk for infants.

The milk comes from farms in the neighbourhood, which are under the strict supervision of the Veterinary Inspector.

In the contract with the Corporation the farmers undertake to supply milk of a certain standard; there are also regulations as to the feeding of the cattle. The milk must be strained and cooled at the farm before delivery.

At the depot the milk is filtered through a Ulax Filter, the essential feature of which is the employment of cotton wool as a filtering medium.

After filtering, the milk is modified or humanised, *i.e.*, it is mixed with certain proportions of cream, sugar, and water, that in its composition it may attain as near as possible to the constitution of human milk; it is then bottled in quantities to suit the requirements of infants of different ages, each bottle containing enough for one meal. After the bottling, it is what is called Pasteurised, which is carried out as follows:—

The milk in the stoppered bottles is placed in the Sterilizer—a large pan heated by steam—the temperature of this vessel is raised to 160° and kept at that for 20 minutes, a higher temperature being used in the warmer weather.

The milk is tested daily for its percentage of cream by the Borough Analyst.

The formulæ for the composition of the humanised milk vary for children of different ages, and arrangements are made for altering the composition to suit individual cases, or at the wish of the medical attendant.

The milk now being filtered, humanised, bottled in air-tight bottles, and Pasteurised—this being done to check the growth of

Milk Depot.

putrefactive or other organisms that may have got into the milk—is distributed to the various shops, from which it can be obtained by the consumer. A sufficient number of bottles, each with enough for a meal, is placed in a wire cruet, one cruet being a 24 hours' supply.

When a child is supplied with milk for the first time, a few particulars are obtained as to the reasons for artificial feeding, the health of the child, &c. Directions are given as to the method of feeding the child, and particular stress is laid on the fact that once the bottle has been opened the contents must be used, if not all used the remainder must not be re-stoppered for use at another time. A request is made that the child be brought to the Depot from time to time, that it may be inspected and weighed.

The milk from the depot must not be looked upon as in any way a substitute for breast milk, but there are a great number of mothers who have not a sufficient supply of breast milk for their children, and it is for these that the milk from the depot is intended, and if we could persuade all such parents, especially in summer time, to make use of it, we should have a much lower figure as the result of our infantile deaths. Unfortunately, the children of that class whom we are most anxious should take the milk, do not get it.

DETAILS OF YEAR'S WORK.

Number of Infants on Books, December 31st, 1907...	70
Number admitted during 1908.....	75
Number who have taken the milk during the year...	345
Number of Infants discharged during 1908.....	278
Number on Books, December 31st, 1908.....	67

Of the 278 infants discharged during the year 47 had the milk for less than one week and 26 for less than two weeks; the average time for the remaining 205 cases being 16·8 weeks. 34 of the children commenced taking the milk at a week old or under, whilst 14 were over twelve months old. The average age of the remaining 227 children on commencing to take the milk was 13 weeks.

Milk Depot.

From the opening of the Depot to December 31st, 1908, 1,487 infants have been supplied with milk.

Gallons of Milk obtained.....	7158
Pints of Cream obtained.....	2705

HUMANISED MILK.

Pt. bottles.

Number of Bottles modified ...	186,942	...	1275
Sold at Shops	150,378	...	62
Sold at Depot.....	34,819	...	1213

STERILISED MILK.

Bottles Sterilised	19,008
Sold at Shops	16,237
Sold at Depot.....	2,768

STERILISED CREAM.

Bottles Sterilised	4124
Sold at Shops	2552
Sold at Depot.....	1594

FOOD INSPECTION.

Food Inspection.

The inspection of food is carried out by Mr. Kenyon, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Inspector. The fact that all the slaughtering is done at the Public Abattoirs makes the meat inspection an easy matter, and enables it to be carried out with efficiency. A system of voluntary surrender of any meat unfit for food is practised, and there has not been any prosecution during the year for exposure of meat unfit for human food.

The frozen, chilled, and Birkenhead meat brought into the Borough was sound and of a good quality.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of Animals Slaughtered at the Abattoirs.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Total.
January ...	787	3417	951	.....	71	5226
February ...	553	2973	463	.....	41	4030
March	432	2282	360	.....	53	3127
April	537	2516	503	15	103	3674
May	520	1992	416	209	114	3251
June	521	1633	351	962	80	3547
July	644	730	315	3466	81	5236
August	491	91	267	3087	93	4029
September ...	656	58	382	3663	121	4880
October	383	9	382	2243	89	3106
November ...	576	3211	437	.....	91	4315
December ...	723	3798	106	.....	130	5261
Total 1908...	6823	22710	5437	13645	1067	49682
Total 1907...	6428	19258	4973	20803	905	52347

Compared with last year, this table shows an increase of 395 Beasts, 3472 Sheep, 464 Pigs, and 162 Calves, and a decrease of 7158 Lambs.

Food
Inspection.

Number of Carcases and Amount of Meat brought to the Abattoirs.

	CARCASSES.		BEEF.		PORK.	
	Beef.	Mutton.	Hind Quart's.	But- tocks.	Clods.	Boxes.
January.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
February .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	6	...	...	...	...	...
April	31	...	6	...	48	...
May	26	...	23	...	34	...
June	12	...	40	...	17	...
July	10½	...	28	...	46	...
August	15	...	36	...	29	...
September	8	...	31	...	52	...
October.....	10	...	10	...	31	...
November.....	6	...	33	...	32	...
December	16	...	11	8	37	...
Total	140½	...	218	8	316	...
Total—1907	58	...	23	...	76	...

Compared with last year, this table shows an increase of 82½ carcasses of Beef, 195 quarters of Beef, 240 clods of Beef, and 8 buttocks of Beef.

Number of Animals Specially Examined.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
January.....	7	1	3	...	2	13
February	2	3	...	...	...	5
March	5	1	1	...	...	7
April	2	9	5	...	1	17
May	2	1	1	...	...	4
June	3	...	1	...	2	6
July	5	1	...	...	2	8
August	2	...	...	...	1	3
September	3	2	...	...	1	6
October.....	...	...	3	...	2	5
November.....	6	2	...	...	4	12
December	4	4	...	...	2	10
Total	41	24	14	...	17	96
Total—1907	65	25	26	...	22	...

Compared with last year, the above table shows a decrease of 24 Beasts, 1 Sheep, 12 Pigs, and 5 Calves, brought in for inspection.

Food
Inspection.

Result of Special Examination.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
Passed	26	6	3	...	2	37
Rejected	15	18	11	...	15	59
Totals	41	24	14	...	17	96

Causes of Rejection.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
Felon	1	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocated	2	14	...	...	1	17
Septicemia	1	...	1	...	...	2
Thin and Emaciated.....	2	1	1	...	3	7
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	2	...	...	...	2	4
Pyemia .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Immature .....	...	...	...	...	2	2
Hepatitis .....	...	...	4	...	3	7
Unmarketable .....	...	...	2	...	4	6
Dropsy .....	...	2	3	...	...	5
Peritonitis	3	...	...	...	...	3
Heart Disease	2	...	...	...	...	2
Septic Metritis	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals.....	15	18	11	...	15	59

The following is a list of food stuffs submitted to the Veterinary Inspector for examination outside the Abattoirs:—

On February 5th, 1908—103 lbs. of boxed beef.

On February 29th, 1908—30 lbs. of boxed beef.

On March 19th, 1908—32 lbs. of beef kidney.

On May 12th, 14th, 19th, and 20th, 1908—64½ lbs. of boxed beef, and 19 lbs. of liver.

On May 26th, 1908—16 lbs. of kidneys.

On June 20th, 30th, and July 21st, 1908—47 lbs. of beef, 60 lbs. of kidneys, and 8½ boxes of fillets (weighing 119 lbs.)

On August 16th, 1908—526 lbs. of beef.

On October 3rd, 1908—10 rabbits and 672 lbs. of pears.

On November 18th, 1908—one box of kidneys (weighing 16 lbs.)

The above articles of food were all voluntarily surrendered, and were at once removed to the Sanitary Department and destroyed.

Food
Inspection.

During the time the Fair was held, 12 extra visits were made to the Cattle Market, and the fruit and ice cream stalls examined. The fruit was of a good quality, and the ice cream, glasses, freezers, moulds, &c., were all in a satisfactory condition.

Most of the tanks used for the storage of tripe, &c., are made of slate, which are far superior to the wooden tanks, as they are more sanitary and much easier to keep clean.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK SHOPS.

Number of Farms visited.....	50
„ Visits to Farms.....	207
„ Cattle examined.....	3328
„ Visits to Milk Shops.....	678
„ Visits to Dairies	34

COWSHEDS.

The lighting, air space, ventilation and drainage of a number of the cowsheds are still far from satisfactory. The floors of the majority of the cowsheds are still far from satisfactory. The floors of the majority of the cowsheds are in bad repair, and this makes it very difficult for the farmers to keep them as clean as it is necessary for them to be kept.

The water supply on all the farms is good, with the exception of one, and on this farm the cattle have to drink the overflow water from two farms above, which runs down the hedge side into a trough situated on this farm. The milk from this farm is not distributed to the public, but is for the farmer's own use.

The milk vessels, utensils, water troughs, sieves, &c., on the majority of the farms have been kept very clean, but in a few cases complaint has had to be made of the dirty condition of the outside of the large and small kits.

There is a slight improvement in the cleaning of the farms and cattle as compared with last year; at the same time they are not satisfactory, for during the year 46 notices for dirty cattle, lairages, walls, milking passages, and kits have been sent out.

In the months of April and September, the usual notices (100) were sent out to the tenants of farms, requesting them to attend to the general cleansing of the cowsheds, &c. All the notices were

Food
Inspection.

complied with, with the exception of one; the farmer in this case being reported to the Committee, who decided that a notice be sent him by the Town Clerk. On re-visiting the premises the work was found to have been attended to.

CATTLE AFFECTED WITH DIFFERENT DISEASES OF THE UDDER.

Atrophy.	Hypertrophy.	Induration.	Felon.	Total.
23	2	5	2	32

Number of Cattle affected in 1908..... 16

It is satisfactory to report that the cattle, on the whole, have kept in good health and condition.

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

During the year 8 samples of unmixed milk and 11 samples of mixed milk were collected and forwarded to Professor Delepine for Bacteriological examination. The following tables show the results obtained :—

UNMIXED SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FROM SUSPECTED COWS.

No. of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Evidence of Disease in Cows' Udder.	Result of Bacteriological Examination.
5 ...	March 9th, 1908	... Enlarged Lymphatic...	Negative.
6 ...	"	... " "	"
55 ...	April 29th, 1908	... " "	"
27 ...	"	... Knotty	"
13 ...	October 30th, 1908...	... "	"
14 ...	"	... Enlarged Lymphatic...	"
51 ...	"	... " "	"
33 ...	"	... Indurated	"

MIXED SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FROM MILK CARTS.

No. of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Result of Bacteriological Examination.
10 ...	March 2nd, 1908	Negative.
11 ...	" "	"
12 ...	" "	"
13 ...	April 14th, 1908	Positive.
14 ...	" "	Negative.
15 ...	" "	"
16 ...	June 4th, 1908	"
17 ...	" "	"
18 ...	July 30th, 1908	"
19 ...	" "	"
9 ...	October 30th, 1908	"

DAIRIES.

There are 10 Dairies on the farms in the Borough, 4 of which are for the farmers' sole use, and the remaining ones for the storing and making of butter and cream. The latter have not yet been put in accordance with the regulations, but as regards cleaning, they are in a satisfactory condition. These were visited 34 times.

There are 190 Milk Shops in the Borough, to which 678 visits have been made during the year. These have been kept in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of 21, to the tenants of which notices have been sent for dirty floors and lids. The milk vessels, utensils, measures, &c., in the majority of cases were found very clean, and the vendors were impressed with the necessity of keeping the milk behind the counter, or as far away as possible from the people who come into the shops. Lids sufficiently ventilated are still in use to cover the milk, thus, to a great extent, preventing contamination of the milk.

It is very desirable that all vendors should have a place set apart in the shop for the storage of milk, such place to be made as sanitary as possible. If this were adopted, it would not only be more sanitary, but the milk would keep good for a much longer time.

In addition to the farms already mentioned, numerous visits have been made to the two farms which supply the Depot with milk, and on each visit the cattle were found to be in good health and condition and clean. The floors, fixtures, water troughs, cooler, separator, &c., were clean.

The Veterinary Inspector paid several visits to the Milk Depot during the year, and everything was found to be satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Food and
Drugs Acts.

Food and Drugs Acts.—The duties under these Acts were taken over from the Watch Committee in the latter half of the year, and the following is a list of the various Formal and Informal Samples taken during the past twelve months :—

Nature.	FORMAL.		INFORMAL.		TOTAL.	
	Gen'ine	Adult.	Gen'ine	Adult.	Total.	Adult.
New Milk	47	1	38	5	91	6
Cream	47	1	...	...	48	1
Butter	22	...	34	...	56	...
Lard	5	...	11	...	16	...
Cheese	7	...	21	...	28	...
Coffee	12	1	7	...	20	1
Tea.....	3	...	...	...	3	...
Pepper	2	...	7	...	9	...
Mustard.....	3	...	3	...	6	...
Ground Ginger.....	1	...	13	...	14	...
Sauces	1	...	4	2	7	2
Vinegar	5	...	14	...	19	...
Sausage.....	3	11	3	4	21	15
Jam	5	...	...	...	5	...
Arrowroot	1	...	...	...	1	...
Preserved Peas .....	...	1	...	2	3	3
Potted Lobster.....	4	...	...	...	4	...
Comp. Liquorice Powder	2	...	4	...	6	...
Olive Oil	1	...	4	...	5	...

Food and
Drugs Act.

Nature.	FORMAL.		INFORMAL.		Total.	
	Gen'ine	Adult.	Gen'ine	Adult.	Total.	Adult.
Castor Oil.....	7	...	1	...	8	...
Cod Liver Oil	4	...	...	...	4	...
Glycerine	6	...	...	1	7	1
Camphorated Oil.....	3	...	...	...	3	...
Lemon Cheese.....	1	...	...	...	1	...
Sweets	5	...	3	...	8	...
Black Beer	1	...	...	...	1	...
Quinine Wine	1	...	...	...	1	...
Whisky	3	...	4	...	7	...
Rum	3	...	5	...	8	...
Gin	1	...	...	...	1	...
Port Wine.....	5	...	1	...	6	...
Lime Juice .....	...	...	1	...	1	...
Liquid Ammonia.....	...	...	1	...	1	...
Borax.....	...	...	4	...	4	...
Effervescence Powders	...	...	7	...	7	...
Cream of Tartar .....	...	...	4	1	5	1
Flowers of Sulphur.....	...	...	5	...	5	...
Sago .....	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total	211	15	200	15	441	30

Of the 30 samples adulterated, 15 were samples of sausages adulterated with preservatives. One firm was prosecuted and fined 10s. and £2 13s. costs, but on appeal the conviction was quashed. A vendor of milk was fined 10s., and two vendors of green peas and coffee respectively were each cautioned.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

Housing of
Working
Classes.

Housing of the Working Classes.—As before mentioned, most of the houses in Burnley are self-contained and commodious, and contain at least four rooms.

The particulars regarding the houses that do not fit this definition are here given.

Cellars		No. 107
Furnished Rooms..... (Houses Let in Lodgings 107)		214
Back-to-back Houses.....	1869	} ... 2209
Single Houses	340	

The cellars are those dwellings which are beneath the level of the adjoining street or court, and underneath some other building, it does not necessarily mean that they are cellars according to our Local Act.

The single dwellings referred to are equivalent to back-to-back houses, for they have no through ventilation, and are not self-contained. They vary as the back-to-back houses do in the number of their rooms, many of them having three rooms.

