

[Report 1907] / Medical Officer of Health, Burton-upon-Trent County Borough.

Contributors

Burton upon Trent (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1907

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1907.



1907.

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1907,

BY

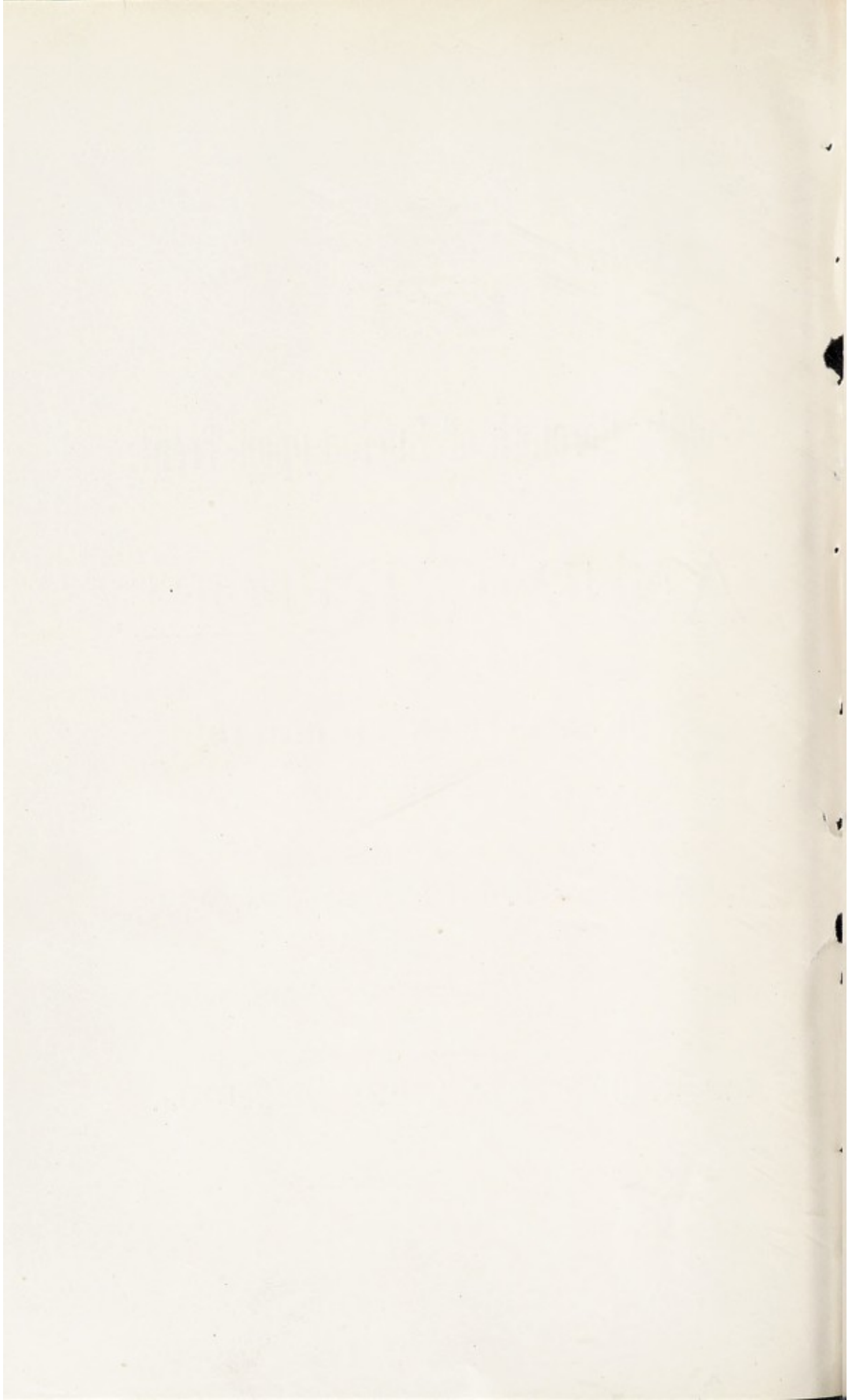
JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent
of Borough Isolation Hospital, and
Public Analyst.*

ALSO

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

"HONOR ALIT ARTES."



County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR C. TRESISE).

Chairman : ALDERMAN MORRIS.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| ALDERMAN T. TURNER | COUNCILLOR G. LATHBURY |
| COUNCILLOR W. AUSTIN | „ T. METCALFE |
| „ J. W. A. BASSETT | „ J. SAMBLE |
| „ A. BATES | „ E. C. STACK |
| „ W. T. GIBSON | „ J. WILKINSON |
| „ G. KENNARD | |

Town Clerk :

MR. T. N. WHITEHEAD.

Borough Surveyor :

MR. G. T. LYNAM.
Assoc. M. Inst., C.E.

Medical Officer's Department.

Chief Sanitary Inspector : WM. READING.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector : A. HUMPHRIES.

„ „ „ J. JENKINSON, C.S.I.

Clerk : C. GAUNT.

Matron of Borough Hospital : MISS SMITH.

Medical Officer of Health
and Public Analyst } JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.

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County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----------|----------|--------|
| Area in acres | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,204 |
| Rateable Value | ... | ... | £333,133 | 12s. 0d. | |
| Population at Census, 1901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50,386 |
| Number of Persons to the Acre, 1901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12·0 |
| Number of Persons per House at Census, 1901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·91 |
| Estimated Population at Mid-year, 1907 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53,000 |
| „ „ (Registrar General)... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53,425 |
| Estimated Birth-rate per 1,000 living, 1907 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24·5 |
| Average Birth-rate for previous 10 years | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27·2 |
| Estimated Death-rate per 1,000 living, 1907 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12·45 |
| Average Death-rate for previous 10 years | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14·29 |
| Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 births, 1907 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94 |
| Death-rate from Zymotic Diseases, 1907 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·24 |

Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, adopted
December, 1892.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, adopted
November, 1891.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, Part iii, adopted
March, 1897.

Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1896.

Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1901.

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8. The seventh part of the book

9. The eighth part of the book

10. The ninth part of the book

11. The tenth part of the book

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HEALTH OFFICE,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-UPON-TRENT,

27th January, 1908.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you, in accordance with the regulations of the Local Government Board, my fourth Annual Report on the Health of the Borough.

The report contains the statistics of births and deaths, and also of the incidence of infectious diseases, together with records of the work carried out by this Department.

I desire in particular to draw your attention to the section of the report dealing with the milk supply.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES M. COWIE.



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REPORT.

SITUATION.—The County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent is situated in the valley of the river Trent and on both its banks, in the counties of Stafford and Derby. The east arm of the river forms the boundary between the counties so that the part of the town on the right bank of this part of the river is in Derbyshire and that on the left bank in Staffordshire. The mean elevation above sea level of the Derbyshire part of the town is 250 feet, and of the Staffordshire part of the town 150 feet. The highest elevation is 420 feet above sea level near the site of Moat Bank House, Ashby Road. The town is situated in N. Lat. $52^{\circ} 48'$ W. Long. $1^{\circ} 38'$.

AREA.—The area of the Borough is just under 4,204 acres.

POPULATION.—The official estimate by the Registrar General of the population of the Borough at the middle of 1907 is 53,425. The method by which these figures are arrived at is based on the assumption that the proportionate rate of increase during the year would be the same as during the previous intercensal period.

It is advisable always that this estimate should be checked by methods which are influenced by local conditions, so that the actual population may be arrived at as nearly as possible. This is of great importance from the fact that all statistics depend for their accuracy on a correct estimation of the population. An estimated population greater than the actual population will obviously give an unduly favourable bearing to all statistics relating to death rates and rates of incidence of disease.

The most reliable method of checking the official estimate of the population is that dependent on the number of occupied houses. In the following table there is set forth the number of houses erected and the number demolished in the various Wards from the Census in 1901 to mid-year 1907.

The number of houses erected and the number demolished in the various Wards since the Census to the middle of 1907.

| Year. | Shobnall Ward. | | Victoria Ward. | | Horn'glow Ward. | | Uxbridge Ward. | | Broadway Ward. | | Burton Ward. | | Winshill & Wetmore Ward. | | Stapenhill Ward. | | TOTALS. | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Houses Erected. | Houses Demolished. | Houses Erected. | Houses Demolished. | Houses Erected. | Houses Demolished. | Houses Erected. | Houses Demolished. | Houses Erected. | Houses Demolished. | Houses Erected. | Houses Demolished. | Houses Erected. | Houses Demolished. | Houses Erected. | Houses Demolished. | Houses Erected. | Houses Demolished. |
| 1901 | 17 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 237 | 0 |
| <i>Apr. 1 to Dec. 31</i> 1902 | 25 | 0 | 57 | 1 | 56 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 34 | 1 | 240 | 27 |
| 1903 | 11 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 203 | 5 |
| 1904 | 9 | 4 | 28 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 164 | 4 |
| 1905 | 13 | 3 | 24 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 156 | 3 |
| 1906 | 0 | 10 | 23 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 37 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 118 | 17 |
| <i>End of June</i> 1907 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 1 |
| TOTALS. | 75 | 17 | 315 | 1 | 313 | 0 | 277 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 36 | 58 | 0 | 101 | 2 | 1157 | 57 |

The total number of houses in the Borough at the Census was 10,398, and as 1,157 houses have been erected and 57 demolished (as shewn in above table) the number at the middle of the year under review was 11,498. However, a large number of houses was returned as void on the 15th July, 1907, which is the date nearest to the middle of the year for which I have any information. I am indebted to Mr. Arnold, Borough Treasurer and Superintendent Assistant Overseer, for the following table of houses returned as empty on that date, and for comparison the numbers for the two preceding years are also given.

EMPTY HOUSES.

| | 1907. | 1906. | 1905. |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Shobnall Ward | ... 91 | ... 53 | ... 48 |
| Victoria Ward | ... 105 | ... 61 | ... 25 |
| Horninglow Ward | ... 103 | ... 85 | ... 44 |
| Uxbridge Ward | ... 94 | ... 91 | ... 42 |
| Broadway Ward | ... 65 | ... 47 | ... 26 |
| Burton Ward | ... 96 | ... 84 | ... 45 |
| Winshill & Wetmore | ... 57 | ... 52 | ... 34 |
| Stapenhill Ward | ... 58 | ... 37 | ... 20 |
| Total | ... <u>669</u> | ... <u>510</u> | ... <u>284</u> |

The above table shows a total of 669 empty houses on 15th July, an increase of 159 as compared with the previous year, and an increase of 385 as compared with 1905.

The number of occupied houses, therefore, at the middle of the year was 10,829, as compared with 10,912 in 1906, and 11,004 in 1905

The average number of persons per occupied house at the Census was 4.91. Taking all things into consideration, especially short time and want of work it is unlikely that this average has decreased.

If this average then be adopted the population at the middle of the year would be 53,170.

It seems certain, therefore, that the official estimate is too high.

The number of children attending school is also of some assistance in determining the population, but owing to the large drop in the birth-rate in recent years, this method loses much of its value.

I am indebted to Mr. Graham, Secretary to the Education Committee for the particulars in the following table :—

| | No. of Children on books in Burton schools, Standard I and upwards. | No. on books in Infant Schools, | Total. |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------|
| June, 1901 | 7159 | 3725 | 10,884 |
| June, 1905 | 7693 | 2870 | 10,563 |
| June, 1906 | 7470 | 2657 | 10,127 |
| June, 1907 | 7212 | 2672 | 9,884 |

Taking all these particulars into consideration, I estimate the population at the middle of 1907 at 53,000, and all statistics in this report will be calculated on that basis.

