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**Publication/Creation**

1911

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

FOR THE YEAR, 1911,

BY

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

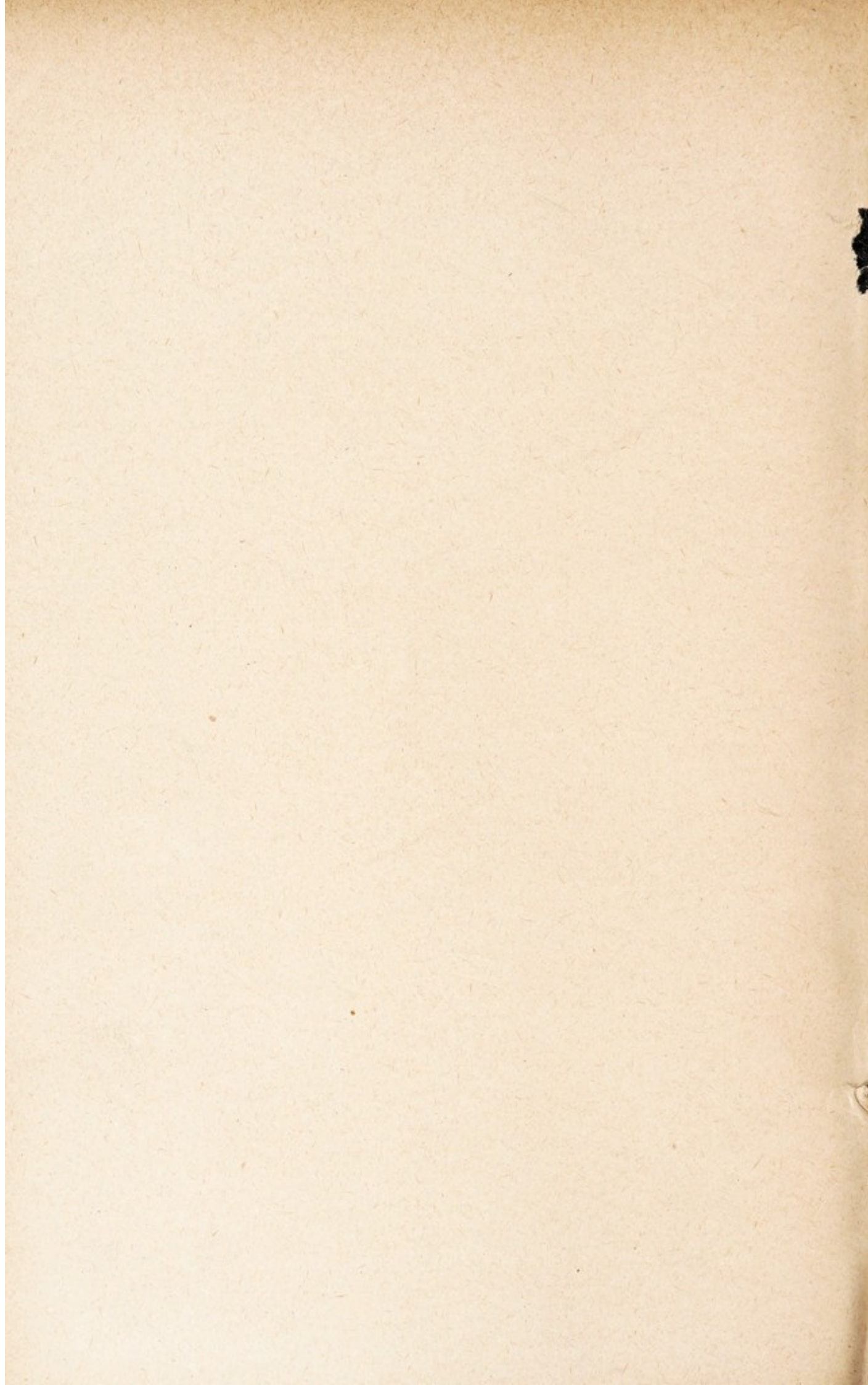
ALSO

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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*"HONOR ALIT ARTES."*







# County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

## Health Committee.

THE MAYOR (THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY.)

*Chairman :* ALDERMAN MORRIS.

COUNCILLOR W. AUSTIN

„ J. W. A. BASSETT  
(*Vice Chairman.*)

„ A. BATES

„ A. E. BIRCH

„ J. W. HAYWOOD

COUNCILLOR G. HILL

„ G. KENNARD

ALDERMAN G. LATHBURY

COUNCILLOR T. METCALFE

„ S. H. MORRIS

„ J. WILKINSON

*Town Clerk :*

JOHN B. CHAPMAN,  
*Solicitor.*

*Borough Surveyor :*

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. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. Sans. Inst.