During the year orders have been served under Section 151 (2) of the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871, to close certain dwellings because they were unfit for human habitation, with the following results :—

Single Dwellings.—

RESULT.

House in Pickup Court Closed.

114 and 116, Sandygate..... Converted to through houses.

118, Sandygate..... Converted to Workshop.

The following back-to-back and single dwellings belonging to the Corporation were abolished during the year :—

58, 60, Back Parker Lane.

62, 64, Parker Lane.

38, 38A, 38B, Finsley Gate.

10, 12, 1, 3, Ship Alley.

The following cellars have been voluntarily closed :—

115A and 117A, Manchester Road.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Houses Let in Lodgings (Furnished Rooms).—Under Section 90 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the Local Sanitary Authority have Byelaws relating to the above. These provide for :—

- (1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and for the separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied.
- (2) For the registration of houses so let or occupied ;
- (3) For the inspection of such houses ;
- (4) For enforcing drainage and the provision of privy accommodation for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses ;
- (5) For the cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises, and for the paving of the courts and the courtyards thereof ;
- (6) For the giving of notices and the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.

Under paragraph 2 there are 107 of these houses registered, divided into 214 separate lodgings. They are mostly let furnished, and the separate lodgings are made up as follows :—

One roomed	192
Two „	17
Three „	5
Total.....	<u>214</u>

The number of lodgings in each house varies from 1 to 43 ; this latter number being the number of those in the old Militia Barracks, now known as Clifton Square. Each lodging is supposed to be a weekly tenancy, the rent varying from 3/- to 5/- per week. This rent generally includes, besides the room, the furniture, bed and bedding, and utensils, any articles such as bed linen, curtains, &c., which belong to the landlord, are presumed to be kept clean by him. The room itself must be kept clean by the tenant.

The Sanitary Inspectors have not encountered any difficulty in supervising these places, and the usual fault they have to find is with the cleanliness of the rooms. The staircase, common passages,

Houses Let
in Lodgings.

and sanitary conveniences, for which the landlord is responsible, are, as a rule, kept fairly clean.

Occupants.—It was estimated at the end of the year that there were 553 persons living in these furnished rooms.

Total.	Adults.		Infants under 1.	Children 1 to 12.
	Male.	Female.		
553	202	224	14	113

Every person over 12 is counted as an adult, as the Byelaws regard them as such.

Total visits to 214 lodging houses.....	1130
„ defects found.....	139
„ defects remedied.....	132
Not remedied at end of year.....	7

Black Smoke
Nuisance.

Abatement of Black Smoke.—The Health Committee passed the following resolution in April, 1907 :—

“ That ten minutes in the hour be the maximum period allowed for the emission of black smoke from any chimney in this Borough, not being a chimney of a private dwelling house.”

The following is a summary of the results of the observations taken :—

No. of Chimneys observed.	No. of observations taken.	Average No. of observations taken.
158	371 hourly. 935 half-hourly.	8.26

Result of Hourly Observations—

	Dense.	Medium.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in minutes.....	1441	3237	17,582
Average amount of Smoke in minutes.....	3.884	8.725	47.39

Black Smoke
Nuisance.

Result of Half-hourly Observations—

	Dense.	Medium.	Light or None
Total amount of Smoke in minutes.....	492	2376	25181
Average amount of Smoke in minutes.....	0.52	2.54	26.94

The following is a statement of the action taken under Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (Paragraph 9), relating to the emission of black smoke :—

Letter Notices sent.....	101
Legal Notices served.....	20
No. of firms proceeded against.....	5
Withdrawn on Payment of Costs after adjournment	1
Order made to abate nuisance and fined 20/- and costs.....	1
Dismissed	1
Standing adjourned.....	1

Factories and
Workshops.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Under the Factories and Workshops Acts, 1891, 1895, 1901, and 1907, it is the duty of the Local Sanitary Authority to enforce the sanitary provisions relating to these places. With regard to factories, the Factory Inspector visits them, and if he has any complaint to make as regards the sanitation, this complaint is forwarded to the Local Sanitary Authority. With regard to workshops and workplaces the Local Sanitary Authority has similar powers to the Factory Inspector.

Number of factories and workshops on register at end of year :—

Factories	148
Bakehouses	223
Milliners and Dressmakers	232
Woodworkers.....	36
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	149
Metal Workers	34
Sundries.....	42
Total.....	<u>864</u>

Factories and Workshops.

This list is of necessity an approximate one, as the figures relating to workshops and bakehouses are constantly changing, especially the class of workshops which includes dressmakers. Then the number of bakehouses is constantly changing, for a bakehouse must be registered if it is a place "in which are baked bread, biscuits, or confectionery, from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived." This definition includes in Burnley a great number of small grocers' and confectioners' shops.

In addition to the inspection of the male sanitary inspectors, a female sanitary inspector has visited those places where females only are employed.

Factory Inspection.**Factory Inspection.**

Number of inspections	121
Defects found.....	27
Legal Notices served	4

List of Defects.

Require Limewashing.....	3
Water Closets defects.....	14
Water Closet not marked "Females"	3
No Water Closet.....	2
Defective Slop Drains	3
Other Defects.....	2
Total.....	<u>27</u>

Inspection of Bakeries.**Inspection of Bakeries.—**

Number on Register.....	223
Number of Visits paid.....	373

Details of Defects found—

Require Limewashing.....	21
Defective Water Closets	8
„ Drains.....	9
„ Ashpits	2
„ Slop Water Pipes.....	9
Defective Ventilation.....	1
Total.....	<u>50</u>

19 Notices have been served on the occupiers of these premises and the defects remedied. The remaining 31 complaints were remedied without the necessity of sending a notice.

Other
Workshops.

Other Workshops—

Inspections.....	493
Legal Notices served	23

Defects Found—

Defective Water Closets.....	19
Dirty Water Closets	8
Defective Drains.....	8
Limewashing required	19
Structural defects—defective floors, roofs, yards, &c.	6
Insufficient Ventilation	5
Total.....	<u>65</u>

23 Legal Notices have been served and the defects remedied ;
the remainder were remedied without legal notice.

Details of the Female Sanitary Inspector's Work.

Number of Shops inspected.....	233
Number of Inspections	253

	No. of Inspec- tions.	Defective Ventila- tion.	No Abstract.	Nuisances Found.	Required White- washing.
Dressmakers.....	87	...	...	...	1
Milliners	48	1	1	...	...
Confectioners and Bakers	96	...	5	...	7
Stocking Knitters...	5	...	...	...	...
Furriers.....	1	...	...	...	...
Baby Linen	15	...	2	...	...
Shirt Makers	1	...	...	...	...
Total.....	253	1	8	...	8

Offensive
Trades.

Offensive Trades.—These are the trades of blood boiler, tallow melter, fell monger, bone boiler, gut scraper, and gut cleaner, soap boiler, tripe boiler, and knacker. The premises on which these trades are conducted are subject to frequent inspection, and the work may be considered to be fairly well carried out, and with very little nuisance to the inhabitants who live in the neighbourhood. In most of these cases the only way to avoid nuisance is by the

**Offensive
Trades.**

suitability and cleanliness of the premises, and by frequent removal of offensive material carried out in such a way and at a time as not to cause offence.

The following were on the Register at the end of the year :—

Marine Stores	9
Tripe Dressers	7
Blood Boilers	7
Fat Melters.....	4
Gut Scrapers	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fell Monger	1
Tanner	1
Knacker.....	1
Total.....	<u>33</u>

55 visits were paid to the above and all were found to be in a cleanly and satisfactory condition.

The following Table is called for annually by the Home Office. Many of the defects shewn therein were found towards the end of the year, and had not been remedied before the 31st of December.

Offensive Trades.	
Marine Stores	9
Tripe Dressers	7
Blood Boilers	7
Fat Melters	4
Gut Scrapers	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fell Monger	1
Tanner	1
Knacker	1
Total	33

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1908,
for the County Borough of Burnley, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop
Act, 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF
NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	121	29	0
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	524	89	0
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	...	...
Total	645	118	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness	24	24	...	0
Want of ventilation	5	5	...	0
Overcrowding	0	0	...	0
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	0
Other nuisances	20	15	...	0
†Sanitary { insufficient	18	4	...	0
{ unsuitable or defective.....	33	25	...	0
accommodation { not separate for sexes.....	4	2	...	0
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	1	0	...	0
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).....	21	20	...	0
Other Offences—Abstracts..... (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	8	...	8	0
Total	135	96	8	0

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For districts not in London, state here whether section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, Section 107.							
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.	
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forward'd to other Councils.
	Lists. §	Outworkers. §		Lists.	Outworkers. §			
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		
Wearing apparel— (1) making, &c. (2) cleaning and washing..... Lace, lace curtains and nets... Artificial flowers Nets, other than wire nets ... Tents..... Sacks Furniture and upholstery Fur pulling Feather sorting Umbrellas, &c..... Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.... Paper bags and boxes..... Basket making..... Brush making Racquet and tennis balls Stuffed toys..... File making Electro-plate Cables and chains Anchors and grapnels..... Cart gear Locks, latches and keys..... Pea picking	2	...	11	3	...	5	...	...
Total .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4

§ The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists (received from employers who sent them will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
Workshops upon Register		716
Bakehouses Overground	219	
„ Underground	4	
Milliners and Dressmakers	232	
Woodworkers.....	36	
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers.....	149	
Metal Workers	34	
Sundries	42	
Total number of workshops on Register		716

Date, April 7th, 1909.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces or homework. The duties of of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all

Prosecutions.		Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, Section 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, Sections 109, 110.		
			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110.)	Prosecutions (S. 109, 110.)
Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
...

such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done. both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133).....	8
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector (Notified by H.M. Inspector .....	...
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but Reports (of action taken) sent to .....	...
not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) to H.M. Inspector .....	...
Other .....	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	...
In use at the end of the year	4

(Signature) THOMAS HOLT, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

Canal Boats.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.—Particulars are found of the work done under these Acts in the following extract from a Report and Table supplied to the Local Government Board.

The inspection of Canal Boats forms part of the duties of the Sanitary Inspector, whose salary is inclusive and unapportioned.

306 boats were inspected during the year 1908, against 302 for 1907.

790 adult males, 84 adult females, 8 children of school age, and 36 children under school age were found on board.

There have been no infectious diseases found or notified.

There are 55 boats on the register.

The statistical statement is herewith appended.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 & 1884.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT to the (1908) Annual Report of the
Burnley Urban Sanitary (Registration) Authority.

Have you Hospital Accommodation for any case of Infectious Disease }
met with on a Canal Boat in your Sanitary District? } Yes.

Is Inspector's remuneration inclusive }
with payment for other duties? } Yes. If special, how much?

1 Number of Boats added to Register in 1908
0 Number re-registered owing to Structural Alterations
1 Number re-registered owing to other reasons

125 Total Number registered to 31st December, 1908
70 Total Number of Registrations Cancelled

55 Actual Number of Boats on Register at 31st December, 1908

306 Number of Boats Inspected in 1908

283 Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations

23 Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations

Total Number for which the Cabins were registered, 1,389 persons.

Total Number occupying the Cabins 918.

Details of Occupation: Male Adults 790

Female Adults 84

Children of School Age 8

Children under School Age 36

918

Number of Cases
met with.

Number of Cases
Remedied.

Details showing Numbers Infringing in respect to—

.....	Registration ... ..	.....
.....	Notification of Change of Master ... ..	.....
8	Absence of Certificate	8
.....	Certificate not Identifying Owner with Boat ... ..	.....
.....	Marking ... ..	.....
1	Overcrowding	1
.....	Partition (Reg ⁿ . 8, b. ii.) ... ..	.....
.....	Females over 12 Improperly Occupying ... ..	.....
.....	Cleanliness ... ..	.....
.....	Painting ... ..	.....
.....	Ventilation... ..	.....
14	Dilapidation	14
.....	Removal of Bilge Water ... ..	.....
.....	Without Pump ... ..	.....
.....	Refusal of Admittance to Inspector ... ..	.....
.....	No proper Water Vessel ... ..	.....
.....	Without requisite Double Bulkheads ... ..	.....
.....	†Non-notification of Infectious Disease* ¹ ... ..	.....
.....	Number of Boats detained for Cleansing (not for I/D.) ... ..	.....

23 Total Cases met with.

Total Cases Remedied

23

†Number of Legal Proceedings taken* ² ... ..	.....
Number of printed Notice Forms issued	14
Number of Notices attended to	14
Number still corresponding about* ³ ... ..	.....

† Particulars of these should be given on sheets to be attached. *¹State Disease and measures of isolation adopted. *² State infringements in respect of which taken and results.

*³ Reasons for delay in compliance

Disinfection.

DISINFECTION.—The usual method of disinfection of houses where infectious diseases have occurred is by means of the formalin spray.

Clothing, bedding, carpets, curtains, &c., are removed in a covered van to the Depot, and disinfected in an Equifex steam disinfecter.

The particulars of the work in this department are as follows :—

Visits to Infected Houses	1891
Houses Disinfected. (Rooms—1,151)	432
Number of times Disinfecting Machine used.....	138
Schools Disinfected	9
Cabs do.	1
Beds do.	136
Mattresses do.	27
Pillows do.	331
Blankets do.	111
Sheets do.	173
Coverlets do.	206
Articles of Clothing Disinfected	433
Carpets Disinfected	38
Visits to Consumption Cases	35
Measles Cases Visited	377
Persons Cleansed	1

Cleansing of
Persons' Act.

Cleansing of Persons' Act, 1897.—Under this Act, which the Burnley Local Sanitary Authority has adopted, means of cleansing persons infected with vermin are provided. One person has availed himself of these means during the year 1908. The arrangements for carrying out this cleansing, as before pointed out, are not satisfactory.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Common
Lodging
Houses.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—During the latter half of 1908 the inspection of the common lodging houses has been carried out by this department. The following are some sections of the laws relating to these places :—

BURNLEY BOROUGH IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1871.

Section 152.

It shall not be lawful for any person to suffer any lodgers to use as a sleeping room any room in any house belonging to or occupied by him, unless there are in such room 400 cubic feet of space at least for every person at any time using it as a sleeping room ; and if any person offends against this enactment he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and to a further penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day during which such offence continues.

Section 154.

The following terms in the Common Lodging Houses Act, 1851, or any Act amending the same, shall, so far as relates to the Borough, have the following meanings, namely :—The term " Common Lodging House " includes any house (not being licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors) and any apartment sub-let therefrom into which lodgers are received to inhabit rooms in common for any period less than fourteen days, whether for hire or not ; the term " Common Lodging House Keeper " shall mean the person receiving such lodgers or sub-letting any apartment in any such house ; and the term " Lodger " shall include every person inhabiting any common lodging house.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Section 76.

Every local authority shall keep a register in which shall be entered the names and residences of the keepers of all common lodging houses within the district of such authority, and the situation of every such house, and the number of lodgers authorised under this Act by such authority to be received therein.

Section 77.

A person shall not keep a common lodging house or receive a lodger therein unless the house is registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act ; nor unless his name as the keeper thereof is entered in the register kept under this Act ; provided that when the person so registered dies, his widow or any member of his family may keep the house as a common lodging house for not more than four weeks after his death without being registered as the keeper thereof.

Section 78.

A house shall not be registered as a common lodging house until it has been inspected and approved for the purpose by some officer of the local authority ; and the local authority may refuse to register as the keeper of a common lodging

**Common
Lodging
Houses.**

house a person who does not produce to the local authority a certificate of character, in such form as the local authority direct, signed by three inhabitant householders of the parish respectively rated to the relief of the poor of the parish within which the lodging house is situate for property of the yearly rateable value of six pounds and upwards.

Section 80.

Every local authority shall from time to time make byelaws—

- (1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging house, and for the separation of the sexes therein ; and
- (2) For promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses ; and
- (3) For the giving of notices and the taking precautions in the case of any infectious disease ; and
- (4) Generally for the well-ordering of such houses.