NATURAL INCREASE.—The excess of births over deaths is known as the natural increase. The number of births and the net number of deaths belonging to the district for each year since the Census are given in the following table which shows that the natural increase is 4,242, as compared with an actual estimated increase of 2,614.

| Year. | Births. | Deaths. | Natural Increase. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| 1901 (from Census) | 1064 | 498 | 566 |
| 1902 | 1365 | 672 | 693 |
| 1903 | 1366 | 615 | 751 |
| 1904 | 1354 | 782 | 572 |
| 1905 | 1333 | 611 | 722 |
| 1906 | 1282 | 686 | 596 |
| 1907 (end of June) | 684 | 342 | 342 |
| TOTALS ... | 8448 | 4206 | 4242 |

WARD POPULATIONS.—The Borough was divided into 8 Wards by the Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act 1901. The population of these Wards at the Census is set forth in the Census returns for Staffordshire, but we have again to fall back upon the number of inhabited houses as a means of obtaining an approximate estimate of these Ward populations at the middle of 1907. By this method the Ward populations are estimated as follows :—

| Wards. | Estimated Population 1907. | Population Census 1901. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Shobnall | 7059 | 7144 |
| Victoria | 7060 | 5962 |
| Horninglow | 7090 | 6043 |
| Uxbridge | 7986 | 7052 |
| Broadway | 6573 | 6793 |
| Burton | 5476 | 5906 |
| Winshill and Wetmore ... | 6081 | 6060 |
| Stapenhill | 5675 | 5426 |
| TOTALS ... | 53,000 | 50,386 |

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—The number of persons per acre estimated to the middle of 1907 was 12·6.

BIRTH RATE.—The number of births registered during the year was 1302, as compared with 1282 in the previous year—an increase of 20.

There has been a steady decrease in the birth rate with slight variations since 1882, when it was over 44 per 1,000 of the population, and there has been a constant yearly decrease since 1895, with the exception of a slight increase in 1898, so that it is a matter of some interest to have to record an increase, however small, for 1907.

The average number of births in the previous 10 years was 1379.

The birth rate per 1000 of the estimated population was 24·5, as compared with a rate of 24·2 in the previous year, and an average of 27·2 for the 10 years 1897-1906.

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1907 was 263.

Of the births registered 675 were of males and 627 females, the latter number being the same as last year, so that the increase is due to the number of males. Forty-six males and 20 females were illegitimate—total 66. The number of illegitimate births in 1906 was 46, so that the increase in the number of births is wholly accounted for by the increase in the number of illegitimate births.

The latter formed 5% of the total births as compared with a percentage of 3·6 last year.

On referring to the table given below, it will be seen that the greater part of the increase in the illegitimate birth rate is due to the Workhouse cases, as evidenced by the fact that the percentage in the Shobnall Ward has risen from 12·3 to 15·3—the actual number of illegitimate births having increased in that Ward from 18 in 1906 to 29 in 1907. It may be pointed out that that Institution receives such cases from several districts outside the Borough, so that the Borough is not responsible for the whole increase. The percentage of illegitimate births, however, showed an increase in all the other Wards in the Borough, except Broadway where the percentage decreased from 4·6 in 1906 to 1·8 in 1907.

The increase in the number of illegitimate births as given above was 20, the Shobnall Ward takes 11 of that number, so that the remainder of the Borough accounts for 9. Next to Shobnall the highest percentage of illegitimate births was recorded in the Stapenhill Ward.

BIRTH RATE IN WARDS.—As usual the lowest birth rate was recorded in the Burton Ward. The highest rate this year was recorded in Stapenhill, and the highest number of births in the Uxbridge Ward.

These facts are shown in the following tables :—

| WARD. | Population. | Total Number of Births. | Illegitimate Births. | Percentage of Illegitimate Births. | Birth Rate. |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Shobnall | 7059 | 189 | 29 | 15·3 | 26·7 |
| Victoria | 7060 | 193 | 7 | 3·6 | 27·3 |
| Horninglow | 7090 | 165 | 6 | 3·6 | 23·2 |
| Uxbridge | 7986 | 210 | 7 | 3·3 | 26·3 |
| Broadway | 6573 | 161 | 3 | 1·8 | 24·4 |
| Burton | 5476 | 99 | 3 | 3·0 | 18·0 |
| Winshill and Wetmore | 6081 | 120 | 3 | 2·5 | 19·7 |
| Stapenhill | 5675 | 165 | 8 | 4·9 | 29·0 |
| TOTALS .. | 53,000 | 1302 | 66 | 5% | 24·5 |

BIRTHS, 1907.

| Month. | Shobnall. | | Victoria | | Horninglow | | Uxbridge | | Broadway. | | Burton | | Winshill & Wetmore | | Stapenhill. | | TOTALS. | |
|--------------|-----------|----|----------|-----|------------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|--------|----|--------------------|----|-------------|----|---------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| January .. | 11 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 50 | 69 |
| February .. | 10 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 64 | 49 |
| March .. | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 61 | 41 |
| April .. | 5 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 59 | 70 |
| May .. | 12 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 67 | 49 |
| June .. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 56 | 49 |
| July .. | 8 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 56 | 51 |
| August .. | 10 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 53 | 63 |
| September .. | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 48 | 45 |
| October .. | 12 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 62 | 52 |
| November .. | 6 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 47 | 43 |
| December .. | 10 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 52 | 46 |
| TOTALS .. | 101 | 88 | 93 | 100 | 91 | 74 | 113 | 97 | 70 | 91 | 61 | 38 | 62 | 58 | 84 | 81 | 675 | 627 |
| Illegitimate | 21 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 46 | 20 |

MARRIAGES.—The number of marriages solemnized in Burton during 1907 was 496, an increase of 34 as compared with the previous year.

The rate of persons married per 1000 of the population was 18·7.

I am indebted to Alfred Coxon, Esq., Superintendent Registrar, of the district of Burton-on-Trent, for the following figures relating to marriages :—

| | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| First Quarter | 82 | 81 | 83 | 83 | 96 | 92 |
| Second Quarter | 127 | 127 | 120 | 138 | 119 | 122 |
| Third Quarter | 148 | 135 | 108 | 142 | 155 | 123 |
| Fourth Quarter | 139 | 119 | 123 | 135 | 127 | 127 |
| Total | 496 | 462 | 434 | 498 | 497 | 464 |

The figures for previous years in Burton, and in England and Wales, are given in the following table :—

| | Total Number of marriages in Burton. | Rate of persons married per 1000 of the population in Burton. | Rate of persons married per 1000 of the population in England and Wales. |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1890 ... | 415 | 18·2 | 15·5 |
| 1891 ... | 379 | 16·4 | 15·6 |
| 1892 ... | 421 | 18·0 | 15·4 |
| 1893 ... | 422 | 18·0 | 14·7 |
| 1894 ... | 424 | 18·0 | 15·0 |
| 1895 ... | 421 | 17·6 | 15·0 |
| 1896 ... | 394 | 16·4 | 15·7 |
| 1897 ... | 476 | 19·6 | 16·0 |
| 1898 ... | 484 | 19·8 | 16·2 |
| 1899 ... | 482 | 18·4 | 16·5 |
| 1900 ... | 455 | 18·2 | 16·0 |
| 1901 ... | 533 | 20·6 | 15·9 |
| 1902 ... | 464 | 18·2 | 15·8 |
| 1903 ... | 497 | 19·2 | 15·7 |
| 1904 ... | 498 | 19·2 | 15·2 |
| 1905 ... | 434 | 16·6 | 15·2 |
| 1906 ... | 462 | 17·4 | 15·6 |
| 1907 ... | 496 | 18·7 | ... |

There was a large drop in the marriage rate for the Borough in 1905, but in 1906 there was a considerable improvement which has been maintained and increased for 1907.

A higher marriage rate is the usual concomitant of increasing prosperity in trade.

DEATH RATE.—The total number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 685 (males 411, females 274). Included in this number are 30 males and 18 females not belonging to the Borough, where the deaths occurred in the General Infirmary or the Workhouse. These have to be deducted.

Again, the deaths of 10 males and 13 females belonging to the Borough where death took place in Institutions outside the Borough, have to be added. The nett number of deaths is, therefore, 391 males and 269 females—a total of 660.

Through the kindness of Mr. Chamberlin, Clerk to the Guardians, I have been able to include in the above the deaths of pauper lunatics belonging to the Borough which took place in Asylums outside the district. The death returns have been made as complete as possible by adding the deaths of Burtonians in other Institutions outside the Borough.

These Institutions are the Borough Isolation Hospital, Burntwood Asylum, County Asylum, Cheddletor, and Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

The nett death rate was 12·45 per 1000 of the estimated population, as compared with 12·96 in 1906, and an average of 14·29 for the previous 10 years.

There was an unusual excess of deaths of males. The number of deaths of males is always greater than that of females, but in the year under review the proportion amounted to 59% of the total, whereas the greatest proportions in the past 10 years was 58·5 per cent. in 1899 and 56·8 per cent. in 1905.

The death rate in England and Wales was 15·0.

DEATH RATE IN WARDS

| Wards. | Number of Deaths. | Death-rate per 1000. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Shobnall | 92 | 13·0 |
| Victoria | 88 | 12·4 |
| Horninglow | 87 | 12·2 |
| Uxbridge | 95 | 11·8 |
| Broadway | 76 | 11·5 |
| Burton | 87 | 15·8 |
| Winshill and Wetmore ... | 55 | 9·0 |
| Stapenhill | 80 | 14·0 |
| TOTALS ... | 660 | 12·45 |

The Burton and Stapenhill Wards showed the highest death rates and Winshill and Wetmore Ward the lowest.

In classifying the deaths in the various Wards, where a patient died in the Infirmary or Workhouse, or in an Institution outside the Borough, the previous address was ascertained wherever possible, and the death transferred to the original address.

CORRECTED DEATH RATE.—In order that the death rates of different places can be fairly compared, it is essential to know whether the respective populations are made up of sexes in the same proportion, and whether they contain the same proportion of persons in the various age groups.

To correct a death rate, for age and sex distribution, the Registrar General has published tables giving the factors by which the recorded death rate has to be multiplied. For Burton the factor is 1·0747, and this being applied gives a death rate corrected for age and sex distribution of 13·4.

The following table gives the death rate in a number of towns of similar size to Burton :—

| Town. | Estimated Population. | Death Rate. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Bath | 50,000 | 14·3 |
| Blackpool | 58,431 | 11·59 |
| Bolton | 182,917 | 16·7 |
| Bootle | 69,200 | 15·7 |
| Burnley | 103,947 | 17·4 |
| Derby | 125,774 | 14·2 |
| Halifax | 108,500 | 15·2 |
| Ipswich | 72,825 | 14·9 |
| Keighley | 44,990 | 13·75 |
| Newport (Mon.) | 75,585 | 15·5 |
| Oxford | 51,586 | 12·6 |
| Rotherham | 62,500 | 15·45 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 55,023 | 17·35 |
| West Bromwich | 69,123 | 16·4 |
| Wigan | 90,765 | 18·03 |
| Wimbledon | 51,700 | 9·2 |
| York | 84,730 | 15·5 |
| Burton-upon-Trent | 53,000 | 12·45 |

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The gains and losses under the various classes of diseases are set forth below, but the full list of causes of death will be found more fully in table IV at the end of the report.