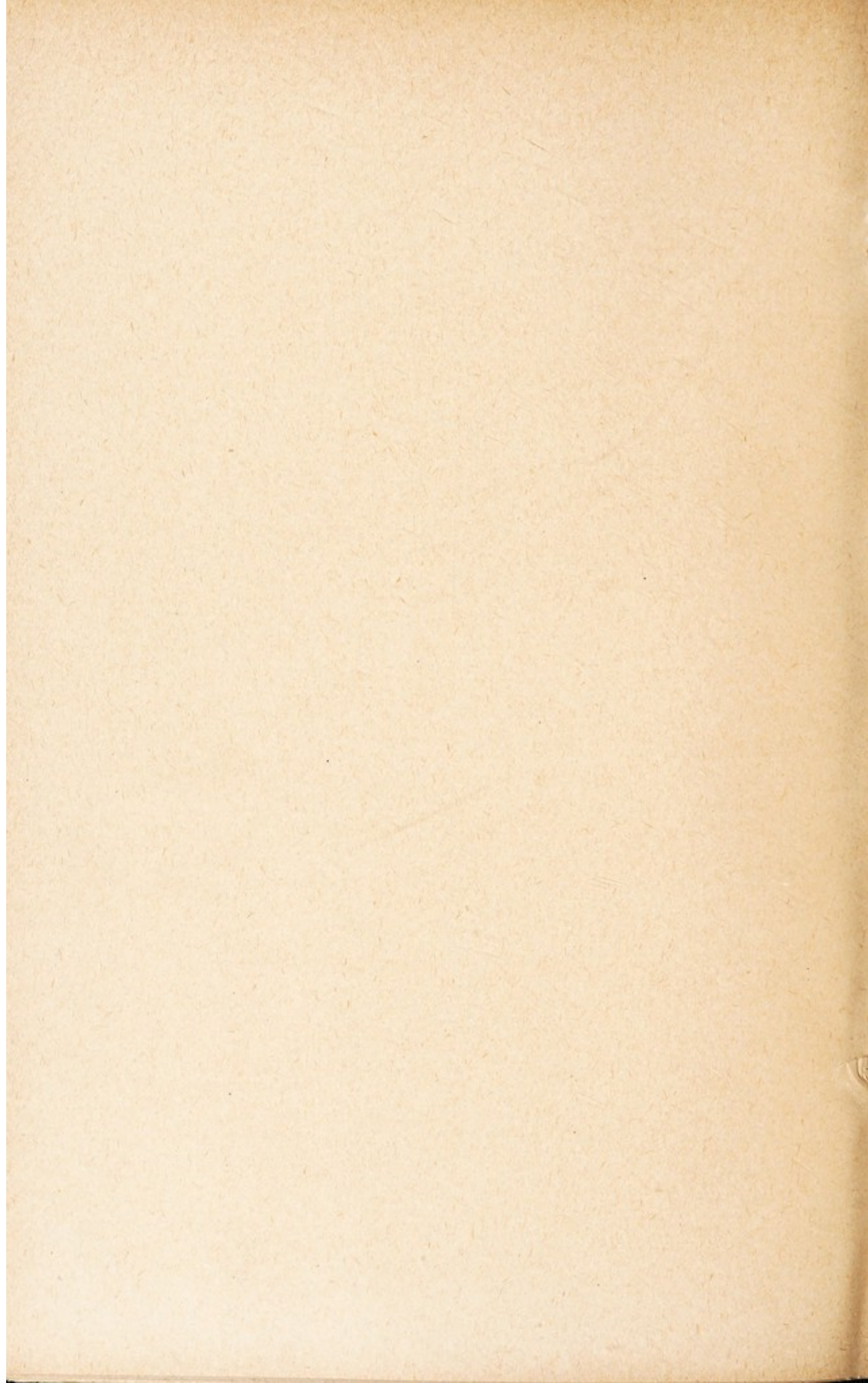
*Clerks*—C. GAUNT and F. R. SMITH.

*Health Visitor*—MRS. M. WICHER.

*Matron of Borough Hospital*—MISS SMITH.

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







# COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

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Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	4,203
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£300,928	2 0
Population at Census, 1911	...	...	...	...	48,275
Number of Persons to the Acre, 1911	...	...	...	...	11·47
Estimated Population at Mid-year, 1911	...	...	...	...	48,222
Estimated Birth-rate per 1,000 living, 1911	...	...	...	...	21·7
Average Birth-rate for previous 10 years	...	...	...	...	24·7
Estimated Death-rate per 1,000 living, 1911	...	...	...	...	13·43
Average Death-rate for previous 10 years	...	...	...	...	12·79
Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births, 1911	...	...	...	...	110
Death-rate from Zymotic Diseases, 1911	...	...	...	...	1·12

