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Contributors

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1910.



1910.

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer,

FOR THE YEAR, 1910,

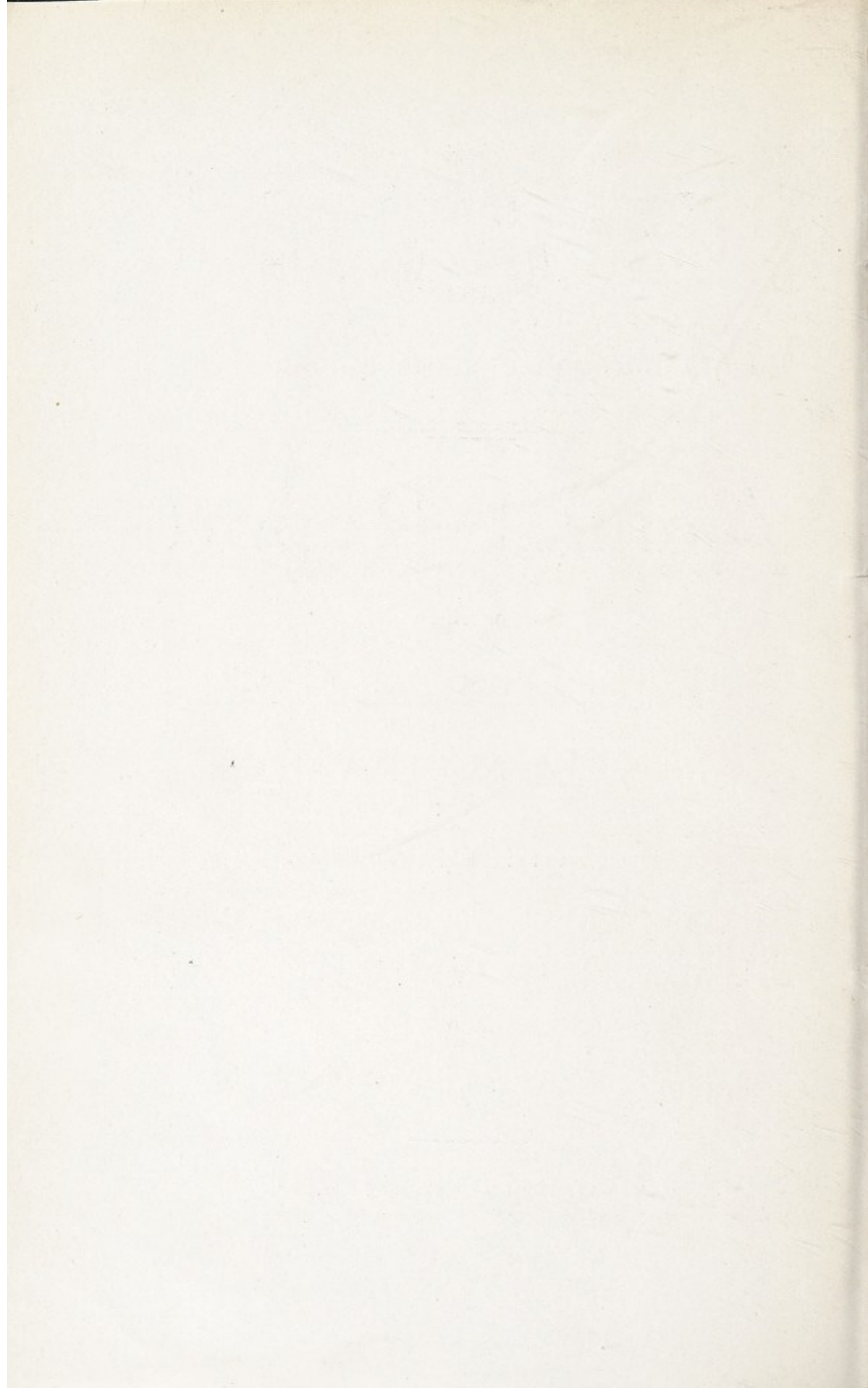
BY

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

ALSO

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

"HONOR ALIT ARTES."



County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR T. JENKINS).

Chairman : ALDERMAN MORRIS.

COUNCILLOR W. AUSTIN

ALDERMAN G. LATHBURY

„ J. W. A. BASSETT
(*Vice-Chairman*)

COUNCILLOR T. METCALFE

„ A. BATES.

„ S. H. MORRIS

„ A. E. BIRCH

„ E. C. STACK

„ J. W. HAYWOOD

„ J. WILKINSON

„ G. KENNARD.

Town Clerk :

Borough Surveyor :

T. N. WHITEHEAD.

MR. G. T. LYNAM,

Assoc. M. Inst., C.E.

Medical Officer's Department.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

J. JENKINSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

W. MILNS, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

F. HUDSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.

Clerks : C. GAUNT and F. R. SMITH.

Matron of Borough Hospital : MISS SMITH.

*Medical Officer of Health,
Public Analyst, and School
Medical Officer* }

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

1957-1958

PHYSICS 101

LECTURE NOTES

BY

ROBERT A. FAY

AND

JOHN H. COLE

CHICAGO, ILL.

1958

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County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	4,204
Rateable Value	£324,352 2s. 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, 1910	53,500
„ „ „ (Registrar-General)	54,977
Estimated Birth-rate per 1,000 living, 1910	21·6
Average Birth-rate for previous 10 years	25·3
Estimated Death-rate per 1,000 living, 1910	11·7
Average Death-rate for previous 10 years	13·45
Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births, 1910	84
Death-rate from Zymotic Diseases, 1910	1·27

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.

Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, Sec. 7, adopted
January, 1900.

THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

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HEALTH OFFICE,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-ON-TRENT,

6th March, 1911,

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Health and Vital Statistics of the Borough for the year 1910.

The number of infectious diseases notified was larger than in any year since 1901 (if Measles be excluded), this being due to the great prevalence of Diphtheria. A full account of this disease and the measures taken to deal with it will be found in the Report. There was also an undue prevalence of the non-notifiable diseases—Measles and Whooping Cough—during the year.


An account is also given of the house-to-house inspection of the district, and of the licensing and registration of slaughterhouses and the inspection of meat.

The Vital Statistics of the District are fairly satisfactory with the exception of the birth-rate, which is the lowest on record. The infantile mortality rate is the lowest recorded, and the death rate also, with the exception of the year 1905.

The Annual Report of the School Medical Officer will be found at the end of this Report.

Yours obediently,

J. 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 Registrar-General estimates the population of the Borough at the middle of the year 1910 to be 54,977.

The method by which these figures are arrived at is based on the assumption that the population would increase at the same rate as during the previous intercensal period.

It is well to check this estimate by methods dependent on local circumstances. This has been done by the Medical Officer of Health, who estimates the population at the middle of the year to be 53,500. This figure is based chiefly on the number of occupied houses.

All the statistics in this Report are calculated on this local estimate.

The approaching Census will probably prove both these estimates to be more or less erroneous, and it would be most advantageous to those having to compile statistics, and to many others, if a quinquennial Census was instituted.

The number of houses erected and the number demolished in the various Wards since the Census to the middle of 1910.

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>Apl. 1 to Dec. 31</i>																		
1902	25	0	57	1	56	0	53	0	8	0	0	25	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
1907	0	0	29	0	10	0	14	0	0	0	1	30	7	0	1	0	62	30
1908	4	0	13	0	13	2	4	0	0	0	2	7	8	0	6	0	50	9
1909	3	9	0	0	9	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	8	0	0	0	26	11
<i>(End of June)</i>																		
1910	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	8	3
TOTALS	82	28	338	1	339	2	294	1	10	0	12	75	81	0	108	2	1264	109

At the Census in 1901 the number of houses in the Borough was 10,398, and up to the middle of the year 1910 1,264 new houses had been erected and 109 houses demolished, as shown in the Table opposite.

There has therefore been a net gain of 1,155 houses during this period, making a total of 11,553 houses in the Borough.

I am indebted to Mr. Arnold, Borough Treasurer and Superintendent Assistant Overseer, for the information regarding the number of empty houses in the various wards in the Borough, which is shown in the following Table :—

EMPTY HOUSES.									
	1910.		1909.		1908.		1907.		1906.
Shobnall Ward	94	..	108	..	105	..	91	..	53
Victoria Ward	45	...	74	..	97	...	105	...	61
Horninglow Ward	102	...	90	..	119	...	103	...	85
Uxbridge Ward	120	...	93	..	92	..	94	...	91
Broadway Ward	47	...	48	...	55	...	65	...	47
Burton Ward	79	...	67	...	82	...	96	...	84
Winshill & Wetmore	43	...	53	...	63	...	57	..	52
Stapenhill Ward	63	...	59	...	57	...	58	...	37
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	593		592		670		669	510
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

The number of occupied houses, therefore, at the middle of the year was 10,960, as compared with 10,944 in 1909, and 10,845 and 10,829 in the two previous years.

NATURAL INCREASE.—The excess of births over deaths is known as the natural increase. In Burton during the past ten years the natural increase has been much greater than the estimated actual increase of the population, the difference representing the number of emigrants in excess of the immigrants.

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 ...	1302	660	642
1908 ...	1188	684	504
1909 ...	1210	658	552
1910 (End of June)	595	328	267
TOTALS ...	12059	6194	5865

WARD POPULATIONS.—These have to be estimated from year to year on the basis of the number of occupied houses.

For the year under consideration the estimate is as follows :—

Wards.	Estimated Population 1910.	Population Census 1901.
Shobnall	6990	7144
Victoria	7420	5962
Horninglow	7210	6043
Uxbridge	7930	7052
Broadway	6650	6793
Burton	5400	5906
Winshill and Wetmore ..	6250	6060
Stapenhill	5650	5426
TOTALS ...	53500	50386

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—The number of persons per acre estimated to the middle of 1910 was 12·7.

BIRTH RATE.—The total number of births registered during the year was 1,160, as compared with 1,210 in the previous year—a decrease of 50.

This is equivalent to a birth rate of 21·6 per 1,000 inhabitants.

In 1882 the birth rate in the Borough was 44·2, more than double that recorded for the year under consideration, but since that year the fall has been almost regular year by year until 1910, which has the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough.

The birth rate in England and Wales was 24·8.

The number of illegitimate births was 51, which is equal to 4·4 per cent. of the total births, as compared with 4·6 and 5·5 per cent. in the two previous years respectively. The Shobnall Ward again shows the greatest number of illegitimate births, viz., 20. This is due to the Workhouse being situated in the Ward, and no doubt a considerable proportion of these births in the Workhouse belong to the outside districts of the Union. The Registrar-General is now making arrangements whereby in future years he will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health a statement of the number of births needing to be added to, or subtracted from, the total supplied by the local Registrar.

BIRTH RATE IN WARDS.—The lowest rate was recorded in the Burton Ward, and the highest in Shobnall.

The following Table shows the principal facts regarding the number of births and the birth rate :—

WARD.	Population	Total Number of Births		Illegitimate Births		Percentage of Illegitimate Births	Birth Rate
		M	F	M	F		
Shobnall ...	6990	92	82	11	9	11·5	24·8
Victoria ...	7420	79	85	1	3	2·4	22·1
Horninglow ...	7210	94	81	3	4	4·0	24·2
Uxbridge ..	7930	83	99	2	5	3·8	22·9
Broadway ...	6650	74	56	1	1	1·5	19·5
Burton ...	5400	43	54	1	4	5·1	18·0
Winshill and Wetmore }	6250	67	51	2	1	2·5	18·8
Stapenhill ...	5650	51	69	3	0	2·5	21·2
TOTALS ...	53,500	583	577	24	27	4·4	21·6

MARRIAGES.—The number of marriages solemnized in Burton during 1910 was 467, an increase of 16 as compared with the previous year.

The rate of persons married per 1,000 of the population was 17·4.

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

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
First Quarter	103	69	74	82	81	83
Second Quarter	98	110	139	127	127	120
Third Quarter	151	142	137	148	135	108
Fourth Quarter	115	130	138	139	119	123
Total	467	451	488	496	462	434

The figures for previous years in Burton and in England and Wales are as follows :—

		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	19·4	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	15·7
1908	...	488	18·4	14·9
1909	...	451	16·8	14·6
1910	...	467	17·4	

DEATH RATE.—The total number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 649.

In this number there are included the deaths of 45 non-residents, where the deaths took place in the General Infirmary or the Workhouse. These have to be deducted, and the deaths of 24 residents who died in institutions outside the Borough have to be added. The nett number of deaths is, therefore, 628—males, 333; females, 295.

I am indebted to Dr. Buchanan, House Surgeon to the Infirmary, for the home addresses of persons who died in that Institution, and to Mr. Chamberlin, Clerk to the Guardians, for a return of the deaths of pauper lunatics belonging to the Borough in Asylums outside the district, and for the home addresses of patients who died in the Workhouse.

The death rate for the Borough was, therefore, equivalent to 11·73 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 12·3 in 1909, and an average of 13·45 in the previous 10 years.

This is, with the exception of a rate of 11·65 in 1905, the lowest recorded death rate in the Borough.

The death rate in England and Wales was 13·4.

In the following Table the death rate in the various wards is set forth.

DEATH RATE IN WARDS.

Wards			Number of Deaths	Death rate per 1000
Shobnall	...	...	103	14·7
Victoria	...	...	89	12·0
Horninglow	...	...	92	12·7
Uxbridge	...	...	98	12·3
Broadway	...	...	67	10·0
Burton	...	...	55	10·0
Winshill and Wetmore	..		61	9·7
Stapenhill	...	...	63	11·1
TOTALS			628	11·73

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 12.7.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The causes of death are fully given in Table IV. at the end of this Report.

There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths from infectious diseases, notably from Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diphtheria; but the decrease on the whole is chiefly due to the smaller number of deaths recorded under the following heads—Heart Diseases, Phthisis, and other forms of Tuberculosis, Premature Birth, Hemiplegia and Apoplexy, and Influenza.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND INQUESTS.—Uncertified deaths are those where no certificate of death from a qualified Medical Practitioner or from a Coroner is received, but where the statement of the informant as to the cause of death is accepted by the Registrar.

The uncertified deaths were twelve in number, which is equivalent to 1.9 per cent. of the total. As usual, infants form a large proportion of these uncertified deaths.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Age.			Sex.	Probable Cause of Death.
71 years	...	...	F	Heart Disease
58 years	...	...	M	Heart Failure
7 months	...	...	F	Convulsions
3 hours	...	...	M	Premature Birth
53 years	...	...	F	Sudden Paralysis
44 years	...	...	M	Heart Disease
1 day	...	..	F	Premature Birth
4 hours	...	...	M	do.
64 years	...	...	F	Phthisis
64 years	...	...	M	Heart Failure
7 months	...	...	F	Convulsions
3 hours	...	...	M	Premature Birth

INQUESTS.—During the year the Coroner deemed an inquest necessary in 43 cases. The verdicts of the juries as to cause of death were recorded as follows :—

INQUESTS, 1910.

Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	...	5
Pleurisy and Congestion of the Lungs	...	...	...	...	1

Newly-born Babe. (Found in a back garden)	...	1
Suicide—cut throat	... ..	1
Convulsions	... ..	1
Rifle bullet in head. (Open verdict)	... ..	1
Capillary Bronchitis	... ..	1
Shock, caused by a fall	... ..	1
Knocked down by Railway Gates. Accidental death	...	1
Fall of roof in Colliery	... ..	2
Chronic Poisoning through taking Diachylon Pills	...	1
Hæmorrhage set up by accidental fall	... ..	1
Crushed by truck of coal at Colliery	... ..	1
Accidentally drowned	... ..	2
Wilful murder. Laceration of Brain caused by stab	...	1
Heart Disease	... ..	3
Tetanic Convulsions, following fall on splinter of wood		1
Perforated Bowel, caused by kick of Colliery pony	...	1
Fall from sofa, dislocating neck	... ..	1
Accidental death due to fall of iron on stomach	...	1
Congestion of Lungs, secondary to accidental fall	...	1
Suicide by Poisoning	... ..	1
Fall downstairs	... ..	2
Acute Peritonitis due to injury received whilst at play	...	1
Heart Failure due to injury to muscles of back	...	1
Delirium Tremens, consequent upon injuries due to fall		1

Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shock, consequent on fractured thigh				...	...	1
Run over by Railway Train			...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage of Brain due to fall from ladder					...	1
Overlaying	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septic Poisoning, caused by wound on leg				...	...	1
Traumatic Delirium and Pneumonia, excited by fall in street	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						43
						—

Eight of the Inquests were held on persons not belonging to the Borough.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths under 1 year of age was 94. This is equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 81 per 1,000 births, which is the lowest rate recorded in the Borough, the next lowest being 87 in 1905.

The cold, wet summer was no doubt a factor contributing in a large measure to this very favourable result.

In England and Wales the rate was 106.

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.

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
Total number of deaths under 1 year of age	94	122	133	123	151
Total number of births regis- tered	1160	1210	1188	1302	1282
Infantile Mortality (deaths per 1,000 births)	81	100	112	94	117
Infantile Mortality (England and Wales)	106	109	121	118	133
Infantile Mortality (76 great towns)	*115	118	128	127	145
Average Infantile Mortality in Burton for the 10 years 1900—1909	107				

* 77 great towns.

In Table V. at the end of this Report a full list of the causes of death of infants in various age groups will be found, but the following is a summary :—

Measles	4
Whooping Cough	5
Diarrhœal Diseases	6
Premature Birth	23
Congenital Defects	6
Marasmus	19
Tubercle	2

Convulsions	...	...	7
Bronchitis	...	...	9
Pneumonia	...	...	5
All other causes		...	8
			—
TOTAL	...		94
			—

There was, therefore, a decrease of 28 in the number of deaths of infants compared with the previous year, the principal saving being under the heading of premature birth and marasmus.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN WARDS.

Ward.			Number of Births	Percentage of Illegitimate Births	Number of deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
Shobnall	...	...	174	11·5	20	115
Victoria	...	...	164	2·4	7	42
Horninglow	...	...	175	4·0	16	91
Uxbridge	...	...	182	3·8	14	77
Broadway	...	...	130	1·5	10	77
Burton	...	...	97	5·1	12	123
Winshill and Wetmore			118	2·5	3	25
Stapenhill	...	...	120	2·5	12	100
TOTALS			1160	4·4	94	81

It is usual to find great variations in the infantile mortality in the various Wards, but this year these seem to be greater than usual, ranging as they do from 25 in Winshill and Wetmore to 123 in the Burton Ward.