GAINS.

| Disease. | No. of deaths 1906. | No. of deaths 1907 | Decrease. |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Whooping Cough | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Diarrhœa | 35 | 6 | 29 |
| Enteritis | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Erysipelas | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Phthisis | 79 | 61 | 18 |
| Cancer | 42 | 40 | 2 |
| Other diseases of respiratory organs | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Venereal diseases | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Marasmus | 27 | 26 | 1 |
| Premature birth | 27 | 22 | 5 |
| Heart disease | 61 | 49 | 12 |
| Suicide | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Hemiplegia and Apoplexy ... | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| Old age | 36 | 35 | 1 |
| Convulsions | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Brights disease | 17 | 9 | 8 |
| Congenital defects | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| Not certified | 22 | 18 | 4 |
| All other causes | 118 | 100 | 18 |
| TOTALS ... | 538 | 411 | 127 |

LOSSES.

| Disease | No. of deaths 1906. | No. of deaths 1907. | Increase. |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Measles | 2 | 35 | 33 |
| Scarlet Fever | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| Enteric Fever | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| Epidemic Influenza | 4 | 11 | 7 |
| Other septic diseases | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Other tubercular diseases | 17 | 22 | 5 |
| Bronchitis | 43 | 69 | 26 |
| Pneumonia | 39 | 52 | 13 |
| Pleurisy | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver | 11 | 17 | 6 |
| Diseases and Accidents of parturition | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Accidents | 12 | 13 | 1 |
| TOTALS | 142 | 243 | 101 |

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup (5 deaths) and Puerperal Fever (1 death) each caused the same number of deaths as last year.

There has, therefore, been a nett saving of 26 lives as compared with the previous year. The chief gains are recorded under four headings, viz., Diarrhœal Diseases, Phthisis, Heart Diseases, and Other Causes. The cold wet summer was favourable to young children and this explains the large gains under Diarrhœal diseases, but was unfavourable to those affected with chest complaints, as evidenced by the large increase in the number of deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia. The epidemic of Measles caused 35 deaths, entailing a loss of 33 lives from that disease compared with the previous year.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND INQUESTS.—Uncertified deaths are those where no certificate of death by a qualified Medical Practitioner or by a Coroner is received, but where the statement of the informant as to the cause of death is accepted by the Registrar. Uncertified deaths numbered 18, and are set forth below with particulars :—

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

| Age. | | | Sex. | Probable cause of death. |
|----------|-----|-----|------|--------------------------|
| 64 years | ... | ... | F | Heart failure |
| 1 hour | ... | ... | M | Premature birth |
| 81 years | ... | ... | F | Heart failure |
| 57 years | ... | ... | M | do. |
| 63 years | ... | ... | M | do. |
| 9 hours | ... | ... | F | Premature birth |
| 58 years | ... | ... | M | Heart disease |
| 80 years | ... | ... | M | Heart failure |
| 67 years | ... | ... | M | Heart disease |
| 56 years | ... | ... | M | do. |
| 43 years | ... | ... | M | do. |
| 24 days | ... | ... | M | Convulsions |
| 64 years | ... | ... | M | Heart disease |
| 73 years | ... | ... | F | Heart failure |
| 8 months | ... | ... | F | Convulsions |
| 67 years | ... | ... | F | Heart disease |
| 1 year | ... | ... | F | Convulsions |
| 2 months | ... | ... | F | do. |

INQUESTS.--During the year the Coroner deemed an inquest necessary in 38 cases, compared with 42 in the previous year. The verdicts of juries as to cause of death were recorded as follows :—

INQUESTS, 1907.

| Cause of death. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Overlaying | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Crushed between buffers of trucks | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Crushed between cart wheel and gate | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 |
| Burns and scalds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Fall downstairs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Heart disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Want of proper attention at birth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Epileptic convulsions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Fall from a trap (concussion of brain) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pneumonia, following fractured ribs caused by cart wheel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Crushed by traction engine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Suicide by drowning | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Ribs crushed by wheel of cart (exhaustion) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pneumonia, following accident to chest | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Natural causes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Suicide by hanging | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Fractured larynx (manslaughter) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Open verdict (found in canal) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Found drowned | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Injured head, followed by delirium tremens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Rupture of heart | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Fractured ribs (heart failure) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Accidentally killed by rapid descent of colliery cage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Tetanus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | | | | — |
| | | | | | | Total 38 |
| | | | | | | — |

Seven of these Inquests were on cases which did not belong to the Borough.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 123, the number of births was 1302, giving an infantile mortality rate of 94 per 1000 births.

The cold wet summer was favourable to a low mortality amongst infants, but it is worthy of notice that during the past 5 years this rate for the Borough has never been over 120, and has three times been under 100, and twice under 90 per 1000 births. The rate which is usually regarded as satisfactory in the mortality of infants is one under 100, anything over this being considered preventable.

The rate for England and Wales was 118.

The following table gives the infantile mortality in the Borough for a number of years, and also for the 76 great towns, and for the country as a whole :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

| | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total number of deaths under 1 year of age | 123 | 151 | 116 | 160 | 121 |
| Total number of births registered | 1302 | 1282 | 1333 | 1354 | 1366 |
| Infantile Mortality (deaths per 1000 births) | 94 | 117 | 87 | 118 | 89 |
| Infantile Mortality (England and Wales) | 118 | 133 | 128 | 146 | 132 |
| Infantile Mortality (76 great towns) | 127 | 145 | 140 | 160 | 144 |
| Average Infantile Mortality in Burton for the 10 years 1897-1906 | 118 | | | | |

The following table gives the rate in a number of towns of similar size to Burton :—

| Town. | Estimated Population 1907. | Infantile Mortality, 1907. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bath | 50,000 | 91 |
| Blackpool | 58,431 | 110 |
| Bolton | 182,917 | 145 |
| Bootle | 69,200 | 123 |
| Burnley | 103,947 | 156 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 53,000 | 94 |
| Derby | 125,774 | 120 |
| Halifax | 108,500 | 102 |
| Ipswich | 72,825 | 106 |
| Keighley | 44,990 | 116 |
| Newport (Mon.) | 75,585 | 124 |
| Oxford | 51,586 | 86 |
| Rotherham | 62,500 | 146 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 55,023 | 115 |
| West Bromwich | 69,123 | 151 |
| Wigan | 90,765 | 163 |
| Wimbledon | 51,700 | 111 |
| York | 84,730 | 124 |

The particulars relating to the causes of death in infants will be found in table V at the end of this report, but the causes of death may be summarised as follows :—

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Measles | 8 |
| Whooping cough | 3 |
| Diarrhoea | 5 |
| Premature birth | 22 |
| Congenital defects | 3 |
| Injury at birth | 2 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Marasmus | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Tubercle | ... | ... | .. | 6 |
| Convulsions | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Bronchitis | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Other causes | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Total | | | | 123 |

The number of deaths of infants, therefore, was 28 less than in the previous year. There were 18 deaths fewer under the heading of diarrhoeal diseases, but 8 more deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia. The cold wet summer would account for both these variations.

MORTALITY IN WARDS.

| Ward. | Number of Births. | Percentage of Illegitimate Births. | Number of Deaths under 1 year. | Infantile Mortality Rate. |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Shobnall | 189 | 15·3 | 21 | 111 |
| Victoria | 193 | 3·6 | 21 | 109 |
| Horninglow | 165 | 3·6 | 14 | 84 |
| Uxbridge | 210 | 3·3 | 19 | 90 |
| Broadway | 161 | 1·8 | 10 | 62 |
| Burton | 99 | 3·0 | 13 | 131 |
| Winshill & Wetmore | 120 | 2·5 | 8 | 66 |
| Stapenhill | 165 | 4·8 | 17 | 103 |
| Totals | 1302 | 5·0 | 123 | 94 |

The Burton Ward again shows the highest infantile mortality rate with Shobnall next, the high rate in the latter being due in some measure to the large percentage of illegitimate children, amongst whom the rate of mortality is always very high—usually about three times as high as amongst legitimate children; but for 1907 the illegitimate mortality rate was unusually low, as shown in the following table :—

| | 1907. | 1906. | 1905. | 1904. | 1903. | 1902. |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Deaths of legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate births | 92 | 109 | 81 | 110 | 83 | 104 |
| Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate births | 136 | 347 | 210 | 314 | 235 | 340 |

STILL BIRTHS.—I am indebted to Mr. Rudd, Registrar of the Cemetery, for the information that 35 still born children were buried in the Cemetery during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.—This Act which is an adoptive one, provides for the notification of births within 36 hours to the Medical Officer of Health, with the object that measures might be taken against the excessive mortality of infants.

A report on this subject was drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health and was considered by the Health Committee on 2nd December, 1907, when it was decided to postpone consideration of this matter for three months.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—During the year 61 deaths were registered from pulmonary phthisis, a decrease of 18 as compared with the previous year.

This is equal to a phthisis death rate of 1·15 per 1,000, the rate for 1906 being 1·4.

Tubercular diseases other than phthisis caused 22 deaths, an increase of 5, giving a rate for other forms of tuberculosis of 0·4.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—All houses where a death from consumption was recorded, were disinfected.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.—The number of deaths from the 7 principal zymotic diseases (Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa) calculated as a rate per 1,000 of the estimated population forms the zymotic death rate. The number of deaths was 66, giving a zymotic death rate of 1·24, as compared with 1·15 last year, the increase being due to the number of deaths from Measles. Table of number of deaths :—

| | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Diphtheria ... | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 68 | 8 | 11 |
| Scarlet Fever | 7 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| Epidemic Diarrhœa | 6 | 35 | 13 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 34 | 36 | 52 | 50 |
| Whooping Cough | 6 | 12 | 3 | 41 | 8 | 9 | 27 | 13 | 22 | 2 |
| Enteric Fever | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| Measles ... | 35 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 45 | 0 | 31 |
| Smallpox ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals ... | 66 | 61 | 35 | 79 | 38 | 55 | 94 | 165 | 99 | 99 |

The Zymotic death rate for Burton and for England and Wales for several years are shown in the following table : -

| | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 | 1897 | 1896 |
|-------------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| England and Wales | 1·26 | 1·73 | 1·52 | 1·94 | 1·46 | 1·64 | 2·05 | 2·0 | 2·21 | 2·22 | 2·15 | 2·18 |
| Burton-upon-Trent | ‡1·24 | 1·15 | 0·6 | §1·52 | 0·7 | ‡1·12 | 1·85 | *3·09 | 1·88 | 1·93 | 1·78 | *3·83 |

* Measles and Diphtheria prevalent.

§ Measles and Whooping Cough prevalent.

‡ Measles prevalent.

The zymotic death rate in Burton is compared with that in a number of other towns of similar size in the following table :—

| Town. | Estimated Population, 1907. | Zymotic Death Rate. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Bath | 50,000 | 0·76 |
| Blackpool | 58,431 | 0·65 |
| Bolton | 182,917 | 2·40 |
| Bootle | 69,200 | 1·8 |
| Burnley | 103,947 | 1·38 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 53,000 | 1·24 |
| Halifax | 108,500 | 0·66 |
| Derby | 125,774 | 1·8 |
| Ipswich | 72,825 | 1·23 |
| Keighley | 44,990 | 0·94 |
| Newport (Mon.) | 75,585 | 1·8 |
| Oxford | 51,586 | 0·31 |
| Rotherham | 62,500 | 1·39 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 55,023 | 1·70 |
| West Bromwich | 69,123 | 2·4 |
| Wigan | 90,765 | 2·58 |
| Wimbledon | 51,700 | 1·3 |
| York | 84,730 | 1·13 |

CANCER.—There were 40 deaths from Cancer registered during the year, a decrease of 2 compared with 1906. The Cancer death rate was, therefore, equal to 0·75 per 1,000.