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

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

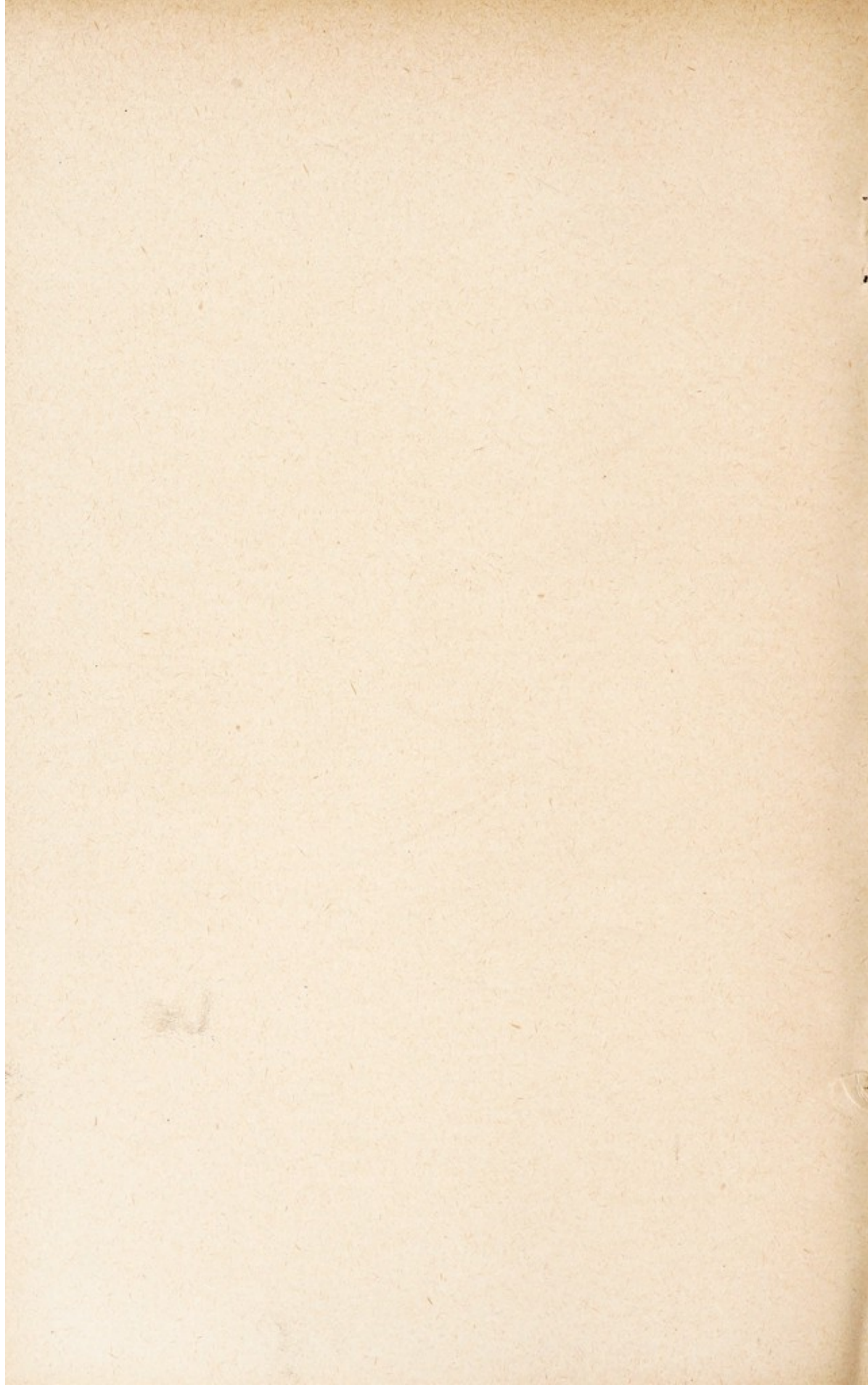
Public Health Amendment Act, 1890 (Part iii) adopted  
March, 1897.

Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1896.

Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1901,

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







HEALTH OFFICE,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-ON-TRENT,

*4th April, 1912.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit to you, in accordance with the Regulations of the Local Government Board, my eighth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough, being the report for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

The Report deals with the vital statistics of the Borough, the measures adopted for the prevention of disease, and the work generally carried out by the Public Health Department.

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


I have to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of all the members of my staff, and have also to put on record my appreciation of the excellent work done by the Matron and staff at the Isolation Hospital.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES M. COWIE.





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# REPORT.

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**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.  $1^{\circ} 38'$

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is in connection with the brewing industry and allied trades.

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

**POPULATION.**—The Census returns of 1911 were of a disappointing nature and showed a decrease of 2,111 as compared with the previous Census :—

Population, 1901	...	50,386
Population, 1911	..	48,275
		<hr/>
Decrease	...	2,111



The males exceeded the females in number by 157, an unusual feature in an urban population which has previously been observed in this Borough. It is not possible to give any further details of the population as the full Census returns have not yet been published.

The population for the ten years prior to 1911 had been calculated as an increasing one, and therefore all vital statistics based on these estimates are more or less erroneous. It has been necessary therefore to re-estimate the population for each year since 1901, and to calculate afresh the principal rates based on these estimates.

These re-calculated populations and rates will be found for the past five years in Table I. at the end of this Report.

The population of the Borough estimated to the middle of the year 1911 is 48,222.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—The number of persons per acre estimated to the middle of 1911 was 11·47.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Commencing with the year 1911, the Registrar-General made arrangements for the inclusion in the statistics of each district of all deaths occurring outside the district properly belonging to it, whether occurring in Institutions or not. In previous years it was possible to include deaths in Institutions only.