In accordance with section 80 above, Byelaws have been drawn up and are in force in Burnley.

The Health Committee being of opinion that the law regarding common lodging houses was not stringent enough wished to have a section in the Burnley Act of 1908. This Clause read :—

- (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Public Health Act, 1875, from and after the passing of this Act the registration of a common lodging house whether registered or not before the passing of this Act shall operate for one year only, and application for renewal of such registration shall be made to the Corporation on or before the 30th day of June in every year.

(2) (a) The Corporation may notwithstanding the provision of Section 78 of the Public Health Act, 1875, refuse to renew the registration as a common lodging house of any house which they do not consider suitable for the purposes of a common lodging house.

(b) Any person aggrieved by such refusal may appeal to a Court of summary jurisdiction within fourteen days after such refusal, providing he gives twenty-four hours' notice of such appeal and the grounds thereof to Peregrine Thomas, the Town Clerk, and the Court shall have power to make such order as they may think fit and to award costs.

This clause was however rejected by the Parliamentary Committee.

Further powers are required, as regards the structural condition of several of the lodging houses, the situation of water closets, and their lighting, the lighting of passages and size of windows. An examination of the law reveals the fact that our powers are much too limited.

The effective separation of the sexes also is urgently required.

Common
Lodging
Houses.

In Section 152 of the Burnley Act of 1871 quoted above it is seen that 400 cubic feet must be provided for each lodger, but the following table shews that this does not in all cases obtain, for at the time of the original registration the standard of cubic space allowed was evidently lower than what is required now.

Lodging House.	No. of Lodgers for which registered.	No. to be allowed based on cubic capacity.	Excess allowed.	Average No. present on nightly inspection.
*Bluebell	57	49	8	52 to 54
Water Street..	40	37	3	38 to 39
*Bank Parade..	96	65	31	55 to 65
*Bridge Street.	87	57	30	50 to 54
King's Arms ...	73	47	26	70 to 72
Calder Street...	165	144	21	71 to 75
Kay Street.....	248	214	34	104 to 140
Curzon Street..	18	14	4	12 to 14

* Admit Women Lodgers.

The last column, shewing the average numbers occupying these places was obtained from the Police.

The number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors was 294.
Defects found, 42.

The defects were as follows :—

Defective W.C.'s	12
Defective Drains.....	21
Deficiency of Water Closets	2
Defective construction of Urinals, Yards, Ashpits...	7

All these 42 defects were remedied.

There exists in Burnley many lodging houses which are really unregistered common lodging houses. Various efforts have been made under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to deal with this, but the greatest difficulty exists in obtaining evidence which will secure a conviction and put a stop to what is undoubtedly a great evil.

LIST OF POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS DURING 1908.

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DATE OF DECISION.	ACT UNDER WHICH PROCEEDINGS WERE TAKEN.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
January 10th ..	Public Health Act, 1875	Black Smoke Nuisance	Adjourned for observations to be taken. Observations satisfactory and case withdrawn. Defendants to pay costs.
January 10th ..	do.	do.	Adjourned for observations to be taken. On adjournment order made for abatement. Defendant to pay costs.
January 30th ..	Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1875	Three tenants for occupying dwellings unfit for human habitation	Cases adjourned. On adjournment orders complied with and cases withdrawn.
January 30th ..	do.	Owner for aiding and abetting occupation of three dwellings unfit for human habitation	Adjourned, defendant to remove tenants. Tenants removed, cases withdrawn, defendant to pay costs.
March 20th	Notification of Births Act, 1907	Midwife failing to notify birth	Ordered to pay costs.
March 20th	do.	do.	do.
April 8th	Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1875	Occupying cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation	Order made for removal. Suspended 14 days.
April 15th	do.	Owner permitting occupation of two cellar dwellings unfit for human habitation	Adjourned, defendant to remove tenants. Tenants removed, case withdrawn, defendant to pay costs.
April 15th	do.	Occupying cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation	Adjourned, tenant to remove. Tenant removed, case withdrawn.
April 15th	do.	Owner aiding and abetting occupation of cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation	Tenant removed before case was heard. Withdrawn, defendant to pay costs.
April 22nd	Public Health Act, 1875	Black Smoke Nuisance	Adjourned for observations to be taken. Observations satisfactory and case withdrawn. Defendant to pay costs.
May 29th	do.	Owner permitting nuisances from three blocked closet drains	Fined 5s., 10s., and 5s. respectively. Order for abatement and for payment of costs made in each case.
June 17th	Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1875	Owner permitting occupation of cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation	Fined 5s. and costs.
June 17th	do.	Occupying cellar dwelling unfit for human habitation	Order for removal.
August 19th ..	Public Health Act, 1875	Black Smoke Nuisance	Fined 20s. and costs. Order made for abatement.
August 19th ..	do.	do.	Dismissed.
August 19th ..	do.	Failure to remove stable manure	Fined 10s. including costs.
September 9th	do.	Owner permitting nuisance from blocked slop-water drain	Adjourned. On adjournment work done, defendant ordered to pay costs.
September 9th	do.	Black Smoke Nuisance	Adjourned for observations to be taken. Observations satisfactory and case withdrawn. Defendant to pay costs.
October 14th ..	do.	Failing to remove stable manure	Fined 5s. including costs.
October 14th ..	Notification of Births Act, 1907	Midwife failing to notify birth	Fined 5s. and costs.
October 14th ..	do.	do.	do.

APPENDIX.

TABLE XV. Shewing the Causes of Death for the year 1908, separated into ages and wards.

TABLE IX. Shewing the Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality in Burnley for the last twenty-seven years.

TABLE X. Being Table I of the Local Government Board, shewing Population, Number of Deaths, Number of Births, Number of Deaths of Children under one, &c., for the last ten years.

TABLE XI. Being Table III of the Local Government Board, shewing numbers of cases of Infectious Disease notified, with their respective ages.

TABLE XII. Being Table IV of the Local Government Board, shewing causes of death, and deaths in Public Institutions.

TABLE XIII. Being Table V of the Local Government Board, shewing causes of death of children under one year of age, and the ages in weeks and months.

TABLE XIV. Shewing the Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infantile Mortality, Diarrhœa Deaths, &c., for each of the twelve wards.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, April, 1906, to March, 1907.

EXTRACTS FROM BURNLEY ACT, 1908.



METEOROLOGY.

REPORT TO EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TABLE XV.—CAUSES OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	Under 1.	Between 1 and 5.	Between 5 and 15.	Between 15 and 25.	Between 25 and 45.	Between 45 and 65.	Over 65.	Workhouse.	Victoria Hospital.	Sanatorium.
MALES	961	961	..	321	140	26	31	110	187	146	127	37	12
FEMALES	930	..	930	277	107	41	35	103	199	168	66	26	12
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	13	8	5	1	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	13	6	7	1	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	13	4	9	..	..	3	3	4	3	..	..	..	..
Measles	50	31	19	15	33	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Whooping Cough	37	22	15	19	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases	7	4	3	1	1	..	..	3	2	..	2	2	..
Influenza	17	9	8	..	..	..	..	3	8	6	4	..	..
Rheumatism	14	4	10	..	..	1	..	3	3	5	3	1	..
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	196	95	101	155	31	1	1	..	5	3	9	1	..
Syphilis	8	2	6	7	1	..	22	58	33	3	32	1	..
Tuberculous Diseases—Lungs	127	73	54	1	2	8	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
General	16	7	9	6	5	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
Intestines	23	10	13	12	5	2	3	1	..	..	3	2	..
Meningitis	20	11	9	2	9	8	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Osseous	4	3	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Other forms	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	90	49	41	12	17	5	2	15	30	9	10	..	..
Bronchitis	253	141	112	87	45	3	..	10	50	58	35	5	..
Silicosis	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Pleura	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Embolism	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease	145	69	76	1	2	5	5	20	67	45	16	1	..
Aneurysm	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy	74	27	47	..	..	1	..	9	33	31	5	..	..
Atheroma	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..
Anaemia	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Diseases of the Stomach—Gastritis	14	4	10	7	3	..	2	1	1	2	1	..	..
Gastric Ulcer	10	5	5	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	..	5	1
Dyspepsia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pyloric Obstruction	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..

Chart showing the relative importance of certain Diseases at different age periods.

	Totals. (Black.)	Developmental and Congenital (Red.)	Respiratory Diseases. (Blue)	Diarrhoea. (Yellow.)	Tuberculosis. 	Infectious. 
Under 1	598	233	99	162	21	38
1 to 5	247	6	62	34	22	71
5 to 15	67	2	8	2	23	10
15 to 25	66	0	3	7	28	4
25 to 45	213	18	27	3	59	12
45 to 65	386	48	87	9	36	14
65 over.	314	95	67	8	8	7
Totals.	1891	402	353	225	197	156

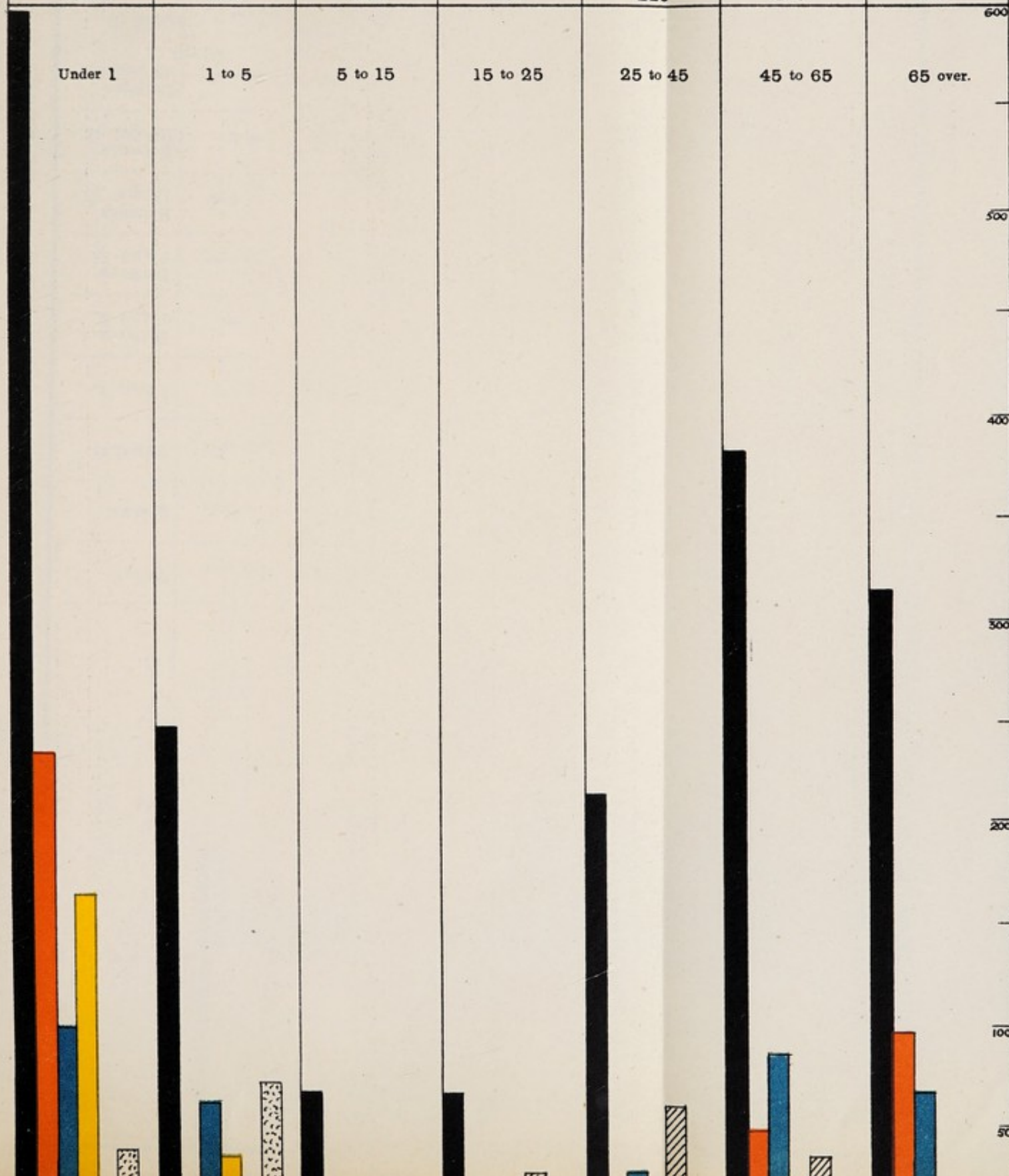


TABLE XV.—CAUSES OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1908—Continued.

	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	Under 1.	Between 1 and 5.	Between 5 and 15.	Between 15 and 25.	Between 25 and 45.	Between 45 and 65.	Over 65.	Workhouse.	Victoria Hospital.	Sanatorium.
Intestinal Diseases—Appendicitis	5	3	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..
Obstruction	7	3	4	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	2	..
Peritonitis	6	4	2	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	..
Paralysis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
Diseases of Liver—Hepatitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abscess	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cirrhosis	13	10	3	..	..	..	..	4	9	..	1	1	..
Jaundice	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gall Stones	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis	40	21	19	3	4	..	6	10	9	8	3	..	..
Uraemia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cystitis	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Prostate Disease	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Diseases of the Female Reproductive System—Ovarian Tumour	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
Ovarian Abscess	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyosalpinx	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous System—Meningitis	27	11	16	10	14	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cerebral Tumours	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cerebral Softening	16	6	10	..	..	..	..	2	5	9	13	..	..
General Paralysis of the Insane	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
Neuritis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	32	21	11	30	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	2	..
Epilepsy	7	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Spasmodic Croup	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locomotor Ataxia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Spinal Sclerosis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Transverse Myelitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hemiplegia	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Acute Ascending Paralysis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Spastic Paraplegia	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Infantile Paralysis	5	2	3	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Paralysis Agitans	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Facial Neuralgia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	68	37	31	68	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Congenital Defects—Atelectasis	11	6	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debility	26	15	11	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Spina Bifida	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocephalus	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

TABLE XV.—CAUSES OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1908—Continued.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1.	Between 1 and 5.	Between 5 and 15.	Between 15 and 25.	Between 25 and 45.	Between 45 and 65.	Over 65.	Workhouse.	Victoria Hospital.	Sanatorium.
Congenital Defects—Jaundice	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hypospadias	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Haemophilia	3	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart	9	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Defects,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents at Birth	6	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	3	..
Debility, Marasmus, &c.	46	26	20	42	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast Milk	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teething	20	12	8	13	7	..	1	1	3	80	18	..	..
Old Age	84	29	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parturition—Placenta Praevia.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Difficult Labour	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Thrombosis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Haemorrhage	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abortion	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	5	..
Malignant Disease—Reproductive System.	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	7	13	2	3	1	..
Alimentary System	44	19	25	..	..	..	..	9	26	9	4	3	..
Urinary System	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
Glands	4	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
Other forms	10	2	8	..	..	1	2	3	5	5	1	1	..
Diabetes	12	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Gangrene	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hodgkin's Disease	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Goitre (Operation)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Ear	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonsillitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Necrosis of Bone	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Vaccinia	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accidental Death	46	31	15	10	7	4	2	10	7	6	2	11	..
Suicides	11	9	2	..	3	1	1	3	6	..	..	..	..
Natural Causes (Inquest)	29	18	11	2	3	1	..	4	15	4	..	..	..
Uncertified	32	17	15	19	4	..	..	1	4	4	..	..	..
TOTAL	1891	961	930	598	247	67	66	213	386	314	193	63	24

Table IX.—Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality in Burnley for the last twenty-seven years.