In three instances a death occurred in a house where we have a record of a death from this disease in previous years, one 19 years before, another 10 years, and the third 1 year. In five instances there had previously been a case next door, the intervals between the cases being 1 year, 2 years, 7 years, 9 years and 13 years.

NOTIFICATION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, the following diseases have to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health, namely :—Small pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Plague, Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, Typhus Fever, Enteric Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever and Puerperal Fever, and any other infectious disease to which this Act has been applied by the local Authority in manner provided by the Act. No infectious disease apart from the above list, has now to be notified in the Borough, although Measles was added to the list for a period of 9 years (1893-1902).

The following table shows the number of notifications of each disease for a number of years :—

NOTIFICATION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

TABLE :

| | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 | 1897 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Scarlet Fever... | 141 | 209 | 223 | 106 | 179 | 256 | 201 | 110 | 322 | 314 | 351 |
| Small Pox ... | — | — | — | 13 | 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria ... | 43 | 24 | 58 | 46 | 25 | 53 | 161 | 414 | 46 | 55 | 72 |
| Enteric Fever... | 28 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 65 | 24 | 37 | 25 | 46 |
| Puerperal Fever | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Erysipelas ... | 41 | 71 | 74 | 55 | 26 | 51 | 66 | 78 | 77 | 70 | 79 |
| Total | 254 | 325 | 380 | 233 | 286 | 377 | 496 | 629 | 488 | 465 | 550 |
| Chicken Pox ... | | | | 60 | 249 | | | | | | |
| Measles ... | | | | | | 1604 | 138 | 2690 | 25 | 2048 | 272 |

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act was adopted in the Borough in December, 1892, and since then the annual number of notifications received has been less than in the present year on only one occasion, viz.:—in 1904, when the number was 233, as compared with a total of 254 for the year 1907. As shown in above table the numbers notified as compared with the previous year showed a decrease in Scarlet Fever, Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas, but an increase in Enteric Fever and Diphtheria.

The age distribution of the diseases notified is shown in the following table :—

| Notifiable Disease. | 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, } Membranous Croup | 43 | 0 | 11 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Erysipelas | 41 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 25 | 9 |
| Scarlet Fever | 141 | 0 | 41 | 80 | 11 | 9 | 0 |
| Typhus Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Enteric Fever | 28 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Relapsing Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Continued Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Fever | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Plague | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals .. | 254 | 0 | 56 | 117 | 26 | 46 | 9 |

The following table giving the notifications in months, shows that, taking them as a whole, there was great uniformity in the prevalence of infectious diseases throughout the year, the months of June and August showing the smallest number of cases notified.

| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|-------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-------|
| Enteric Fever ... | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 28 |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 19 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 24 | 16 | 18 | 10 | 141 |
| Diphtheria ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 43 |
| Erysipelas ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 41 |
| Small Pox ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerperal Fever | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 24 | 16 | 23 | 25 | 20 | 11 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 254 |

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of cases of this disease notified shows a decrease of 68 as compared with 1906, but it was markedly in evidence that the disease was of a much more severe type than has been usual in recent years in the Borough. This tendency of the disease to assume a more severe type began towards the latter part of 1906, and was recorded in the Annual Report for that year.

These severe cases were for the most part of a pronounced septic type, with very dirty throats, enlarged cervical glands, and nasal and aural complications. There were seven deaths recorded as due to Scarlet Fever, of these, five occurred in the Borough Isolation Hospital.

The districts chiefly affected were Horninglow, Victoria, and Winhill and Wetmore Wards. In the two former a large number of cases occurred in the last four months of the year owing to the prevalence of the disease in Goodman Street School, chiefly in the infant department, where 17 cases occurred from 1st September. The infection in two cases, however, could be traced to sources other than the school, leaving 15 cases apparently due to school infection. When it became

evident that there were a number of cases in connection with the infant department of this school, having an onset about the same date, steps were taken to control the disease. The best means of doing this, is the medical inspection of all the children in the department, and this was done on 3rd September, and seven children with symptoms more or less suspicious were excluded. This stopped the disease temporarily but cases cropped up at intervals until 22nd November, the date of the last case notified. The children were inspected on 11th November and three children excluded, and again on 29th November when four more were excluded. The teacher in charge was also of great assistance and kept a sharp lookout for any suspicious case. At least three of the children excluded were almost certainly suffering from Scarlet Fever in a very modified form. The school was disinfected on 18th October and on November 15th, and the Girls' school where there were also a few cases, on 2nd October. A letter with suggestions from the Medical Officer of Health *re* treatment of closets and some school apparatus was sent to the Education Committee on 11th November. These were immediately carried out.

The number of cases removed to Hospital was 117 or 83 per cent. of the total, as compared with 86.6 per cent. last year.

Seven of the cases were fatal, five of these belonging to the Horninglow Ward, where the disease assumed a severe character in many cases.

The following table shows how the various Wards were affected, the case fatality, and the removals to Hospital per cent :—

SCARLET FEVER.

| Ward. | Cases. | Attack Rate per 1000. | Deaths. | Case Fatality Per cent. | Removals to Hospital Per Cent. |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Shobnall | 13 | 1·8 | 1 | 7·6 | 69·2 |
| Victoria | 25 | 3·5 | 0 | 0·0 | 76·0 |
| Horninglow | 41 | 5·7 | 5 | 12·1 | 92·6 |
| Uxbridge | 3 | 0·3 | 0 | 0·0 | 100·0 |
| Broadway | 5 | 0·7 | 0 | 0·0 | 100·0 |
| Burton | 6 | 1·0 | 0 | 0·0 | 100·0 |
| Winshill & Wetmore | 29 | 4·7 | 0 | 0·0 | 72·4 |
| Stapenhill | 19 | 3·3 | 1 | 5·2 | 84·2 |
| Total .. | 141 | 2·6 | 7 | 4·9 | 83·0 |

DIPHTHERIA.—The number of cases of this disease notified was 43, as compared with 24 and 58 in the two years immediately preceding. Twenty-four cases were notified from January to end of September, and 19 cases in the last three months, showing that there was a tendency to increase. Of the 19 cases, however, four occurred in one house, and three in another.

Several of the Midland towns showed an undue prevalence of this disease during the year, and there was also a larger number of cases than usual in certain Rural Districts nearer to Burton.

There were five deaths, two of these being in the Isolation Hospital. In the following table will be found the chief particulars relating to this disease :—

DIPHTHERIA.

| Ward. | Cases. | Attack Rate per 1000. | Deaths. | Case Fatality Per Cent. | Removal to Hospital Per Cent. |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Shobnall | 2 | 0·2 | 0 | 0·0 | 0·0 |
| Victoria | 3 | 0·4 | 0 | 0·0 | 0·0 |
| Horninglow | 7 | 0·9 | 2 | 28·5 | 57·1 |
| Uxbridge | 10 | 1·2 | 1 | 10·0 | 0·0 |
| Broadway | 12 | 1·8 | 1 | 8·3 | 8·3 |
| Burton | 4 | 0·7 | 1 | 25·0 | 25·0 |
| Winshill and Wetmore | 4 | 0·6 | 0 | 0·0 | 0·0 |
| Stapenhill | 1 | 0·1 | 0 | 0·0 | 0·0 |
| Total | 43 | 0·8 | 5 | 11·6 | 13·9 |

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN was supplied as usual from the Health Office for cases of Diphtheria, and also for prophylactic purposes. The facilities provided by the Health Department in this matter are fully realised, and are taken advantage of in almost every case.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Twenty-eight cases were notified during the year, the largest number since 1901. A peculiar feature is that the cases occurred chiefly from March to July inclusive, whereas this disease is usually prevalent in the late summer and autumn. There were several instances where direct infection was the evident cause of subsequent cases in the same house, where the facilities for nursing the patients at home were inadequate, or, where sufficient care in the nursing

was not forthcoming. In two instances a primary case was followed by two subsequent cases in the same house, and in another house an overlooked case was the cause of four subsequent cases in the same house. In another instance, a case occurred in a house which stands back to back to a house where three cases had been notified a short time previously. There had been no communication between the families so far as could be discovered, but infection may have been caused by other agencies such as dust or flies.

This disease in its earliest stages is difficult to diagnose with certainty, so that there is nearly always an unavoidable delay of at least 10 days before the cases are notified. In fact, medical assistance is rarely summoned during the first week of the illness owing to the gradual but progressive onset of the disease. Hence, in the poorer homes where nursing facilities are lacking, infection of other members of the family may have taken place before adequate precautions are taken.

All the instances where direct infection occurred were associated with privy middens or pail closets, which were probably the chief factors in the spread of infection.

It will be seen, therefore, that the increase in the number of cases was due in main part to direct infection in the houses where a previous case, or an overlooked case, had occurred.

One case was infected at Derby or Belper, while another was possibly infected at Tutbury.

Fourteen cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital, of which two died, and one was treated in the Workhouse.

In all there were seven deaths from this disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

| Ward. | Cases | Attack Rate per 1000. | Deaths. | Case Fatality Per cent. | Removals to Hospital Per cent. |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Shobnall | 2 | 0·2 | 1 | 50·0 | 0 |
| Victoria | 2 | 0·2 | 1 | 50·0 | 50·0 |
| Horninglow | 3 | 0·4 | 0 | 0 | 66·6 |
| Uxbridge | 4 | 0·5 | 1 | 25·0 | 25·0 |
| Broadway | 14 | 2·1 | 1 | 7·1 | 71·4 |
| Burton | 1 | 0·1 | 1 | 100·0 | ·0 |
| Winshill & Wetmore .. | 2 | 0·3 | 2 | 100·0 | ·0 |
| Stapenhill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ·0 |
| Total | 28 | 0·5 | 7 | 25·0 | 50·0 |

ERYSIPELAS.—There were 41 notifications of this disease, a decrease of 30 compared with the previous year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Only one notification was received during the year. The patient was attended by an unregistered Midwife, but as she does “not take or use the name or title of Midwife (either alone or in combination with any other word or words) or any name, title, or description implying that she is certified under this Act” (the Midwives Act), no action could be taken against her. In April, 1910,

however, Sub-section 2, Section I of the same Act comes into force, and then no woman "shall habitually or for gain attend women in child-birth otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner unless certified under the Act."

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Measles was present in epidemic form during the last four months of the year. This disease has assumed epidemic proportions every second year in the Borough for many years, but in this instance it seems to have missed a year, the last epidemic having begun in August, 1904, and ended in March, 1905. This disease is notified to the Health Department by the Education Authority, and no less than 1905 cases were reported.

The closing of schools in an urban area, unless done at a very early stage, seems to have little effect in checking the spread of this disease, but as the schools were to be closed for a week in the beginning of October for the Burton Statutes, advantage was taken of this to close five of the affected infant departments for a fortnight. The effect of this was not very marked. Later, at the end of November, the Stapenhill infant school was closed for three weeks, chiefly owing to the fact that the numbers were so reduced through bad weather and the prevalence of Measles that it was hardly worth while keeping the school open.