The high rate of mortality amongst illegitimate children is again shown in the usual Table.

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ...	74	93	104	92	109	81
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ...	216	250	246	136	347	210

STILL BIRTHS.—I am indebted to Mr. Rudd, Registrar of the Cemetery, for the information that 48 still-born children were interred in the Cemetery during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.—The Council in 1910 resolved to adopt the Notification of Births Act, and the Local Government Board, in giving their consent, decided that the Act should come into force in the Borough in April, 1911.

The adoption of this Act was rendered necessary by the decision to employ a female Health Visitor, whose main duties would be to give instructions in the general care of infants, and especially to give advice and instruction in the best method of infant feeding. Other matters, such as clothing and the cleanliness of foods, would also receive attention.

A Health Visitor has now been appointed, and will take up her duties in April, 1911.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—There were 59 deaths from pulmonary consumption during the year, a decrease of 6 as compared with the previous year. The average number of deaths per annum from pulmonary phthisis during the previous 9 years was 66. The phthisis rate in 1910 was 1·10 per 1,000, the rate in the previous year being 1·21.

Tubercular diseases, other than pulmonary phthisis, caused 18 deaths, which is equivalent to a rate for other forms of tuberculosis of 0·33 per 1,000 inhabitants.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, which came into force on 1st January, 1909, the Medical Officer of a Poor Law Institution and District Medical Officers have to notify to the

Medical Officer of Health all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis amongst poor persons who are inmates of a Poor Law Institution, or who are being attended by a District Medical Officer according to his agreement with a Board of Guardians.

Superintending Officers of a Poor Law Institution have likewise to forward the intended address of such a notified case on his leaving the Institution, and Relieving Officers have to notify all changes of residence.

The following are the notifications received during the year :—

A.—Cases notified by Medical Officer of Poor			
Law Institution	...	...	0
B.—Cases notified by District Medical Officers			
			3
C.—Addresses notified by Superintending			
Officer of Poor Law Institution	...		1
D.—Changes of Address notified by Relieving			
Officer	...	...	0

The number of notifications received is very small taking into consideration the number of deaths from this disease, and the fact that a considerable proportion of its victims have, owing to the long chronic course of the disease, ultimately to seek poor-law relief. The cases notified were visited by a Sanitary Inspector, who made investigations and left a card

of simple instructions to be observed by the patient in order to prevent the spread of infection. Owing to the small number of notifications, however, these precautions can have little effect in preventing the spread of the disease.

The houses where the notified cases were living were disinfected where necessary, and all the houses in the Borough, where a death from consumption was recorded were also disinfected.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—During the year 51 deaths were certified as being due to cancer, this being 11 more than in the previous year.

The cancer rate for the Borough for 1910 was, therefore, 0·95 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 0·74 in 1909.

The cancer rate in England and Wales in 1909 was 0·95 per 1,000.

The cancer rate in the Urban counties in England and Wales for 1909 was 0·90, per 1,000, whilst the rate in the Rural counties in the same year was 1·15.

During the year there was only one instance of a death from cancer in a house where we have a record of a death previously from the same cause nineteen years before. In three instances there had previously been a death from cancer next door, and in four cases a death next door but one—the intervening periods varying from five to twenty years.

CANCER CHART.—On the accompanying chart the death rates from cancer for the past thirty years are graphically shown. From this it will be seen that there has been a gradual increase in the death rate from cancer, and also that every six or eight years there has been a marked periodic rise in the cancer curve.

This is a characteristic of certain infectious diseases such as measles, of which we expect an epidemic in towns the size of Burton every two or three years. Scarlet Fever has also a tendency to periodicity, with a wave length of six or seven years.

I do not know whether this has been observed in other towns as a characteristic of cancer, but it is a point of considerable interest.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.—The number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases (Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Epidemic Diarrhœa), calculated as a rate per 1,000 of the estimated population constitutes the zymotic death rate.

The number of deaths from these diseases during the year was 68—an increase of 44 as compared with the previous year—this being due to the large number of deaths from Measles, Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough, all of which were, more or less, epidemic during the year.

The zymotic death rate was 1·27 per 1,000.

Rate per

10000.

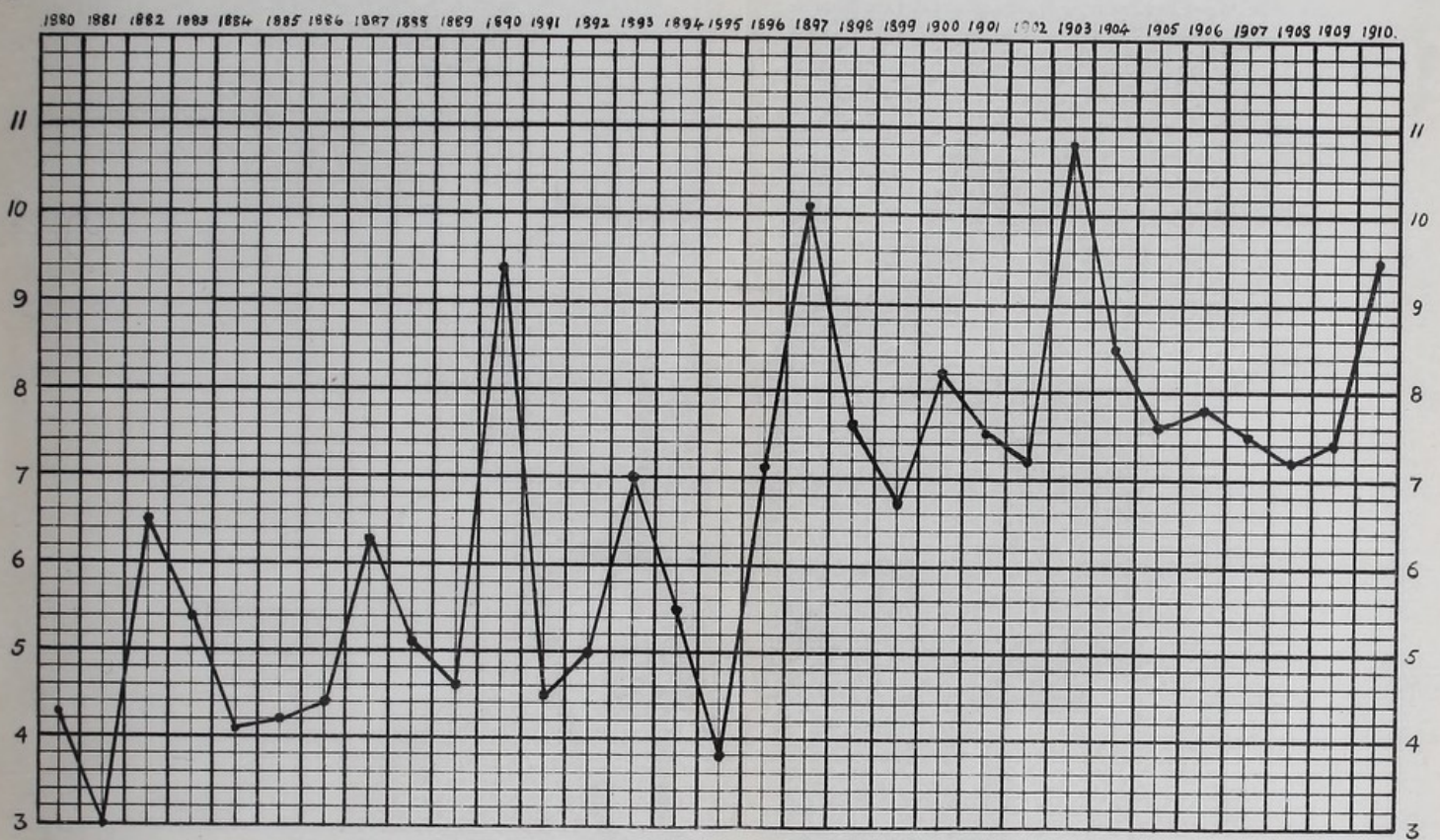


Chart showing death rate from Cancer in the Borough from 1880 to 1910.

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1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900

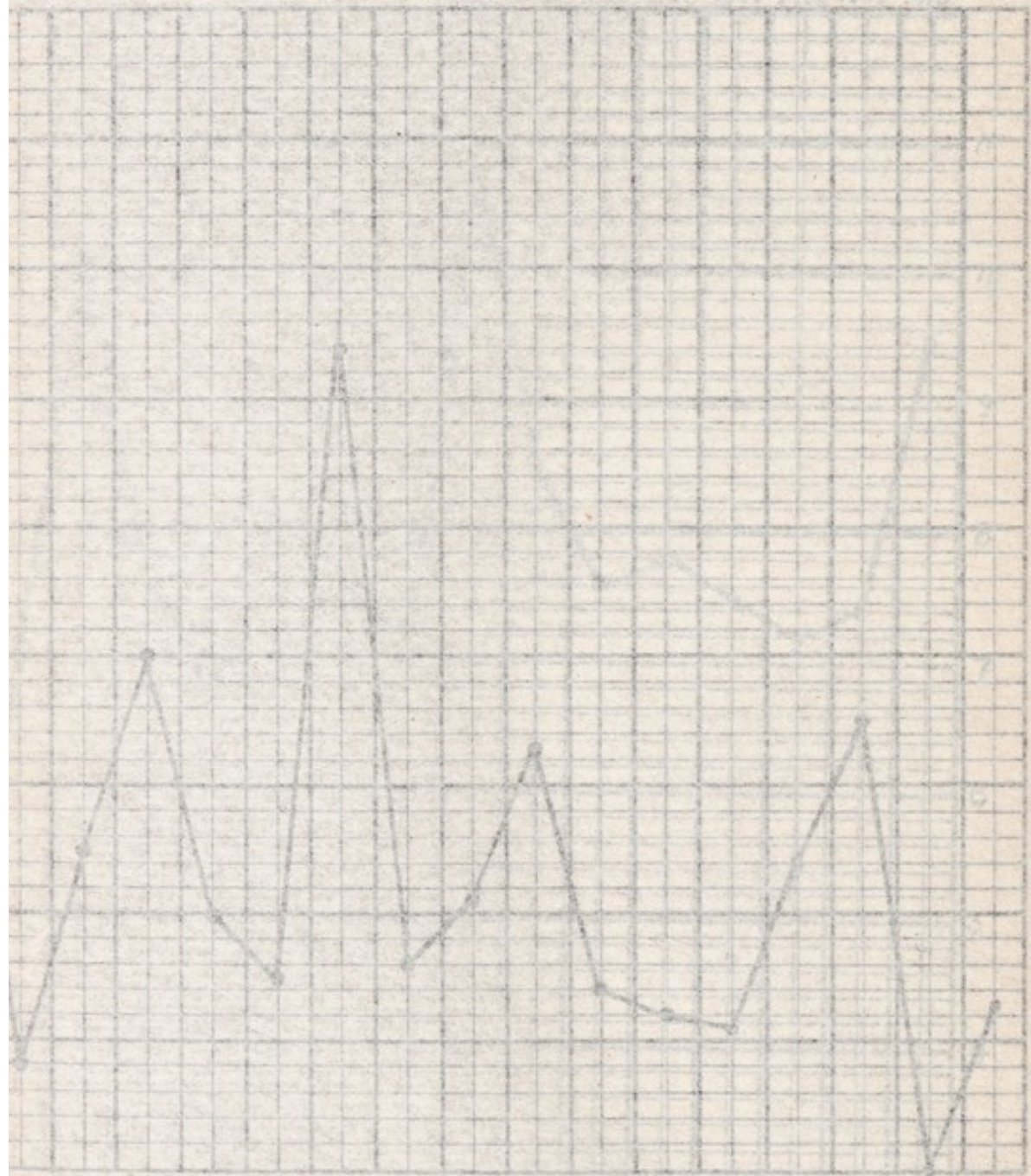
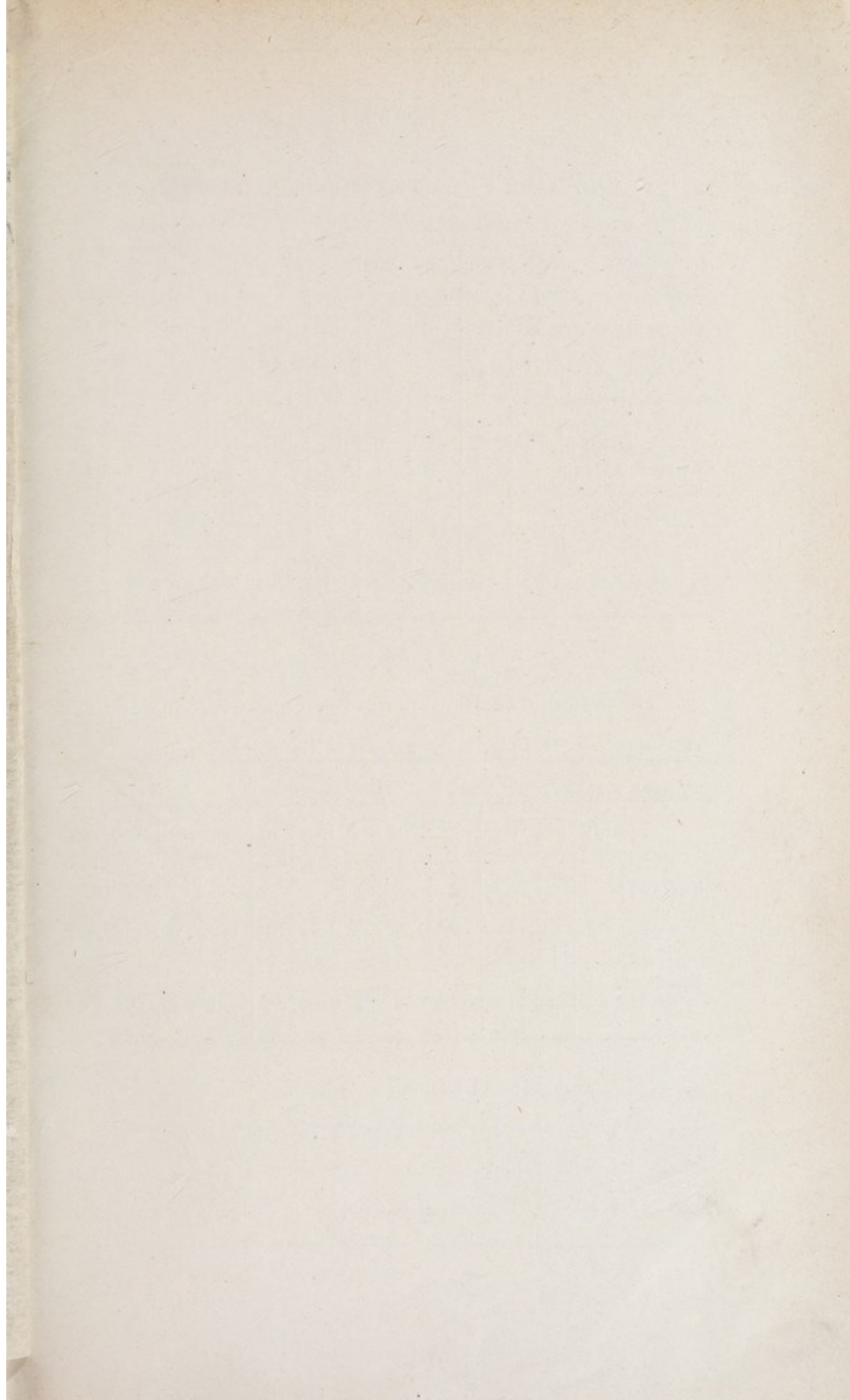


Chart showing death rate from Cancer in 1900



DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901
Diphtheria ...	20	9	7	5	5	7	6	3	5	16
Scarlet Fever	1	0	8	7	3	1	6	6	16	5
Epidemic Diarrhœa	5	8	14	6	35	13	21	15	6	34
Whooping Cough	15	5	17	6	12	3	41	8	9	27
Enteric Fever	2	1	4	7	4	2	0	1	0	10
Measles ...	25	1	3	35	2	9	5	4	19	2
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals ...	68	24	53	66	61	35	79	38	55	94

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

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899
England and Wales	0.99	1.12	1.29	1.26	1.73	1.52	1.94	1.46	1.64	2.05	2.0	2.21
Burton- upon- Trent	§1.27	0.45	1.0	‡1.24	1.15	0.6	¶1.52	0.7	‡1.12	1.85	*3.09	1.88

* Measles and Diphtheria prevalent.

¶ Measles and Whooping Cough prevalent.

‡ Measles prevalent.

§ Measles, Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough prevalent.

NOTIFICATION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—Under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, the following diseases have to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health, namely :—Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Plague, Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, Typhus Fever, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Puerperal Fever and Anthrax, Glanders and Hydrophobia in man.

Steps are being taken to add Ophthalmia Neonatorum to the above list.

The following Table shows the number of notifications of each disease for a number of years.

NOTIFICATIONS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

TABLE :

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Scarlet Fever ...	165	122	191	141	209	223	106	179	256	201	110
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	37	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	206	76	55	43	24	58	46	25	53	161	414
Enteric Fever ...	6	5	13	28	15	12	8	17	10	65	24
Puerperal Fever ...	2	4	2	1	6	3	5	2	7	3	3
Erysipelas ...	60	55	21	41	71	74	55	26	51	66	78
Total ...	439	262	282	254	325	380	233	286	377	496	629
Chicken Pox ...							60	249			
Measles ...									1604	138	2690

The total number of notifications received, viz., 439, is the highest since 1900 and 1901 (that is, if measles be excluded.) The cause of the high number of notifications was the same in these instances, viz., the undue prevalence of Diphtheria. The number of cases notified of the other diseases was not above the average—indeed, the number of cases of Enteric and Puerperal Fever was remarkably low.

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
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria, Membranous { Croup	206	0	65	110	17	13	1
Erysipelas	60	2	0	5	3	41	9
Scarlet Fever	165	1	37	112	8	7	0
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever	6	0	0	1	0	4	1
Relapsing Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	439	3	102	228	28	67	11

The following Table shows the monthly prevalence of these infectious diseases throughout the year.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Enteric Fever	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
Scarlet Fever	9	5	18	10	8	13	17	17	23	18	16	11	165
Diphtheria ...	7	17	7	16	20	17	24	12	14	28	24	20	206
Erysipelas ...	5	2	8	9	2	3	5	4	7	6	9	0	60
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	21	24	36	35	31	33	46	35	45	52	49	32	439

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease was not unduly prevalent throughout the year—in fact, the number of cases notified was below the average of the previous ten years.