On comparing this Table with previous Annual Reports, and also with Table I of the Local Government Board Reports on page 76, the estimated populations for many of the years will be found to vary greatly. This is especially noticeable between the years 1891 and 1901. Between the years 1881 and 1891 the population had increased at the rate of 48 per cent., and as the customary method of estimating populations is to assume that the increase is at an even rate, the population estimated in this way in 1901 should have been 128,000. However, when the census came to be taken, the population was found to be only 97,043, which figure is given on the following table, and the rate of increase therefore was found to have been only 11 per cent., as compared with 48 per cent. in the previous decade. I have, therefore, estimated the population for the various years between 1891 and 1901 on this basis of 11 per cent. increase. This, of course, has reduced the previous estimations of those years to a marked extent, and has in a corresponding manner increased the birth rates and also the death rates, which will be found to be different on comparison. Of course, the figures for the infantile mortality are not an estimation, but are calculated each year on numbers that are known, *i.e.* number of births, and number of deaths of children under one.

Year.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
1882	61,695	41·8	23·5	204
1883	64,509	40·1	23·7	201
1884	67,322	39·3	23·8	221
1885	70,135	37·8	21·2	186
1886	72,949	35·4	23·6	246
1887	75,761	36·0	20·7	214
1888	78,574	36·4	21·3	204
1889	81,388	37·2	23·2	225
1890	84,201	34·1	22·5	220
1891	87,016	36·0	23·1	221
1892	88,019	35·9	20·9	189
1893	89,022	35·4	22·8	227
1894	90,024	34·5	19·9	174
1895	91,027	35·0	25·6	249
1896	92,030	34·6	20·2	173
1897	93,033	33·8	22·1	223
1898	94,036	31·9	19·0	194
1899	95,039	29·9	23·6	273
1900	96,041	30·5	19·7	208
1901	97,043	27·5	18·9	227
1902	98,193	29·6	19·2	175
1903	99,344	27·5	19·0	216
1904	100,494	27·2	20·0	232
1905	101,693	26·5	16·8	174
1906	102,914	27·5	19·7	212
1907	103,947	28·7	17·4	156
1908	105,100	28·2	17·9	201

TABLE X.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

(Being Table I. of the Local Government Board).

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate. *
		Number.	Rate. *	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate. *					
1898	100,000	3001	30.0	582	194	1869	18.7	240	80	...	1789	17.9
1899	100,000	2843	28.4	778	273	2341	23.4	295	98	...	2243	22.4
1900	100,000	2934	29.3	611	208	1992	19.9	308	92	...	1900	19.0
1901	97,500	2680	27.5	609	227	1948	20.0	301	100	...	1848	18.8
1902	99,000	2906	29.6	511	175	2008	22.3	330	110	...	1898	19.2
1903	99,000	2713	27.5	586	216	1962	19.8	344	115	...	1847	19.0
1904	99,000	2685	27.2	625	232	2066	20.9	376	125	...	1941	20.0
1905	100,000	2667	26.6	465	174	1799	18.0	379	119	...	1680	16.8
1906	102,914	2838	27.5	612	215	2144	20.8	448	134	20	2030	19.7
1907	103,947	2987	28.7	468	156	1933	18.6	439	142	19	1810	17.4
Averages for years 1898-1907.	100,136	2825	28.2	584	206	2006	20.0	346	111	...	1898	18.9
1908	105,100	2967	28.2	598	201	2039	19.0	448	168	20	1891	17.9

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10, and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

At Census of 1901—

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 4,015

Total population at all ages 97,043
 Number of inhabited houses 21,194
 Average number of persons per house.. 4.578

TABLE XI.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1908.

(Being Table III. of the Local Government Board.)

Name of District—County Borough of Burnley.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Not Stated.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	77	1	35	23	6	12	...	...	23
Erysipelas.....	104	2	4	3	9	67	6	13	20
Scarlet fever	485	3	215	204	18	15	...	30	247
Typhus fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	70	...	5	15	13	32	...	5	38
Relapsing fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	1
Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	742	6	259	245	47	127	6	52	325

Isolation Hospital—Burnley District Sanatorium.

Table XII.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.
(BEING TABLE IV. OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the district
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	50	15	33	2	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever.....	13	1	10	2	...	...	...	10
Whooping Cough	37	19	17	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	13	1	10	2	...	...	...	6
Croup	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever (Typhus) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Enteric)	13	...	...	3	3	7	...	12
" (Other continued) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	17	...	...	...	...	11	6	5
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	196	155	31	1	1	5	3	12
Enteritis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Erysipelas	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	127	1	2	8	22	91	3	61
Other Tubercular Diseases	65	20	20	15	6	4	...	12
Cancer (Malignant Disease)	83	...	...	2	...	66	15	27
Bronchitis	253	87	45	3	...	60	58	51
Pneumonia	90	12	17	5	2	45	9	20
Pleurisy	6	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	6	...	2	...	...	4	...	1
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver) ...	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	3
Venereal Diseases.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	68	68	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
Heart Diseases	145	1	2	5	5	87	45	29
Accidents	46	10	7	4	2	17	6	21
Suicides	11	...	...	1	1	9	...	...
Nephritis	40	3	4	...	6	19	8	7
Old Age	84	...	...	...	...	4	80	30
Apoplexy.....	74	...	...	1	...	42	31	9
All other causes	429	203	47	12	15	103	49	125
All causes	1891	598	247	67	66	599	314	448

Table XIII.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

(Being Table V. of the Local Government Board).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
<i>All Causes.</i>																	
Certified	83	16	24	18	141	68	71	39	36	36	30	34	37	30	34	23	579
Uncertificated	10	..	..	1	11	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	19
<i>i. Common Infectious Diseases.</i>																	
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	5	2	15
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	3	..	..	4	1	2	4	19
<i>ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.</i>																	
Diarrhoea, all forms .....	..	..	3	2	5	19	27	12	14	14	14	13	12	6	12	7	155
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
<i>iii. Wasting Diseases.</i>																	
Premature Birth	42	5	5	4	56	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Congenital Defects	14	6	2	..	22	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	31
Injury at Birth	5	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	12	1	5	8	26	10	13	10	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	68
<i>iv. Tuberculous Diseases.</i>																	
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	12
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	7
<i>v. Other Causes.</i>																	
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis .....	..	2	3	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	10
Convulsions	8	1	2	..	11	3	3	2	1	2	1	4	2	1	..	..	30
Bronchitis .....	..	..	2	..	2	13	9	4	10	9	5	6	12	8	5	4	87
Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	1	12
Suffocation, overlying	1	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9
Other Causes	10	..	1	1	12	..	3	2	4	4	1	2	1	9	8	1	47
	93	16	24	19	152	68	71	40	37	38	31	34	37	31	36	23	598

District of BURNLEY.

Births in the year—Legitimate

Illegitimate

Population (estimated to middle of 1907).... 105,100

Deaths in the year of—Legitimate Infants ..

Illegitimate Infants ..

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—1,891.

TABLE XIV.—PARTICULARS OF THE TWELVE WARDS.

WARDS.	Population.	Acreage.	Acreage built upon.	Density of portion built upon.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Morbidity Rate.	Mortality Rate.	Diarrhoea Deaths.	Infantile Mortality.
St. Andrew's.....	13355	823	166	80·4	21·8	10·4	65	4·86	·30	0·59	137
Daneshouse	9560	140	84	113·8	27·9	14·3	45	4·71	·41	1·57	153
Stoneyholme ...	7369	540	90	82·0	23·3	10·2	26	3·52	·28	1·49	133
St. Peter's	6493	114	91	71·3	38·0	25·2	42	6·46	·92	3·85	283
St. Paul's.....	8011	152	105	76·3	34·1	20·2	63	7·86	·87	4·24	244
Fulledge	9423	425	103	91·4	28·2	15·2	93	9·86	·10	2·22	176
Burnley Wood...	9757	166	95	102·7	22·7	11·9	85	8·71	·10	0·61	175
Healey	7685	364	110	69·9	24·8	12·3	47	6·11	·39	1·30	204
Trinity	8568	93	93	92·1	28·3	16·1	69	8·06	·35	1·99	200
Whittlefield	5740	175	74	77·5	27·7	15·5	17	2·96	·34	1·56	182
Gannow	9637	496	84	114·7	33·8	19·1	65	6·74	·52	2·28	214
Lowerhouse	9502	527	150	63·3	27·7	15·3	75	7·89	·63	0·84	193
Totals for the ... town as a whole	105100	4015	1245	84·4	28·2	17·9	692	6·58	·43	1·77	201

INFANT MORTALITY.

Infantile Mortality.

This is a contribution to the enquiry into the circumstances and conditions under which children are born in Burnley, and of their lives for the first year, and is therefore more particularly an enquiry concerning children of a working-class where so many of the mothers are engaged in an occupation outside their own homes.

Since the beginning of April, 1906, enquiries have been made into every birth registered. Three visitors were employed, the town divided into three districts, and the visitors visited all births in their own districts at they were notified by the Registrar, with certain exceptions. 123 were not visited where it was considered, by reason of the circumstances of the parents, a visit would be of no benefit and might be looked upon as somewhat of an intrusion—a thing which the visitors are strictly instructed to avoid, if possible. Of these 123 children, only three died before reaching the age of one. In only one case was admittance refused, this child died on attaining the age of eight months. These births that were not visited, 124 in number, have been left out of account in making out these statistics, as have also those cases of children who have either left the town, or the visitors have been unable to find them at the end of the year.

During the twelve months, April 1st, 1906, to March 31st, 1907, there were 2845 children born. The houses have been visited as soon as possible after the birth and the enquiries made. When the death of any of these children occurred the house was again visited and certain enquiries made as to the surroundings and the cause of death. When the child was six months old it was revisited, more particularly to find out as to its nursing and feeding, and the occupation of the mother. At the age of twelve months the child was again visited, this visit being to see that the child was still alive, for, if the parents with the child had left the town or could not be found, and the subsequent history could not be ascertained, an account of this child is not included in the figures.

The number not visited for reasons given above was 124. The number who could not be found at the end of twelve months was 78; therefore out of 2,845 children born, figures relating to 2,643 are here analysed.

Infantile
Mortality.

The following is a copy of the schedule used for the enquiries :—

Date of Visit..... Visitor (Initials).....
 Name (of Child).....
 Address
 Date of Birth.....
 Occupation of Mother..... When she ceased working.....
 Feeding (Natural or Artificial).....
 If first child (Yes or No). No. of children..... No. of children living.....
 Causes of death (of other children).....

 Attendant at Birth (Medical Man, Midwife or Neighbour).....
 House : No. of rooms..... state (clean or dirty).....
 Occupation of father..... Employer.....
 No. of people in house : Adults..... Children.....
 Date of Death..... Reg. No.....
 Disease.....
 Nuisances (if any).....
 Milk supply.....
 Storage of food.....
 Mother : If she works..... When she resumed work.....
 Re-visit (date)..... Visitor (Initials).....
 REMARKS :—

Total Born	2845
Illegitimate	176
Not Visited.....	124
Not found, or left town at end of first year.....	78
Total Deaths	492
Not Stated	54
No. of twin Births (3 stillborn)	31
No. of first-born children.....	668

No. of legitimate children enquired into.....	2476
No. of illegitimate children enquired into.....	167
Total.....	<u>2643</u>

No. of deaths of legitimate children	438
No. of deaths of illegitimate children	54
Total.....	<u>492</u>

Infantile
Mortality.

Infantile death rate of total children enquired into 186 per 1000 births.

„	„	legitimate	„	177	„
„	„	illegitimate	„	323	„

Occupation of Parents.—The occupations of 2,615 mothers have been enquired into. The disparity between this number and the one given above is accounted for by there being 31 twin births, three of these 62 children being stillborn.

In the following table the mothers who are shewn as engaged in some occupation outside the home are those who have been engaged in that occupation either during pregnancy or within six months of the birth of the child; the rest are called housewives. The “other occupations” given in the table include laundresses, hawkers, rag sorters, charwomen, and domestic servants.

The occupation of the fathers are taken from the birth sheets supplied by the registrar.

MOTHER—

Weavers.....	Cotton Weaving Industry	692
Winders and Factory Hands	„ „ ...	267
Dressmakers.....		19
Other occupations.....		73
Total No. of working Mothers.....		1051
Total No. of Housewives.....		1564
Total.....		<u>2615</u>

Percentage of Mothers working	40
Percentage of Mothers at home	60

Total.....	<u>100</u>
------------	------------

FATHER—

Textile Operatives (Cotton)	865
Labourers (Navvies, &c.)	365
Miners (Coal).....	325
Iron Workers (Mechanics).....	196
Outside Trades (Masons, &c.)	122
Office or Shop	214
Other occupations	356
Not stated..... (Illegitimate)	167
Father dead.....	5
Total.....	<u>2615</u>

Infantile
Mortality.

The period of time during which the 1,051 mothers left work before confinement is given approximately as follows:—

Under one week	45
One week to one month	81
One to two months.....	208
Two to three months.....	169
Three to four months	122
Four to five months	80
Over five months.....	135
Not stated	211
Total.....	<u>1051</u>

The period of time that the working mothers stayed at home after confinement is approximately as follows:—

Under two months	310
Two to three months	112
Three to four months	76
Four to five months	71
Five to six months.....	62
Not commenced work at six months' end.....	195
Not stated	225
Total.....	<u>1051</u>

FEEDING.—The following figures shew how the children were fed, from enquiries made at the end of six months:—

Breast fed	1029	Rate per thousand born	390
Mixed	856	„ „ ..	323
Artificial	699	„ „ ..	264
Not Stated ...	59	„ „ ..	23
Total.....	<u>2643</u>	Total.....	<u>1000</u>

ATTENDANT AT BIRTH.

Medical Men	1189
Midwives and other women.....	1411
Not stated	15
Total.....	<u>2615</u>

Infantile
Mortality.

HOUSES.—The majority of the houses in Burnley are substantially built, consisting of four rooms, and are self-contained. During this period it is estimated that there were in Burnley :—

Single rooms (Houses Let in Lodgings, 206).....	343
Back-to-back	1955
Other dwellings	20704
Total.....	<u>23002</u>

The following is a list of the different classes of houses in which these children were born :—

Single rooms (Houses Let in Lodgings, 4).....	32
Back-to-back	402
Other dwellings	2159
Not stated	22
Total.....	<u>2615</u>

DEATHS of children who were born between April 1st, 1906, and March 31st, 1907, and who died before they were a year old.

Number born.	Number died.	Rate per thousand born.
2845	492	186

The rates for the Calendar Years 1906 and 1907 were 212 and 156, which gives an average of 184.

The diseases from which these children died are :—

Diarrhoea	131
Bronchitis.....	83
Premature Birth	58
Debility	57
Congenital Defects	27
Convulsions	25
Pneumonia	23
Tabes Mesenterica	11
Whooping Cough.....	11
Suffocated	10
Meningitis.....	9
Syphitis	8
General Tuberculosis	6
Measles	7

Infantile
Mortality.

Tubercular Meningitis.....	5
Natural Causes.....	5
Teething	3
Gastritis	4
Dyspepsia	1
Rickets	1
Injury at Birth	1
Heart Disease	1
Diphtheria	1
Ear Disease	1
Chickenpox	1
Intestinal Obstruction	1
Found Dead in Bed	1
Total.....	<u>492</u>

Inquests were held on sixteen of the above, and three were uncertified, the causes of death being given as shewn on the registration returns.

The ages at which these children died are :—

Under 1 week	63
Between 1 week and 1 month	66
„ 1 and 2 months.....	67
„ 2 and 3 months.....	34
„ 3 and 4 „	59
„ 4 and 5 „	46
„ 5 and 6 „	33
„ 6 and 7 „	29
„ 7 and 8 „	17
„ 8 and 9 „	25
„ 9 and 10 „	15
„ 10 and 11 „	20
„ 11 and 12 „	18
Total.....	<u>492</u>

Number of twin children born 59, Males 37, Females 32

„ „ died 32, „ 22, „ 10

Number of first children born 668

„ „ died 118

Total number of children who were not visited 124

Number of children who died who had not been visited, 4

Infantile
Mortality.