Up to the end of the year Measles was the certified cause of 35 deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH was not present in epidemic form during the year, but towards the end of the year signs were not wanting that this disease was becoming increasingly prevalent and threatening to assume epidemic proportions.

CHICKENPOX.—237 cases were notified by the Education Authority, Stapenhill being the district chiefly affected, this being the remains of an epidemic in this district in 1906.

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The infant department of 6 schools, viz. : Horninglow, Grange Street, Christ Church, Uxbridge Street, Bond Street (for 2 weeks), and Stapenhill (for 3 weeks) were closed for Measles during the year. The Education Authority has reported to the Medical Officer of Health all cases of the non-notifiable infectious diseases coming under the notice of the teachers and school attendance officers.

The following table shows how the various schools were affected with infectious diseases during the year.

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

| SCHOOL. | Whoop- ing Cough | Chicken Pox | Measles | Scarla- tina | Diph- theria | Enteric |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| Winshill .. | 25 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Horninglow | 47 | 2 | 198 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Broadway | 7 | 30 | 174 | 2 | 14 | 3 |
| Mission Room, Stapenhill | 2 | 46 | 39 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Victoria Road .. | 52 | 23 | 220 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| Grange Street | 49 | 14 | 194 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hawkins Lane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Christ Church | 8 | 0 | 177 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Shobnall Road | 0 | 19 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bond Street | 3 | 3 | 61 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Hill Street and St. Peter's Street | 0 | 1 | 161 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Guild Street .. | 2 | 12 | 169 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| Wetmore Road .. | 9 | 23 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Holy Trinity | 0 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uxbridge Street .. | 1 | 4 | 240 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Catholic, Guild Street .. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Goodman Street .. | 5 | 14 | 139 | 32 | 2 | 1 |
| Stafford Street | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| High School (Girls) .. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stanton | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grammar School .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No School | 15 | 9 | 83 | 47 | 17 | 21 |
| Totals .. | 225 | 237 | 1905 | 141 | 43 | 28 |

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.—

Under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, it is obligatory on all Education Authorities to provide for the Medical Inspection of School Children at stated periods. There is no doubt this Act, if properly carried out, will do much to insure efficiency and also to reduce the amount of the minor infectious diseases amongst school children. A definite scheme for the Borough is in course of preparation.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—These examinations were conducted for the Corporation by the Lister Institute, London. The following is a summary of the results :—

| DISEASE. | | Results positive. | | Results negative. |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Diphtheria | | 10 | | 12 |
| Enteric Fever | | 17 | | 12 |
| Phthisis | | 7 | | 9 |
| | | — | | — |
| Totals | ... | 34 | | 33 |
| | | — | | — |

Two of the negative diphtheria swabs showed the presence of Hoffman's pseudo diphtheria bacillus.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—During the year the total number of patients treated in the Borough Hospital was 166.

Of this number 26 were in Hospital on 1st January, 1907, while 140 were admitted during the year. The latter number includes two from the Tutbury Rural District, and one probationer nurse who contracted diphtheria. A much larger proportion than usual of the cases treated was of a severe type, and this involved much greater strain on the nursing staff which had to be augmented on several occasions. The number of deaths was nine, a much larger proportion than usual, bearing testimony to the severe type of the diseases treated.

The following is a summary of the cases treated :—

| Patients. | In Hospital Jan. 1st, 1907. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Died. | In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1907. |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| Small Pox ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 26 | *119 | 120 | 5 | 20 |
| Diphtheria ... | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Enteric Fever ... | 0 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| Other Diseases . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals .. | 26 | 140 | 135 | 9 | 22 |

* Including 2 from Tutbury Rural District.

The ages of the patients admitted were as follows :

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----|-----|
| Under 1 year | ... | ... | 0 |
| 1 to 5 years | .. | ... | 38 |
| 5 to 15 years | ... | ... | 77 |
| 15 to 25 years | ... | ... | 13 |
| Over 25 years | ... | ... | 12 |
| | | | — |
| | Total | ... | 140 |
| | | | — |

HOSPITAL EXPENDITURE.—The following table shows the Hospital expenditure during the financial year ending 31st March, 1907 :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| Men's wages and team work .. | 245 | 11 | 4 |
| Matron's, Nurses', and Servants' wages and clothing | 273 | 1 | 7 |
| Provisions | 325 | 8 | 2 |
| Gas, water, and fuel | 177 | 7 | 4 |
| Rates, taxes, and insurance | 79 | 3 | 9 |
| Repairs, painting, etc. | 19 | 12 | 5 |
| Furnishing, ironmongery, chandlery, etc. | 42 | 1 | 3 |
| Medical requisites, disinfectants, etc. | 25 | 7 | 10 |
| Keep of horse | 30 | 10 | 1 |
| Plants, seeds, etc. | 17 | 14 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous | 52 | 14 | 9 |
| New road | 53 | 18 | 2 |
| New lamps | 15 | 15 | 1 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| Total | 1358 | 6 | 2 |
| Less income | 99 | 12 | 2 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| Nett expenditure on maintenance | £1,258 | 14 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |

VACCINATION.—The following table is compiled from information kindly supplied to me by Mr. C. F. Chamberlin, Clerk to the Guardians. The figures relate to the whole of the Burton district, the facts for the Borough not being available separately :—

VACCINATION RETURNS.

| | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 | 1897 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Births Registered ... | 1421 | 1474 | 1483 | 1489 | 1493 | 1527 | 1566 | 1569 | 1600 | 1408 |
| Successfully Vaccinated ... | 1022 | 1153 | 1113 | 1179 | 1142 | 1039 | 733 | 806 | 526 | 516 |
| Insusceptible ... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Dead Unvaccinated... | 120 | 99 | 127 | 113 | 117 | 128 | 175 | 187 | 203 | 157 |
| Exempted through "Conscientious Objection" ... | 73 | 54 | 44 | 37 | 33 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 18 | 6 |
| Postponed by Medical Certificate ... | 33 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Left District and reported elsewhere .. | 12 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| Lost sight of ... | 86 | 85 | 64 | 53 | 45 | 56 | 49 | 49 | 33 | 34 |
| Unaccounted for ... | 73 | 48 | 126 | 99 | 137 | 248 | 560 | 472 | 804 | 677 |
| Percentage Vaccinated ... | 71 | 78 | 75 | 79 | 76 | 68 | 54 | 51.3 | 32.8 | 36.6 |

SALE OF FOODS & DRUGS ACTS. — In the following table are set forth the various samples which have been taken during the year, the formal and informal samples being given in separate columns with results.

| SAMPLES. | Formal Samples. | | Informal Samples. | | Total No. of Samples | Total No. Adult-erated |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | No. taken | No. adult-erated | No. taken | No. Adult-erated. | | |
| Milk | 38 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 42 | 4 |
| Butter | 8 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 20 | 1 |
| Margarine .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bread | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Tea | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Coffee | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Chicory | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Arrowroot .. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mustard | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Pepper | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Lard | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| TOTALS | 50 | 4 | 55 | 2 | 105 | 6 |

It will be observed that 50 samples were taken in accordance with the formal procedure laid down by the Food and Drugs Acts, and that 55 samples were taken informally, 47 of the latter being taken by a woman and four received from householders. It has been recommended that a large number of the samples should be taken informally, and this for two reasons, viz :—that it is more likely that a true sample as

being supplied to the public would be obtained, and that there would be no disturbance to the business of a honest tradesman inasmuch as the publicity of dividing samples (a procedure sometimes misconstrued by ignorant people) is avoided.

A few of the formal samples were also taken in the first instance by a woman, and then divided by the Inspector in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The particulars of the adulterated samples are set forth below :—

| No. | Article. | Adulteration. | Remarks. |
|-----|----------|---|-----------------------------|
| 433 | Butter | 90 per cent. Margarine | Informal sample. |
| 459 | Milk | 2 per cent. added water and 9·6 per cent. deficient in fat | Vendor warned |
| 463 | Milk | 6·7 per cent. deficient in fat | Vendor warned |
| 464 | Milk | 10·0 per cent. deficient in fat | Vendor warned |
| 474 | Mustard | About 30 per cent. of wheaten flour coloured with Turmeric | Informal sample |
| 498 | Milk | 1·1 per cent. added water and 46·6 per cent. deficient in fat | Fined £3 and 11s. 6d. costs |

With regard to samples No. 459, 463, and 464, where samples of milk were found to be below the standard to a moderate extent, the vendors were warned, the fact that a large proportion of the milks taken at the same time just reached the standard, or, were but slightly over it, being taken into consideration when this course was recommended.

On two occasions informal samples were found to be adulterated, one of butter containing 90 per cent. of margarine and one of mustard containing at least 30 per cent. of wheaten flour coloured with turmeric, but in both these instances when formal samples were taken by the same woman, it was found that fresh stocks had been got in and that the samples were genuine.

No preservatives were found in any of the milk samples during the year. One colouring substance, viz :—turmeric, was found in a sample of mustard as stated above.

Legal proceedings were taken in one case where a milk sample was deficient in fat to the extent of 46·6 per cent. and also showed 1·1 per cent. of extraneous water.

A fine of £3 and 11s. 6d. costs was imposed.

A new Act—Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, which will be of considerable importance in checking the fraudulent sale of butter substitutes, came into force on January 1st, 1908. This Act is to be construed as one with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1899, and may be cited with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, as the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to

1907, and provides amongst other matters, for registration of butter factories, and also any premises on which milk-blended butter is manufactured, or, there is carried on the business of a wholesale dealer in milk-blended butter.

A butter factory must not communicate with, except by a public road, a margarine or milk-blended butter factory, or with the premises of wholesale dealers in these. If any substance intended to be used for the adulteration of butter is found in any butter factory the occupier is guilty of an offence under this Act. The amount of moisture in butter or margarine found in a factory must not exceed 16 per cent. Milk-blended butter shall be dealt with under such name or names as may be approved by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and under the conditions applicable to the sale or description of margarine and with this modification, that in any case where in order to comply with these conditions the article is delivered to the purchaser in a wrapper, there shall in addition to the approved name, be printed on the wrapper in such manner as the Board approve, such description of the article setting out the percentage of moisture or water contained therein as may be approved by the Board. Milk-blended butter must not contain more than 24 per cent. of water.

The Local Government Board may, after such enquiry as they deem necessary, make regulations prohibiting or limiting the use of preservatives in butter, margarine or milk-blended butter. The name "Margarine" is now defined as any article of food whether mixed with butter or not which resembles butter and is not milk-blended butter. Directions are also given in the Act for the marking of wrappers, etc., used in connection with margarine.

"Butter Factories" are defined as any premises on which by way of trade butter is blended, re-worked or subjected to any other treatment, but not so as to cease to be butter.

PUBLIC HEALTH (REGULATION AS TO FOOD) ACT, 1907. —Under the provisions of this Act power is given to the Local Government Board to make regulations authorising measures to be taken for the prevention of danger arising to Public Health from the importation, preparation, storage, and distribution of articles of Food and Drink (other than drugs and water) intended for sale for human consumption. All regulations made under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be before Parliament.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are in the Borough 49 cow-keepers who also act as milk sellers, and in addition there are 74 milk sellers who do not keep their own cows. Inspections of cowsheds and milkshops to the number of 458 have been made during the year, and again it may be said that their condition is fairly satisfactory.

TUBERCULOUS MILK.—The number of samples taken for bacteriological examination under this head during the year was 60, of which five were certified by Prof. Delepine of Manchester, "to cause tuberculosis," which gives a proportion of tuberculous samples of 8·3 per cent. as compared with percentages of 14·8 and 7·9 in the two preceding years.