In addition, births occurring in Workhouses and lying-in Hospitals have this year been, and will in future, be allocated as far as possible in the returns of the Registrar-General to the areas in which the parents reside.

In order that similar corrections may be made by Medical Officers of Health, the Registrar-General has arranged that they be furnished with a statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

**BIRTH RATE.**—The total number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 1062, as compared with 1160 in the previous year.

In accordance with the arrangements outlined above, the Registrar-General has furnished a statement to the effect that 14 births (13 of which are illegitimate) have been transferred from Burton to other districts, and these have to be deducted from the total number registered in the Borough.

The net number of births registered in the Borough is therefore 1,048, which is equivalent to a birth rate of 21·7 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth rate in England and Wales was 24·4.



The number of illegitimate births in the Borough was 47, which is equivalent to 4·5 per cent of the total births. If this percentage be compared with that of previous years it has to be remembered that the transfer of 13 illegitimate births this year to other districts by the Registrar-General has a favourable influence on this year's figures.

MARRIAGES.—I am indebted to Alfred Coxon, Esq., Superintendent Registrar of the Burton-upon-Trent District, for the necessary figures relating to marriage.

The number of marriages solemnized in Burton during 1911 was 469, an increase of two as compared with the previous year.

The rate of persons married per 1,000 of the population was 19·4.

DEATH RATE.—The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 678.

In this number are included the deaths of 52 non-residents which have been transferred to other districts. These have to be deducted, while the deaths of 22 residents which occurred outside the district have to be added.

The net number of deaths is therefore 648—males 336, females 312.



The death rate for the Borough was equal to 13·4 per 1,000.

The death rate in England and Wales was 14·6.

CAUSES OF DEATH. —The classification of the various causes of death is set forth in Table III. at the end of this Report.

A new system of classification has been adopted this year, and a comparison between the number of deaths under the various headings can only be made to a limited extent.

With reference to infectious diseases there were substantial decreases recorded under the headings of Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diphtheria, while there was a large increase in the number of deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis and Pulmonary Phthisis.

Diseases of the chest such as Bronchitis and Pneumonia showed a large decrease, while the number of deaths from Cancer was considerably less.

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 15 in number, which is equivalent to 2·3 per cent. of the total. The usual large proportion of infants is again evident.

### UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Age.		Sex.	Probable Cause of death.
10 hours	...	F	Premature Birth. Inanition
29 years	...	M	Phthisis
15 months	...	M	Convulsions
85 years	...	M	Heart Failure
70 years	...	F	do.
21 years	...	F	do.
66 years	...	F	do.
61 years	...	M	do.
72 years	...	M	do.
4 hours	...	F	Premature Birth
73 years	...	M	Heart Failure
2 hours	...	F	Premature Birth
6 hours	...	M	do.
55 years	...	M	Heart Failure
10 minutes...	...	M	Premature Birth



During the year the Coroner deemed an inquest necessary in 42 cases. The verdicts of the juries as to cause of death were recorded as follows :—

### INQUESTS, 1911.

Traumatic Delirium and Pneumonia, following accidental fall	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide. Cut throat	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accidental Poisoning through overdose of Acetanilide						1
Fractured Skull due to fall down steps	...	...				1
Fall in street. Fractured thigh. Shock	...	...				1
Fall of roof in Colliery	...	...	...	...		2
Accidentally killed by Locomotive	...	...	...	...		1
Suicide—drowning	...	...	..	...		3
Fall due to leaving tram car in motion. Accidental death	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide. Hanging	...	...	...	..	...	3
Senile Decay. Natural causes	...	...	...	...		1
Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fall down steps. Broken thigh. Shock	...	...				1
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accidentally killed by Passenger Train	...	..				1
Heart Disease	..	...	...	...	...	3
Hæmorrhagic Pancreatitis	...	...	...	...		1
Suicide. Bullet wound in head	...	...	...	...		2
Suicide. Poisoning by Belladonna	...	...	...	...		1
Operation for Appendicitis. Heart failure	...	...				1



Duodenal Ulcer. General Peritonitis	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage due to fall at play	...	...	1
Twist of Bowel causing obstruction	...	...	1
Shock due to fractured ribs and internal injuries	...	...	1
Accidentally run over on railway	...	...	1
Pneumonia following fractured rib due to fall	...	...	1
Congestion of Lungs	...	...	1
Fall down steps. Hæmorrhage on brain	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	1
Gangrene and Toxæmia following injuries caused by fall	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	1
Run over by Railway Truck. Open verdict	...	...	1
			—
			42
			—

Nine of the inquests were held on persons not belonging to the Borough.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths under 1 year of age was 116. This is equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 110 per 1,000 births, as compared with a rate of 81 last year.

In England and Wales the rate was 130 per 1,000 births, as compared with 106 in 1910, while in the great towns it was 140 per 1000 births, compared with 115 in 1910.