The type of the disease was fairly mild on the whole, and there was only one death.

The Horninglow and Shobnall Wards were chiefly affected.

In the Shobnall Ward the disease was prevalent in the autumn, mainly in connection with the Shobnall Road School. In this connection all the children in attendance were examined

on 25th August, and eleven of them who presented some suspicious symptoms were excluded. The school was disinfected and was again inspected on 1st September, when another child with suspicious symptoms was excluded. This was sufficient to check the spread of the disease in this school.

A general inspection of the children in four standards in order to detect overlooked cases of Scarlet Fever was also carried out at Guild Street Girls' School on 17th October, but no suspicious case was found. In connection with the control of this disease, visits were also paid during the year to Christ Church Infants, Goodman Street Infants, and Horninglow Mixed.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 129, which is 78·18 per cent. of the number notified.

The following Table shows the distribution of the disease in Wards, the case-fatality per cent., and the removals to hospital per cent.

SCARLET FEVER.

Ward.	Cases.	Attack Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Removals to Hospital per cent.
Shobnall	36	5·1	0	0	83·3
Victoria	25	3·3	0	0	88·0
Horninglow	34	4·7	1	3·0	97·1
Uxbridge	23	2·9	0	0	70·0
Broadway	9	1·3	0	0	77·7
Burton	16	3·0	0	0	75·0
Winshill and Wetmore	19	3·0	0	0	36·8
Stapenhill	3	0·5	0	0	66·6
Total ..	165	3·0	1	0·6	78·18

DIPHTHERIA.—In the Annual Report for 1909 it was stated that during the year there were signs that the comparative immunity from Diphtheria which the Borough had enjoyed for some years was about to come to an end. The fact that 206 cases were notified during 1910 justified that statement. This is the largest number of Diphtheria cases notified since 1900, when 414 cases were reported.

It was also shown in the Report for 1909 that Diphtheria had been prevalent in several Midland towns in the immediately preceding years, and that there had also been outbreaks in

Rural Districts near Burton. In all probability, therefore, the disease gradually spread from these places, and ultimately obtained a firm hold in the Borough.

The following Table shows the distribution in Wards, and other details regarding this disease.

DIPHThERIA.

Ward.			Cases.	Attack rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Removed to Hospital per cent.
Shobnall	...	...	37	5·2	3	8·0	46·0
Victoria	...	...	63	8·4	10	15·9	57·3
Horninglow	...	...	39	5·4	2	5·1	51·3
Uxbridge	...	...	13	1·6	2	15·4	15·4
Broadway	...	...	9	1·3	0	0	22·2
Burton	...	...	5	0·9	0	0	60·0
Winshill and Wetmore...			35	5·6	3	8·5	17·1
Stapenhill	...	...	5	0·9	0	0	60·0
Total			206	3·8	20	9·7	43·2

It will be seen from the above that the Victoria, Horninglow, Shobnall, and Winshill and Wetmore Wards were chiefly affected.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—Diphtheria is a disease which is characterised by the formation of a false membrane on the mucous surfaces of the fauces, nose, and air passages. It may also attack other parts, such as the eye or open wounds.

It is caused by a microbe—the *Bacillus Diphtheriæ*.

There is no marked seasonal incidence, but the disease has a tendency to be somewhat more prevalent during the winter months, and it is more fatal in damp, cold weather. According to Newsholme, the disease is most prevalent in years of deficient rain-fall, and great epidemics usually follow a series of dry years.

Burton is probably too small to be regarded as evidence against a general statement, but 1910 was one of the wettest years we have had, and there has not been so much Diphtheria for ten years.

The disease began to spread in 1909, but previous to that there was not a series of years of deficient rainfall, nor was there a deficiency in 1909, as shown below :—

YEAR.				RAINFALL.
1901	...	...	...	24·09
1902	...	...	...	24·36
1903	...	...	...	30·94
1904	...	...	...	21·88
1905	...	...	...	20·00
1906	...	...	...	26·69
1907	...	...	...	29·94
1908	...	...	...	25·65
1909	...	...	...	27·51
1910	...	...	...	29·59

There is no doubt that the principal factor in the spread of the disease is infection from individual to individual, either directly or indirectly, by means of cups, drinking vessels, pencils, towels, handkerchiefs, &c. It follows, therefore, that schools play an important part in spreading the contagion, the more so as Diphtheria is chiefly a disease of the first ten or fifteen years of life.

Diphtheria may also be spread by means of milk, but, although the cases are all classified according to milk supply, there was no evidence of a contaminated milk supply brought to light during the year.

Some domestic animals, such as cats, may contract Diphtheria, and might pass it on to human beings. Persons convalescent from the disease frequently carry bacilli in the nose and throat for long periods; and even healthy persons, who have been in contact with a Diphtheria patient, may likewise harbour the bacillus and convey the disease to others without developing any symptoms themselves. These cases are known as "Carriers," and are probably the most potent factor in the dissemination of this disease. This term should be limited to such cases as exhibit no symptoms, but it is sometimes applied more loosely to another class which in Burton has certainly had a large share in spreading the contagion. I refer to cases with evident nasal discharge and excoriation of the nostrils. Swabs from these cases show the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli, and they are, in fact, cases of

nasal Diphtheria. Such patients have frequently no very marked symptoms, and in many instances no medical advice is sought, but it is not sufficiently known or recognised that Diphtheria assumes this form. This is all the more important from the fact that this form of the disease is in all probability much more infectious than the ordinary faucial type.

With a knowledge, then, of how the disease is spread, it remained to institute measures of prevention.

A circular-letter was sent to all the medical practitioners in the Borough on July 8th, asking for their co-operation in preventing the spread of Diphtheria, and suggesting that swabs should be taken from all cases of Diphtheria, and that at least one negative report should be received before the "freedom" certificate was signed, also that swabs should be submitted from all suspicious throats. These suggestions were acted on in a large number of cases, but by no means in all.

Again, all the notified cases were classified as they occurred under the heading of schools and departments, so that whenever it was found that two or three cases notified from different houses about the same time were attending the same school, and when no other source of infection could be ascertained, there was a distinct suspicion that the infection was being spread in the school, and therefore was a matter which required immediate investigation. The following is a record of such investigations in schools during the year.

1.—In February, at Winshill schools, three cases had occurred in the Infants' Department in the ten days preceding 15th February, two cases in the Girls' Department in the same time, and two in the Boys' Department a few days later.

The Infants' Department was visited on 16th February, and all the children inspected. Three children with suspicious symptoms were sent home after swabs were taken. These swabs were all reported negative, but one contained Hoffman's pseudo-diphtheria bacillus. The school was disinfected on the 18th February. On February 22nd an inspection was made of all children present in the Winshill Boys', Girls', and Infants' Departments, and a number of children with more or less suspicious symptoms were excluded for various periods—four from the Boys' school, nine from the Girls, and twenty-two from the Infants. Eight swabs were taken from the more suspicious cases, but all were negative.

This proceeding was sufficient to stop the spread of the disease in this district, as is shown by the fact that no cases were notified attending these schools until 10th April at the Infants' school, May 3rd at the Boys' school, and the 19th August at the Girls' school.

2.—In November four cases of Diphtheria were notified who had been in attendance at Goodman Street Infants' School, but two of them were members of the same family. A visit of inspection was made on 29th November, and all the children in attendance examined.

Nineteen children were found to have symptoms which justified their exclusion. Seven swabs were taken from the more suspicious cases, and, although six were negative, the bacillus of Diphtheria was reported to be present in the remaining case, that of a boy who had slight nasal discharge and excoriation of the nostrils. Further swabs were taken from this case, which showed that he was still a "Carrier" at the end of two months. Four days after exclusion a boy (included in the nineteen excluded), was notified as suffering from Diphtheria, and during December two children in one family who attended this school were also notified, but they had been absent from school for six weeks before with Chicken-pox, and so could not have contracted the disease there. No further case had been notified in connection with this school up to the middle of February.

The school was disinfected on 3rd December.

Visits of inspection in connection with the control of Diphtheria were also made to Victoria Road Infant School on 27th May, to Winhill Infants on 5th July, Victoria Road Infants on 29th November, Winhill Infants and Girls on 9th December, when two swabs were taken, in one of which the Diphtheria bacillus was reported to be present. This "Carrier" was excluded from school until subsequent swabs proved her to be no longer infectious.

INFLUENCE OF SCHOOLS.—While there can be no doubt that schools played no inconsiderable part in the spread of the disease, there was never any decided outbreak in connection with the schools. Any indication of an outbreak in a school was checked by inspection of the children in attendance as described above; but in Victoria Road Infant School and Grange Street Infant School cases kept cropping up at intervals throughout the year.

There were, in all, 124 cases of Diphtheria in school children, whilst 82 cases, or 40 per cent. of the total, were in persons who did not attend school.

There was, therefore, a large proportion of the cases where, it might be supposed, that schools had no influence, but it was possible to trace the source of infection with reasonable certainty to school cases in 21 of the non-school cases, whilst seven of the school cases appeared to have contracted the disease from sources other than school cases. It is far more difficult to control the disease amongst the general population than amongst school children, but it will be seen from the above that methods tending to prevent the spread amongst school children would also to a great extent reduce the number of non-school cases.

The disease was, at all times, very widespread, and usually kept cropping up in different parts of the Borough about the same time, in patients that either attended no school

or attended schools which were widely apart. This made the control of the disease much more difficult, as it was evident that the infection did not emanate from one or two centres, but from many.

SUPERVISION OF CONTACTS.—The discovery of "Carriers" is one of the best means of checking the disease, and as these are most likely to be found in houses where Diphtheria is present or has been recently, a method of supervision of contacts was instituted. It was decided that no child from a house where there had been Diphtheria would be allowed to return to school until a certificate had been given by the School Medical Officer that the child might return to school. The Director of Education was consulted on the matter, and a circular sent to the head teachers to above effect.

Consequently all the school children from Diphtheria houses (except the patient), had to be seen by the School Medical Officer and swabs taken before a certificate was given, and this was only given on the result of the swab being negative.

This condition having been fulfilled, as a rule these children, including the patient, were permitted to return to school two weeks after disinfection of the house; but if no swab had been taken from the patient before the "freedom" certificate was signed, the patient was not allowed into school until four weeks after disinfection of the house. These intervals were occasionally varied according to circumstances, each case being treated on its merits.

From September to the end of the year swabs were taken from 95 school children, who were living in, or had visited, houses where there were cases of Diphtheria, and 9 of these (*i.e.*, 9·4 per cent.) were found to have the bacillus of Diphtheria in the nose or throat.

Three of these cases had slight but distinct symptoms of Diphtheria, and are included amongst the cases notified, but the other six had little if any symptoms, and were true "Carriers" of the disease. There is no doubt that, but for this system of supervision of contacts, all these cases would have returned to school without their condition being discovered, and most of them would have given rise to further cases. This, of course, would depend on whether the bacilli in the throats or noses had still retained their virulence or not, and whether a suitable opportunity for spreading the infection was presented. In addition, two "Carriers" were discovered in school, as previously mentioned.

The ordinary preventive measures, which are adopted in all cases of infectious disease, were also in use, in addition to, what one might call, the special preventive measures recorded above. Every case of Diphtheria notified was visited and careful enquiries made, whilst a note was also made as to whether adequate isolation of the patient was provided for.

A handbill of instructions was left, and all children attending school from that house were excluded. The premises were inspected, and all sanitary defects were required to be remedied.

At the termination of the case the premises are disinfected on the receipt of the certificate of the medical attendant that the case is free from infection. No doubt differences of opinion exist amongst medical men on many matters, and none more so than as to when a Diphtheria patient is free from infection. One must feel a reasonable doubt on the subject, however, when these certificates are signed ten or fourteen days from the onset of the illness, especially when no swab has been taken to assist in coming to a reliable conclusion.

Hospital accommodation to the extent of eleven beds is provided for this disease, and with this it was possible to remove the majority of cases where isolation was not good.

In all, 89 cases were removed to hospital.

There were 20 deaths from Diphtheria during the year, which makes a case fatality of 9.7 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN was supplied, as usual, from the Health Office for all cases of Diphtheria, if applied for. A Diphtheria Antitoxin Order was issued by the Local

Government Board in August, 1910, whereby local authorities were authorised to supply anti-diphtheria serum free of cost. As this practice has been in force in Burton since 1900 under powers in a local Act, it was not necessary to modify our procedure. The facilities for the free supply of Antitoxin were largely used, and most of the patients were injected, but unless used early, *i.e.*, within the first two or three days of the onset, the patient will not reap full advantage from its use. It seems unfortunate that 49 cases got no Antitoxin. These were mostly mild in character, but four died, which is equivalent to a case fatality of 8 per cent.

Sixty cases were injected after the third day, and of these 11 proved fatal, which is equal to a case fatality of 18 per cent. Ninety-seven cases received the Antitoxin within the first three days, and only 5·2 per cent. died.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Six cases were notified during the year, and there were two deaths. One case contracted the disease outside the Borough, but the source of infection in the other cases was obscure.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Ward.	Cases.	Attack Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Removals to Hospital per cent.
Shobnall	1	0·1	1	100	0
Victoria	0	0	0	0	0
Horninglow	1	0·1	0	0	0
Uxbridge	1	0·1	0	0	0
Broadway	0	0	0	0	0
Burton	0	0	0	0	0
Winshill and Wetmore	2	0·3	0	0	0
Stapenhill	1	0·1	1	100	0
Total	6	0·1	2	33·3	0

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases were notified during the year, both being midwives' cases.

The usual disinfection of the midwife's clothing and appliances was carried out.

MEASLES.—This disease was epidemic during the year, practically all parts of the Borough being affected.

A total of 1,365 cases was notified to the Medical Officer of Health by the Secretary to the Education Committee, and there were 25 deaths.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—There were 274 cases notified by the Education Authority to the Medical Officer of Health, the schools chiefly affected being—Horninglow, Grange Street, Goodman Street and Stafford Street, and Victoria Road. There were 15 deaths.

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The following Table shows the school distribution of the various infectious diseases, notifiable and non-notifiable :—

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

SCHOOL.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Measles	Scarla- tina.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.
Winshill	2	4	242	1	23	
Horninglow	66	46	130	17	9	
Broadway	0	11	85	12	3	
Mission Room, Stapenhill	8	0	4	0	0	
Victoria Road	32	58	133	18	29	
Grange Street	65	59	81	9	22	
Hawkins Lane	0	13	31	0	1	
Christ Church	13	32	73	6	4	
Shobnall Road	5	4	31	9	0	
Bond Street	2	0	13	1	0	
Hill Street and St. Peter's Street ...	0	28	60	2	3	
Guild Street	15	6	89	18	7	
Wetmore Road	8	1	129	3	2	
Private School	0	0	0	3	0	
Uxbridge Street	4	2	136	9	6	
Catholic, Guild Street ...	3	7	13	3	0	
Goodman Street and Stafford Street ...	41	49	115	7	15	
High School (Girls) ...	0	0	0	1	0	
Grammar School	0	0	0	0	0	
No School	10	2	5	46	82	6
Totals	274	322	1365	165	206	6

The disinfection of a number of schools was carried out by the Health Department during the year, in order to check the spread of infectious disease, as follows :—Winshill Infants and Goodman Street Infant School for Diphtheria ; Goodman Street Girls and Shobnall Road Mixed and Infant Schools for Scarlet Fever ; Christ Church Infant School for Scarlet Fever and Measles ; and Horninglow Infants, Goodman Street Infants, Wetmore Road Infants, Stapenhill and Uxbridge Street Infants' Schools for Measles.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.—To check the spread of Measles the following Infant Departments were closed during the year, except Grange Street Infants, where both Measles and Whooping Cough were prevalent, viz., Grange Street, Goodman Street, Horninglow, Wetmore Road, Stapenhill, Uxbridge Street and Winshill.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—These examinations are conducted for the Corporation by the Lister Institute, London.

The total number of specimens sent was 483, and the results may be summarised as follows :—

DISEASE.		Results positive		Results negative.	
Diphtheria	135	...	315
Enteric Fever	5	...	9
Phthisis	8	...	11

Sixty-eight of the negative diphtheria swabs showed the presence of Hoffman's pseudo-diphtheria bacillus.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—The following Table shows the number of cases admitted to, and discharged from, the hospital during the year, with the number of deaths.

Patients.	In Hospital January 1st, 1910.	Admitted.	Discharged	Died.	In Hospital Dec., 31st, 1910.
Scarlet Fever..	21	*139	141	†2	17
Diphtheria ...	3	‡90	71	†13	9
Totals ...	24	229	212	15	26

* Including 10 from Tutbury Rural District.

‡ 2 due to Measles and Diphtheria (primary disease—Measles).

† Including 1 from Tutbury Rural District.

The large increase in the number of cases treated during the year, was due mainly to the increase in the Diphtheria admissions. Two of the Diphtheria cases were suffering also from Measles on admission. Both these were fatal and the deaths are classified under the heading of Measles, as this was the

primary disease. One of the Diphtheria cases had tracheotomy performed, and another case had this operation done prior to admission. Both cases were of a malignant type, and proved fatal.

The ages of the patients admitted were as follows :—

Under 1 year	...	...	1
1 to 5 years	...	...	66
5 to 15 years	...	...	144
15 to 25 years	...	...	10
Over 25 years	...	...	8
Total			229

PERIOD OF DETENTION.—In the following table is given the number of days of detention of patients suffering from Scarlet Fever discharged during the year, and the number of cases detained for each period with percentages :—

SCARLET FEVER.

Period of detention.	Number of cases.		Percentage.
30 days or under	...	3	2·1
31 to 40 days	...	36	25·4
41 to 50 days	...	52	37·4
51 to 60 days	...	18	12·8
61 to 70 days	...	10	7·1
Over 70 days	...	22	15·2
		141	100·0

The average period of isolation in hospital of the 141 Scarlet Fever patients discharged, was 51 days, and of the 71 Diphtheria cases 34 days.

One probationer contracted Diphtheria, but made a good recovery.