Occupation of Mothers—

Textile operatives	211
Dressmakers.....	5
Other occupations	19
Total.....	235
Housewives	243
Total.....	<u>478</u>

The disparity between the 478 and 492 is owing to the 32 twin births.

Occupation of Fathers—

Textile operatives	140
Labourers (Navvies, &c.)	79
Miners (Coal).....	65
Iron Workers (Mechanics).....	32
Outside Trades (Masons, &c.)	26
Office or Shop.....	16
Other occupations	64
Not stated .....(Illegitimate).....	54
Father dead.....	2
Total.....	<u>478</u>

The period of time during which the 235 mothers left work before the confinement :—

Under 1 week	17
1 week to 1 month.....	19
1 to 2 months.....	43
2 to 3 ,, 	40
3 to 4 ,, 	21
4 to 5 ,, 	18
Over 5 months.....	22
Not stated	55
Total.....	<u>235</u>

Infantile
Mortality.

The period of time that the working mother stayed at home after
confinement :—

Under 2 months	68
2 to 3 months.....	24
3 to 4 „	8
4 to 5 „	5
5 to 6 „	4
Not commenced work at six months' end.....	19
Not stated	107
Total.....	<u>235</u>

The feeding of the children who died :—

Breast Fed	144
Breast and Artificial	118
Artificial	201
Not Stated	29
Total.....	<u>492</u>

The 478 mothers were attended at the birth of the children by :—

Medical men.....	193
Midwives and other women.....	276
Not stated	9

The housing of the children who died :—

No. of Rooms in Houses.

One room (Three furnished dwellings).....	11
Two or three.....	114
Four or over.....	343
Not stated	10
Total.....	<u>478</u>

Extracts from Burnley Corporation Act, 1908.

Burnley Act,
1908.

Part II gives power to provide new reservoir at Thornden Clough, capable of holding 300,000,000 gallons, and draining an area of about 1000 acres.

Inspection of
Drains, &c.

Part VIII.—STREETS, BUILDINGS AND SEWERS.

82.—(1) On complaint made on oath by the medical officer that he has reasonable grounds for believing the existence of a nuisance any justice may grant a warrant to the medical officer or inspector of nuisances jointly or severally to inspect any drain sanitary convenience or cesspool or any water supply sink rainwater cistern trap syphon pipe or other work or apparatus connected therewith and on such warrant being granted for that purpose or for the purpose of ascertaining the course of any such work the Medical Officer or inspector of nuisances or their authorised assistants (on production of their authority if so required) at all reasonable times in the daytime after not less than twelve hours' notice in writing has been given to the occupier of the premises to which such drain sanitary convenience or cesspool water supply sink rain-water cistern trap syphon pipe or other work or apparatus is attached or if they are unoccupied to the owner or if such owner or occupier is not known or cannot be found left on such premises (and in case of emergency without notice) may enter with or without workmen on such premises and cause the ground to be opened wherever the medical officer or inspector of nuisances or their authorised assistants think fit doing as little damage as may be.

(2) If any person obstructs or attempts to obstruct or incites any person to obstruct the medical officer or inspector of nuisances or their assistants in the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this section he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(3) If upon such inspection it shall be found that no nuisance exists or that the nuisance is not caused by or is not attributable to such drain sanitary convenience or cesspool water supply sink rain-water cistern trap syphon pipe or other works or apparatus the Corporation shall cause any of such works or apparatus which they may have taken up or disturbed to be reinstated and made good as soon as may be and the expenses of examining reinstating and making good the same shall be defrayed by the Corporation and full compensation shall be made by them for all damage or injury done or occasioned to any person by such examination.

(4) If upon such inspection any drain sanitary convenience or cesspool water supply sink rain-water cistern trap syphon pipe or other work or apparatus be found to be in such a state as to cause a nuisance the Corporation shall cause notice to be served upon the owner or occupier of the premises upon or in respect of which the inspection was made requiring him forthwith or within a reasonable time specified in the notice to do what is necessary to abate the nuisance.

**Inspection of
Drains, &c.**

(5) If such notice is not complied with the said owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings or the Corporation if they think fit in lieu of proceeding for a penalty may enter on the premises and execute the works and may recover the expenses incurred by them in so doing from the person in default before a Court of summary jurisdiction.

(6) For the purposes of this section the expression "drain" includes a drain used for the drainage of more than one building whether owned or occupied by the same person or not.

Part IX.—SANITARY.

**Powers to
appoint
additional
Inspectors of
Nuisances.**

88.—The Corporation may appoint more than one inspector of nuisances or sanitary inspector and Sections 189 and 191 of the Public Health Act 1875 and Section 24 of the Local Government Act 1888 and the former Acts shall for the purposes of the execution of those Acts within the borough be construed accordingly.

**Houses infested
with vermin
to be cleansed.**

89.—(1) If the medical officer has reasonable cause to suppose that any house is infested with vermin he or any sanitary inspector may enter on such house and may inspect and examine the same and any articles therein for the purpose of ascertaining whether such house is infested with vermin.

(2) Where on the certificate of the medical officer it appears to the Corporation that any house is infested with vermin the Corporation shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or if the same be vacant to the owner thereof requiring him within a period to be specified in such notice to cleanse such house or the portion thereof specified in the notice and if so required in the notice to remove the wall paper from the walls of such house or the portion thereof specified in the notice and to take such other steps for the purpose of destroying and removing vermin as the case may require.

(3) If the person to whom such notice is given fails to comply therewith within the time specified he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he makes default in complying with the requirements of such notice and the Corporation may if they think fit at any time after the expiration of the period specified in the notice themselves do any work required by the notice to be done and all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Corporation in so doing shall (subject as hereinafter provided) be recoverable summarily as a civil debt from the person making the default.

(4) Every person who shall wilfully obstruct any authorised officer or servant of the Corporation in carrying out the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(5) Upon any proceedings under this section the Court may inquire as to whether any requirement contained in any notice given or any work done by the Corporation was reasonable and as to whether the costs and expenses incurred by the Corporation in doing such work or any part thereof ought to

be borne wholly or in part by the person to whom the notice was given and the Court may make such order concerning such costs and expenses or their apportionment as appears to the Court to be just and equitable under the circumstances of the case.

Prohibition of blowing or inflating carcasses.

90.—It shall not be lawful to blow or inflate the carcase or any part of the carcase of any animal slaughtered within or brought into the borough and any person offending against this enactment or exposing or depositing for sale within the borough a carcase so blown or inflated or any part thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Street Orderly Bins.

91.—The Corporation may provide and maintain orderly bins for the collection and temporary deposit of street refuse in upon or under the streets of the borough of such dimensions and in such positions as they may from time to time determine.

Public Drinking Fountains.

92.—The Corporation may put up continue remove or discontinue drinking fountains and cattle troughs with proper conveniences for the gratuitous supply of water for drinking and for watering of cattle and horses at such fountains or troughs respectively and may furnish or discontinue such gratuitous supply in such public places as the Corporation may think fit and every person who shall wilfully use any water so gratuitously supplied elsewhere or otherwise than as hereinbefore mentioned or foul such water shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings which penalty may be recovered by the Corporation.

Ejection of steam or gas not to be an annoyance to the public.

93.—All steam or gas ejected from any fixed engine or the boiler or condensers thereof and all condensing water above a temperature of one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit so ejected and all spent and ejected steam arising or produced in any trade business or manufacture shall be so discharged as not to be an annoyance to the public but nothing in this section shall apply to steam ejected from any locomotive boiler or engine now or hereafter belonging to any railway company. Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Part X.—MILK SUPPLY.

Penalty for selling milk of diseased cows.

94.—Every person who knowingly sells or suffers to be sold or used for human consumption within the borough the milk of any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty for failing to isolate diseased cows.

95.—Any person the milk of the cows in whose dairy is sold or suffered to be sold or used for human consumption within the borough who after becoming aware that any cow in his dairy is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder keeps or permits to be kept such cow in any field shed or other premises along with other cows in milk shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Obligation to
notify cases of
Tuberculosis.

96.—Every dairyman who supplies milk within the borough and has in his dairy any cow affected with or suspected of or exhibiting signs of tuberculosis of the udder shall forthwith give written notice of the fact to the medical officer stating his name and address and the situation of the dairy or premises where the cow is :

Any dairyman failing to give such notice as required by this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Power to take
samples of
Milk.

97.—(A) It shall be lawful for the medical officer or any person provided with and if required exhibiting the authority in writing of such medical officer to take within the borough for examination samples of milk produced or sold or intended for sale within the borough.

(B) The like powers in all respects may be exercised outside the borough by the medical officer or such authorised person if he shall first have obtained from a justice having jurisdiction in the place where the sample is to be taken an order authorising the taking of samples of the milk which order any such justice is hereby empowered to make.

Power to
inspect cows
and to take
samples of milk.

98.—(A) If milk from a dairy situate within the borough is being sold or suffered to be sold or used within the borough the medical officer or any person provided with and if required exhibiting the authority in writing of the medical officer may if accompanied by a properly qualified veterinary surgeon at all reasonable hours enter the dairy and inspect the cows kept therein and if the medical officer or such person has reason to suspect that any cow in the dairy is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder he may require the cow to be milked in his presence and may take samples of the milk and the milk from any particular teat shall if he so requires be kept separate and separate samples thereof shall be furnished.

Part XI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Penalty on
furnishing false
information to
Medical Officer.

106.—(1) The occupier of any building in the borough which is used for human habitation and in which there is or has been any person suffering from an infectious disease shall on the application of the medical officer at any time during the illness of such person or within six weeks from the occurrence of such illness furnish such information within his knowledge as the medical officer may reasonably require for the purpose of enabling measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

(2) Any occupier knowingly furnishing false information shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(3) In this section the expression " occupier " shall have the same meaning as in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889.

Certificate
required before
removal by
railway, &c., of
body of person
dying of
Infectious
Disease.

107.—When any persons suffering from infectious disease whereof notice shall have been given to the medical officer shall die in the borough of such disease the medical officer shall give notice thereof to the person responsible for the conduct of the burial of the body of such person and it shall not be lawful to transport such body by railway or other public conveyance (not being a conveyance reserved for such purpose) unless and until the medical

officer has certified that every precaution necessary for the public safety has been adopted to his satisfaction and any undertaker and any person so responsible who shall after the giving of such notice knowingly remove or assist in removing such body without such certificate and any person who unless unaware of such notice shall procure or endeavour to procure the removal of such body without having obtained such certificate shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Power medically to examine inmates of Common Lodging-houses where infectious disease is supposed to exist.

108.—Whereas having regard to the local circumstances of the borough and to the fact that the Corporation possess an efficient and adequate staff for the purpose it is hereby enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Whenever the medical officer shall report in writing to the Corporation that there is a prevalence of dangerous infectious disease in the borough or any adjoining county or neighbouring county borough and that there are reasonable grounds to apprehend the spread or communication of such disease to persons within the borough by persons resorting to common lodging-houses the Corporation may by resolution declare that by reason of the prevalence of the dangerous infectious disease named in the resolution it is expedient that the medical officer should be entrusted with the special powers hereinafter mentioned and subject as hereinafter provided the following provisions shall thereupon be in force within the borough for such period as the Corporation having regard to the circumstances of the case shall in the resolution determine (that is to say)—

The medical officer may when authorised by warrant granted by any justice on complaint on oath by the medical officer that he has reason to believe that the dangerous infectious disease named in the resolution of the Corporation may exist or has recently existed in any common lodging-house in the borough medically examine any person found in any common lodging-house in the borough with a view to ascertaining whether such person is suffering or has recently suffered from such disease. Any person obstructing the medical officer in making the examination aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each offence ;

A copy of every such resolution shall forthwith be sent by the Corporation to every keeper of a registered common lodging-house in the borough and to the Local Government Board ;

Unless approved by the Local Government Board any such resolution shall cease to be in force at the expiration of fourteen days after it is passed or any earlier date fixed by the Local Government Board :

A warrant granted under this section may authorise the medical officer to exercise the powers of examination hereinbefore conferred during such period not exceeding the period during which the provisions aforesaid shall be in force as may be specified in such warrant.

Provisions for
notification of
Tuberculosis of
Lung.

109.—(1) (A) Every registered medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit any person within the borough shall forthwith on becoming aware that such person is suffering from tuberculosis of the lung send to the medical officer a certificate on a form to be supplied to him gratuitously by the Corporation stating the name age sex and place of residence and employment or occupation (so far as can be reasonably ascertained) of the person so suffering and whether the case occurs in his private practice or in his practice as medical officer of any hospital public body friendly or other society or institution.

(B) Any such medical practitioner who fails to give such certificate shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

(C) The Corporation shall pay to every such medical practitioner for each certificate duly sent by him in accordance with this section a fee of not exceeding two shillings and sixpence if the case occurs in his private practice and of one shilling if the case occurs in his practice as medical officer of any hospital public body friendly or other society or institution.

(D) A payment made to any medical practitioner in pursuance of this section shall not disqualify that practitioner from serving as a member of the Corporation or as a guardian of a union situate wholly or partly in the borough or in any municipal or parochial office.

(2) (A) Where the medical officer certifies that the cleansing and disinfecting of any building (including in that term any ship vessel boat tent shed or similar structure used for human habitation) would tend to prevent or check tuberculosis of the lung the town clerk shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such building that the same or any part thereof will be cleansed and disinfected by the Corporation at the cost of the Corporation unless the owner or occupier of such building informs the Corporation within twenty-four hours from the receipt of the notice that he will cleanse and disinfect the building or the part thereof to the satisfaction of the medical officer within the time to be fixed in the notice. If within twenty-four hours from the receipt of such notice the owner or occupier of such building has not informed the Corporation as aforesaid or if having so informed the Corporation he fails to have the building or the part thereof disinfected as aforesaid within the time fixed by the notice the building or the part thereof shall be cleansed and disinfected by the officers and at the cost of the Corporation under the superintendence of the medical officer. Provided that any such building or part thereof may without any such notice being given as aforesaid but with the consent of the owner or occupier be cleansed and disinfected by the officers of and at the cost of the Corporation under the superintendence of the medical officer.

(B) For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this sub-section the Corporation may by any officer authorised in that behalf in writing under the hand of the town clerk and who shall produce his authority enter on any premises between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon.

(C) Every person who shall wilfully obstruct any duly authorised officer of the Corporation in carrying out the provisions of this sub-section shall be

Clause 109
(Continued).

liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(3) (A) The Medical officer if generally empowered by the Corporation in that behalf may by notice in writing require the owner of any household or other articles books things bedding or clothing which have been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis of the lung to cause such articles books things bedding or clothing to be delivered over to an officer of the Corporation for removal for the purpose of disinfection and any person who fails to comply with such requirement shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(B) Such articles books things bedding and clothing shall be disinfected by the Corporation and brought back and delivered to the owner free of charge.

(4) If any person sustains any damage by reason of the exercise by the Corporation of any of the powers of sub-sections (2) and (3) of this section in relation to any matter as to which he is not himself in default full compensation shall be made to such person by the Corporation and the amount of compensation shall be recoverable in and in the case of dispute may be settled by a court of summary jurisdiction.

(5) No provisions contained in any general or local Act of Parliament relating to infectious disease shall apply to tuberculosis of the lung or proceedings relating thereto under this section.

(6) All expenses incurred by the Corporation in carrying into effect the provisions of this section shall be chargeable on the borough fund and general rate.