The five farms indicated were visited by Messrs. Wartnaby & Sadler, Veterinary Surgeons to the Corporation, and a total of 60 cows examined. At one of the farms, no cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder was found, but a very suspicious animal had been killed for pigs' food about a week previous to date of visit. At the other farms cows affected with tuberculosis of the udder were found, and were isolated and their milk kept separate, in accordance with the provisions of the Act. As the number of samples taken yearly is necessarily in a town the size of Burton, too few to give a fair working average of the number of samples likely to be

tuberculous, it was decided to make a thorough analysis of the total number of samples taken during the four years the Act has been put into force (1904 to 1907 inclusive). The method of dealing with this matter of tuberculous milk may be explained briefly.

Samples are taken primarily from the milk dealers and forwarded to Professor Delepine, Manchester, for examination. If the report on these is negative no further action is taken, but, if the report be that the sample contains the living infection of tuberculosis, then the farm from which the milk came is visited by the Veterinary Surgeon and all the cows examined, and further samples taken from cows which appear in any way suspicious.

That is to say that the primary samples are made up of mixed milks from the cows in a dairy, but the samples taken from the farms are from individual animals. The number of primary or mixed samples taken in the four years amounted to 231, of which 25 were certified to contain the living infection of tuberculosis. This shows that 10·8 per cent. of the milk consumed in the Borough is tuberculous. Again, of the 231 samples, 104 were from farms situated inside the Borough, and 127 from farms beyond the Borough boundary. Six of the samples from Borough farms were found to be tuberculous, a proportion of 5·7 per cent., while 19 of the samples from outside farms were so certified, a proportion of 14·9 per cent.

It is worthy of notice that in Birmingham it has recently been found that 14 per cent. of the milk from outside the City boundary was found to be capable of producing tuberculosis, while in five samples taken from the mixed dairy milk of Birmingham cow-keepers, tuberculous infection was not found in any.

Again, in Liverpool during the six years 1901 to 1906, 220 samples examined from City cow-sheds showed that 0·91 per cent. were tuberculous, while the percentage of tuberculous samples in 1,992 from country cowsheds was 14·5.

In all three instances therefore, about 14 per cent. of the milk received into these towns from country farms is tuberculous, while a much lower proportion is tuberculous from the town farms. It should be pointed out, however, in fairness to the country farms that, at least so far as Burton is concerned, the country dairies usually contain a much larger number of cows than the Borough dairies, and therefore there is a greater chance that in the dairy herd would be found one animal suffering from tuberculosis of the udder.

This point induces further investigation, and it is found that the 104 Borough samples represented the milk of approximately 893 cows, six samples were tuberculous, or 1 to every 149 cows. The 127 samples from country farms represented the milk of 2,377 cows approximately, 19 samples

were tuberculous, or 1 to every 125 cows. A tuberculous primary sample may be due to one tuberculous cow in a herd, or there might be two or three such cows in a herd, so that the above proportions do not denote the actual proportion of cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, but merely show the number of cows represented by each tuberculous primary sample. In fact, on three occasions, two affected cows have been found together at one farm. Again, in some instances the primary sample represented the mixed milk of two farms, and in all these cases a diseased animal was found at one farm, while all the animals at the other farm were healthy. This makes the discovery of the affected animals more difficult, and it also does harm in that the affected milk is spread over a wider area.

The above results show that tuberculous milk is more likely to be obtained from a country farm than from a town farm, notwithstanding the fact that in the country as a rule the cows are living under more natural conditions and are more in the open air. This fact goes to prove that the more frequent inspection and stricter regulations as to housing, air space, and cleanliness in a town does much to reduce tubercular disease amongst the animals, although, part of the difference may be due to the sharper outlook which dairymen in towns keep on their herds and so get rid of doubtful animals more quickly

There is great difficulty in getting the condemned cows disposed of in a satisfactory manner. All that can be done is to see that the cows are isolated from other cows in milk, and that their milk is kept separate and not used for human consumption. The milk of affected cows, by the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1899, is made to come under parts (a) and (b) of Section 15 of the Order of 1885, and, therefore,

(a) shall not be mixed with other milk, and

(b) shall not be used for human food.

The only satisfactory method of dealing with these animals is compulsory and immediate slaughter. In one, or two instances, the cows have been slaughtered, and in a good many more they have been sold for slaughter, but in several instances they have been sold at Derby sales and their ultimate destination has not been ascertained.

There is a notification clause in the Manchester milk clauses, and also in those of other large towns, and by application of this, slaughter of the animals is usually attained, but there is no notification clause in the Burton Corporation Act of 1901. There is, however, a limited notification clause in the local Act of 1896, which does not seem to be generally known amongst the dairymen supplying milk to the Borough. I desire, therefore, to draw public attention to the following clause which is in force in the Borough :—

SECTION 25, BURTON-ON-TRENT CORPORATION ACT, 1896.—Every dairyman supplying milk within the Borough from premises whether within or beyond the Borough shall notify to the Corporation, or to the Medical Officer of Health, all cases of infectious disease among persons engaged in, or in connection with his dairy, and *all cases of tuberculosis*, or milk, or parturient fever to his knowledge occurring in his dairy, and any such dairyman who shall commit any breach of this enactment shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

The unsatisfactory condition of the milk supply of the Borough with reference to tuberculosis as shown above, more especially as regards the milk received from country districts, calls for further powers to be given to local authorities in dealing with this matter. It will be remembered that in 1901, at the International Congress on Tuberculosis, Professor Koch made the sensational statement that bovine and human tubercle bacilli were distinct species and that human beings could not be infected by bacilli of bovine origin. Such a statement coming from an eminent expert like Koch, although never accepted by authorities in this country, threatened to cause a mischievous influence in dealing with the problem of tuberculosis in cattle, hence a Royal Commission on Tuberculosis was formed to investigate the whole subject. The second interim report of this Commission was published during the year, and the substance of this report is to dispose of once for all, the doctrine of Koch as above set forth. The following is an extract from the report :—

“ There can be no doubt that in a certain number of cases the tuberculosis occurring in the human subject, especially in children, is the direct result of the introduction into the human body of the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis, and there also can be no doubt that in the majority at least of these cases the bacillus is introduced through cows' milk. Cows' milk containing bovine tubercle bacilli is clearly a cause of tuberculosis and of fatal tuberculosis in man.....These facts indicate that a very large proportion of tuberculosis contracted by ingestion is due to tubercle bacilli of bovine source. A very considerable amount of disease and loss of life especially amongst the young, must be attributed to the consumption of cows' milk containing tubercle bacilli.”

The above opinion of the Commission, formed after exhaustive experiments extending over five years, undoubtedly show that more stringent measures must be taken in dealing with this subject. There must be compulsory slaughter of the affected animals, and here the question of compensation crops up. I have no objection to compensation so long as this does not encourage traffic by unscrupulous persons in affected animals, or animals likely to be affected. Compensation of say one-half or three-quarters of the market value of the animal as a diseased animal and not as a healthy cow, would be reasonable. In some cases the carcass would be fit for human

food where the disease is localised, and in these cases there is no reason why it should not be used as such. The compensation should be paid by the authority in whose district the farm is situated.

MIDWIVES' ACT.—The number of midwives, who in January, 1907, gave notice of their intention to practice within the area of the Borough was 28, and in April another midwife came into the Borough from an outside district, and notified her intention to practice.

The visits of inspection have been made by the Medical Officer of Health. The registers and bags of appliances are slowly improving, and in the majority of instances may be said to be satisfactory, but in the case of a few of the more illiterate and ignorant of the midwives, there is still room for great improvement.

There was only one case of puerperal fever notified during the year, and this had been attended by an unregistered midwife. The following notifications have been received during the year :—

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|----|
| Medical assistance required | ... | 12 |
| Still births | | 8 |

The revised Rules of the Central Midwives' Board were sent in May, 1907, to all midwives registered with the local authority

The midwife who was reported in July, 1906, to the Local Supervising Authority for certain offences against the provisions of the Midwives' Act and the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board, and whose case was reported to the Central Midwives' Board, by the Local Authority, was cautioned by the Board in May, 1907.

In December, 1907, another midwife was reported to the Local Supervising Authority for failing to report a still birth, when it was decided to ask the midwife to attend before the Committee to give any explanation, and if a prima facie case was made out, to report the case to the Central Midwives' Board. The investigation of this case is not yet complete.

EFFLUVIUM NUISANCES.—Complaints of effluvium nuisances have been very infrequent as compared with the number received in recent years, although a large number of observations have had to be taken on certain works.

The General Forage & Grains Drying Co., latterly carrying on business as the Burton Grains Co., which was the cause of very frequent complaints in 1906, closed their premises in Lichfield Street towards the end of September, 1906, and did not carry on any work there during the year under review.

With reference to the Cattle Food Works of Wardle & Co., Horninglow, it was stated in last year's report that notice had been served on the Company to abate the nuisance from their works in six months. This period expired on 12th January, 1907, and on that date certain alterations for the purpose of abating the nuisance had been commenced but were not completed. The Health Committee then decided to extend the time another three months. Certain works were completed in May whereby the fumes complained of were led into the side flue of the boiler. This was not entirely efficacious in preventing the nuisance, and ultimately, the plan originally suggested by the Borough Surveyor and Medical Officer of Health whereby the fumes are carried under and through the boiler fires was carried out in its entirety, and was completed on July 6th.

Since that date to the end of the year, although numerous observations were taken, no nuisance was recorded

WATER SUPPLY. — The public water supply of the Borough is that of the South Staffordshire Water Works Company, obtained from deep wells and borings at Fradley and Trent Valley, but a large number of houses still depend on private shallow wells for their water supply.

During the year samples of the public supply have been submitted to analysis on 7 occasions, and have always been found to be very free from organic impurity.

In addition, 18 samples from shallow wells in the Borough have been analysed with the result that 10 were condemned as unfit for domestic use, and 8 were passed.

WINSHILL WATER SUPPLY.—The water tower to provide a better supply for Winshill was completed during the year, with the result that the water pressure at all the houses in the higher parts of that district is now satisfactory.

THE HARDNESS OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.—On 9th November, 1907, the following resolution was passed by the Council :—

“Resolved that the attention of the Health Committee be called to the increased hardness of the water now supplied to this Borough by the South Staffordshire Water Works Company, that they consider the matter and be authorised to communicate with the Company thereon with the view if they deem expedient of asking the Company to provide some efficient softening process to improve the water supplied to their local consumers.”

Acting on this the Health Committee directed the Borough Surveyor and Medical Officer of Health to prepare a report on the subject.

The matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.—A report was presented to the Health Committee in December, to the effect that the five houses Nos. 5 to 9 Fleet Passage, Green Street, were in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation. It was resolved to serve notice on the owner to put the houses in a proper state of repair in a certain time, failing which a closing order would be applied for.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—These number 10, and are registered to accommodate 167 persons.

These houses were limewashed twice during the year, in April and October. Visits of inspection to the number of 483 were made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, while in addition the Medical Officer of Health made 7 visits of inspection. No defects or irregularities were found.

INSPECTION OF MEAT.—The number of registered slaughter-houses in the Borough is 44, or 1 less than the previous year. 669 visits of inspection were made, and in 11 instances limewashing was required, and was carried out without undue delay.

Two seizures of bad meat were made during the year.