The cost of provisions for patients and staff averaged 3s. 6½d. per head per week for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

HOSPITAL EXPENDITURE.—The following table shows the Hospital Expenditure during the financial year ending 31st March, 1910 :—

	£	s.	d.
Men's Wages and team work ...	268	17	2
Matron's, Nurses', and Servants' wages and clothing ...	310	8	2
Provisions ...	303	14	5
Gas, water, and fuel ...	189	14	6
Rates, taxes, and insurance ...	98	2	7
Repairs, painting, etc. ...	72	19	10
Furnishing, ironmongery, chandlery, etc.	38	11	9
Medical requisites, disinfectants, etc. ...	14	1	5
Keep of horse ...	31	4	9
Plants, seeds, etc. ...	6	10	6
Miscellaneous ...	51	2	4
Total ...	1,385	7	9
Less Income ...	104	16	4
Nett expenditure on maintenance ...	1,280	11	5

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.

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Births registered ...	1333	1322	1433	1421	1474	1483	1489	1493	1527	1566
Successfully vaccinated ...	676	736	992	1022	1153	1113	1179	1142	1039	733
Insusceptible ...	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	3	0	1
Dead Unvaccinated ...	107	107	104	120	99	127	113	117	128	175
Exempted through "Conscientious Objection" ...	392	293	123	73	54	44	37	33	37	35
Postponed by Medical Certificate ...	11	20	39	33	27	1	1	4	3	0
Left District and reported elsewhere ...	11	10	5	12	8	7	5	12	16	13
Lost sight of ...	44	55	84	86	85	64	53	45	56	49
Unaccounted for ...	92	100	85	73	48	126	99	137	248	560
Percentage Vaccinated ...	57	55	69	71	78	75	79	76	68	54

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—In the following Table are set forth the various samples which have been submitted to analysis by the Public Analyst during the year, the formal samples (which have been taken and divided in accordance with the formulæ prescribed by the Acts), and the informal samples being given in separate columns

Samples.	No. taken formally	No. adulter- ated	No. taken inform- ally	No. adulter- ated.	Total No. of Samples	Total No. adulter- ated
Milk	43	5	3	...	46	5
Rice ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...
Butter	15	...	1	...	16	...
Milk Blended Butter	1	...	1	...	2	...
Margarine ...	2	...	4	...	6	...
Castor Oil ...	...	...	3	..	3	...
Oil of Cloves ...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Coffee ... ..	...	...	6	...	6	...
Pepper ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...
Arrowroot ...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Vinegar ... ..	..	...	6	...	6	...
Lard ... ..	..	...	3	...	3	...
Linseed Oil ...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Olive Oil ... ..	...	...	6	...	6	...
	61	5	45	...	106	5

Five samples of milk were reported as being below the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture, the vendor in one case being prosecuted, when a fine of two guineas and costs was imposed.

The particulars of the adulterated samples are given below :—

No.	Article	Adulteration.	Remarks.
70	Milk	2·3 per cent of added water	Vendor warned
82	Milk	5·6 per cent deficient in fat and 17·7 per cent of added water	Fined £2 2s. 0d. and £1 10s. 6d. costs
96	Milk	24 per cent deficient in fat	Vendor warned
101	Milk	26·3 per cent deficient in fat	do.
104	Milk	4 per cent deficient in fat	do.

MIDWIVES' ACT.—The number of midwives who in January, 1910, gave notice of their intention to practice within the area of the Borough, in accordance with section 10 of the Midwives' Act, was 28. Subsequently three others gave notice, and being qualified and on the Midwives' Roll, were added to the local register.

The following notifications have been received from midwives :—

Medical assistance required	...	38
Still births	... ..	14

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year, both being in the practice of midwives. The usual disinfection was carried out in each instance, and there was no spread of infection.

It was necessary to caution two midwives during the year, one for not keeping her Register up to date, and the other for failing to notify the calling-in of medical help.

A circular entitled "An appeal to midwives and nurses in order to promote the early recognition of Cancer of the Womb," was sent to all midwives on the roll in January, 1910.

WATER SUPPLY.—The public water supply of the Borough is that of the South Staffordshire Water Works Co., obtained mainly from tubes in the gravel bed at Fradley.

During the year samples were submitted to analysis on four occasions and were found to be free from organic pollution.

In addition, 31 samples from shallow wells were analysed with the result that 28 (3 samples being from one well) were found to be unfit for domestic use, two were passed and one suspicious, the latter being subsequently analysed again and condemned.

TUBERCULOUS MILK.—Under powers provided under Part VIII, of the Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1901, samples of milk are taken in the Borough and forwarded to Professor Delépine, Manchester, to be tested for tubercle.

The number of samples taken during the year for this purpose was 38. One sample was broken in transit. In three instances the guinea-pigs used for the test died too soon for a definite result to be arrived at, whilst in the remaining 34 samples the reports showed that none were found to be capable of producing tuberculosis in the guinea-pig.

Farms are only visited by a Veterinary Surgeon when a sample taken as above is positive. He then examines the cows to find the animal suffering from tuberculosis. During the year, as all the samples submitted were negative, no inspections of dairy cows by a Veterinary Surgeon were made.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Under Sub-section 1 of Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, it is provided that "it shall be the duty of every Local Authority to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district, with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling-house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the Local Authority and of every officer of the Local Authority to comply with such regulations, and to keep such records as may be prescribed by the Local Government Board."

Under powers provided above, the Local Government Board in September issued the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, the principal provisions of which are as follows :—

ARTICLE I.—The Local Authority shall take into consideration as soon as practicable the provisions of Sub-section I, Section 17, of the Act of 1909, and shall determine the procedure to be adopted under these Regulations to give effect to the requirements of that Sub-section in regard to inspection of their district from time to time. The Local Authority shall make provision for a thorough inspection from time to time according to the varying needs or circumstances of the dwelling-houses or localities in the district. Lists of dwelling-houses, the early inspection of which is desirable are to be prepared from time to time.

ARTICLE II.—The inspection under and for the purposes of Sub-section 1, of Section 17, of the Act of 1909, shall be made by the Medical Officer of Health, or by an officer designated by the Local Authority, but acting under his direction and supervision, and the officer making inspection of any dwelling-house shall examine the state of the dwelling-house in relation to the following matters, viz :—

- 1.—The arrangements for preventing the contamination of the water supply.
- 2.—Closet accommodation.
- 3.—Drainage.

- 4.—The condition of the dwelling-house in regard to light, the free circulation of air, dampness, and cleanliness.
- 5.—The paving, drainage, and sanitary condition of any yard or outhouse belonging to, or occupied with, the dwelling-house.
- 6.—The arrangements for the deposit of refuse and ashes.
- 7.—The existence of any room which would, in pursuance of Sub-section 7, of Section 17, of the Act of 1909, be a dwelling-house so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.
- 8.—Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the dwelling-house dangerous or injurious to the health of an inhabitant.

ARTICLE III.—Records of the inspection of dwelling-houses, made under and for the purpose of Sub-section 1, of Section 17, of the Act of 1909, shall be prepared under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and shall be kept by the officer of the Local Authority making the inspection, or by some other officer appointed or employed for the purpose by the Local Authority.

The records may be kept in a book or books, or on separate sheets or cards, and shall contain information, under appropriate headings, as to :—

- 1.—The situation of the dwelling-house and its name or number.
- 2.—The name of the officer who made the inspection.
- 3.—The date when the dwelling-house was inspected.
- 4.—The date of the last previous inspection and a reference to the record thereof.
- 5.—The state of the dwelling-house in regard to each of the matters referred to in Article II of these Regulations
- 6.—Any action taken by the Medical Officer of Health or other officer of the Local Authority, either independently or on the direction of the Local Authority.
- 7.—The result of any action so taken.
- 8.—Any further action which should be taken in respect of the dwelling-house.

ARTICLES IV. to VIII. relate to periodical reports and administration.

In the circular letter accompanying these regulations the Local Government Board state that they are aware that many Local Authorities have already instituted a system of inspection, and the Board do not suggest that this form should be abandoned or altered, provided that it includes all the matters covered by Article II.

In November, 1909, a system of house-to-house inspection was suggested whereby two Wards were to be inspected yearly, but by experience this was found to be too much to undertake with the present staff, so that in October, 1910, the procedure was modified so that one Ward will be inspected yearly, together with the dwelling-houses in various parts of the town, a list of which would be submitted in accordance with Article I (3) of the Housing Regulations.

In the system already in force pocket books with headings are provided for the Inspectors, the headings being street, number, date, name of owner or agent, number of rooms (living and sleeping), number of inmates over 12 and under 12, water supply, closet, ashes, drains, animals kept, and sanitary defects.

The chief difference between this and Article II. of the Housing Regulations is that Nos. 4, 5, 7, and 8 in Article II. are included under "sanitary defects" in the system in force locally.

The records from the pocket books are copied on to cards, one to each house, kept in a card index with different colours for the various Wards, the headings on the cards being street, number, owner or agent, water supply, closet, and ashes. All the other matters mentioned in Article III. will be noted in the body of the card if of a positive nature.

As it appears that all the matters covered by Article II. are included in the system already in force, although not distributed under so many headings, it was not considered necessary to abandon or alter it.

RIGHT OF ENTRY.—It will be seen from the following extract from the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, that under certain conditions there is a right of entry in carrying out the provisions of that Act.

SECTION 15 (2).—The landlord or the Local Authority, or any person authorised by him or them in writing, may, at reasonable times of the day, on giving 24 hours' notice in writing to the tenant or occupier, enter any house, premises, or building, to which this section applies, for the purpose of viewing the state and condition thereof (*i.e.*, a house where in any contract made after the passing of the Act for letting for habitation a rent is fixed not exceeding £26.)

SECTION 36 (c).—Any person, authorised in writing by the Local Authority, may, at all reasonable times, on giving 24 hours' notice to the occupier and to the owner, enter any house, premises, or building for the purpose of survey and examination where it appears to the Authority that survey or examination is necessary to determine whether any powers under the Housing Act should be exercised in respect of any house, premises, or building.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION IN 1910.—

The house-to-house inspection completed in 1910, comprised the whole of the Burton Ward, and about 50 houses in the Shobnall Ward.

The total number of premises inspected was 1243, including in this being a number of offices and lock-up shops.

In addition to the discovery of defects, the following useful information was recorded :—

WATER SUPPLY.

(a)	No. of premises with public supply	...	1108
(b)	No. of premises with well water	...	98

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

(a)	No. of premises with water closets	...	659
(b)	No. of premises with pail closets	...	475
(c)	No. of premises with privy middens	...	72

The following is a brief tabulated statement of the principal defects found in the course of the house-to-house inspection mentioned above:—

(a)	No. of defective drains, eave spouting, and roofs	...	...	...	...	241
(b)	Defective yard paving, dampness, defective light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	29

(c)	Defective water closets, urinals, closets, ashplaces, and want of receptacles for refuse	...	...	...	...	80
(d)	General want of repair, dirty houses, defective sinks	...	...	...	...	89
(e)	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	5
(f)	Other defects, (animals kept, accumulation of Manure, &c).	...	...	...	...	4

In connection with these defects, notice was given verbally in 20 cases, while 145 written notices were served. The greater number of these defects have been remedied, but there were still a few outstanding at the end of the year.

CLOSING ORDERS.—Under section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, representations were made by the Medical Officer of Health, that certain houses in Fleet Street were unfit for human habitation, and closing orders were made, viz.

(1) The main block of buildings in No 2 Court, Fleet Street, and 5 cottages in the Court. These 6 houses were closed, and were subsequently demolished without a demolition order being put in force.

(2) Two cottages in the yard at 35, Fleet Street. An old cottage used as a stable, adjoining these two was pulled down, better light and ventilation was provided, drains were relaid, and water closets provided, and general repairs carried out. When these were completed the closing order was determined.

A report by the Medical Officer was also submitted to the Health Committee on the condition of the property, in Screw Yard, Park Street, belonging to the Corporation, wherein the opinion was expressed that this property was unfit for human habitation, and that steps should be taken to have it demolished. This matter was referred to the Public Works Committee, who were the owners, and it was resolved to give the tenant notice to leave, and demolish the property.

The property was still in occupation at the end of the year, owing it is said, to the difficulty of the tenant in finding other premises suitable for a Common Lodging House.

The condition of the property in Patten Yard, New Street, was also the subject of report, but after negotiations with the owner, he agreed to pull down two of the cottages, relay the drains, provide water closets, and better lighting and ventilation, repave the yard, and carry out extensive general repairs.

This work was in course of execution in February, 1911.

CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS AND PAIL CLOSETS TO THE WATER-CARRIAGE SYSTEM.—

This Conversion is carried out under powers provided by the Burton-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1901, whereby the Corporation is empowered to contribute towards the cost.

During the year 144 privies and 197 pail-closets were converted, and 48 additional water-closets were provided.

The work was commenced in January, 1902, and up to December 31st, 1910, 975 privies, 1,689 pail-closets have been converted.

There are remaining in the Borough 1,415 privies and 4,900 pail-closets to be converted.

The Council, under their statutory powers, require all new buildings to be provided with water-closets unless a sufficient sewer or water supply is not reasonably available for the purpose, and this is very rarely the case.

INSPECTION OF MEAT.—The number of slaughter-houses in the Borough is 38, of these 5 are subject to licence, which is renewed periodically, and the others are registered or licensed under the Clauses relating to slaughterhouses in the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, which were put in force in the Borough by the Town of Burton-on-Trent Act, 1853. The law relating to slaughterhouses is very cumbersome, and hence very unsatisfactory.

In the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, Sections 125 to 131 contain provisions dealing with the use and regulation of slaughterhouses and the licensing and registration thereof; but these clauses did not come into force until after the passing of the Special Act which authorised their adoption.

Section 21 of the Town of Burton-upon-Trent Act, 1853, incorporates the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, and therefore, so far as the Borough is concerned, would be the Special Act referred to. (Under Section 169 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the clauses with respect to slaughterhouses in the Towns Improvement Clauses Act were incorporated with that Act, and came into force in all urban districts).

Under these Sections the following provisions with regard to slaughterhouses are set forth : --

No place shall be used or occupied as a slaughterhouse within the district unless it was in such use and occupation at the time of the passing of the Special Act (1853 in Burton), and has so continued ever since, and is registered under the Act, unless and until a license for the erection thereof, and for the use and occupation thereof as a slaughterhouse has been obtained from the local authority.

All slaughterhouses, therefore, which were in existence at the passing of the Special Act, and were registered within three months after the passing of the Act, still remain as registered slaughterhouses provided they have been in constant use ever since ; but all slaughterhouses erected or occupied since the passing of the Special Act until 1897, when the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, was adopted, are licensed under the provisions in the clauses in the Towns Clauses Improvement Act, that is to say, that these licenses are not subject to periodic renewal. Until quite recent years the opinion was generally held that this license applied to the buildings, but in 1907 the case of *Goodwin v. Sale*, which was decided in the Court of King's Bench, established the fact that the license is a personal one to slaughter animals on particular premises, and therefore ceases with the death of the licensee or with change of occupancy.

Under Section 29 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, which was adopted in the Borough in 1897, licenses granted after the adoption of this part of this Act for the use and occupation of places as slaughterhouses, shall be in force for such time or times only, not being less than 12 months, as the Urban Authority shall think fit to specify in such licenses.

Under Section 30 of the same Act, upon any change of occupation of any registered or licensed slaughterhouse, the person becoming the occupier or joint occupier shall give notice in writing of the change of occupation to the Inspector of Nuisances.

A person who fails or neglects to give such notice within one month after the change of occupation is liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

As there seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding amongst local butchers as to the law relating to the registration and licensing of slaughterhouses, this statement is made to help to clear the matter up.

In future it is intended that all licenses for limited periods will end on 31st December, and will be granted for twelve months; but as no license may be granted for less than twelve months, it was necessary in several cases to extend the time until 31st December, 1911.

In the Annual Report for 1909 it was stated that more definite and extensive arrangements had been made for the regular inspection of slaughterhouses and of meat. The large number of slaughterhouses makes the work of meat inspection

somewhat difficult. It is not possible to always visit at the time when the animals are being slaughtered or dressed, but an effort is made to do this as far as time will allow. The fact that 1,198 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year to slaughterhouses shows the increasing amount of attention which is being paid to the inspection of meat.

The local Butchers' Association have initiated a scheme of insurance amongst the members whereby a certain sum is paid for each animal slaughtered, and in exchange the member is insured against loss from the surrender of any diseased meat. This plan is a most excellent one, both from the point of view of the butchers themselves and also of the public. Great assistance has been rendered by the butchers by calling the attention of the Inspector of Nuisances to any meat which was diseased or of a doubtful character, and by so doing, also, of course, saved themselves from any risk of seizure of the meat and subsequent prosecution. Any part of the carcass which was considered by the Medical Officer of Health or Inspector as being unfit for food was always voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis as to the condemning of meat affected with tuberculosis have been followed to some extent, but have not been strictly adhered to. Any tuberculous lesions in an emaciated carcase would ensure the seizure of the whole carcase, but in well nourished beasts each case is treated on its merits, an exhaustive investigation into the condition of the glands being carried out, and all affected parts condemned.

The Inspector of Nuisances holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods, and the senior Assistant Inspector of Nuisances also holds a like certificate. Arrangements have been in force during the year whereby an Inspector has been on duty in the Market Place and vicinity every Saturday night to keep observation on the food-stuffs sold.

The following is a list of the unsound and diseased meat, &c., destroyed as being unfit for human food during the year.

UNSOUND AND DISEASED MEAT, &c., DESTROYED
AS BEING UNFIT FOR THE FOOD OF MAN.

Description.	Disease.	Weight.
Fore quarter	Tuberculosis ..	lbs. 146
One Pig	Tuberculosis and Pneumonia ..	63
Part of fore quarter, &c. ...	Tuberculosis ...	95
Parts of hinds and fore q'ter	Ditto	218
Parts of fore quarters ...	Ditto	122
Carcase of sheep	Parturition ...	68
Fore quarter	Tuberculosis ...	162
Parts of fore and hind q'ter	Ditto	101
Fore quarter	Ditto	165
Ditto	Ditto	174
Parts of hind quarter ...	Ditto	82
Carcase of pig	Ditto	65
Part of fore quarter ...	Ditto	26
Hind and fore quarter ...	Abscesses ...	270
Parts of fore quarter ...	Tuberculosis ...	60
Fore quarter, &c.	Ditto	228
Carcase of pig	Erysipelas ...	85
Carcase of heifer	Anthrax	about 600
Beast's head	Actinomycosis ...	
Three cases containing 72 rabbits	Unsound	
Eight boxes of filleted fish	Ditto	112

Also the lungs, livers, and other internal organs of 49 animals, which were locally diseased, were also surrendered.