(7) The Corporation shall give formal notice of the provisions of this section by registered post to every medical practitioner in the borough and any other registered medical practitioner known to be in practice in the borough and this section shall come into operation at such time not being less than one month after the first publication of an advertisement prescribed by the section of this Part of this Act the marginal note of which is "Public notice to be given of the provisions of this Part of Act" as the Corporation may fix.

(8) The provisions of this section shall cease to be in force within the borough at the expiration of two years from the date of the passing of this Act unless they shall have been continued by Act of Parliament or by Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board and confirmed by Parliament which Order the Local Government Board are hereby empowered to make in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act 1875.

For regulating
manufacture
and sale of ice
cream, &c.

110.—(1) Any person being a manufacturer or vendor of or merchant or dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity who within the borough—

- (A) Causes or permits ice cream or any similar commodity or any materials used in the manufacture thereof to be manufactured sold or stored in any sleeping-room or in any room cellar or place which is in a condition likely to render such commodity injurious to health or in which there is an inlet or opening to a drain: or

Clause 110
(Continued).

(B) In the manufacture sale or storage of any such commodity does any act or thing likely to expose such commodity to infection or contamination or omits to take any proper precaution for the due protection of such commodity from infection or contamination : or

(c) Omits on the outbreak of any infectious disease amongst the persons employed in his business to give notice thereof to the medical officer : shall be liable for every such offence on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

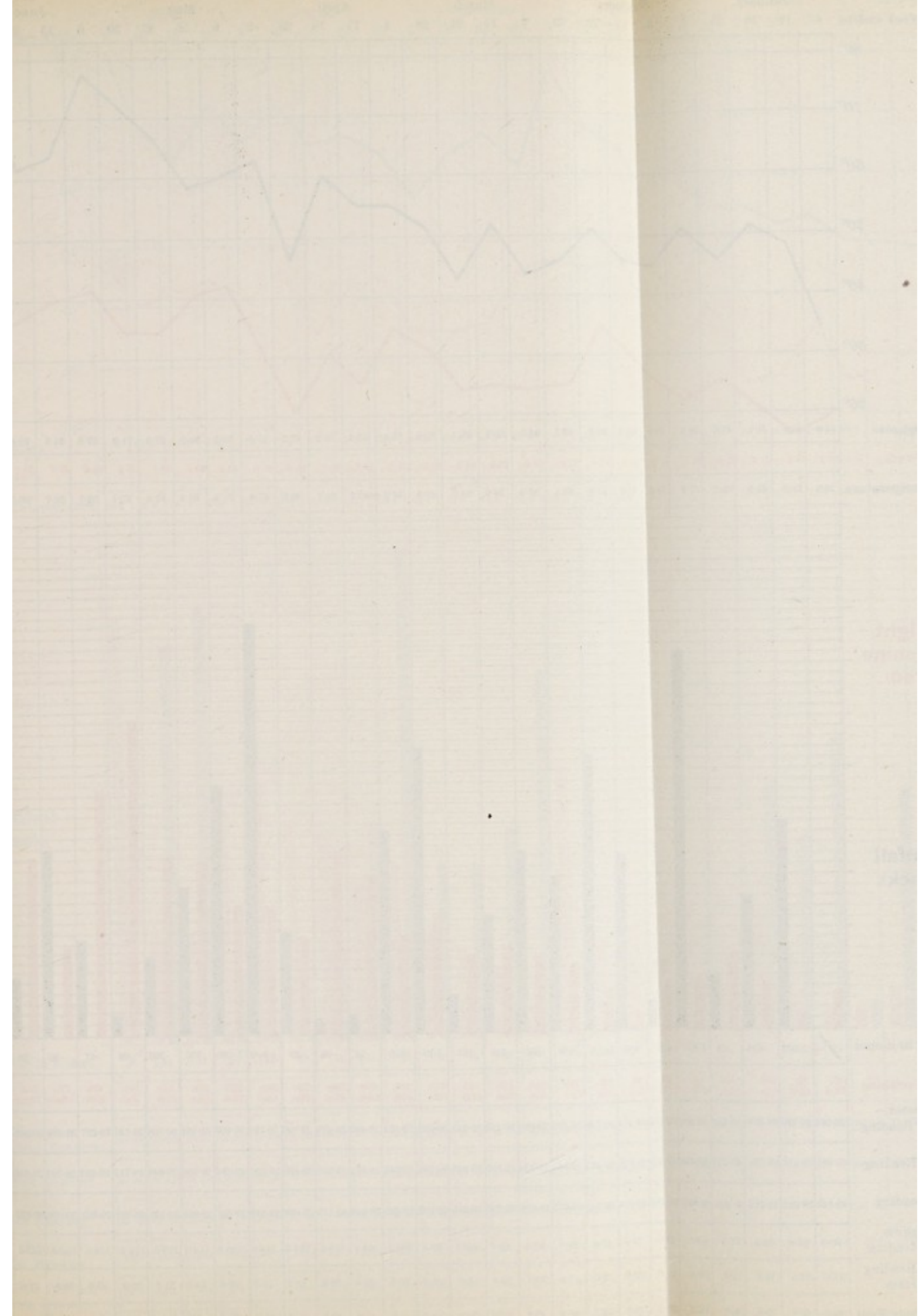
(2) In the event of any inmate of any building any part of which is used for the manufacture of ice cream or similar commodity suffering from any infectious disease the medical officer may seize and destroy all ice cream of similar commodity or materials for the manufacture of the same in such building and the Corporation shall compensate the owners of the ice cream or similar commodity or materials so destroyed.

(3) Every dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity vending his wares from any cart barrow or other vehicle or stand shall have his name and address legibly painted or inscribed on such cart barrow vehicle or stand and any person who shall fail to comply with this sub-section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

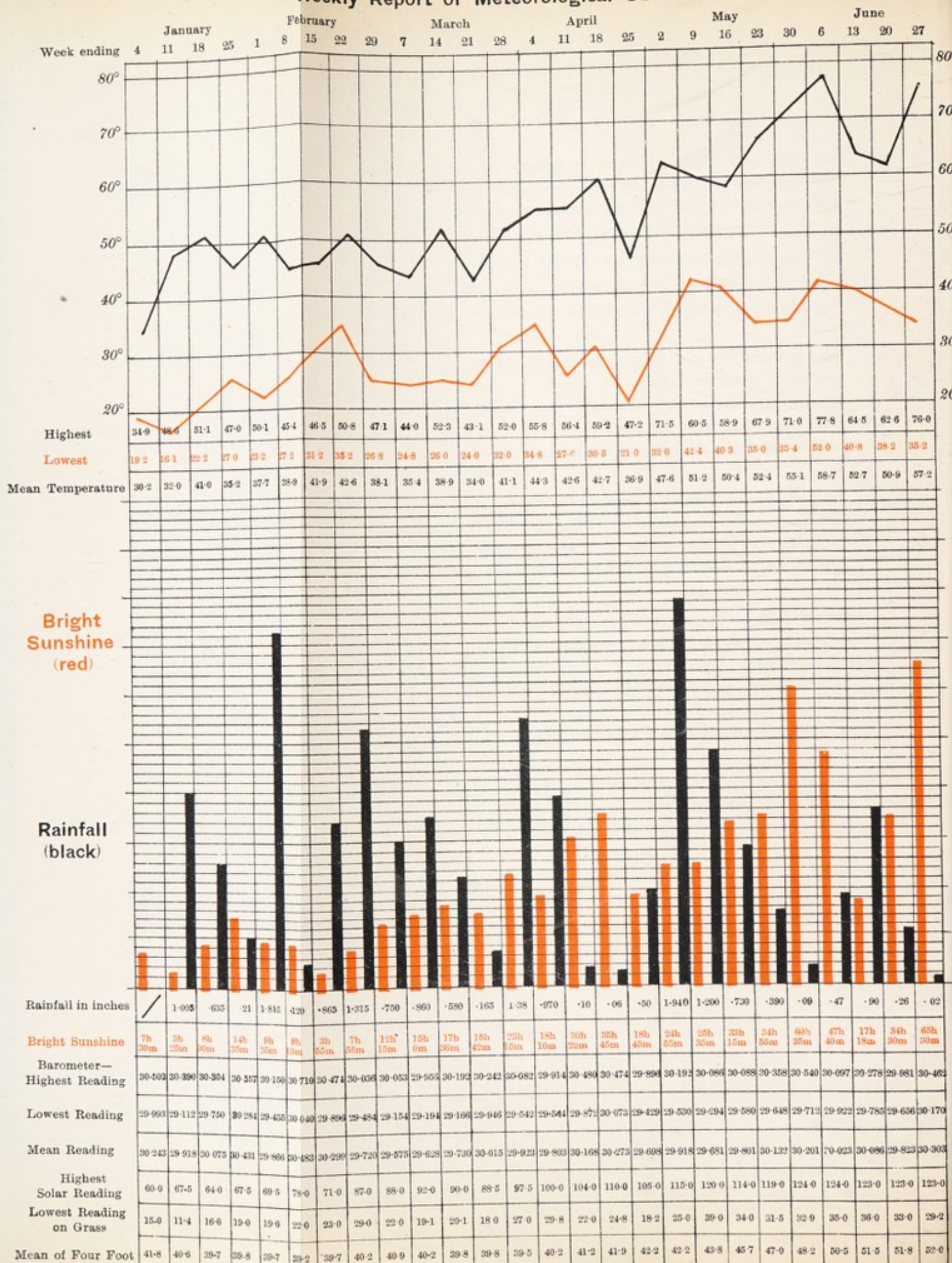
Inspection of
premises of
dealers in
ice cream.

111.—(1) Any officer duly authorised by the Corporation in that behalf shall at all reasonable times have the same power of entry into and inspection of the premises of any manufacturer or vendor of or merchant or dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity for the purpose of inspecting such premises and the materials or commodities or articles of food therein as an officer of the Corporation would have under Section 102 of the Public Health Act 1875 in the cases therein mentioned.

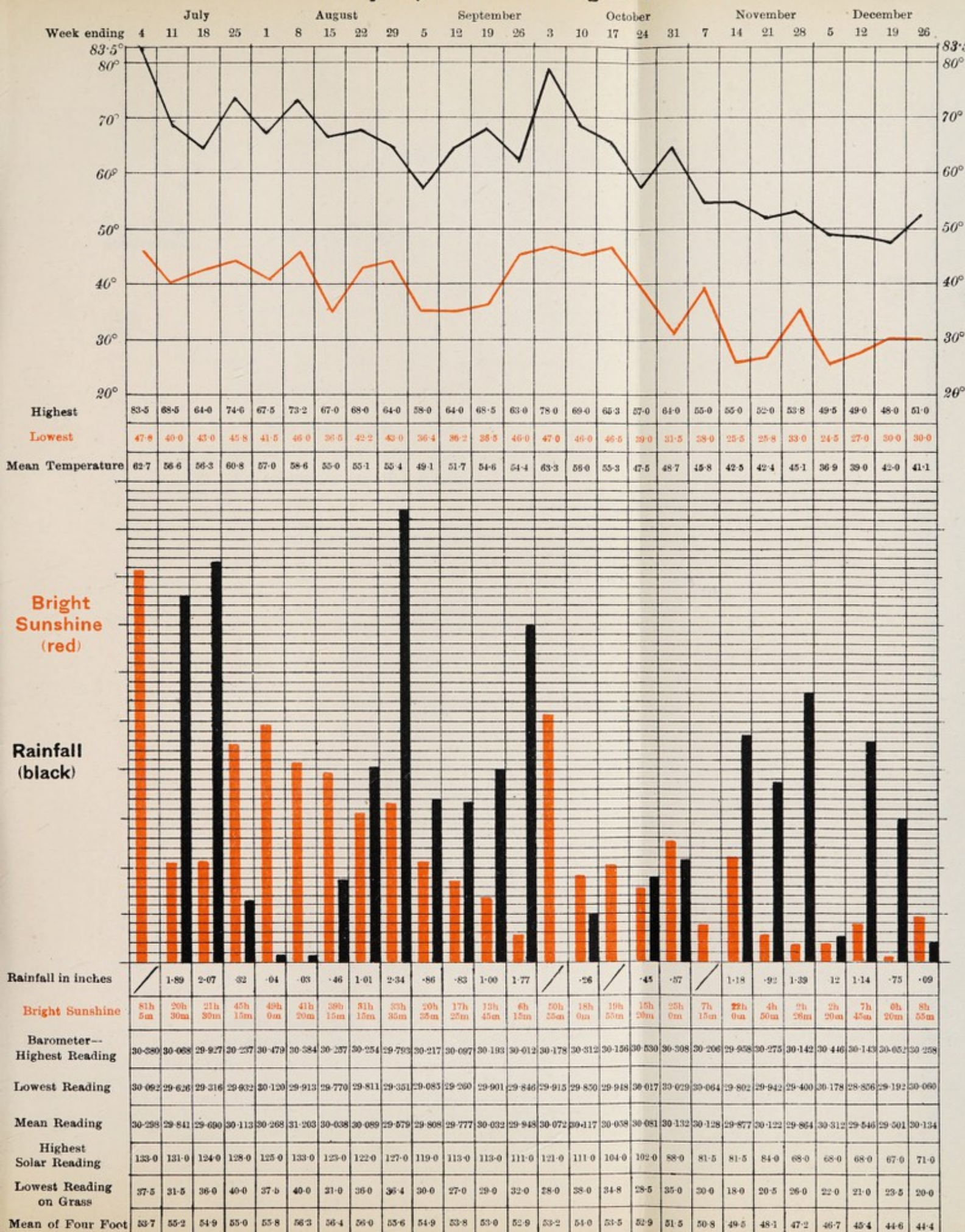
(2) Any person refusing entry into and inspection of such premises as aforesaid or obstructing such officer as aforesaid in the execution of his duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each offence.



Weekly Report of Meteorological Observations.



Weekly Report of Meteorological Observations.



METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological
Observations.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY is at Queen's Park. It is attached to the Meteorological Office and is called an Auxiliary Climatological Station. The results of the observations are sent to that Office, and monthly returns are published from all the places that supply readings. A weekly return of temperature and rainfall is also sent by us for the use of the Registrar General, and is published in a weekly return sent out from his office.

The Instruments consist of a Kew pattern barometer—this is in the potting shed—the reservoir is 458 feet above sea level, and in the enclosure are the following :—

In the Stephenson Screen	{	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	
		Dry Bulb	„
		Maximum	„
		Minimum	„
Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer.			
Grass Minimum Thermometer.			
Earth Thermometers.—1 foot.			
4 foot.			
Sunshine Recorder. (Campbell Stokes).			
Rain Gauge. (8 inches in diameter).			

The floor of the Stephenson screen is 461 feet above sea level.

The readings are taken daily at 9 o'clock a.m., and the results are posted each day in front of the Town Hall, and published on the Wednesday in each of the two local papers.

SUMMARY OF READINGS FOR THE YEAR.

Barometer.—The mean reading was 29.982 inches ; highest reading 30.710 on February 7th, lowest reading 28.876 on December 11th.

Temperature.—The highest temperature in the shade recorded was 82.0° on July 2nd ; the lowest temperature being 12.0° on December 2nd. The mean temperature for the year was 47.1°, the mean daily range being 12.5°. The lowest reading of the Grass Thermometer was 11.4° on January 5th, the number of days of ground frost being 134.

Rainfall.—The total amount of rain for the year was 37.27 inches, the highest amount in one day being 1.27 inches on September 20th, the number of rainy days has been 193. The mean relative humidity at 9.0 a.m. was 83.4 per cent.

**Meteorological
Observations.**

Sunshine.—The total amount of bright sunshine registered was 1,201 hours, highest amount in one day 15 hours on June 30th. The mean reading of the Solar Radiation thermometer was 88.7° , the highest reading being 133.0° on July 2nd.

Earth Thermometers.—The mean reading of the 1-foot thermometer was 47.3° , mean reading of 4 foot thermometer 47.5° .