The first was a case of diseased pork at Winshill, and the other was 4 quarters of diseased meat in the Market Hall.

Legal proceedings were instituted in each case with the result that fines of £3 and £1 14s. 6d. costs in the first case, and of £8 and £1 8s. 0d. costs in the second were inflicted.

In addition, 47 rabbits, the carcasses of three pigs, and two consignments of fish were submitted for inspection and being pronounced unfit for human food, were given up by the owners for destruction.

KNACKER'S YARD.—Premises in Stanton Road were altered in accordance with the requirements of the Medical Officer of Health and Borough Surveyor, and converted into a Knacker's Yard. The alterations were completed in October, when a licence was granted.

Such premises were needed in the Borough for the slaughter of animals for purposes other than human food.

CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS AND PAN CLOSETS INTO WATER CLOSETS.—The conversion of privy middens and pan closets to the water carriage system is carried out under powers provided by the Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1901. The Corporation are therein empowered to contribute towards the cost. During the year 168 privy middens and 279 pan closets were converted, and 43 additional closets were provided.

The work was commenced in January, 1902, and so far 646 privies and 1177 pan closets have been converted.

The total sum contributed by the Corporation towards the cost of these alterations amounts to £11,682.

The conversion of the closets to the water carriage system is one of the chief sanitary improvements which could be undertaken, and this work should if possible be accelerated. It is a work which should result in the increased health and well-being of the inhabitants.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS' ACT, 1901.—The list of workshops in the Borough will be found detailed in the Sanitary Inspectors' report. The total number is 275 as compared with 279 last year.

The inspection of workshops is chiefly carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, who made 586 visits to workshops during the year. It was necessary to request the lime-washing of 7 workshops and 10 bakehouses, but as this was immediately carried out, it was not necessary to take any legal proceedings to enforce this or any other provision of the Act.

OUTWORKERS.--The Home work order of 23rd May, 1907, made in pursuance of sections 107, 108, and 110 of the Factory and Workshops' Act, 1901, was received during the

year. By this the Home Work Order of 1905 is revoked, and full lists of the classes of work which apply to outworkers and which relate to employment in unwholesome premises are set forth, as are also lists of the classes of work where home work is prohibited in the presence of infectious disease.

Various additions have been made to the lists in the order of 1907, but only one of those is found in Burton, viz. the making and repairing of sacks. Lists of outworkers have been received at the proper times, viz., before February 1st, and before August 1st. 26 lists were received at both these periods and 20 lists at the latter only, this being mainly due to the inclusion in the new order of the making or repairing of sacks for which 14 lists were received.

Visits to the number of 334 were paid to outworkers premises, but in no case was it found that the work was being done under insanitary conditions.

One case of Scarlet Fever (lace curtains) and one of Erysipelas (sack making) occurred on outworkers premises, and work was prohibited there until the premises were free from infection. As all precautions were immediately taken by the persons concerned, it was not found necessary to take any legal steps.

Six addresses of outworkers were forwarded to other Councils, but none were received from other places.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.—In the course of a year practically the whole of the district is inspected in a general way, but it is advisable that a more particular inspection of parts of the district should be carried out yearly.

With reference to the 552 houses in the streets given below, this house to house inspection was made during the year when a considerable number of sanitary defects mostly of a minor character, were discovered and remedied. The defects include defective spouting, and drains, defective privies, dirty houses, defective yard paving, accumulations of manure, etc.

The following is a list of the streets, the number of houses inspected, and the number of defects found:—

| Name of Street. | No. of houses inspected. | No. of defects found. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Albert Street | 33 | 5 |
| Thornley Street | 21 | 0 |
| Wetmore Road | 72 | 11 |
| Princess Street | 44 | 7 |
| Charles Street | 47 | 3 |
| Thomas Street | 27 | 4 |
| John Street | 41 | 4 |
| Henry Street | 29 | 1 |
| Little Burton East | 17 | 6 |
| Horninglow Road | 34 | 0 |
| Arthur Street | 14 | 3 |
| William Street | 12 | 0 |
| Fleet Street | 18 | 3 |
| Stanley Street | 61 | 8 |
| Pickering Street | 36 | 14 |
| Moor Street | 9 | 2 |
| Trent Cottages | 26 | 6 |
| Waterside | 4 | 0 |
| Waterside Road | 5 | 3 |
| Heath Road | 2 | 3 |
| TOTALS | 552 | 83 |

METEOROLOGY.—A summary of the observations at the meteorological station at the Borough Hospital for the year appear below:—

| Month. | RAINFALL. | | | TEMPERATURE. | | | | DIRECTION OF WIND. | | | | FOG, | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| | Total Inches. | Greatest in 24 hours. | | Mean | Maximum. | | Minimum. | No. of Nights at or below 32 deg. | S.W. Quadrant including W. Days. | S.E. Quadrant including S. Days. | N.E. Quadrant including E. Days. | | N.W. Quadrant including N. Days. |
| | | Depth. | Date | | Deg. | Date | | | | | | | |
| January ... | 1.10 | .38 | 2 | 37.5 | 52 | 12 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 3 | |
| February ... | 1.67 | .40 | 12 | 36.6 | 58 | 27 | 12 | 3 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 10 | |
| March .. | 1.30 | .47 | 19 | 43.2 | 68 | 31 | 23 | 24 | 18 | 16 | 0 | 5 | |
| April ... | 1.54 | .25 | 13 & 21 | 46.0 | 69 | 1 | 27 | 18 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 7 | |
| May ... | 3.70 | .92 | 13 | 51.1 | 79 | 12 | 31 | 22 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 10 | |
| June ... | 2.98 | .52 | 11 | 55.1 | 74 | 9 | 39 | 29 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 3 | |
| July ... | 3.47 | 1.36 | 21 | 57.2 | 79 | 18 | 39 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 1 | |
| August ... | 3.66 | 1.19 | 14 | 58.7 | 74 | 3 & 9 | 38 | 28 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | |
| September ... | 0.83 | .28 | 4 | 56.8 | 74 | 12 & 13 | 34 | 24 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 9 | |
| October ... | 4.29 | 1.29 | 16 | 49.3 | 66 | 6 | 29 | 8 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 7 | |
| November ... | 2.24 | .46 | 24 | 42.8 | 58 | 5 | 23 | 30 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| December ... | 3.16 | .67 | 12 | 39.6 | 55 | 8 | 24 | 1 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Year—1907. ... | 29.94 | 1.36 | July 21 | 47.8 | 79 | May 12 and July 18 | 11 | Jan. 25 | 85 | 137 | 48 | 69 | 4 |

TABLE I.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT.**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.**

| 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. | | |
|------------------------------|--|---------|--------|---|----------------------------------|---------|--|--|--|--|---------|--------|
| | | Number. | Rate.* | At all Ages. | | Number. | | | | Rate.* | Number. | Rate.* |
| | | | | Under 1 Year of age | Rate per 1,000 Births registered | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1897..... | 48,197 | 1430 | 29.7 | 191 | 133 | 758 | 15.73 | 105 | 39 | 6 | 725 | 15.04 |
| 1898..... | 48,694 | 1463 | 30.0 | 209 | 142 | 765 | 15.70 | 111 | 37 | 3 | 731 | 15.01 |
| 1899..... | 49,245 | 1429 | 29.0 | 191 | 134 | 815 | 16.54 | 130 | 50 | 7 | 772 | 15.69 |
| 1900..... | 49,870 | 1390 | 27.8 | 199 | 143 | 971 | 19.49 | 163 | 44 | 0 | 927 | 18.59 |
| 1901..... | 50,628 | 1385 | 27.3 | 148 | 106 | 742 | 14.67 | 119 | 44 | 5 | 703 | 13.88 |
| 1902..... | 50,973 | 1365 | 26.7 | 155 | 113 | 705 | 13.83 | 129 | 45 | 12 | 672 | 13.18 |
| 1903..... | 51,450 | 1366 | 26.5 | 121 | 89 | 653 | 12.69 | 128 | 47 | 9 | 615 | 11.89 |
| 1904..... | 51,934 | 1354 | 26.0 | 160 | 118 | 815 | 15.69 | 166 | 42 | 9 | 782 | 15.05 |
| 1905..... | 52,424 | 1333 | 25.4 | 116 | 87 | 641 | 12.20 | 139 | 48 | 18 | 611 | 11.65 |
| 1906..... | 52,922 | 1282 | 24.2 | 151 | 117 | 702 | 13.26 | 132 | 39 | 23 | 686 | 12.96 |
| Averages for years 1897-1906 | 50,633 | 1379 | 27.2 | 164 | 118 | 756 | 14.98 | 132 | 43 | 9 | 722 | 14.29 |
| 1907..... | 53,000 | 1302 | 24.5 | 123 | 94 | 685 | 13.00 | 129 | 48 | 23 | 660 | 12.45 |

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

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 4,204. Total population at all ages, 50,386. } At census of
No. of inhabited houses, 10,244. Average number of persons per house, 4.91 } 1901.

| I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District. | II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District. | III. Other Institutions. the Deaths in which have been distributed among the several Localities in the District. |
|---|---|---|
| <p>General Infirmary Union Workhouse</p> | <p>Borough Isolation Hospital Burntwood Asylum County Asylum, Cheddleton Starcross Idiot Asylum, Exeter Knowle Idiot Asylum, Birmingham</p> | <p>Queen's Hospital, Birmingham</p> |

The Union Workhouse is within the District.

LOCALITIES.

Year.

1908
...
52,932
1,333
611
782
1,394
1,398
1,395
50,973
50,828
48,870
1,390
1,423
48,245
48,694
48,197
1,430

Averages of
years 1897
to 1908.

53,000

The whole District.

Population esti-
mated to middle
of each year.
Registered
Births
Deaths under
1 year.
Deaths at all
ages

53,000
1,302
690
152
7,029
189
95
31
2,000

1,329

1,302

Shobnall.

Population esti-
mated to middle
of each year.
Registered
Births
Deaths under
1 year.
Deaths at all
ages

7,189
149
92
146
178
162
183
7,311
7,247
7,340
7,240
178
146
81
13
6,917
6,479
6,349
6,171
192

7,029

1,302

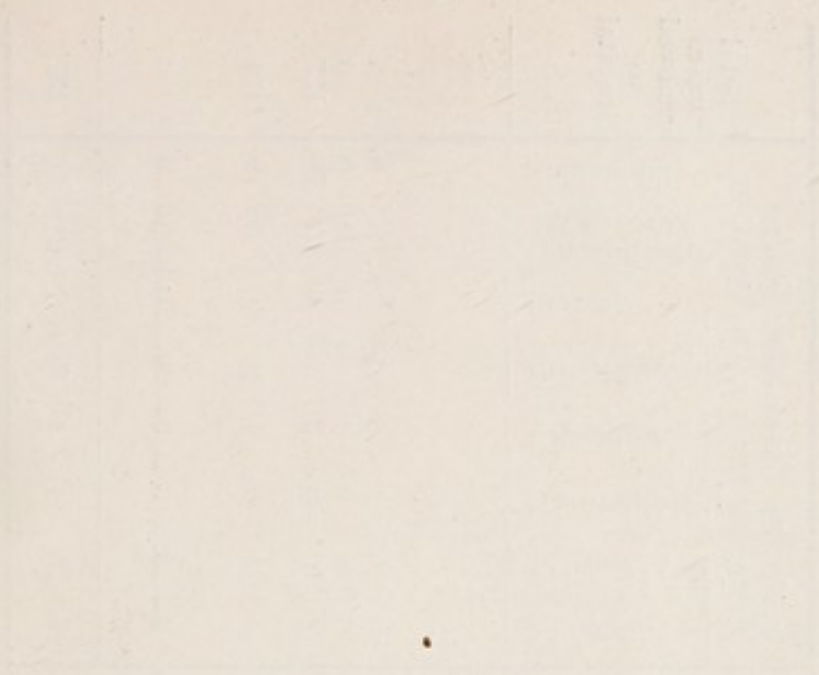
Vic

Registered
Births
Deaths under
1 year.
Deaths at all
ages

179
193
174
179
192
7,017
6,479
6,349
6,171
192

7,000

1,302



.