The total weight of meat, fish, and other unsound food destroyed was, 1 Ton, 14 cwt., 2 qrs., 21 lbs.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.—The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year, 1910, was 261, as compared with 267, in the previous year.

The following is a classified list of the workshops on the register :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	37
Basket Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	34
Bottlers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brush Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cabinet Makers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	11
Clog Makers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coach Builders	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coopers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Corset Makers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Makers and Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dressmakers, Millinery, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	54
Grains Drying	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hosiery...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jewellers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Joiners	...	...	...	...	...	9

Lace Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	3
Photographers	.	...	...	...	...	1
Picture Framers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	13
Rope Maker	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Smiths	...	...	...	...	...	14
Stonemasons	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sugar Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	32
Tinworkers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total						261

The inspection of workshops is chiefly carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors who made 153 visits of inspection during the year. H.M. Inspector of Factories called attention to two cases of overcrowding in workshops, but in both instances this defect was at once remedied on a notice being sent. The main facts regarding the inspection of factories and workshops, will be found in a Table at the end of this report, as also a list of the sanitary defects, found and remedied—these being in brief:—

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	6
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	4
Defective sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses requiring limewashing	...	...	...	...	12

All these defects were remedied, none were referred to H.M. Inspector, and there were no prosecutions

OUTWORKERS.—During the year 58 lists containing the names and addresses of outworkers were received twice in the year, and five lists were received once.

These were forwarded by 34 firms in the town, by whom the outworkers were employed. The names, addresses, and places of employment, of ten persons who lived outside the Borough, were forwarded to the respective authorities, while the names and addresses of five outworkers in the Borough, were received from other Councils.

The home work in this town is chiefly net repairing (for lace curtains), which employs about 120 women and girls, and also sack repairing, and the making and altering of wearing apparel. The Inspectors made 517 visits to the homes where the work is performed, and found that in practically all cases the work was being done under satisfactory conditions.

Eight instances occurred during the year, where infectious disease broke out in premises where outwork was being done—Scarlet Fever in three and Diphtheria in five. All necessary precautions were taken on verbal notice being given, and it was not necessary in any case to make an order under section 110 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.—The number of observations taken on factory chimneys, for the purpose of recording the length of time that black smoke was emitted was 91. Letters of warning were sent to the firms concerned with reference to 3 of the worst of these records. There appeared to be some improvement during the year, but it is doubtful whether this was maintained.

PTOMAINÉ POISONING AT WINSHILL.—On Wednesday, 27th April, 1910, it came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health that there were several cases of illness, at Winshill, which it was alleged were due to the eating of tainted meat. Investigations were carried out by the Medical Officer and Mr. Jenkinson on 27th and 28th April, and the following facts were elicited.

The meat was obtained from a shop in Winshill on dates from 20th to 23rd April. Nearly all the patients were ill after eating "braised beef," but 2 after eating "cow-heel."

This is the patients' statement, but the shopkeeper was emphatic in stating that she sold no braised beef after 20th April, and that what the people had was tinned corned beef.

In 8 families known to be affected, 20 persons had partaken of food from this shop; of these 15 were ill, while 5 were not affected. Of the 15 persons affected, 2 said they had eaten cow-heel and 13 braised beef. At least 9 persons received Medical Treatment. The symptoms complained of were head-

ache, thirst, severe colicky pains, vomiting, diarrhoea, and prostration. In some the onset was within a few hours of eating the meat, while in others the illness commenced on the following day. It seems certain that the illness was produced by the consumption of tainted food from this shop—probably for the most part braised beef, and that the illness was of the nature of ptomaine or bacterial poisoning. Another point which had to be considered, was that painters had been engaged painting the kitchen behind the shop on the 21st and 22nd April, and that there was a strong smell of paint in the shop, but there is great doubt whether this should affect the meat so as to produce the above symptoms.

The shop is very clean, and all the meat at the time of visit seemed first class.

No sample of the braised beef in question could be obtained, but several tins of corned beef of the same brand were inspected and found quite sound.

Annual Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit my second Annual Report dealing with the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year ended 31st December, 1910.

The work carried out includes house-to-house inspections, the inspection of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops, bakehouses, lodging houses, slaughterhouses, workshops, and outworkers' premises; also making the necessary enquiries in case of infectious disease, and superintending the process of disinfection, obtaining samples of water for analysis; also taking samples under the Food and Drugs Act, and samples of milk to be examined for tubercle,

In addition, the yards and courts in the poorer parts of the town are frequently inspected, verbal instructions from time to time being given to householders to remedy nuisances

which are not the result of structural defects. A summary of the nuisances abated and inspections made, as well as visits to the class of premises enumerated above, is given at the end of this Report, and, on referring thereto, it will be seen that 1,003 nuisances were dealt with. To abate these nuisances 256 notices were served, and, in addition to the notices served, 123 letters were written requiring the owners of property to carry out remedial works.

The total number of inspections made by the staff during the past year was 7,786 ; of these 1,243 were house-to-house inspections, 1,196 re-visits to premises to ascertain if notices served had been complied with, 1,198 visits to slaughterhouses, and 1,046 visits to premises *re* infectious disease.

It will also be noted that a considerable number of owners or agents have been seen personally ; in addition, numerous appointments have been made on the properties concerned for interviews with owners and their contractors, when the various defects have been pointed out and suggestions made as to the best means to be adopted in order to remedy the nuisance.

I have pleasure in recording that in no case was it necessary to institute Police Court proceedings to procure compliance with the requirements of the Public Health Acts,

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 37 bakehouses upon the register which come under the definition of a workshop; in addition there are in the Borough three bakehouses where mechanical power is employed—these for the purpose of the Factory and Workshops Act being Factories. All the above have been regularly inspected during the year, 112 inspections having been made.

It was found necessary to require the lime-washing of walls and ceilings in 12 instances, the necessary work being done in every case.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.—The following Table gives the number of persons who are registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order :—

Number of cowkeepers who are also milk	
purveyors	36
Number of cowkeepers who are not milk	
purveyors	6
Number of milk purveyors	68
Number of milkshops	19
	<hr/>
	129
	<hr/>

Giving a total of 129 persons registered as against 123 for the preceding year.

During the year 6 persons have discontinued the business, their names having been taken off the Register, and 12 persons have made application for registration, all of which have been placed on the Register, the premises being inspected in each case and attention called to the requirements.

The above have been kept under regular supervision, 197 inspections of cowsheds and 89 inspections of dairies and milkshops having been made during the year.

It has been found necessary to require the cleansing and lime-washing of cowsheds and milkshops in several cases, the necessary work being done on receipt of a request from this Department.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—The number of lodging houses upon the Register is 7, which are kept by six persons, there being accommodation for 169 lodgers, the apparent reduction being owing to the fact that one of the lodging houses which have been registered during the year was previously counted as four separate houses.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, the law with reference to houses of this description is greatly amended, the Local Authority being now empowered to refuse to register any person as a common

lodging house keeper unless they are satisfied of his character and of his fitness for the position. The registration of any person as such now only remains in force for a period not exceeding one year, but may be renewed from time to time.

There is also an obligation on the keeper to provide for proper control of his house, it being necessary for him or his approved deputy—who must be registered by the Local Authority—to remain at the lodging house between the hours of 9 in the evening and 6 in the morning of the following day.

The provision of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences is also emphasised by the above Act of Parliament.

During the year under review all the lodging houses have been inspected, having regard to the before-mentioned requirements, and in the case of two of them the necessary work has been completed to our satisfaction, the following improvements have been carried out :—

- (a) Proper w.c. accommodation provided for persons of each sex.
- (b) Sufficient number of fixed wash-basins provided.
- (c) Movable receptacles for house refuse provided.
- (d) The provision of more light and ventilation to certain rooms in both lodging houses, also for the better circulation of air at the rear of one lodging house.
- (e) General internal repairs to floors, stairs, plaster, windows, &c.

Two more lodging houses have been registered for 6 months in order to give the owners an opportunity of doing the work; and 2 lodging houses in Patten Yard are included in a group of property which is being dealt with under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, the work being in progress at the present time, at the completion of which these houses will be registered anew. The remaining lodging house in Screw Yard, which belongs to the Corporation, has been condemned, and should be demolished at the earliest possible moment.

These have all been inspected at frequent intervals, 268 inspections having been made during the past 12 months.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—Under the above Acts 105 samples have been obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst, who has from time to time reported the results. There has been one prosecution during the past year, a man being summoned for selling New Milk which was not of the nature, substance, and quality, demanded by the purchaser, and was fined 42/- with 30/6 costs.

Also during the year 38 samples of milk have been obtained and forwarded to Professor Delépine, Manchester, to be examined for tubercle.

ICE CREAM.—The premises used for the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream are regularly inspected during the Summer months, 42 visits having been made during last season. Enquiries are made as to the source of the milk supply ; attention is also paid to the condition of the utensils which are used, and the sanitary condition of the premises is also noted ; and, more particularly, the cleanliness and immediate surroundings of the places where the ice cream is made and cooled.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Total number of inspections made	...	...	7786
Ordinary inspections <i>re</i> nuisances, &c.	...	...	851
House to house inspections	...	...	1243
Re-inspections to properties under notice	...	...	1196
Visits <i>re</i> infectious disease	...	...	1046
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	1198
„ cowsheds...	...	...	197
„ dairies and milkshops	...	...	89
„ workshops	...	...	150
„ common lodging houses	...	...	268
„ bakehouses	...	...	112
„ outworkers' premises	...	...	517

Visits to premises where swine are kept	...	...	660
„ „ ice cream is sold	...	...	42
Complaints received	...	...	217
Smoke observations taken	...	...	91

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

Defective privies converted to water closets	...	...	42
Pail closets converted to water closets	...	...	74
Additional water closets provided	...	...	11
Privies and pail closets repaired	...	...	12
House drains reconstructed	...	...	140
Drains efficiently trapped, and ventilated	...	...	23
Drains cleansed from obstruction	...	...	62
Nuisances from w.c.', and urinals abated	...	...	42
Flush cisterns to w.c.', repaired	...	...	18
Defective sinks and waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	23
New sinks and waste pipes provided	...	...	20
Defective eave, and down spouting repaired	...	...	83
Down spouts disconnected	...	...	14
House roofs repaired	...	...	69
Rooms in houses cleansed	...	...	48
Damp walls dealt with	...	...	17

Houses repaired, (floors, &c).	...	...	16
Overcrowding in dwelling houses abated	...	...	4
„ workshops abated	...	...	5
Proper supply of water provided	...	...	4
Yard paving, renewed or repaired	...	...	18
• Inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	7
Receptacles for house refuse provided	...	...	89
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	24
Nuisances from swine abated	...	...	6
Bakehouses limewashed	...	...	7
Cowsheds limewashed	...	...	25
Slaughterhouses limewashed	...	...	67
Dairies and milkshops cleansed	...	...	8
Sanitary conveniences provided at common lodging houses	...	...	2
Light and ventilation provided to rooms in common lodging houses	...	...	5
Wash basins provided in common lodging houses	...	...	5
Floors, &c., repaired in common lodging houses	...	...	5
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	8
<hr/>			
Preliminary notices issued	...	...	218
Statutory notices issued	...	...	38

Letters written <i>re</i> nuisances	...	...	123
Owners or agents seen personally	...	...	227
Applications sent to test drains	...	...	64

I have also, pleasure in submitting the following report on the work done by the Inspectors of this Department, in carrying out the requirements of the various Acts of Parliament which are not directly connected with Public Health.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 TO 1909.—

In 1905 the Burton-upon-Trent (Swine Fever) Order was made by the Board of Agriculture, and it was continued in force until April, 1910.

Under this Order swine could come into the Borough from any part of the country without licence, but store swine could not go outside the Borough except with a licence from the Board of Agriculture, which was only granted under exceptional circumstances; and, in addition, fat pigs could only go to a slaughterhouse outside the town.

In some respects this was a great hardship, and representations were made to the Board asking that the existing Order may be modified, an Order eventually being made—(The Shropshire and Staffordshire (Swine Fever) Order of 1910)—which placed the Counties named (including the Borough of Burton-on-Trent) in one scheduled area. A further Order was

afterwards made which also included the county of Cheshire and a small part of the counties of Denbigh, Flint, and Montgomery, the result being that under the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement Order) of 1908 and the above Orders there is now free movement in the whole of the scheduled area referred to above, and, in addition, swine may be removed into or out of the area if accompanied by a movement licence.

As the Borough adjoins the County of Derby in addition to Stafford, some inconvenience was experienced in obtaining pigs from this county, especially with regard to the admission of such to the Sale Yard. Cases were reported to the Committee from time to time of persons who sent pigs into the Sale Yard from Derbyshire without obtaining the required licence, and after repeated warnings and publications of advertisements calling the attention of persons interested to the necessity of obtaining a licence, two persons were summoned and fined 5/- and 11/6 costs, and £8 10s. with 18/2 costs respectively.

During the year 10 cases of suspected swine fever have been reported, only 2 of which were confirmed by the Board of Agriculture.

A case of Anthrax occurred just before Christmas; in fact, the animal affected was bought at one of the Christmas fat stock sales. The carcase, together with the hide, offal, and organs, was destroyed at the Destructor, after which the necessary cleansing and disinfection was efficiently carried out, and it is pleasing to record that no more animals were attacked.

During the year I attended 54 cattle sales at the Derby Street Smithfield for the purpose of granting the necessary licences for the removal of swine therefrom. Under the present order store swine may be sent into the Sale Yard from the scheduled area, but they must remain on the premises to which they are removed for 28 days from the date of the licence, the premises being visited when that time has expired in order to see that this requirement is complied with.

Attention is also paid by Messrs. Wartnaby & Sadler, (Veterinary Inspectors), and myself, to animals sent into the Sale Yard which are possibly affected with tuberculosis. In the majority of cases they are sold to the proprietor of the Knackers' Yard, and disposed of in the only satisfactory way, viz., being slaughtered and the meat boiled for cat and dog meat, the premises being visited at the time of slaughter in order to see that this is done. During the year 20 visits have been made to the Knackers' Yard referred to.

SHEEP DIPPING ORDER.—The Sheep Dipping Order (1908), is still in force throughout a great part of the country. This Order requires that all sheep, with few exceptions, must be dipped in an approved sheep-dip between the 14th of July and 1st September, and also sheep are not allowed to enter or be exposed for sale in a market, fair ground, or sale yard from the 15th July to the 31st August unless they have been dipped as required by the Order; they must also be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner or agent to this effect. The Order affected Burton to a great extent, as it required the attendance of two Inspectors at 7 cattle sales which were held during the above period.

In addition, all the sheep in the Borough were dipped, the necessary forms and declarations being filled up as required by the Order.

CANAL BOATS.—The number of boats visited and inspected during the year was 15, and of these 18 inspections were made, viz :—

Fourteen boats inspected once ...	...	14
One boat inspected 4 times ...	...	4
		—
Inspections ...		18
		—

The following Table shows the number of persons the boats were registered for, together with the number of men, women, and children found on board :—

Number of Inspections.	Number Registered to carry.	Number of Adult Males on Board.	Number of Adult Females on Board.	Number of Children with Ages.					
				14	13	7	5	4	Under 1 year
18	61	31	9	1	2	2	1	1	2

The fore cabin of one boat was found to be overcrowded ; the cabin of another boat was found to be occupied contrary to the Canal Boats Regulations. The necessary notices were served in the above cases, the cause of complaint being at once removed.

With these exceptions, the boats were found to comply with the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations.

There has been no case of sickness found on the boats. The Captains have been obliging, and gave all information required.

It is not always possible to meet boats, numerous visits having been made during the year to the canal at Shobnall, Dallow Bridge, and Horninglow Wharf, without meeting one,

PETROLEUM ACTS.—The premises which are licensed for the storage and sale of petrol, carbide of calcium, &c., have all been inspected during the year, the several stores being in accordance with the regulations. At present there are 20 premises licensed for the storage and sale of petrol, &c., and 5 premises licensed for the storage and sale of carbide of calcium.

In cases where petrol is kept for private use, the Secretary of State for the Home Department has issued regulations for the guidance of persons using same, and all the persons in the town, who are registered as being the owners of motor cars or cycles, are visited, in order to see that these regulations are complied with. During the year 106 visits have been made under the Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE BYELAWS.—For the present year 5 hackney carriage licenses have been issued and 9 drivers' licenses.

It is well to point out, however, that the above only refer to vehicles which are authorised to use the stands, which are under the control of the Local Authority.

SHOP HOURS ACTS.—Under the above Acts there is a Closing Order in force affecting hairdressers and barbers, by which all such establishments must be closed at certain prescribed times.

Frequent visits have been made during the year to premises of this description in order to see that the law was being complied with, but there have been no serious cases of transgression.

THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS ORDER, 1910.—This Order requires the occupier of any premises on which the disease known as Wart Disease or Black Scab of Potatoes is found to exist to report the fact to the Board of Agriculture, who thereupon forward to the person a leaflet describing the disease, and also giving instructions as to the burning of the infected tubers, haulms, &c.

During the past year we received from the Board a list of 28 names and addresses of persons who had reported the disease to them; all the premises were then visited in order to see that the instructions issued were carried out.

UNDER THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903, a licence may be granted by a Petty Sessional Court enabling children between the ages of 10 and 14 years to take part in any entertainment in premises licensed according to law for public entertainments.

In all cases when such licences have been granted during the past year the Opera House has been visited during the time specified in order to see that the conditions of the licence were complied with.