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

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
Total number of deaths under 1 year of age	116	94	122	133	123	151
Total number of births registered ... ..	1048	1160	1210	1188	1302	1282
Infantile Mortality (deaths per 1,000 births) ...	110	81	100	112	94	117
Infantile Mortality (England and Wales) ...	130	106	109	121	118	133
Infantile Mortality (great towns) ... ..	140	115	118	128	127	145
Average Infantile Mortality in Burton for the 10 years 1901-1910 ...	101					

A detailed list of the causes of death of Infants in various age groups will be found in Table IV. at the end of this Report, but a summary of the principal causes of death is given below :—

Diarrhœal Diseases	...	...	31
Whooping Cough	...	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	4



Premature Birth ...	...	...	17
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	...	...	31
Bronchitis	...	...	9
Pneumonia ...	...	...	7
All other causes ...	...	...	13
			—
TOTAL ...			116
			—

Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 22 deaths of children under 1 year of age. The whole of this increase is accounted for by the large number of deaths of Infants from summer diarrhœa, viz:—31 in 1911, compared with 6 in 1910. This disease is always prevalent in a hot dry summer, especially in towns, and the year 1911 was no exception to the rule. This is shown by the large increase in the infant mortality rate for the country as a whole. The high rate of mortality amongst illegitimate children is again shown in the usual table:—

	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ...	95	74	93	104	92	109
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ...	447	216	250	246	136	347



**PREVENTIVE MEASURES** —A female Health Visitor was appointed during the year, and began her duties in April, 1911. Her chief duties are to give instructions in the general care of infants, and especially to give advice and instruction in the best method of infant feeding. She also supervises under the Medical Officer of Health, the practice of midwives in the Borough, and visits and carries out treatment under the direction of the doctor in attendance, of all cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum which are notified. Her visits and the instruction given have been of great benefit, and almost without exception she is welcomed in the homes of the poorer classes to whom her visits have been mainly confined.

**NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.**—The adoption of this Act was rendered necessary in order to provide early information of the occurrence of births, so that the requisite knowledge might be available to properly direct the work of the Health Visitor. The Act came into force on 1st April, 1911, and from that date to the end of the year 686 births were notified, including 26 still births. Of that number 135 were notified by Medical Practitioners and 551 by midwives. If the number of births notified be compared with the number registered with the Registrar of Births and Deaths in the same period, it would appear that about 15 per cent. of the births have not been notified. An arrangement has now been come to with the Registrar whereby the



notification of births will be checked, so that the record of notifications may be made more complete. This is important from the point of view of controlling the practice of unqualified midwives. The Health Visitor has visited 531 babies, and has also made 913 further visits to cases requiring supervision. The primary visit is usually made about the tenth day, and further visits are made according to the necessities of the case. The information which may be gathered from the Reports of the Health Visitor is very interesting and of great importance. Of the total number of babies visited 474 were entirely breast fed at the first visit (89 per cent.), while 19 were partly breast fed. There were therefore nearly 93 per cent. of the infants obtaining all the advantages which are derived from natural feeding during the earlier weeks of life. Only 38 babies were bottle fed from the first. As time went on the proportion of babies fed entirely at the breast declined, so that at the end of the third month of age it had fallen to 83 per cent. Of the 492 infants concerning whom full particulars are available, 28 had died before December 31st, 1911, and it is a matter of considerable importance as showing the influence of proper feeding to analyse these deaths a little further in order to note the cause of death and how these infants were fed. However, the figures given must only be regarded as approximate, as the numbers dealt with are small, and the period covered is a comparatively short one.



## (a) ARTIFICIAL FEEDING.

Number of babies entirely bottle fed at end of third month	...	...	...	78
Number of deaths amongst above before December 31st, 1911	...	...	...	19
				(i.e., 24 per cent.)

Causes of death :—

Epidemic Diarrhoea	...	...	13 deaths
Congenital defects	...	...	5 „
Dyspepsia and Convulsions	...	...	1 „

Of the 19 babies whose deaths are mentioned above, 8 had received breast feeding for some time after birth, but all of them had been entirely bottle fed for over a month before death.

## (b) MIXED FEEDING.

Number of babies having mixed feeding	
at end of third month ... ..	34
Number of deaths before December 31st, 1911	1
	(i.e., 2·9 per cent).

Cause of death	...	Epidemic Diarrhoea
----------------	-----	--------------------

## (c) BREAST FEEDING.

Number of babies entirely breast fed at end of third month	...	...	...	380
Number of deaths before December 31st, 1911				8
				(i.e., 2·1 per cent.)



## Causes of death :—

Epidemic Diarrhœa	...	...	...	2
Gastritis	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2
Congenital Defects	...	...	...	1

It only requires a passing glance at the above particulars to show some of the advantages which a breast fed baby gains over one which is bottle fed. It certainly has a much greater chance of surviving the first year as shown above, the more especially if the summer is hot and dry.