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF READINGS.

January.—Mean reading of barometer 30.116 inches. Mean range for the month 1.445 inches. Mean temperature in shade 35.4° ; Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 40.2° . Total rainfall 3.66 inches on 14 days. Mean relative humidity at 9.0 a.m. 89.0 per cent. Bright sunshine 36 hours 40 minutes, greatest amount 5 hours 40 minutes on the 4th. 13 days without sun.

February.—Mean reading of barometer 30.022 inches. Mean range for the month 1.556 inches. Mean temperature in shade 40.2° . Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 40.0° . Total rainfall 3.05 inches on 20 days. Mean relative humidity at 9.0 a.m. 91.2 per cent. Bright sunshine 40 hours 30 minutes, greatest amount 7 hours on the 1st. 11 days without sun.

March.—Mean reading of barometer 29.816 inches. Mean range for the month 1.176 inches. Mean temperature in shade 37.9° . Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 39.8° . Total rainfall 3.66 inches on 19 days. Mean relative humidity at 9.0 a.m. 86.2° per cent. Bright sunshine 82 hours 30 minutes, greatest amount 8 hours 45 minutes on the 28th. 9 days without sun.

April.—Mean reading of barometer 29.980 inches. Mean range for the month 1.051 inches. Mean temperature in shade 41.7° . Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 41.6° . Total rainfall 2.42 inches on 20 days. Mean relative humidity at 9.0 a.m. 81.6 per cent. Bright sunshine 103 hours 40 minutes, greatest amount 12 hours 10 minutes on the 16th; 5 days without sun.

May.—Mean reading of barometer 29.962 inches. Mean range for the month 1.246 inches. Mean temperature in shade 52.9° . Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 46.0° . Total rainfall 2.88 inches on 18 days. Mean relative humidity at 9.0 a.m. 77.5 per cent. Bright sunshine 175 hours, greatest amount 14 hours 40 minutes on the 28th; 3 days without sun.

June.—Mean reading of barometer 30.087 inches. Mean range for the month 0.806 inches. Mean temperature in shade 55.3° . Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 51.6° . Total rainfall 1.65 inches on 11 days. Mean relative humidity at 9.0 a.m. 74.5 per cent. Bright sunshine 191 hours 45 minutes, greatest amount 15 hours on the 30th; 2 days without sun.

July.—Mean reading of barometer 29.996 inches. Mean range for the month 1.163 inches. Mean temperature in shade 58.2° . Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 55.1° . Total rainfall 4.32 inches on 14 days. Mean relative humidity at 9.0 a.m. 72.5 per cent. Bright sunshine 171 hours, greatest amount 14 hours 45 minutes on the 1st; 4 days without sun.

**Meteorological
Observations.**

August.—Mean reading of barometer 29.977 inches. Mean range for the month 1.031 inches. Mean temperature in shade 55.4°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 56.0°. Total rainfall 4.52 inches on 17 days. Mean relative humidity at 9.0 a.m. 78.0 per cent. Bright sunshine 165 hours 55 minutes; greatest amount 12 hours 15 minutes on the 15th; 2 days without sun.

September.—Mean reading of barometer 29.909 inches. Mean range for the month 1.132 inches. Mean temperature in shade 53.7°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 53.5°. Total rainfall 3.78 inches on 16 days. Mean relative humidity at 9.0 a.m. 81.8 per cent. Bright sunshine 75 hours 30 minutes, greatest amount 10 hours 15 minutes on the 12th; 8 days without sun.

October.—Mean reading of barometer 30.075 inches. Mean range for the month 0.680 inches. Mean temperature in shade 53.1°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 53.0°. Total rainfall 1.28 inches on 9 days. Mean relative humidity at 9.0 a.m. 87.4 per cent. Bright sunshine 102 hours 20 minutes, greatest amount 9 hours 15 minutes on the 3rd; 7 days without sun.

November.—Mean reading of barometer 30.024 inches. Mean range for the month 1.046 inches. Mean temperature in shade 43.5°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 48.8°. Total rainfall 3.49 inches on 16 days. Mean relative humidity at 9.0 a.m. 90.4 per cent. Bright sunshine 38 hours 50 minutes, greatest amount 7 hours 15 minutes on the 8th; 10 days without sun.

December.—Mean reading of barometer 29.868 inches. Mean range for the month 1.542 inches. Mean temperature in shade 37.5°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 44.9°. Total rainfall 2.55 inches on 19 days. Mean relative humidity at 9.0 a.m. 91.0 per cent. Bright sunshine 17 hours 6 minutes, greatest amount 4 hours on December 25th; 20 days without sun.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

From 1st August, 1908, to 31st December, 1908.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Burnley Education Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present a report on the working of the Medical Department of the Burnley Education Committee from the 1st of August to the end of the year 1908.

I was appointed Medical Officer to your Committee on the 6th of May, but owing to absence in London during the Committee stage of the Burnley Bill of 1908, I did not commence the work of Medical Inspection of School Children until June 4th. For some weeks I carried out the work imposed by the Education Act of 1907 at a few schools, and in July I met the Committee and recommended the appointment of an Assistant. As the Committee decided that the Education Medical Work should be looked upon as a part of the Public Health Work, and should therefore be discharged by the servants of the Health Committee, it was decided to appoint an Assistant Medical Officer of Health who would in that way be available for any services falling under the duties of the Medical Officer of Health.

Weighing machines, standards for taking height, cabinets, &c., having been obtained, the work of inspecting children entering schools was commenced, and all the children entering on school life in Burnley since the 1st of August have been medically inspected.

In December an arrangement was made with the Burnley Nursing Association for the services of a nurse to follow up such defective, dirty, or ailing children, as thought advisable by the medical inspector.

The services also of the three Female Health Visitors employed by the Health Committee have been utilised, but more especially to follow up cases where a dirty home is suspected.

The report following gives an account in detail of the work that has been done.

Though the figures are necessarily limited, certain main facts are made clear :—

- (1) The necessity for a further increase in the medical staff.
- (2) The nature of the defects commonly found.
- (3) The principal Methods to be adopted in dealing with these defects.

(1) The inspection has to be carried out during school hours, therefore the time for this is very much curtailed, and when we consider how many of these inspections will be required even to fulfil the minimum requirements of the Board of Education, further addition to the medical staff is obvious. In round figures 2,000 children enter school each year, and these 2,000 have to be inspected when they enter, again about the age of seven, a third inspection at about ten or eleven, and finally a further inspection is suggested when they leave. This means four inspections, or 8,000 inspections in the course of a year. This is a routine work and has to be done quite apart from the extra examinations of defectives. The schools are open a little over 200 days in the year, so that the minimum routine inspections to be carried out each day is 40, which number alone is fully enough for two medical officers to efficiently carry out in the limited time the school is open. To add to this work there is the inspection of the Special Schools, and the exacting examination and re-examination of the children attending them ; also the weekly examination of the absentees as carried out at present. Many other duties are not here detailed, such as the re-inspection of particular children ; the examination of the children referred by the teachers ; the inspection of school buildings, &c.

(2) The nature of the defects chiefly found. On looking at the Table giving the numbers of children inspected at the various schools and the defects found, it will be seen that if we add together the defects—want of cleanliness, sore eyes, sore ears, and skin diseases—we get a total of 73 out of 128. The first, of course, is due to neglect of the parents or guardians. This figure, I may say, does not give any idea of the dirty children that have been inspected, for the figure refers only to the particularly bad cases. There are a large number not here shewn who were not as clean as they ought to have been, so much was this the case that it was resolved only for the first few months to place on record the worst cases. This was done so that some kind of standard might be adopted,

and that the note of the medical officer inspecting, such as "fair," "bad," "very bad," when compared with such note of another medical officer might have a similar value.

Diseases of the Eyes and Ears. In almost all these cases there was evidence of neglect.

The figures given here refer only to the defects found in children entering school, but a glance at the figures given in the report relating to the examination of absentees, shews how the same class of defect occurs there, for out of 111 examined no less than 39 had sore heads, which really means dirty heads.

(3) The third point for consideration, *i.e.* the primary methods to be adopted for dealing with the defects, resolves itself chiefly into visitation of the houses and parents of those children by the nurses or visitors employed by the Committee. So far we have been fortunate in possessing a staff ready to our hand of health visitors available for this duty, and also in being able to obtain the services of a school nurse who was already in possession of a knowledge of the district and of its people. Thus we are enabled to start actually at the beginning of our work with a means of dealing with the majority of the defectives found. The figures relating to this part of the work are found in this Report.

How far this method of dealing with the defectives will be efficient remains to be seen.

The defects found that require medical attention are of another class, and the duty of the visitor or nurse is to call the attention of the parent to this necessity and not to give advice. So far we have had no difficulty in getting the parent to seek medical assistance when required.

I have to place on record my indebtedness to all those members of the staff of the Education Committee who were called upon to assist in organising this work of medical inspection. My thanks are particularly due to the various heads of schools on whom perhaps most of the extra trouble has fallen. The enthusiasm and ability which has been thrown into it and the great help they have rendered, has made much easier and pleasanter what would otherwise have been a very trying task.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HOLT,

Medical Officer to the Education Authority.

REPORT.

Education
Report.

The Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, contains the following :—

“ SECTION 13 (1) The powers and duties of a local education under Part III of the Education Act, 1902, shall include :—

- (b) The duty to provide for the medical inspection of children immediately before or at the time of or as soon as possible after their admission to a public elementary school, and on such other occasions as the Board of Education direct, and the power to make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children educated in public elementary schools.”

As an instruction in carrying out the above section a memorandum was issued in November, 1907, and a further one on the same subject was issued on January 23rd, 1908, and lastly one on August 9th, 1908.

The following are some extracts from these memoranda :—

“ The duty of carrying out the actual inspection has necessarily been entrusted by Parliament to the Local Education Authorities and not to the Board. Each Authority must therefore in due course appoint such Medical Officers or additional medical assistance as may be required for the purpose. Some time must inevitably elapse before all Authorities have their arrangements in working order, but it should be carefully borne in mind that, although the work is begun gradually, the initial organisation established by each Authority should admit of such expansion as will secure the thorough and efficient administration of the Act. In subsequent paragraphs some general guidance is given as to the minimum amount of inspection required.”

“ In view of the varied influences which affect, directly or indirectly, the health of the children of the nation, it is manifestly of the highest importance that the administration of this Act, should rest upon a broad basis of public health, and should not only secure for Local Education Authorities as much freedom as is consistent with adequate uniformity in the presentation of results for comparative purposes, but should also use to the utmost extent the existing machinery of Medical and Sanitary Administration, developing and supplementing it as required, rather than supplanting it by bringing into existence new agencies, partially redundant and possibly competing.”

“ The Board view the entire subject of school hygiene not as a speciality or as a group of specialities existing by and of themselves but as an integral factor in the health of the nation. The application of this principle requires that the work of medical inspection should be carried out in intimate conjunction with the Public Health Authorities and under the direct supervision of the

Education Report.

Medical Officer of Health. The advantages of such unification of the Public Health services have already been recognised by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Medical Inspection and the Feeding of School Children, and also by the Local Government Board, who specifically require every Medical Officer of Health to report officially upon matters relating to the sanitary condition of all schools, including the action taken (by the Sanitary Authority) in relation to the health of the scholars and for preventing the spread of infectious disease."

"It is unnecessary to emphasise the objections to a dual jurisdiction in such matters as the sanitary control of school premises and the notification and prevention of the spread of infectious diseases in which the duties of the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer necessarily and obviously overlap. If they are to be effectively carried out the interests and activities of the School Medical Officer must extend over the whole external environment of the child. School hygiene cannot be divorced from home hygiene, and this in turn is intimately bound up with the hygienic conditions of the community. Efficiency and economy require, therefore, an organic relationship between the daily work of the school authority and of the authority responsible for the administration of the wider branches of public health, including the supervision of water and milk supplies, food, housing and sanitation, inquiries into matters affecting infant mortality (including ante-natal influences), home visiting by men and women inspectors, sanitary and bacteriological investigations, the provision of hospital accommodation, disinfection, the cleansing of verminous persons, the notification of the prevalence or otherwise of diseases, such as phthisis, affecting the adult population, and the consideration of social factors, such as the occupation of the parents, or the health, habits, and physical conditions of the family, all of which have a bearing, direct or indirect, upon the children's health."

"Conversely this organic relationship will provide increased opportunity and facilities for the Medical Officer of Health to study all the conditions affecting the health of the community at all age-periods, and will bring him into closer touch with the personal hygiene of the population. While it is not expected that by establishing the necessary administration on the broad basis of public health all difficulties will be avoided, the Board are convinced that this is the only practicable method and that which is most likely to promote economy, harmony, and efficiency."

"The Board are convinced that the work of medical inspection cannot be properly accomplished by medical men without assistance. The teacher, the school nurse (where such exists) and the parents or guardians of the child must heartily co-operate with the school medical officer. In whatever way the system be organised, its success will depend, immediately and ultimately, upon the cordial sympathy and assistance of the teachers. Some Authorities will find that the teachers are able to undertake, without undue strain, a share of the work of furnishing data respecting each child, and even perhaps to carry out some portion of the inspection; and it is clear that the successful

Education
Report.

applications of the principles of hygiene to school life will depend almost entirely upon their efforts. What the mother is in the home, the teacher is in the school. Experience shows that when the teachers understand the necessities and opportunities of the situation they are both willing and able to take their share. Their co-operation in the work already done in this direction has been beyond praise. The school nurse and health visitor are also important agents in school hygiene. They may serve as links between the school and the home, and can assist in recording the results of inspection, in securing and maintaining personal cleanliness, and in carrying out medical advice concerning simple complaints. They are also able to give counsel in the home, to visit the children at home or in the school, and in many other ways to advance the cause of school hygiene. The Board are satisfied that this work offers a great field of valuable service for the school nurse, and they recommend that, wherever practicable, Education Authorities should secure, especially in rural districts, the benefit and true economy which may be thus obtained. It is essential, however, that the teacher, school nurse, or health visitor assisting in the administration of this Act should act strictly under the instruction and supervision of medical authority. Nor must the influence which the parent can exercise by example and precept be neglected. One of the objects of the new legislation is to stimulate a sense of duty in matters affecting health in the homes of the people, to enlist the best services and interests of the parents, and to educate their sense of responsibility for the personal hygiene of their children. The increased work undertaken by the State for the individual will mean that the parents have not to do less for their children, but more. It is in the home, in fact, that both the seed and fruit of public health are to be found. All-round co-operation between school medical officer, teacher, nurse, health visitor, and parent will prove both effective and economical, and the full utility of the Act will not be secured unless, in advising Local Education Authorities, the medical officer pays careful attention to considerations of expenditure and to the relative urgency of the reforms he proposes to undertake."

"From what has been said it will be clear that the fundamental principle of section 13 of the new Act is the medical examination and supervision not only of children known, or suspected, to be weakly or ailing, but of all children in the elementary schools, with a view to adapting and modifying the system of education to the needs and capacities of the child, securing the early detection of unsuspected defects, checking incipient maladies at their onset, and furnishing the facts which will guide Education Authorities in relation to physical and mental development during school life. It is evident that—although this work involves (a) medical inspection of school children at regular intervals, (b) the oversight of the sanitation of the school buildings, and (c) the prevention as far as may be, of the spread of infectious and contagious diseases, including skin diseases—action in these three directions will be incomplete unless, (d) the personal and home life of the child are also brought under systematic supervision. The home is the point at which health must be controlled ultimately."