In conclusion, I desire to convey my best thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the confidence reposed in me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. JENKINSON,

*Inspector of Nuisances, and Inspector
under the above-mentioned Acts.*



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

Month.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE.					
	Total Inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		No. of days in which 0·01 or more fell	Mean.	Maximum		Minimum		No. o nights at or below 32 deg
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.	
January ...	1·99	0·35	23	19	37·5	54	2,9	13	27	13
February ...	2·04	0·25	20,24	25	40·8	56	6	28	10	10
March ...	0·44	0·18	7	9	42·9	59	30	24	29	11
April ...	2·14	0·44	24	21	45·68	61	20,21	23	3	4
May ...	2·48	0·30	21	19	52·74	75	20	31	9	1
June ...	1·10	0·34	24	12	58·63	82	19	41	15	0
July ...	3·33	0·59	5	15	58·12	77	13	43	4,31	0
August ...	3·42	0·61	23	20	60·25	75	11	45	1,23	0
September ...	0·56	0·24	14	10	55·3	74	27,28,29	33	21	0
October ...	2·66	1·05	11	15	51·3	69	1,2	41	18,30	0
November ...	5·09	1·04	27	21	37·0	52	1	20	22	20
December ...	4·34	1·17	1	25	43·0	55	23	24	28	4
Year—1910 ...	29·59	1·17	Dec. 1	211	48·601	82	June 19	13	Jan. 27	63

TABLE I.
BURTON-ON-TRENT.
 Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total deaths registered in the district.					Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the district.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the district.	Net deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		
		Number.	Rate *	Under 1 year of age.			At all Ages.				Total deaths in Public Institutions in the district.	Number.	Rate. *
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate *						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
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	
1907	53,000	1302	24.5	123	94	685	13.00	129	48	23	660	12.45	
1908	53,000	1188	22.4	133	112	721	13.60	158	61	24	684	12.90	
1909	53,500	1210	22.6	122	100	691	12.91	145	60	27	658	12.3	
Averages for years 1901-1909.	1,970	1317	25.3	142	107	732	14.13	140	47	15	699	13.45	
1910	53,500	1160	21.6	94	81	649	12.13	149	45	24	628	11.73	

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population.
 Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 4,204. Total population of all ages, 50,386. } At Census
 Number of inhabited houses, 10,224. Average number of persons per house, 4.91. } of 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.
General Infirmary Union Workhouse	Borough Isolation Hospital Burntwood Asylum County Asylum, Cheddleton	Nil.

The Union Workhouse is within the District.

TABLE II.
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	The whole Borough.				Shobnall.				Victoria.				Horninglow.				Uxbridge.				Broadway.				Burton.				Winshill & Wetmore.				Stapenhill.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1900	49,870	1,390	927	199																																
1901	50,628	1,385	703	148																																
1902	50,973	1,365	672	155	7,211	182	64	16	6,171	165	84	24	6,245	196	88	19	7,176	184	121	27	6,801	171	73	15	5,818	151	99	23	6,093	136	64	16	5,418	178	79	15
1903	51,450	1,366	815	121	7,247	105	78	13	6,346	175	75	17	6,309	210	90	22	7,263	197	94	20	6,821	177	66	14	5,827	133	82	15	6,129	136	55	9	5,508	173	74	11
1904	51,934	1,354	782	160	7,240	178	146	30	6,475	174	96	20	6,466	185	85	21	7,402	198	110	24	6,805	195	93	16	5,820	119	113	19	6,122	127	72	13	5,604	178	67	17
1905	52,424	1,333	611	116	7,115	174	81	13	6,977	193	59	10	6,817	179	81	13	7,687	227	84	25	6,593	146	63	10	5,597	118	108	14	5,977	154	57	13	5,661	142	78	18
1906	52,922	1,282	686	151	7,186	146	95	24	7,077	175	80	17	7,023	192	93	18	7,800	190	94	26	6,606	172	73	11	5,495	110	94	19	6,018	143	75	17	5,717	154	82	19
1907	53,000	1,302	660	123	7,059	189	92	21	7,060	193	88	21	7,090	165	87	14	7,966	210	95	19	6,573	161	76	10	5,476	99	87	13	6,031	120	55	8	5,679	165	80	17
1908	53,000	1,188	684	123	6,990	142	80	15	7,145	169	83	13	7,059	170	103	25	8,028	181	118	27	6,620	145	71	12	5,416	108	91	13	6,064	143	62	12	5,678	120	70	16
1909	53,500	1,210	635	122	6,950	160	97	11	7,300	174	90	23	7,251	181	89	17	8,023	190	101	25	6,655	141	81	9	5,463	97	61	10	6,190	133	71	9	5,668	134	68	18
Averages of years 1900 to 1909.	51,970	1,317	699	142																																
1910	53,500	1,160	628	94	6,990	174	103	20	7,420	164	89	7	7,210	175	92	16	7,930	182	98	14	6,650	130	67	10	5,400	97	55	12	6,250	118	61	3	5,650	120	63	12

Year	The whole Borough.				Shobnall.				Victor
	Population estimated to winter of each year.	Registered Births.	Deaths at all ages.	Population at end of year.	Registered Births.	Deaths at all ages.	Population at end of year.		
1898	49,870	1,380	927	152	160	92	11	174	
1899	50,828	1,385	708	148	148	81	18	174	
1900	50,873	1,385	673	145	182	81	18	174	
1901	51,450	1,388	615	131	160	79	13	174	
1902	51,934	1,394	782	180	172	86	36	174	
1903	52,424	1,393	611	110	174	81	13	174	
1904	52,922	1,382	686	141	148	82	24	174	
1905	53,000	1,362	660	132	186	82	21	174	
1906	53,000	1,188	524	138	142	80	12	174	
1907	52,500	1,210	628	122	160	82	11	174	
1908	51,970	1,311	600	142	174	103	50	174	
1909	52,500	1,180	628	84	174	103	50	174	
1910	53,200	1,180	628	84	174	103	50	174	

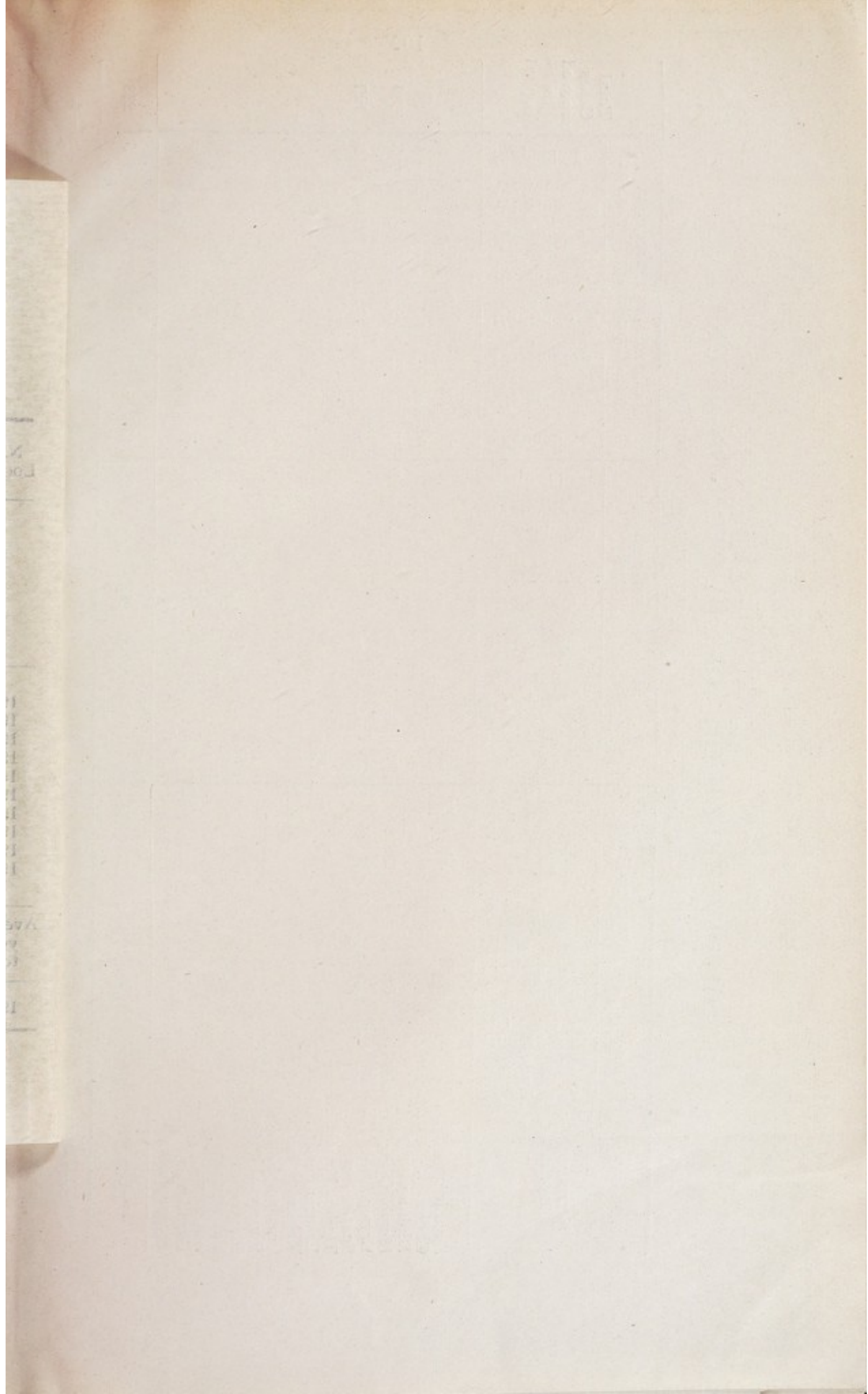


TABLE III.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-ON-TRENT.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.							Total Cases removed to Hospital				
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.					Shobnall	Victoria	Horningslow	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill and Wetmore	Stapenhill	Shobnall	Victoria	Horningslow	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton		Winshill and Wetmore	Stapenhill		
		Under 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards																				
Smallpox																									
Cholera																									
Diphtheria																									
Memb. Croup	206	0	65	110	17	13	1	37	63	39	13	9	5	35	5		17	36	20	2	2	3	6	3	89
Erysipelas	60	2	0	5	3	41	9	9	8	6	9	7	5	5	11		30	22	33	16	7	12	7	2	129
Scarlet Fever	165	1	37	112	8	7	0	36	25	34	23	9	16	19	3										
Typhus Fever																									
Enteric Fever	6			1		4	1	1		1	2			2											
Relapsing Fever																									
Continued Fever																									
Puerperal Fever	2							1		1															
Plague																									
Pul. Phthisis	4							1				1	1		1										
Anthrax																									
Glanders																									
Hydrophobia																									
Totals	443	3	102	228	28	71	11	85	96	81	47	26	27	61	20	47	58	53	18	9	15	13	5	218	

Borough Isolation Hospital, Outwoods. Total available beds—70. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—4.

TABLE IV.

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1910.

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	Victoria	Hor-ning-low	Ux-bridge	Broad-way	Bur-ton	Win-and-Wet.			Stap-enhill
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	25	4	18	3	...	...	...	4	3	5	3	3	3	3	1	4	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	15	5	10	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	20	...	9	9	...	2	...	3	10	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
{ Other cont'd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	5	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
(See notes at back)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
(See notes at back)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis... (See notes at back)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... (See notes at back)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	59	...	1	5	5	45	3	10	6	12	11	7	5	3	5	14	5
Other tuberculous diseases ...	18	2	9	3	4	4	...	6	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	6	2
Cancer, malignant Dis. (See notes at back)	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	9	9	6	3	10	6	8	1
Bronchitis ...	59	9	4	1	1	17	28	10	6	5	11	10	6	...	6	12	4
Pneumonia ...	34	5	8	1	1	14	5	8	6	5	5	1	3	3	3	7	2
Pleurisy ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory organs ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Alcoholism ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marasmus ...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	4	2	3	1	3	2	...
Premature birth ...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	5	3	1	1	...	3	3	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	52	...	2	2	1	24	25	8	5	6	2	8	11	7	5	9	2
Accidents ...	22	1	1	2	1	11	6	6	4	4	7	3	3	1	1	16	8
Suicides ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Hemiplegia & Apoplexy ...	23	...	...	...	...	11	12	2	4	3	4	2	3	4	1	2	1
Convulsions ...	8	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bright's Disease ...	15	...	1	1	1	9	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1
Congenital Defects ...	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	3	2	1	...	...	2	1
Not Certified ...	12	6	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	3	3	2	1	...	1	...	1
All other causes ...	128	8	8	7	6	47	52	21	23	16	21	11	9	14	13	56	15
All causes ...	628	94	76	35	17	241	165	103	89	92	98	67	55	61	63	149	45

TABLE IV.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I, II, III, IV and V, attention has been given to the notes below.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTES ON TABLES IV AND V.

(a) In Table IV, all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.

(b) See notes on Table I, as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV, should be the same as those in Tables II and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV, should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II, sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV, should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic Diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Nostras,

Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhoeal Disease in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhoea as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhoea. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.

(f) Under the heading of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus, Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.

(g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage. Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.

(h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.

(i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.

(j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified".

TABLE V.
County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.
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	27	7	4	...	38	14	5	3	0	3	4	4	3	3	5	6	88
	Uncertified	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
I. Common Infectious Diseases	Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chickenpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Diarrhoeal Diseases (See Notes to Table IV)	Diphtheria : Memb. Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	5
	Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
III. Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro- intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Premature Birth	17	3	2	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Congenital Defects	3	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	(See Notes to Table IV)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Tuberculous Diseases	Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	7	1	...	...	8	4	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	19
	Tuberculous Meningitis (See Notes to Table IV)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Other Causes.	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tubes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	(See Notes to Table IV)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Other Causes.	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (Not Tuber- culous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Convulsions	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	7
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	9
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Other Causes.	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
	Suffocation, overlying Other causes	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		31	7	4	0	42	14	5	3	0	3	4	6	3	3	5	6	94

Population, 53 500 (estimated to middle of 1910) Births in the year, legitimate, 1109; illegitimate, 51. Deaths from all causes at all Ages, 628.
Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 83; illegitimate infants, 11.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Year 1910,
FOR THE
County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION. Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances				2.—DEFECTS FOUND.			
PREMISES.	Number of			PARTICULARS.	Number of defects		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions		Found	Remedied	Number of Prosecutions
FACTORIES— (Including Factory Laundries)	10	1	0	Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—Want of Cleanliness ...	6	6	0
				Want of ventilation ...	2	2	0
				Overcrowding ...	4	4	0
WORKSHOPS— (Including Workshop Laundries)	153	8	0	Sanitary accommodation—			
				Insufficient ...	3	3	0
				Unsuitable or defective ...	4	4	0
				Breach of special Sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	12	12	0
TOTAL ...				TOTAL ...	31	31	0

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.								Number of Inspections of Out-workers' premises	Outwork in unwholesome premises Section 108		Outwork in infected premises Sections 109, 110	
	Lists received from Employers				Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers received from other Councils	Numbers of Out-workers forward'd to other Councils	Prosecutions			Instances	Notices served	Instances	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	Out-workers	Lists	Out-workers									
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c.	32	79	3	3	0	2	0	0	84	0	0	1	0
Cleaning and Washing ...	2	67	0	0	0	5	0	0	66	0	0	0	0
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	4	197	1	24	5	1	0	0	237	0	0	3	0
Sacks	20	108	1	9	0	2	0	0	130	0	0	4	0
TOTAL	58	451	5	36	5	10	0	0	517	0	0	8	0

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	1

County Borough of E

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES

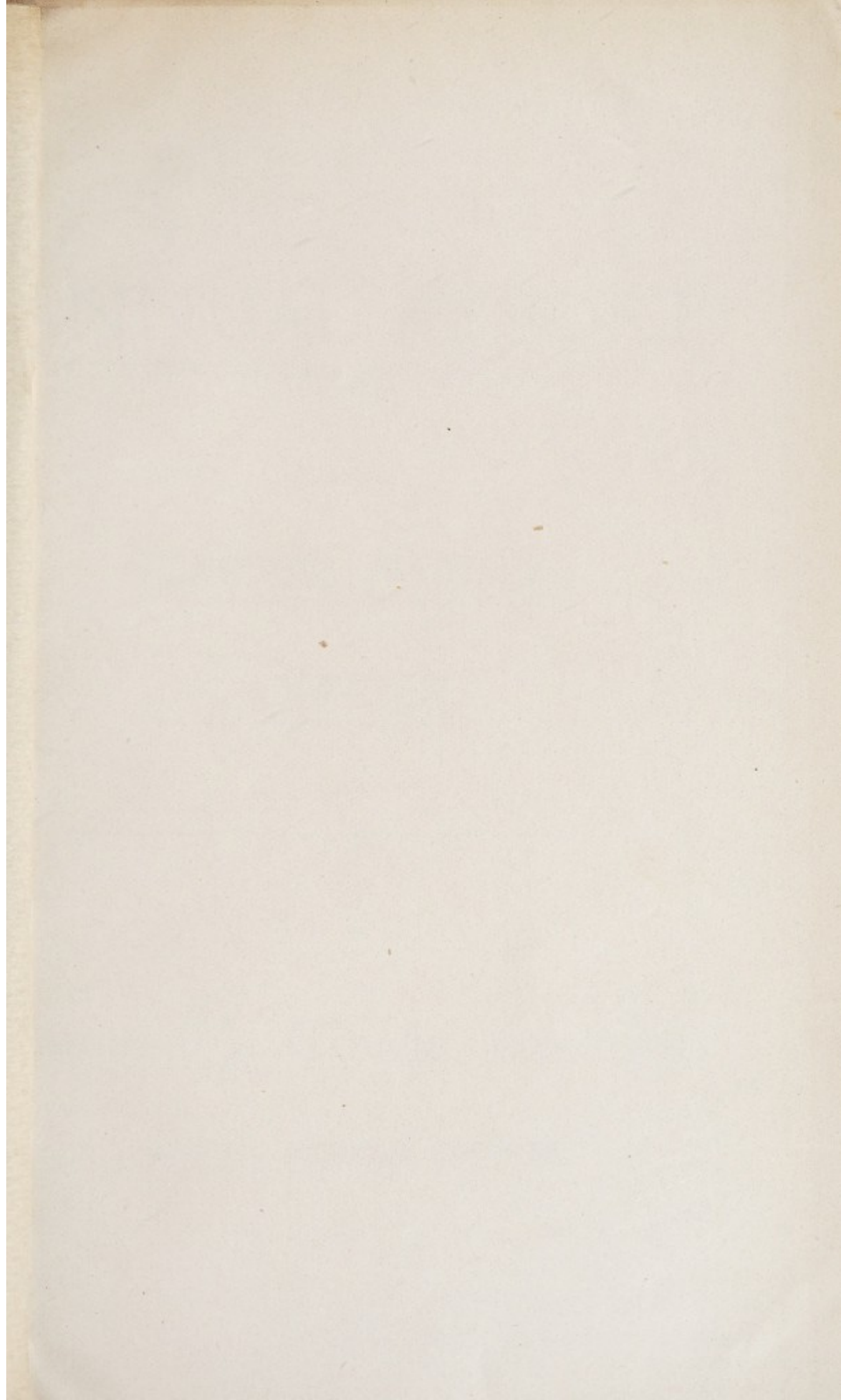
1.-INSPECTION.			
Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances			
Number of	Number of		Inspected
	Written Notices	Prosecutions	
Factories— (including Factory Laundries)	10	1	0
Workshops— (including Workshop Laundries)	153	8	0
Branch			
men			
TOTAL			

3.-HOME

NATURE OF WORK			
Lists received from Employers			
Name of	Twice in the Year		Once in the Year
	Lists	Out-Workers	Out-Workers
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c.	32	79	3
Cleaning and Washing	2	67	0
lace, lace curtains and nets	4	197	1
socks	20	108	1
TOTAL	58	451	5

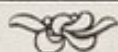
5.-OTHER

Notified by H.M. Inspector
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.