Comforters and long tube bottles are still in far too frequent use, and no doubt it will take time before the evils which follow in the train of these two unnecessary articles are so brought home to the parents as to ensure their abolition.

**MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOME.**—A Burton Health Society was founded during the year, and one branch of its work which has been established with success is that of a Mothers' and Babies' Welcome. The meetings are held on a Monday afternoon from 2-30 to 4 o'clock, when the babies are weighed and the mothers can get advice on any points concerning the rearing of infants. A voluntary committee of ladies have charge of the arrangements, and also give personal attendance at the Welcome.



A Doctor has given his services, and the Health Visitor has also been in attendance. The work was initiated in May, and up to the end of the year 135 babies had been enrolled, with a total of 406 attendances. No doubt when the Welcome becomes better known, the good work which it is doing will be extended and the numbers in attendance will increase.

STILL BIRTHS.—I am indebted to Mr. Rudd, Registrar of the Cemetery, for the information that 36 still born children were interred in the Cemetery during the year.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—There were 71 deaths from pulmonary consumption during the year, an increase of 12 as compared with the previous year. The average number of deaths per annum from this disease during the previous 10 years was 66. The death rate for 1911 was 1·47 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a rate of 1·22 in the previous year.

Tubercular Diseases, other than pulmonary phthisis, caused 22 deaths, which is equivalent to a rate for other forms of tuberculosis of 0·45 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.

Further regulations entitled the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, and providing for the notification of certain cases of pulmonary consumption, came into operation on May 1st, 1911. Under these regulations, a Medical Officer of any Hospital or similar Institution for the treatment of the sick, which is partially or wholly supported otherwise than by the contributions of the persons treated thereat or their relatives, and otherwise than from rates and taxes, has within 48 hours to notify all cases of pulmonary consumption in persons upon whom he is in Medical Attendance at the Hospital.



The following notifications have been received during the year :—

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908 :

A.—Cases notified by Medical Officers of Poor			
Law Institutions	...	...	18
B.—Cases notified by District Medical Officer			
			3
C.—Addresses notified by Superintending			
Officer of Poor Law Institution	...		1
D.—Changes of Address notified by Relieving			
Officers	...	...	0

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911 :

Cases notified	...	...	...	14
----------------	-----	-----	-----	----

All 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, and in cases where it was considered necessary there were further visits of supervision. Disinfection of the rooms occupied by the patients was carried out in nearly all notified cases, and all the houses in the Borough where a death from Consumption occurred were also disinfected. On January 1st, 1912, further regulations came into force,



whereby the notification of all cases of pulmonary consumption is made compulsory, and this together with any action which may be taken under the Sanatorium Clauses of the National Insurance Act will render the control of this disease much more effective in the future.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—Cases of pulmonary phthisis are admitted into the Workhouse Infirmary, but there is no special accommodation in the Borough at present for early, intermediate, or advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—During the year 37 deaths were certified as being due to cancer, this being 14 less than in the previous year, and being also the smallest number of deaths recorded from this disease in any year since 1899. The cancer death rate for the Borough for 1911 was therefore 0·76 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 0·95 in 1910.

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 54, a decrease of 14 compared with the previous year. The chief cause of death under this heading was Epidemic Diarrhœa, which caused 39 deaths.

The zymotic death rate was 1·12 per 1,000.

#### DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902
Diphtheria ...	1	20	9	7	5	5	7	6	3	5
Scarlet Fever	3	1	0	8	7	3	1	6	6	16
Epidemic Diarrhœa	39	5	8	14	6	35	13	21	15	6
Whooping Cough	8	15	5	17	6	12	3	41	8	9
Enteric Fever	2	2	1	4	7	4	2	0	1	0
Measles ...	1	25	1	3	35	2	9	5	4	19
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals ...	54	68	24	53	66	61	35	79	38	55

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

	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
England and Wales	1·88	1·01	1·12	1·29	1·26	1·73	1·52	1·94	1·46	1·64	2·05	2·0
Burton-upon-Trent	1·12	<i>a</i> 1·27	0·45	1·0	<i>b</i> 1·24	1·15	0·6	<i>c</i> 1·52	0·7	<i>d</i> 1·12	1·85	<i>d</i> 3·09

*a* Measles, Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough prevalent.

*b* Measles prevalent

*c* Measles and Whooping Cough prevalent.

*d* Measles and Diphtheria prevalent.



## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—

Under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, the following diseases have to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health in the Borough, viz: 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. Ophthalmia Neonatorum was also added to the above list for a period of three years from May 1st, 1911.

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

## NOTIFICATIONS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

TABLE :

	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Scarlet Fever ...	115	165	122	191	141	209	223	106	179	256	201	110
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	37	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	92	206	76	55	43	24	58	46	25	53	161	414
Enteric Fever ...	12	6	5	13	28	15	12	8	17	10	65	24
Puerperal Fever	4	2	4	2	1	6	3	5	2	7	3	3
Erysipelas ...	53	60	55	21	41	71	74	55	26	51	66	78
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	285	439	262	282	254	325	380	233	286	377	496	629
Chicken Pox ...								60	249			
Measles ..										1604	138	2690



The chief feature of this table of notifications is the substantial decrease in the number of cases of Diphtheria.