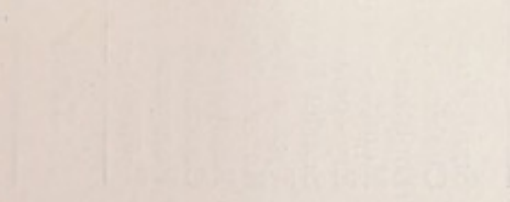


TABLE IV.

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1907.

| Causes of Death. | Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District | | | | | | | Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District. | | | | | | | | Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District | Deaths of Outsiders | |
|---|---|--------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|-------------|---|---------------------|-----|
| | All Ages | Under 1 year | 1 and under 5. | 5 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 65 | 65 and upwards | Shob-nall | Vic-toria | Horn-ing-low | Uxbri-dge | Broad-way | Bur-ton | Win.-and-Wet. | Stap-enhill | | | 17 |
| Small Pox ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles ... | 35 | 8 | 26 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 7 | ... | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) | 5 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Croup ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fever { Typhus ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Enteric ... | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Other cont. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Epidemic Influenza ... | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Cholera ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Plague ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diarrhoea ... | 6 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| (See notes at back.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Enteritis ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (See notes at back.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Fever ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (See notes at back.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Septic Diseases ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... | 61 | ... | 1 | 2 | 9 | 45 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 3 |
| Other Tubercular Dis. ... | 22 | 6 | 8 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | 7 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Cancer, Malignant Dis. ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 18 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 5 | ... | 2 |
| (See notes at back.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bronchitis ... | 69 | 15 | 3 | ... | ... | 11 | 40 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Pneumonia ... | 52 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ... | 2 |
| Pleurisy ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Diseases of Res-piratory Organs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alcoholism ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cirrhosis of Liver } ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Venereal Diseases ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marasmus ... | 26 | 24 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Premature Birth ... | 22 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ... | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Heart diseases... ... | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 19 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 9 | ... | 3 |
| Accidents ... | 13 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 14 | ... | 8 |
| Suicides ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Hemiplegia & Apoplexy ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | ... | 3 |
| Old Age... ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 34 | 5 | ... | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 20 | 10 | ... | 10 |
| Convulsions ... | 7 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bright's Disease ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 |
| Congenital Defects ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Not Certified ... | 18 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| All other causes ... | 100 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 44 | 28 | 19 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 45 | ... | 16 |
| All causes ... | 660 | 123 | 70 | 21 | 27 | 225 | 194 | 92 | 88 | 87 | 95 | 76 | 87 | 55 | 80 | 129 | ... | 48 |

TABLE V.

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

| CAUSE OF DEATH. | | Under 1 week | 1-2 weeks | 2-3 weeks | 3-4 weeks | Total under 1 month | 1-2 mon- ths. | 2-3 mon- ths. | 3-4 mon- ths. | 4-5 mon- ths. | 5-6 mon- ths. | 6-7 mon- ths. | 7-8 mon- ths. | 8-9 mon- ths. | 9-10 mon- ths. | 10-11 mon- ths. | 11-12 mon- ths. | Total Deaths under One Year. | |
|--|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|----|
| All Causes. | Certified | 23 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 41 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 118 | |
| | Uncertified | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | |
| I. Common Infectious Diseases. | Small-pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Chicken-pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 8 | |
| | Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Diphtheria : Croup | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| II. Diarrhoeal Diseases. (See Notes to Table IV.) | Whooping Cough | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| | Diarrhoea, all forms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | |
| | Enteritis, Muco-enteritis Gastro-enteritis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Gastritis, Gastro- intestinal Catarrh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Premature Birth | 17 | 1 | 2 | ... | 20 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| III. Wasting Diseases. | Congenital Defects (See Notes to Table IV.) | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | Injury at Birth | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | Want of Breast-milk Starvation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| | Tuberculous Meningitis... (See Notes to Table IV.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| IV. Tuberculous Diseases | Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | |
| | Other Tuberculous Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| | (See Notes to Table IV.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Erysipelas... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Syphilis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| V. Other Causes | Rickets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Meningitis... .. (Not Tuberculous) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Convulsions | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | Bronchitis | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | 16 |
| | Laryngitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Other Causes | Pneumonia | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| | Suffocation, overlying | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | Other Causes | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 | |
| | | 25 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 44 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 123 | |

Population, 53,000 (estimated to middle of 1907). Births in the year, legitimate, 1236 ; illegitimate, 66. Deaths from all causes at all Ages, 660
Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 114 ; illegitimate infants, 9.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Year 1907,

FOR THE

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

| 1.—INSPECTION. Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances. | | | | 2.—DEFECTS FOUND. | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|---------------|--|--------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| PREMISES. | Number of | | | PARTICULARS. | Number of defects. | | | Number of Prosecutions. |
| | Inspections. | Written Notices. | Prosecutions. | | Found. | Remedied | Referred to H.M. Inspector | |
| WORKSHOPS— Including Workshop Laundries) | 586 | 18 | 0 | Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—Want of cleanliness ... | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Other Nuisances ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL ... | 586 | 18 | 0 | Breach of special Sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | TOTAL ... | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 |

3.—HOME WORK.

| NATURE OF WORK. | OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107. | | | | | | | | Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises | Outwork in unwholesome premises Sections 108 Instances | Outwork in infected Premises, Sections 109, 110 | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|---|--|---|-----------------------|---|--|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Lists received from Employers. | | | | Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils | Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers or ward'd to other Councils | Prosecutions | | | | Instances | Orders made (S. 110) | Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110) |
| | Twice in the Year. | | Once in the Year. | | | | Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists | Failing to send lists | | | | | |
| | Lists | Outworkers | Lists | Outworkers | | | | | | | | | |
| Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ... | 24 | 73 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 334 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cleaning and Washing ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lace, lace curtains and nets ... | 2 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sacks ... | 0 | 0 | 14 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL ... | 26 | 238 | 20 | 105 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 334 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Annual Report of the Medical Officer

FOR THE

County Borough of

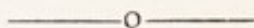
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES

| 1.-INSPECTION. | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Including inspections made by sanitary inspectors or inspectors of nuisances | | | |
| Number of Premises | Number of | | |
| | Inspected | Written Notices | Prosecutions |
| Workshops— Including Workshop Laundries) | 586 | 18 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 586 | 18 | 0 |

3.-HOME

| NATURE OF WORK. | OUTWORKERS LISTED | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------|-------------|
| | Lists received from Employers | | | |
| | List | Out-workers | List | Out-workers |
| Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. | 24 | 73 | 5 | 7 |
| Cleaning and Washing | 0 | 0 | 1 | 30 |
| Lace, lace curtains and nets | 2 | 166 | 0 | 0 |
| Sacks | 0 | 0 | 14 | 62 |
| TOTAL | 26 | 238 | 20 | 105 |

Report of Sanitary Inspector.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-UPON-TRENT,

January, 1908.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report of the work done in my Department during the past year.

WORKSHOPS.—There are at the present time 275 workshops in the Borough (including those Bakehouses which do not come under the heading of Factories). During the year I had to require the limewashing of 7 Workshops and 10 Bakehouses, and these requirements were at once complied with. 586 visits were made to Workshops during the year, and 334 visits to Outworkers' premises.

List of Trades carried on in Workshops :—

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Plumbers 5 | Boots 31 |
| Bottlers 3 | Smiths 16 |
| Bakehouses 52 | Lace 1 |
| Tailors 41 | Cabinet and Upholstering 10 |
| Coach Builders 2 | Saddlers 7 |
| Corset Makers 1 | Screen Makers 1 |
| Coopers 4 | Rope Makers 1 |
| Cycle Makers 9 | Brushes 1 |
| Picture Framers 2 | Jewellers 4 |
| Tin Workers 4 | Joiners 9 |
| Clog Makers 2 | Stone Masons 4 |
| Confectioners 4 | Wheelwrights 6 |
| Millinery 53 | Hosiery 1 |
| Chemical Works 1 | |

FOOD AND DRUGS' ACT.—Under the Food and Drugs' Acts 101 samples have been taken by me during the past year and handed to the Public Analyst, who has from time to time reported the results to you. One prosecution has been taken for adulterated milk—penalty inflicted £3 and 11s. 6d., costs.

There are at the present time :—

| | Inspections made. |
|--|----------------------|
| 10 Lodging Houses to accommodate 167 persons ... | 483 |
| 44 Slaughterhouses | 669 |
| 55 Bakehouses | 362 |
| 123 Milksellers, 49 of whom are Cowkeepers ... | 458 |

88 visits have also been made to premises where Ice Cream is made.

During the year 60 samples of milk have been taken from milksellers for bacteriological examination, and 11 from Cows on farms where tuberculosis was found to exist.

UNSOOUND FOOD.—Two seizures of bad meat have been made during the year and penalties inflicted of £3 and £1 14s. 6d. costs, and £8 and £1 8s. 0d. costs respectively. I have also had submitted to me 2 consignments of Fish, 47 Rabbits, and the carcasses of 3 Pigs which were found to be unfit for human food and were destroyed.

CATTLE DISEASE.—There has been 11 Cases of suspected Swine Fever reported, 2 of which were confirmed; no other case of Cattle Disease has occurred during the year.

105 Cattle sales were attended for the purpose of granting Licenses for the movement of Swine from the Sale Yards.

Appended hereto is a Summary of Nuisances dealt with during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. READING,

Inspector of Nuisances.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH
DURING THE YEAR.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Foul and defective Ashpits filled up | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Defective Ashpits repaired | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Defective Privies repaired | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| Pan Closets converted to Water Closets | ... | ... | ... | 76 |
| Foul and defective Privies converted to Water Closets | ... | ... | ... | 92 |
| Additional Water Closets erected | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Water Closets repaired | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Yard Drains trapped | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Drains cleansed from obstruction or repaired | ... | ... | ... | 65 |
| Defective drains reconstructed | ... | ... | ... | 47 |
| Spout Drains repaired | ... | ... | ... | 52 |
| Accumulations of Manure and offensive matter removed | ... | ... | ... | 58 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Nuisances from Swine (removed) ... | 5 |
| do, (abated) ... | 17 |
| Houses cleansed | 30 |
| Workshops limewashed | 7 |
| Bakehouses limewashed | 10 |
| Slaughterhouses limewashed | 11 |
| Houses repaired | 37 |
| Filthy premises cleansed | 20 |
| Yards paved or repaired | 21 |
| Cases of overcrowding dealt with | 8 |
| Water supplied | 4 |
| Manure bins provided | 3 |
| Miscellaneous Nuisances abated | 3 |
| Workshops repaired | 1 |
| Urinals repaired | 2 |
| Observations taken <i>re</i> Effluvium Nuisances | 219 |
| Preliminary Notices issued | 425 |
| Statutory Notices issued | 19 |

INDEX.

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