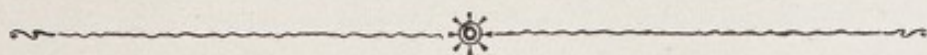
ANNUAL REPORT



.. OF THE ..

SCHOOL MEDICAL

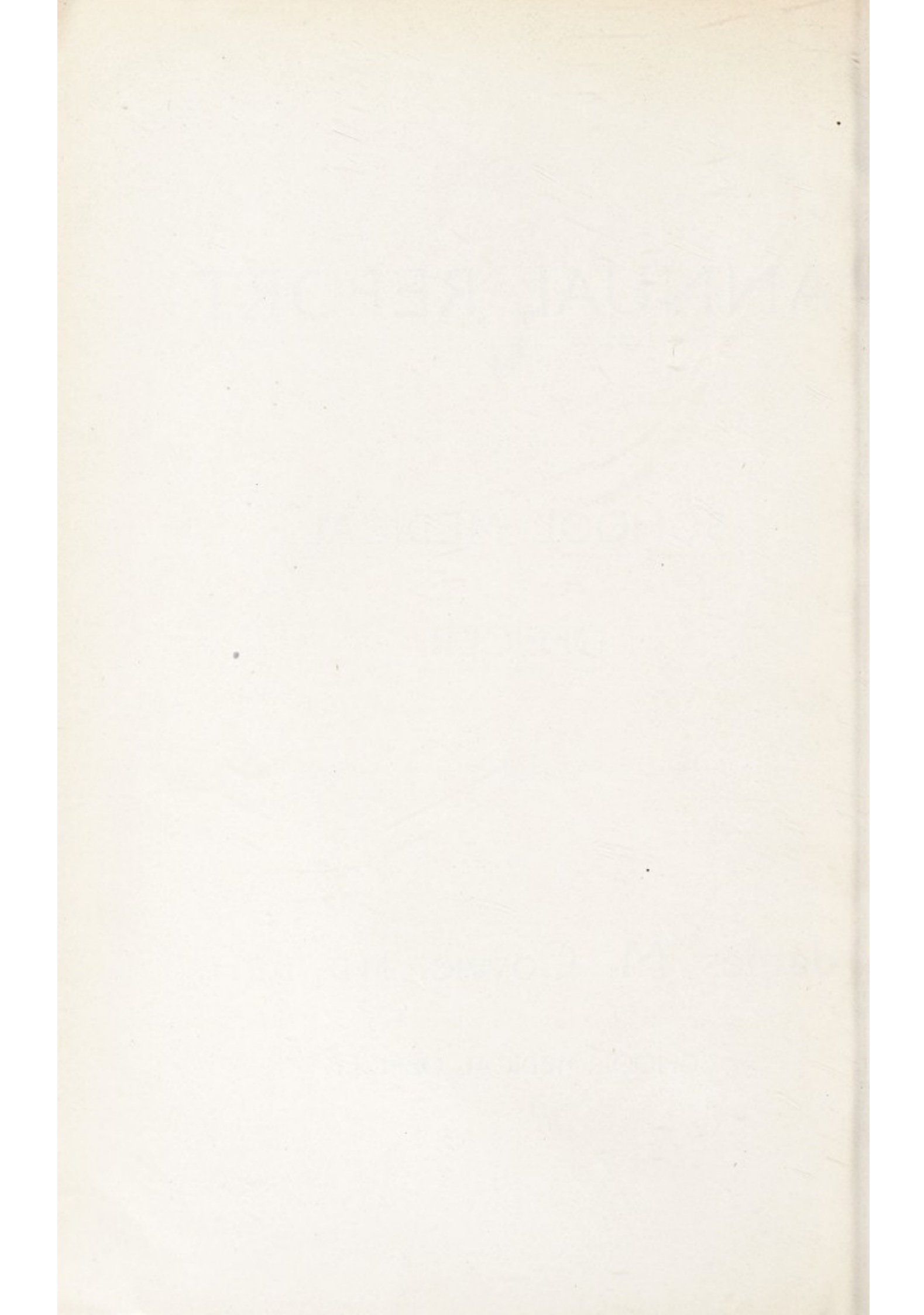
.. OFFICER. ..



... BY ...

James M. Cowie, M.D., D.P.H.,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.



Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

TO THE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY,
BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

I have to present for your consideration the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1910.

The work of medical inspection was continued during the year with practically the same routine as was fully described in the Annual Report for 1909, and the same officials were engaged in the work, hence no detailed account of the routine will be given here.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN ATTENDANCE.—

The average number of children on the roll in the schools during the year was 9,275, and the average number in attendance 8,328. There is, therefore, a decrease in the numbers as compared with 1909, when the average number on the roll was 9,351, and the average number in attendance 8,555,

The number of schools is the same as before, viz., 37 departments under separate head teachers.

All the schools, with the exception of three school blocks, comprising five departments, are provided by the Local Education Authority.

GENERAL HYGIENIC CONDITIONS IN THE SCHOOLS.—The general hygienic conditions in the schools is fairly good.

All the schools are provided with closets on the water-carriage system, but in one or two instances the type of closet is not very good according to present day requirements.

However, the worst forms have been replaced by the latest type of pedestal latrines, as at Grange Street Schools, this being done during the year 1910.

The water supply at all the schools is adequate, and is from the public supply.

During the year lavatory accommodation has been extended and improved at Grange Street School, where 8 new pattern basins have taken the place of 4 of the old pattern ; and also at Goodman Street Girls and Infants, where 4 new basins have been put in.

Improvements in lighting and ventilation have also been effected at Grange Street Girls' School, and to a small extent also at Uxbridge Street Boys' School; whilst an improvement

has been effected in the artificial lighting at Staphenhill Girls, Winshill Boys, Bond Street Girls, Victoria Road Girls, Horninglow Mixed, Grange Street, Wetmore Road, and Broadway, by replacing Siemen's lamps and flat-flame burners with inverted incandescent lights.

The heating of Horninglow Mixed and Infants was improved by increasing the amount of hot-water pipes, and by fixing radiators; and at Victoria Road Boys by putting in a new and more powerful boiler.

Co-relation of the School Medical Service and the Public Health Service.

This presents no difficulty, as the Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, both services being, therefore, under one control.

Advantage was taken of this to have the home conditions investigated by a Sanitary Inspector of certain children found in school in a dirty and neglected condition.

In this connection during the year 9 houses were referred to the Sanitary Inspectors, who visited the premises and had cleansing carried out where necessary.

THE SCHEDULE OF INSPECTION in use in the Borough is practically the same as that suggested by the Board of Education, but the headings have been re-arranged to some extent.

A statement showing the assistance given to the School Medical Officer and his Assistants by School Nurse, Teachers, and Attendance Officers, and also showing the methods adopted for securing the presence of parents at the inspection, and the extent to which disturbance of school arrangements was involved by the medical inspection, was given in detail in the Annual Report for 1909, and reference may be made to this if necessary.

General Statement of the Extent and Scope of the Medical Inspection carried out during the Year.

Each department was visited at least twice, and most of them three times, during the year, for the purpose of examining the children in the selected age groups, but further visits had to be made for the purpose of examining absentees.

In all, 120 visits to departments were made in connection with ordinary medical inspection, but, in addition, 23 special visits of inspection were made for the purpose of detecting overlooked cases of infectious diseases, especially Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

There were, therefore, 143 visits to departments, as compared with 113 visits in 1909.

The following groups of children were selected for routine inspection during the year :—

(a) All children born in 1897 and all children in school born before that date who had not been previously examined, and also any other children about to leave school.

(b) All children born in 1903.

(c) All children admitted for the first time up to 1st August, 1910.

In addition, a special examination was made of all children picked out by the teachers as probably suffering from some defect.

The following is a summary of the number inspected and of other work done during the year.

A.—ROUTINE CASES—

(1) Children examined on admission	...	777
(2) Children born in 1903	... ..	961
(3) Children born in 1897 and other leavers		855
		<hr/>
		2,593
		<hr/>

B.—Children reserved for further examination	...	14
C.—Special cases examined by request of Teachers	...	435
Special cases re-examined	... ..	36
D.—Children examined for special schools	... ..	4
E.—Number examined for cleanliness by the School		
Nurse	... ..	509
Re-examined	... ..	77
F.—Visits paid by the Nurse to the homes of		
defective children	... ..	283
G.—Number of children examined for overlooked		
cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever		1,255

The number of children examined as a matter of routine was rather less than in the previous year, partly owing to the decreased number of entrants, and partly to the fact that in 1910 only children admitted up to August 1st were examined, whereas in 1909 the line was not so strictly drawn, and all children admitted up to the date of inspection were usually examined.

ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.—

The interest taken by the parents in the medical inspection shows no signs of diminution, as they attended in 819 instances, which is equal to 31 per cent. of the total as compared with 30 per cent. last year.

The proportion varied from 43 per cent. in the case of infants to 30 per cent. in seven-year olds and 20 per cent. in leavers.

TIME.—The average time spent in the examination of routine cases was 6·2 minutes per head, but, in addition, a considerable amount of time was spent in the examination of special cases, re-examination of those children found defective, examination of children suffering from ringworm, and the whole classes and departments for overlooked cases of infectious disease. No proper record of time spent on the latter was kept—indeed, it is hardly possible to do so.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.—The average results of the height and weight of the routine cases examined are given in the following tables, but it will be observed that a different classification, viz., according to age last birthday, has been adopted this year. There is a certain fallacy in the figures, in so far as the different ages are not examined regularly throughout the year. For example, practically all the children at the leaving age-period are examined during the first three months of the year, and as most of those were born in 1897, some are 12 years old last birthday, and some are 13, but the 13-year olds are only just over 13 and cannot be regarded as fair samples.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

GIRLS.

Age last birthday.	Number examined.	Average Height.		Average Weight.	
		Centimetres.	Inches.	Kilogramms.	Pounds.
3	136	91·5	36·0	14·19	31·3
4	119	96·8	38·1	15·9	35·05
5	104	103·29	40·6	16·78	36·95
6	189	109·74	43·2	18·8	41·45
7	280	110·38	43·45	19·84	43·75
8	5	120·0	47·25	22·7	50·0
10	2	122·62	48·3	20·4	45·0
12	361	140·47	55·3	33·02	72·8
13	41	145·0	57·1	36·33	80·1
14	3	150·76	59·35	44·2	97·45

Boys.

Age last birthday.	Number examined.	Average Height.		Average Weight.	
		Centimetres.	Inches.	Kilogramms.	Pounds.
3	149	92·42	36·4	15·5	34·2
4	130	99·87	39·3	16·0	35·3
5	106	102·6	40·4	17·2	37·9
6	226	110·54	43·5	19·91	43·9
7	284	114·4	45·05	20·6	45·4
12	394	139·7	55·0	33·08	72·95
13	55	142·3	56·0	34·13	75·25
14	1	156·0	61·45	42·0	92·6

Clothing and Footgear.

CLOTHING.—The condition of clothing found on routine inspection was classified as follows :—Good 41·6 per cent., average 56·3 per cent ; insufficiently clothed 0·1 per cent. In 2·0 per cent. of cases the clothing was in a dirty condition. The standard of clothing will be seen to be fairly satisfactory in Burton, although many children who were described as having average and sufficient clothing had ragged and ill-fitting stockings.

FOOTGEAR.—Boots are classified as insufficient when found incapable of holding out water. In this way 5·6 per cent. were classed as insufficient, 45·0 per cent. as good, and 49·4 per cent. as average. No doubt boots are a very heavy item among poor parents, and in some cases children described as having “average” boots were in reality wearing boots which had been given them, and were ill-fitting and unsuitable. During the year 23 pairs of new boots were supplied from the Voluntary Boot and Spectacle Fund, and 45 other pairs were also distributed, in addition to articles of clothing.

A fund to provide boots for poor children was also raised by the Mayoress towards the latter part of the year, but no distribution from this fund was made until after the end of the year under consideration.

CLEANLINESS.—The improvement of the children in this respect is a matter of time, and depends chiefly on educative influence. It is difficult to express as regards statistics, in so far as there is always a tendency to raise the standard as progress is attained. The statistics given below are practically the same as for the previous year, but the School Nurse reports that great improvement can be seen amongst the elder girls and boys, but that amongst some of the younger children there is not a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

The following table shows the condition recorded as regards cleanliness :—

	Clean.	Somewhat Dirty.	Dirty.
Boys ...	87·7	11·3	1·0
Girls ...	90·9	9·2	0·8

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.—The School Nurse reports that the standard for this condition has been made higher this year than formerly, and that 2·5 per cent. of the boys and 22·3 per cent. of girls had nits or vermin in the hair, whilst a verminous condition of body, as indicated by flea bites and such like stigmata, was found in 3·7 per cent. of boys and 6·3 per cent. of girls.

These figures are somewhat higher than last year. If we are not to have a constantly recurring number of children becoming verminous through infestation, we must endeavour to have the source kept out of our schools. To accomplish this, it is necessary to insist on all hair containing nits being cut off, and to teach those responsible that fresh parasitic eggs must not be allowed to form on the hair. It will be seen, therefore, that this branch of the work is mainly an educative one, and that good results will come gradually.

In this connection lectures to some 50 or 60 girls in the higher standards have, during the Winter months, been undertaken by Miss Farrington. The mothers of the girls were also invited to attend, and a fair number accepted the invitation.

The course of ten lectures was divided as follows:— Three lectures dealt with personal and domestic hygiene, three with simple physiology, and four on the care of infants and young children.

The essays written by the girls on these subjects (by kind co-operation of the head teachers), show great attention and interest in all the subjects dealt with. Miss Farrington has found, by the questions put to her by the girls, that there is no lack of interest, and the practical demonstration in the bathing and dressing of infants was very successful.

Special care was taken to emphasise the lectures dealing with personal hygiene. No doubt much practical teaching is needed on this point. The girls were taught, for instance, the different vermin that attack the human body, their habits of life, and means of propagation. The practical result of this was that some of the girls upon learning that nits in the hair could develop into vermin and produce thousands of descendants in a few weeks, had their own hair containing nits removed. A higher standard of cleanliness in our elementary schools would be reached if greater prominence was given to this personal hygienic teaching.

SECTION 122 OF THE CHILDREN ACT, 1908.—

The duties under this section were carried out by the School Nurse. When upon inspection a child was found to be in a very verminous condition, and previous instruction and cards of warning had been ignored, a legal notice was recommended, and was served on the parent by the Superintendent Attendance Officer.

A re-examination was made as soon as possible after the 24 hours allowed, when the child came back to school premises. In all 60 notices were served involving 41 families. Of these, on re-examination, 30 were reported as clean, and 23 as improved, 7 being compulsorily cleansed. One parent was prosecuted and fined 5/- and 14/- costs for allowing the condition to recur.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.—There are in the schools a small number of badly neglected children, and it is a very difficult problem to know what to do with them.

During the year the names of 27 very badly neglected children were sent to the Director of Education, who forwarded them to the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The steps taken were sufficient, as a rule, to effect some improvement for a time, but usually there was a relapse very soon, and the same children have been presented in school for inspection in a similar neglected state, over and over again.

It may be necessary in the worst cases to take action under the Children Act, Section 58 d, which authorises any person to bring before a Petty Sessional Court any person apparently under the age of 14 years who is under the care of a parent or guardian, who, by reason of criminal or drunken habits is unfit to have the care of the child, and the Court, if satisfied of that fact, and that it is expedient so to deal with him, may order him to be sent to a certified Industrial School.

NUTRITION.—In the following table will be found a classified list of the condition of the children as regards nutrition as recorded in the routine inspections.

Good.	Normal.	Below normal	Bad.
38.1	52.2	9.6	0.1

This classification depends to a large extent on personal bias. The results obtained in 1909 by the two Inspectors varied greatly, but by consultation these now approximate more closely.

CONDITION OF MOUTH AND TEETH. — The condition of the mouth and teeth as revealed by the tabulated statement below confirms pretty well that found in previous years.

	No carious teeth.	1 to 4 carious teeth.	5 or more carious teeth.	ORAL SEPSIS.		
				Good.	Medium	Bad.
Entrants	37.2	43.5	19.3	42.6	43.5	13.9
Children born 1903	9.3	46.3	44.4	12.3	55.4	32.3
Leavers	17.7	70.2	12.1	21.0	65.5	13.5

It is only right to state that the examination of the teeth was made by ordinary inspection, no probe or dental mirror being used, for had this been done no doubt an even worse

state of the teeth would have been revealed. Another defect, which was found to be very common, although no definite statistics can be given on the subject, is that of malposition of the permanent teeth, caused as a rule by neglect in getting obstructing temporary teeth removed, or in the permanent teeth being too close together and there not being sufficient room. A little attention at the proper time would have ensured a large proportion of these misplaced teeth being in their proper position, instead of taking up positions where they are useless and frequently harmful.

Although an unclean condition of the mouth is by no means the only cause of dental caries, still regular brushing of the teeth will go a long way towards preventing or retarding its progress. In this connection it is worthy of record that the tooth-brush scheme initiated by the School Nurse, and taken up and promoted by the Care Committee, has, with the co-operation of the teachers, in a very short time attained a gratifying degree of success.

NOSE AND THROAT.—Moderate enlargement of the tonsils, associated with adenoid growths at the back of the nose, has been found to be very common amongst the children examined.

The best means of relief is an operation, and this should certainly not be delayed in the very marked cases.

The good results of an operation are frequently lost by failure to subsequently train the child to breathe through the nose.