The age distribution of the cases notified and the monthly prevalence throughout the year are shown in the following tables :—

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 ... ..	92	0	21	56	9	6	0
Erysipelas ... ..	53	1	0	3	4	36	9
Scarlet Fever ... ..	115	1	36	67	8	3	0
Typhus Fever ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever ... ..	12	0	0	1	7	4	0
Relapsing Fever ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued Fever ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever ... ..	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Plague ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	9	9	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ... ..	285	11	57	127	28	53	9



TABLE.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Enteric Fever	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	12
Scarlet Fever ...	14	16	12	11	12	5	3	10	9	12	5	6	115
Diphtheria ...	20	7	12	4	13	12	5	8	2	4	5	0	92
Erysipelas ...	6	5	3	4	2	3	1	8	5	8	3	5	53
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	9
	41	30	28	20	30	21	12	28	20	27	14	14	285

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of cases notified was the lowest since 1904. The type of disease was fairly mild, there being only three deaths. Ninety-five of the cases were treated in hospital, which is equivalent to 82·6 per cent. of the number notified.



## SCARLET FEVER.

Ward.				Cases.	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Removals to Hospital per cent.
Shobnall	...	...	...	16	0	0	75·0
Victoria	...	...	...	32	1	3·1	84·4
Horninglow	...	...	...	30	1	3·3	86·6
Uxbridge	...	...	...	6	0	0	100
Broadway	...	...	...	11	0	0	100
Burton	...	...	...	3	1	33·3	66·6
Winshill and Wetmore	...	...	...	5	0	0	80·0
Stapenhill	...	...	...	12	0	0	58·0
Total	...	...	...	115	3	2·6	82·6

DIPHTHERIA.—The undue prevalence of this disease in the Borough, which was observed during 1910, continued to some extent during the first six months of 1911. In all, 92 cases were notified during the year, compared with 206 cases in 1910, but the disease was of a distinctly milder type, and there was only one death. The Wards chiefly affected were Shobnall, Victoria, and Uxbridge, as is shown in the following table :



## DIPHTHERIA.

Ward.				Cases.	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Removed to Hospital per cent.
Shobnall	...	...	...	32	0	0	34·4
Victoria	...	...	...	20	0	0	40·0
Horninglow	...	...	...	3	0	0	33·3
Uxbridge	...	...	...	14	0	0	35·8
Broadway	...	...	...	8	1	12·5	37·5
Burton	...	...	...	8	0	0	37·5
Winshill and Wetmore	...	...	...	1	0	0	0·0
Stapenhill	...	...	...	6	0	0	33·3
Total				92	1	1·08	35·8

The preventive measures which were set forth in detail in the Report for 1910 were continued. These are, in brief, the inspection of school children for mild overlooked cases, and for "carriers" whenever there was evidence of an infected school or department, the supervision of contacts, and the taking of swabs from all school children in an infected house before allowing them to return to school. These were the chief special preventive measures in use, in addition to the usual preventive measures which are always in force with regard to infectious diseases.



In the first week in March, four cases of Diphtheria were notified in children attending Grange Street School, two being in the boys' department and two in the girls.

The school was visited on 7th March and two swabs taken in the girls' school. One child was found suffering from Nasal Diphtheria, this diagnosis being confirmed by the report on the swab taken, showing that the Diphtheria Bacillus had been found. The other swab was negative. The boys' department was also visited, and all the children in Standards I., II., and III. examined, and swabs taken from four boys, all of which were negative. Swabs were also taken on the following day from fifteen girls in attendance at the Grange Street Girls' School, one of which was positive and the others negative. All three departments were disinfected on March 10th and 11th.

No further cases were notified from this School until May, when five cases occurred. A visit of inspection was made and 19 swabs taken from suspicious cases, one of which was positive. This case was excluded. A month later a boy was sent out by the teacher, and when examined by the Medical Officer was found to have Diphtheria.

On 20th March, Guild Street Boys' School was visited and five swabs taken from suspicious cases. One of these was positive and the others negative. The former case was excluded, and two classrooms disinfected on 24th March, 1911.



In all, 53 swabs were taken in school, five of which showed the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli.

SUPERVISION OF CONTACTS.—The system of supervision of contacts begun in September, 1910, was continued throughout the year, 1911, that is to say, that all school children (except the patient), from houses where there had been a case of Diphtheria notified had to be seen by the School Medical Officer, and swabs taken before a certificate was given for the child to return to school, 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 allowed to return to school two weeks after disinfection of the house, but if no swab was taken, the patient was not allowed to return to school until four weeks after disinfection of the house.

This precaution is absolutely necessary, as children are frequently certified by the medical attendant as free from infection within 14 days of the onset, and that without any swab being taken. Throats clear up so quickly with antitoxin treatment, that the absence of membrane and other throat symptoms cannot be regarded as a reliable guide to the duration of infection, and in addition, the danger to the child from post diphtheria paralysis has to be remembered.