"The character and degree of medical inspection will depend on the standpoint from which the subject is viewed, the difficulty being of course to

obtain a due sense of proportion and uniformity, particularly as to fundamental points. Valuable to science though the findings of a more thorough and elaborate medical examination might be, it is the broad, simple necessities of a healthy life which must be kept in view. It cannot be doubted that a large proportion of the common diseases and physical unfitness in this country can be substantially diminished by effective public health administration, combined with the teaching of hygiene and a realisation by teachers, parents, and children of its vital importance. The spread of communicable diseases must be checked; children's heads and bodies must be kept clean; the commoner and more obvious physical defects, at least, must be relieved, remedied, or prevented; schoolrooms must be maintained in healthy condition, and they must be properly lighted, well ventilated, and not overcrowded; the training of the mental faculties must not be divorced from physical culture and personal hygiene. It is these primary requirements which must first receive attention."

"The directions given in this circular as to the degree and frequency of inspection refer only to the minimum medical inspection, the effectiveness of which will in future be one of the elements to be considered in determining the efficiency of each school as a grant-aided school. They are not intended to exclude other medical work, which the Board trust will be undertaken by Local Education Authorities according to their abilities and opportunities. For example, the re-testing of the eyesight of every child periodically would be most valuable; an annual measurement of height and weight; the more frequent examination of particular children, especially of those suspected to be suffering from deficient nutrition or found to be defective at former inspections; careful anthropometric surveys or special inspections at various ages of school life; and similar investigations of a special nature undertaken in particular districts, come within the category of additional medical work wholly desirable where practicable, and calculated to advance school hygiene. Such work, however useful, should be looked upon as subsidiary to the main purpose of the Act."

"The Board recommend that each Local Education Authority should encourage one or both of the parents of the child to be present at the first inspection, and to this end a notification should be sent to the parents as to the time and place at which it will take place. Whilst some trouble may be involved in inviting the parents, the Board believe that substantial gains would thus be secured, for by this means misunderstandings will be avoided and prejudice will be disarmed. Moreover, the parent is able to facilitate examination and provide information, and the medical inspector's opinion could be given clearly and directly to the persons most nearly concerned."

"The following further regulations should be observed:—

- (a) The inspection should be conducted in school hours and on school premises, and in such a way as to interfere as little as may be with school work. The examination of each child need not, as a rule, occupy more than a few minutes.
- (b) The facts revealed by inspection must be entered in a register kept at the school, the confidential nature of many of the entries being carefully

Education Report.

respected. A copy of the entries should be transmitted with the child to any other school to which he or she may go.

- (c) Every School Medical Officer should make an annual report to the Local Education Authority on the schools and children under his superintendence which should be printed for facility of reference and in order that a supply of copies may be available for distribution among the members of the Authority and other persons interested. The Authority should send two copies of the report to the Board of Education as soon as possible after the end of the year under review.
- (d) In order to secure effective bases for comparison of the work done in different parts of the country, one uniform year must be taken, the year to be adopted being in all cases the calendar year, in order to correspond with the annual period fixed for the closely related report of the Medical Officer of Health.
- (e) The report should be concerned chiefly with the conditions and circumstances affecting the health of the children in the Elementary Schools of the district."

" Advice or Direction to Parents.—Where medical inspection reveals any defect or malady in a particular child, the first step will naturally be to notify the parents, and, unless the ailment is a minor one which can be removed by home treatment or treatment (under the direction of the School Medical Officer) by the School Nurse, to urge upon the parent the desirability of obtaining treatment by an ordinary medical practitioner. In extreme cases of insanitary homes or conditions, the attention of the Sanitary Authority will, of course, be called to the matter.

" The School Nurse.—A School Nurse is capable of performing very useful and important functions, both in assisting in the work of medical inspection, and (under medical instructions) in applying, or showing the parents how to apply, remedies for treatment of sores and minor skin diseases, or minor diseases of the eye, such as blepharitis and conjunctivitis, the treatment of slight injuries resulting from accident, will fall within the scope of the work of the School Nurse. So far as the School Nurse can be regarded as assisting in the work of medical inspection, the sanction of the Board to her employment is not required. So far, however, as she is engaged in treating the minor ailments, or in visiting the children's homes for purposes of advice, her employment would require sanction as an " arrangement " for attending to the health and physical condition of the children. The Board would usually have no difficulty in sanctioning any well-considered scheme for this purpose."

The Method of carrying out the Inspection.—The Head Teacher of the school to be visited is notified that the medical officer will attend at a certain time, and is requested to notify the parents of the children newly admitted to be present at that time. Each school being visited once a month.

Education
Report.

(Copy of Notice sent to Head Teachers.)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.

Dear Sir (or Madam),

Please arrange for Medical Inspection on.....
at
of all Children who have entered School since my last visit.

Yours faithfully,

THOS. HOLT, M.D.,

Medical Officer of the Education Authority.

N.B.—Kindly send Notice to Parents.

(Copy of Notice sent by Teacher to Parent.)

BURNLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

THE EDUCATION (ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1907.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.—Date of Medical Inspection.

.....School. Date.....190

Dear Sir (or Madam),

I beg to give you notice that the Medical Officer appointed under the Regulations of the Board of Education in accordance with the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, will attend at this School on..... for the purpose of Medically Inspecting the children.

I have to request you to be good enough to see that your..... is present on that date.

Your child will* be inspected by the Medical Officer at the time stated above and it is particularly requested that one of the parents be present at the time of the Inspection.

Yours faithfully

To.....

.....Head Teacher.

.....

The medical officer, attended by a clerk, visits the school, and the children are individually inspected and the following schedule filled up :—

Education
Report.

(Copy of Schedule.)

DATE..... SCHOOL.....

Age and Date of Birth.....

Parent present (F. or M.).....

Previous Illness and Age at

M. S. D. W. C.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Family History. Parents, and other children.

I. II. III. IV. V. VI.

Date	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Age						
Standard						
Attendance						
Height						
Weight						
Cleanliness						
Clothing & Footgear						
Teeth						
Eyes						
Vision						
Nose and Throat						
Ears						
Glands						
Skin						
Mental Capacity						
Hernia						
Deformities						
Other Defects						
Vaccination Marks						
Medical O's Initials						

NAME and ADDRESS.....

In the foregoing schedule the letters M., S., D., W. and C. represent Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Chickenpox respectively. The back of the card provides for the entering of fuller particulars regarding any defect that may be found.

This schedule varies somewhat from the one suggested in Circular 582 issued by the Board of Education, inasmuch as certain headings are left out—Nutrition, Heart and Circulation, Lungs, Nervous System, Tuberculosis, and Rickets. In drawing up the schedule it was considered advisable to make the list as short as possible, and certain defects which it was thought would be seldom met with were left out. So far experience has shewn that the schedule adopted has been sufficient; spaces are left for entering the rarer defects.

In addition to filling up the schedule a register of all the cases is kept. This is done so that the statistics may be easily got out and that the defective children may be more easily referred to. It is practically a copy of the schedule, which is placed in an indexed cabinet after completion.

In filling up these schedules the advantage of the parent's presence is obvious, for then the history of previous illnesses of the child may be obtained; but a greater advantage is gained if we find a defective child, for then we get a history of the ailment, and also a history of any steps which may have been taken to alleviate these conditions, a knowledge of which is quite necessary before any suggestions are made as to dealing with the defect.

Methods of dealing with the Defectives.—The word defect is here used to denote any defect, whether of a permanent or temporary, physical or mental nature. If the defect has been such as requires medical attention, the parents have been advised to take their child to their usual medical attendant, and in order to see that this advice has been followed the nurse or female health visitor has visited at the home. In a few of the cases the parents have taken the children to the Hospital.

If the defect is of a slight nature, when such a simple remedy as soap and water is necessary as a first step in the cure, the nurse is sent to the house with instructions to advise the mother or person in charge to deal with the case, and if medical assistance is required to see that this is obtained and report to the Medical Officer.

As regards children whose defects are slight, and of such a nature that further observation may be made in school, the teacher is asked to inform the Medical Officer of anything that might have a bearing on this defect.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

AGE.	Under 16 lbs.	26 to 30lbs.	30 to 34lbs.	34 to 38lbs.	38 to 42lbs.	Over 42 lbs.	No. Examined.
3 to 3½ years...	11	45	60	19	7	1	143
3½ to 4 „ ...	3	32	66	55	12	1	169
4 to 4½ „ ...	2	25	75	86	31	5	224
4½ to 5 „ ...	1	7	53	75	57	17	210
5 to 6 „ ...	2	9	70	125	126	67	399
6 to 7 „ ...	...	2	5	14	38	59	118
Over 7 „ ...	...	...	...	5	7	18	30
Totals—	19	120	329	379	278	168	1293

TABLE OF HEIGHTS.

AGE.	Under 2' 6"	2' 6" to 2' 8"	2' 8" to 2' 10"	2' 10" to 3'	3' to 3' 2"	3' 2" to 3' 4"	3' 4" to 3' 6"	Over 3' 6"	Number examined
3 to 3½ years...	2	9	26	59	37	8	2	0	143
3½ to 4 „ ...	2	...	7	52	74	33	1	...	169
4 to 4½ „ ...	...	2	9	39	78	71	23	2	224
4½ to 5 „ ...	...	1	2	6	49	86	50	16	210
5 to 6 „ ...	...	1	1	8	57	128	135	69	399
6 to 7 „ ...	...	...	...	2	1	18	34	63	118
Over 7 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	22	30
Totals—	4	13	45	166	296	345	252	172	1293

Table shewing Results of Inspection at the various Schools.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. Examined.	Cleanliness.	Clothing and Footgear.	Eyes.	Vision.	Nose and Throat.	Ears.	Glands.	Skin.	Mental Capacity.	Deformities.	Other Defects.	Total Defects.	Vaccinated.
Abel Street	70	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	46
Back Lane	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Burnley Wood.....	63	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	51
Coal Clough	131	1	1	2	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	11	98
Fulledge	82	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	66
Habergham	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
Hargher Clough	45	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	29
Healey Wood	54	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	39
Heasandford.....	106	3	1	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	4	17	69
Lane Head	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Lowerhouse	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Pickup Croft.....	22	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	13
Red Lion Street	39	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	28
Rosegrove.....	39	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	24
St. Andrew's	72	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	52
St. Augustine's	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. James's	59	1	3	1	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	12	50
St. John's, Ivy Street	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
St. John's, Gannow	69	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	4	46
St. Mary's.....	22	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	20
St. Mary Magdalene's	34	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	29
St. Peter's	38	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30
St. Stephen's	47	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	9	38
St. Thomas's	34	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	7	23
Stoneyholme	77	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	56
Trinity	83	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	9	59
Whittlefield	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Wood Top.....	21	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	18
Total	1305	21	15	29	3	5	15	7	8	2	15	8	128	958

Table shewing the Number of Parents present at the
Primary Inspection.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Total Examined.	Father.	Mother.	Other Relative.	None.
Abel Street.....	70	4	34	6	26
Back Lane	8	...	2	...	6
Burnley Wood	63	6	30	9	18
Coal Clough	131	5	80	7	39
Fulledge	82	2	56	6	18
Habergham	20	2	11	3	4
Hargher Clough	45	...	25	3	17
Healey Wood	54	3	31	5	15
Heasandford	106	9	51	8	38
Lane Head	21	...	12	1	8
Lowerhouse	8	...	4	2	2
Pickup Croft	22	...	14	1	7
Red Lion Street	39	1	25	8	5
Rosegrove	39	1	21	2	15
St. Andrew's	72	1	29	9	33
St. Augustine's	2	...	...	...	2
St. James's	59	2	37	5	15
St. John's, Ivy Street	12	1	6	2	3
St. John's, Gannow	69	8	29	1	31
St. Mary's	22	5	6	2	9
St. Mary Magdalene's	34	...	22	3	9
St. Peter's	38	...	22	...	16
St. Stephen's.....	47	...	24	4	19
St. Thomas's	34	4	12	7	11
Stoneyholme	77	7	30	12	28
Trinity	83	4	36	6	37
Whittlefield	27	2	14	3	8
Wood Top	21	...	7	9	5
Total	1305	67	670	124	444

Father present in 5.1 % of the admissions.

Mother „ 51.0 % „

Relatives „ 9.5 % „

No one „ 34.2 % „

The following table shews the result of the enquiries regarding previous illnesses :—

Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Chickenpox.
501	67	12	304	157

Many of the children had had more than one of the above diseases and the following list shews how far this obtained :—

Total Inspected.	No Disease.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	No history obtained.
1305	208	327	235	70	9	456

Of the 849 children of whom a history was obtained.

59 % of the children had suffered from Measles.

8 % „ „ „ „ Scarlet Fever.

1.4 % „ „ „ „ Diphtheria.

36 % „ „ „ „ Whooping Cough.

19 % „ „ „ „ Chickenpox.

73.4 % of the children had been vaccinated.

24 % had not suffered from any of the above diseases.

39 % had suffered from one disease.

28 % „ „ „ two diseases.

8 % „ „ „ three diseases.

1 % „ „ „ four diseases.

In 35 % of the cases there was no history obtainable.

Absentees from School.—Those children absent from school and not possessing a medical certificate of unfitness attended at the Education Offices on Tuesday afternoons for examination by the Medical Officer. In this way 114 children were examined, as follows :

Disease.	Number suffering from
Sore Heads	39
Debility	17
Defective vision	7

	Disease.	Number suffering from
Education Report.	Impetigo.....	6
	Inflamed Eyes { Conjunctivitis 2 { Ophthalmia ... 2 { Blepharitis ... 1	5
	Bronchitis	5
	Herpes (Face)	4
	Chorea	3
	Epilepsy.....	3
	Chickenpox	3
	Eczema	2

In addition, one each from the following diseases:—Diarrhoea, Incontinence of Urine, Rickets, Phthisis, Alveolar abscess, Nasal growth, Sprained wrist, Catarrh, Enlarged glands, Sinus of Groin, Rheumatism, Abscess in Neck, Cleft palate, Psoriasis, Hip-joint disease, Tonsillitis, and Deafness. In three cases no reason for absence could be found, and these children were accordingly instructed to return to school.

Method of dealing with the Absentees.—The method already mentioned of dealing with defective children found at the primary medical inspection applies also to the absentees. Some of the cases were of chronic deformity where no medical aid was required, others had diseases which were under medical supervision. In some cases where medical aid was considered to be required, the parent who brought the child was advised to procure this, and in several of the cases the private medical attendant to whom the parent referred, was communicated with.

School Nurse.—In the slight cases, such as sore heads, and running ears, the parent was advised as to the first steps of cutting the hair, cleansing, &c., and the nurse was communicated with and asked to supervise the treatment of this condition.

The arrangement with the Nursing Home for visiting school cases was made on the 8th of December, and from that time to the end of the year 16 cases were handed over and 159 visits were paid to them before the end of the year.

Education
Report.**Diseases—**

Sore Eyes.....	2
Eczema	4
Dirty Head.....	5
Suppurating Ears	5

Results up to end of Year—

Removed	2
Still on books	14

Health Visitors.—In addition to the School Nurse, the services of the Health Visitors employed by the Health Committee were requisitioned. They were more particularly employed where a child was verminous or dirty only. The visitors were employed in this work to some extent for the greater part of the year, and hence the following list shews many cases which will in future be referred to the School Nurse.

VISITS TO SCHOOL CHILDREN BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Total children visited during 1908	56
Visits made to these	228

Disease.	No. of cases.	Visits paid.
Verminous Heads	4	29
Sores on Head and Face.....	9	53
Dirty	23	102
Chorea	2	10
Mumps	1	2
Chickenpox	1	1
Deformed Feet	1	7
Sore Eyes.....	11	18
Running Ears	3	3
Fits.....	1	3
Total.....	<u>56</u>	<u>228</u>

In addition to the examinations and inspections which have been detailed all the children that have been found to have any ailment on primary inspection have been examined at the next visit to the school or on the next available occasion. No figures regarding these examinations are here given. At the monthly visits to the school also, the teacher has brought up for examination any child, not necessarily a child beginning school life, regarding whom the teacher wishes for medical advice as to some mental or physical defect or condition.