The conditions recorded are set forth in the following scale :—

	TONSILS.		ADENOIDS.		Enlarged Cervical Glands.
	Moderate enlargement	Great enlargement	Moderate.	Bad.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Entrants	17·5	0·5	7·4	0·5	2·3
Children born in 1903... ..	21·7	1·2	11·3	1·9	6·1
Leavers	24·3	1·4	10·0	2·4	4·0

DEFECTIVE HEARING.—Cases of defective hearing were discovered by inquiry of the parents and teachers, and also by testing each child roughly by whispering. Whenever a defect was reported or suspected, the hearing of the child was more thoroughly investigated by means of the "forced whisper" test or watch, or both.

The following is a classification of the recorded results :—

	Somewhat Deaf.	Deaf.	Very Deaf.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Leavers	2·1	0·3	—
Children born in 1903 ...	1·8	0·1	—
Entrants	0·9	0·2	—

Some of the defects were obviously due to the accumulation of wax in the ears, and were remedied on its removal ; but the greater number was associated with ear discharge, either at the time of examination or periodically.

The proportion of cases of actual ear discharge found at the time of inspection was as follows :—

In leavers One in 57

In seven-year-olds ... One in 137

In entrants One in 258

It is usually more common amongst the younger children, but the group examined this year appears to be an exception to the rule.

VISION AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.—Defective vision prevails to a considerable degree amongst school children, and the older the children the higher the percentage of defects recorded.

The condition of the eye-sight is recorded in the following Table :—

	GOOD. 6/6 or 6/6 partly.	FAIR. 6/9 to 6/12	DEFECTIVE. Less than 6/12.	External Eye Disease.
Boy leavers	70·8	14·2	15·0	3·6
Girl leavers	64·0	20·9	15·1	5·8
Boys born in 1903 ...	67·0	28·4	4·6	6·0
Girls born in 1903 ...	65·0	23·3	11·7	8·0
Boy entrants				3·3
Girl entrants				7·3

Of the Leavers, boys and girls, 4·7 per cent. were wearing spectacles ; whilst of the children born in 1903, 1·3 per cent. were wearing spectacles at the time of inspection. These are included amongst the defective cases. In a few instances the spectacles were found to be unsuitable, and this was notified to the parent.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

			Leavers.	Born in 1903.			Entrants.
			No. of Cases.				No. of Cases
Squint	...	...	17	...	29	...	21
Ptoſis	...	...	—	...	1	...	—
Opacities	...	..	1	...	4	...	6
Conjunctivitis	...		6	...	13	...	5
Blepharitis	...		13	..	15	...	5
Corneal Ulcer	...		—	...	—	...	2
Other defects	..		2	...	5	..	2
			—				—
			39				41
			—				—

OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS.—The following is a list of the further defects recorded amongst the 2,593 routine cases examined :—

				No. of Cases.
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Varicella	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis :—				
Glands	...	...	...	8
Lungs	...	...	...	19
Bones and Joints		..	...	6
Scabies	...	..	...	5
Ringworm	...	...	...	13

Other Skin Affections	...	...	...	31
Rickets	...	...	...	96
Bronchitis	...	...	...	43
Heart affections	...	...	...	68
Anæmia	...	...	...	19
Spinal curvature	...	...	...	8
Paralysis	...	...	...	1
Enlarged thyroid	...	...	...	12
Speech defects :—				
Stammering	...	...	...	12
Lisping	...	...	...	4
Defective enunciation	...	...	...	20
Mental condition :—				
1. Backward	...	...	...	46
2. Mentally defective	...	...	...	2
3. Imbecile	...	...	...	1
Other defects	...	...	...	67

VACCINATION.—The condition of the children regarding vaccination was recorded and the results are given below :—

Age period.	Unvac- cinated.	VACCINATED.			
		1 mark.	2 marks.	3 marks.	4 marks or more.
Entrants ...	18·0	3·6	4·6	9·3	64·5
Children born in 1903 }	13·0	3·6	7·3	12·6	63·5
Leavers ...	55·5	7·1	6·7	4·7	26·0

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.—These special examinations are of children not included in the routine cases and who are put forward for examination by the teacher. The following is a summary of the results :—

No. of special cases examined	...	...	...	435
No. of above re-examined	...	...	...	36
Defects.				Number.
Defective vision	...	...	...	113
Eye disease	...	...	...	38
Hearing :—				
Somewhat deaf	...	...	...	16
Deaf	...	...	...	14
Very deaf	...	...	...	10

Obstruction to breathing	...	...	...	8
Running ears	...	...	...	20
Speech defects :—				
Dumb	...	...	...	1
Stammering	...	...	...	7
Lisping	...	...	...	3
Defective enunciation	...	...	...	9
Nervous system :—				
Chorea	...	...	...	1
Mentally defective	...	...	...	5
Dull and backward	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	7
Scabies	...	...	...	1
Ringworm	...	...	...	6
Other defects	...	...	...	84
Slight or no defect	...	...	...	77

RINGWORM.—The number of fresh cases of ringworm discovered during the year was 67, as compared with 119 new cases discovered in 1909.

Of the 67 cases referred to, 13 cases were discovered amongst routine examinations, whilst the remainder were found amongst special cases and by inspections made by the School Nurse, and also to a considerable extent by the sharp

outlook kept for suspicious cases by the teachers—in fact, a number of children suffering from this disease, and presented for admission, were refused by the teachers until the School Medical Officer had examined them

The prevalence of ringworm in the schools shows a marked reduction during the past three years. This is best shown by the proportion of cases of ringworm found amongst the routine cases examined.

In 1908 one case of ringworm was found in every 48 routine cases.

In 1909 " " " " 78 "

In 1910 " " " " 199 "

The improvement is, perhaps, hardly so marked as these figures disclose, because a number of ringworm cases which would have appeared at the routine inspection had previously been excluded, but a number of these were brought to school for medical inspection on the day appointed and were included. At the end of the year there were 30 children still excluded from school for this disease, some of these being cases of considerable duration.

The examination of the children has been very thorough with regard to this disease, as specimen hairs are always taken for microscopical examination in every case whether it was obvious or merely suspicious.

All children suffering from this complaint have been excluded from school until cured, as proved by a microscopical examination of hair from the affected part.

For this purpose children attend at the Health Office every Saturday morning, and, in most cases, a large number of specimens have to be taken before a certificate can be given. The disease is very difficult to cure when it affects the scalp, and treatment must be persistent and thorough. Unless the hair is removed in the first instance all attempts to cure are hopeless, and this is a difficulty frequently not easy to overcome, especially in the case of girls.

For the control and diagnosis of this disease 338 specimens were examined during the year—of these 242 were positive and 96 negative.

It has not been possible as yet to arrange for the X-ray treatment of this disease locally, but a few bad cases have received this treatment at Birmingham with great success.

CHILDREN EXAMINED FOR SPECIAL SCHOOLS.—

The children examined as to their suitability for instruction in special schools were 4 in number. One was the case of a boy who, after passing through the Elementary Schools, became totally blind through an accident at his work. He was found fit for instruction in a school for the blind, and was sent to such an Institution.

The second was a deaf and dumb boy mentioned in the Report for 1909, and he also was sent to a suitable Institution.

Another boy, aged 14, was examined, but was found unsuitable for a special school. He had previously been tried at two special schools, but had to be sent home. He is deaf and dumb, and owing to commencing cataract his vision is very defective. In addition, he is of feeble intellect and of a very excitable temperament.

The fourth was a boy who was dumb and whose hearing was defective, although he did not appear to be stone deaf. He was too young for special instruction.

CHILDREN EXCLUDED.—The number of children excluded by the Medical Inspectors is given below under the heading of the defect which was the cause of the exclusion.

				Number excluded.
Ringworm	...	...	...	53
Scabies	...	...	...	10
Impetigo	...	...	...	16
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	6
Vermin	...	...	...	32
Diseases of the eye	...	...	...	14
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	3
Chicken pox	...	...	...	1

Chorea	...	...	...	1
Children with suspicious symptoms of Measles				31
Children	„	„	Scarlet Fever	15
Children	„	„	Diphtheria	66
Other conditions	...	...	...	11
Total				<hr/> 259 <hr/>

NOTICE OF DEFECTS AND TREATMENT.—The number of notices sent to parents with reference to defects was as follows :—

A.—ROUTINE CASES.

1. For physical defects (including 23 cases of very defective teeth)	...	...	...	...	225
2. For want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	72
3. For infections and other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	26
4. Parents advised personally	...	...	...	...	79
5. Second notices sent	...	...	...	...	7

B.—SPECIAL CASES.

1. Primary notices sent for defects	...	...	...	121
2. Second notices sent	...	...	...	15
3. Advised	...	...	...	27

The defects were largely attended to by private medical practitioners, but also to a considerable extent at the General Infirmary, Burton-on-Trent. A few cases also received treatment at hospitals in neighbouring towns.

The Eye Department at the local Infirmary has been of great benefit, and a large number of children with defective eyesight have received attention there.

The provision of spectacles in necessitous cases has been met by the Voluntary Boot and Spectacle Fund, but the principle has always been adopted that the parents should contribute towards the cost according to their means.

During the year 20 pairs of spectacles were supplied from this fund, a fair proportion of the cost being paid by the parents.

In April, 1910, a scheme was drawn up by the School Medical Officer, which was adopted by the Education Committee and put before the Board of Education for approval, wherein it was proposed that certain work of the School Nurse be recognised by the Board as an "arrangement" for attending to the health of the children under Section 13 (b) of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907. The details were as follows :—

- 1.—That the School Nurse be authorised to visit the homes of defective children to give advice on the best available means of having the defects remedied.

2.—That the School Nurse be authorised, under medical supervision, to apply, or show the parents or guardians how to apply, remedies for minor ailments.

3.—That the ailments include the antiseptic treatment of discharging ears, of sores and small wounds, skin diseases, such as Ringworm; and minor diseases of the eye, such as Blepharitis and Conjunctivitis.

4.—That it be part of her duty to give instructions with reference to the best methods of cleansing the heads and persons of verminous children.

5.—That these instructions may be given either at the homes of the children or at the schools in the case of the elder children, care always being taken that the instructions are given privately.

6.—That lectures and demonstrations be given by the School Nurse on personal hygiene to the elder girls, and to the mothers at certain convenient centres.

The Board replied that they were prepared to regard visits to the homes of the children as part of the work of medical inspection (and, therefore, not requiring the consent of the Board as an "arrangement"), provided that her duties in such visits were confined to the following matters:—

A.—Ascertaining whether parents or guardians have obtained medical advice in cases where the medical inspection of their children has revealed defects requiring medical treatment.

B.—Advising or instructing parents as to the steps which should be taken for the treatment of minor ailments, or for the cleansing of children who have been found in an uncleanly or verminous condition.

After an estimate of the proportion of the salary payable to the Nurse, which may be attributed to services of the nature of treatment and incidental expenditure, had been provided, the sanction of the Board of Education was given on the understanding that the Nurse will act under the supervision and authority of the School Medical Officer, and that treatment by the Nurse will be confined to cases where children are suffering from pediculosis, ringworm, and similar minor ailments.

A considerable number of such minor illnesses have been so treated by the School Nurse, but no detailed record has been kept of the cases. Reference has already been made to the lectures and demonstrations on personal hygiene given by the Nurse to the elder girls and their mothers.

REGISTERS OF DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.—In order to provide for the better supervision of children, found on medical inspection to be suffering from some defect, a register of defective children was prepared for each school. All defective children found amongst the seven-year-old group and amongst entrants and special cases in 1909, and amongst all children examined in 1910, were entered on this register ; and, in future, the defective children found will be entered on loose sheets,

which will be added to the register by the head teachers. These registers are kept by the head teachers at the school, and have been found to be most useful for keeping a record of defects which have been remedied, and also for providing an easy method of reference as to what action has been taken with regard to any particular case in the past.

An analysis of the results obtained, as disclosed by these registers, shows that of all the cases in the registers entered up to December, 1910, where reliable information could be obtained, 80 per cent. had received attention. A considerable proportion of the remaining 20 per cent. was made up of children with very defective teeth, and also a number with defective vision. These cases are still under observation, and, no doubt, most of them will ultimately be attended to.

A number of the older children had left school before it could be ascertained whether the defects were remedied or not, and these are not included.

I have also to put on record my appreciation of the good work in this respect by Mr. Rice, Superintendent Attendance Officer.

Forty-six children with serious defects, chiefly of vision, where it had not been found possible to persuade the parents to seek proper remedies, were referred to him, and in all the cases except one satisfactory remedies were ultimately obtained.

In a few cases it was necessary to threaten legal action under Section 12 of the Children Act before it was possible to make the parents realise their responsibilities in this matter.

However, it is but just to state that the great majority of parents gratefully receive the advice given them, and readily seek the proper medical remedy.

CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE.—In April, 1910, a report was laid before the Elementary Education Sub-Committee on the desirability of forming a Children's Care Committee of ladies to assist the School Medical Officer in providing or suggesting means of amelioration in all cases where there was a difficulty in providing a remedy, as, for example, in certain cases of grave defects requiring special treatment, residence in a convalescent home, or requiring surgical apparatus of an expensive nature, and in other ways. It was advised that the work should be developed gradually, and, that being so, the number of cases referred to the Committee at first would not be large.

Accordingly a Children's Care Committee was formed, with Miss Elsie Lowe, B.A., as Honorary Secretary. The work of the Committee is frequently of a difficult nature, and so far the good results obtained speak well of the tact and energy of the members.

I am indebted to Miss Elsie Lowe for the following report on the work of this Committee from its initiation to the end of the year.

Report of Children's Care Committee.

I have pleasure in presenting the following report of work done by the Children's Care Committee, from its first meeting on 19th September, 1910, to the end of the year. The Committee is composed of the following ladies :—Mrs Beck, Mrs. Bradbury, Mrs. A. Coxon, Mrs. Frohwein, Mrs. Green (Chairman), Mrs. Lathbury, Miss Miers, Mrs. Radford, and Miss E. Lowe (Honorary Secretary.)

The cases dealt with are recommended by the School Medical Officer and the School Nurse, the latter, where possible, making preliminary investigation.

The efforts of the Committee have, up to the present, been confined to cases of defects found among the children, such as Ophthalmia, children needing surgical instruments, and cases of early tuberculosis.

During the four months of 1910 nine cases were reported to the Committee and dealt with as follows :—

1. Boy, aged 7—Iron supports with boots for both legs procured.
2. Girl, aged 11—Surgical high boot procured.
3. Boy, aged 7—Sent to Convalescent Home.

4. Girl, aged 5—Received supervision.
5. Boy, aged 5—Spectacles procured.
6. Girl, aged 6—Put in charge of District Nurse.
7. Girl, aged 7—Sent to Birmingham Ear and Throat Hospital for operation.
8. Girl, aged 7—Ticket obtained for Sanatorium Treatment. Assistance refused.
9. Girl, aged 4—Sent to consult Ear Specialist.

A scheme was initiated in November by which tooth brushes are supplied to children in the Elementary Schools at cost price—2d. By the kind co-operation of the head teachers this scheme has proved very satisfactory, a large number of children having availed themselves of the opportunity.

At present the work is in its infancy, but the cases brought before your notice in this Report show that good work is being done, which should be useful and beneficial to the child-life of the community. The attention and help given by the Committee usually meet with appreciation from the parents of the children, and in only one case did parents refuse to avail themselves of the assistance offered.

The Committee applied to the Feoffees in November for financial assistance and was voted the sum of £20, for which it desires to express its thanks. It is anticipated that this sum will meet the needs of the year.

ELSIE M. LOWE,

Honorary Secretary.

Measures in Force for the Prevention of Infectious Disease.

The measures in force for the prevention of infectious disease are practically the same as regards exclusion from school, as are set forth in the official memorandum on "Closure of, and Exclusion from, School." Owing to the prevalence of Diphtheria special precautions had to be taken with regard to this disease. These included inspection of whole schools and departments for overlooked cases and "Carriers," and the exclusion of cases with suspicious symptoms. In all, 919 children were inspected for Diphtheria, 66 suspicious cases were excluded, and 19 swabs were taken in the schools.

In addition, during the last four months of the year, all contacts from a house where there was a case of Diphtheria were seen and swabs taken by the School Medical Officer before being allowed to return to school. Further particulars regarding this disease will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Inspections to the number of 336 were also made for the detection of cases of overlooked Scarlet Fever, 15 suspicious cases being excluded; and for the prevention of Measles a large number of children were inspected, chiefly by the School Nurse.

Non-notifiable diseases are reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the Director of Education, who receives information from the Teachers and Attendance Officers.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.—The following Table shows the schools closed during the year, the reason for, and the period of closure.

SCHOOL.	DISEASE.	PERIOD OF CLOSURE.
Grange Street Infants...	Measles and Whooping Cough	22nd Feby. to 4th April
Goodman Street Infants	Measles	8th April to 2nd May
Horninglow Infants ...	„	14th April to 9th May
Wetmore Road Infants	„	11th May to June 6th
Uxbridge Street Infants	„	11th May to June 6th
Stapenhill Infants ...	„	27th May to June 13th
Winshill Infants	„	5th Sept'r. to 19th Sept'r

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSE.—The work of the School Nurse is to assist the Medical Inspectors in the routine work of medical inspection ; to visit the homes of defective children ; to endeavour to obtain proper treatment for the defects discovered ; make inspections in the schools, *re* cleanliness and infectious skin diseases ; and to supervise and instruct where cases deficient in cleanliness are discovered.

In addition (as already indicated) the School Nurse has carried out the duties under Section 122 of the Children Act, and has delivered lectures on personal hygiene to the elder girls and their mothers at certain schools.

In addition to assisting in the examination of all the routine and special cases already mentioned, the work of the Nurse included the following :—

(a) Number of children examined for cleanliness	509
(b) Number of above under supervision and re-examined ... ' 	77
(c) Visits paid to homes of children 	283

With regard to the work done to raise the standard of cleanliness, the School Nurse frequently reports that the results would be far less satisfactory if it were not for the co-operation

of the responsible head teachers, as it is not possible for one Nurse to make the weekly inspections required for the constant supervision necessary to prevent the constant re-infestation of the neglected children.

I have also to acknowledge the willing co-operation of the teachers in all matters pertaining to the work of medical inspection. Without their aid this work would be, to a large extent, impossible, and the benefit derived therefrom greatly lessened.

J. M. COWIE,

School Medical Officer.



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