For the purpose of the supervision of contacts as outlined above, swabs were taken from 101 school children (other than the patient), who lived in the same house as a notified case, and 13 showed the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli. In the last four months of 1910, 95 swabs were taken from children under similar conditions, and nine of these were positive ; giving a total of 22 " Diphtheria Carriers " amongst 195 contacts, or 11 per cent of the total. In all probability, the bacilli in a certain number of these " Carriers " were not virulent, but it throws a considerable amount of light on how the disease is spread, when it is shown that 11 per cent. of children attending school from a house where a case of Diphtheria has occurred showed the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli in the throat or nose.

Thirty-three cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

There was only one death from Diphtheria, which gives a case fatality per cent. of 1·08.

Diphtheria Antitoxin was supplied, as usual, from the Health Office for all cases of Diphtheria in the Borough, if applied for.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Twelve cases were notified during the year, and there was one death. Four of the patients contracted the disease outside the Borough, one was infected



by another patient in the Borough, two gave a history of eating raw mussels, one of eating oysters, and one water-cress, and these may possibly be the source of infection in these cases.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

Ward.				Cases.	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Removals to Hospital per cent.
Shobnall	...	...	...	3	0	0	0
Victoria	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Horninglow	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	...	...	...	1	0	0	0
Broadway	...	...	...	1	1	100	0
Burton	...	...	...	2	0	0	0
Winshill and Wetmore	...	...	...	4	0	0	0
Stapenhill	...	...	...	1	0	0	0
Total				12	1	8·3	0

PUERPERAL FEVER. — Four cases were notified during the year, all being midwives' cases. One case was fatal.

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



OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—This disease which may be described as “inflammation of the eyes in the newly-born,” is the cause of a large proportion of all cases of blindness, and also of a large number of badly damaged eyes which are found in the medical inspection of school children. The disease is a preventable one, and efforts are now being made by a large number of authorities to save the eyesight in those cases.

With this end in view, steps were taken in this Borough to add the disease to the list of notifiable diseases under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, and the disease became notifiable on 1st May, 1911.

For the purposes of notification, so that no case should be missed, the disease was defined as “Inflammation of the Eyes, however slight, occurring in a child within ten days of birth.”

A circular letter was sent to all midwives practising in the Borough, pointing out their responsibilities in this matter under the Notification Act, and also under the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board, together with a leaflet on the disease, drawn up by the Central Midwives' Board.

Up to the end of the year nine cases had been notified, and these may be classified, according to severity, as mild cases 5, moderate 2, severe 2.



The procedure after a notification is received, is for the Health Visitor to take the case in hand, and to carry out the treatment under the directions of the medical attendant.

So far this has been found sufficient, but in severe cases it may be necessary, in some instances, to provide more nursing assistance.

All the cases made a perfect recovery except one, and in this one eye was saved, but the other was damaged to some extent, although it is hoped the sight even here is not completely gone.

MEASLES.—Only 63 cases of this disease was brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health by the Director of Education.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—This disease was rather prevalent during the year, 335 cases being notified by the Education Authority to the Medical Officer of Health, the Schools chiefly affected being Uxbridge Street, Broadway, Winshill, Goodman Street and Stafford Street, and Victoria Road.

There were eight deaths from this disease.

SCHOOLS AND INFECTION DISEASE —There were no schools closed during the year in order to check the spread of infectious disease.



## SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

SCHOOL.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Measles	Scarla- tina.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Mumps
Winshill ... ..	37	4	0	3	1	1	
Horninglow ... ..	21	25	39	22	0	0	1
Broadway ... ..	32	82	3	2	8	0	1
Mission Room, Stapenhill	19	19	0	1	2	0	1
Victoria Road ... ..	32	35	3	18	8	0	3
Grange Street ... ..	5	4	2	1	27	0	0
Hawkins Lane ... ..	18	3	0	0	2	0	0
Christ Church ... ..	17	7	3	0	2	0	0
Shobnall Road ... ..	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Bond Street ... ..	4	22	1	0	0	0	0
Hill Street and St. Peter's Street	17	0	0	6	0	0	33
Guild Street ... ..	10	30	4	2	4	1	0
Wetmore Road ... ..	11	14	0	0	0	0	12
Stanton ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Uxbridge Street ... ..	44	21	0	7	3	0	2
Catholic, Guild Street ...	7	0	1	0	1	0	0
Goodman Street and Stafford Street	24	7	4	7	0	0	0
High School (Girls) ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grammar School ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No School ... ..	37	1	3	44	32	10	0
Private School ... ..	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Totals ... ..	335	277	63	115	92	12	63



ACUTE EPIDEMIC POLIOMYELITIS.—During the year, in company with many other parts of the country, there was an outbreak of Acute Poliomyelitis in this Borough. The cases were mainly confined to a circumscribed area in the Stapenhill district, but there were one or two cases in other parts of the town.

The period during which the cases occurred was from the end of July to the middle of September. It is not possible to state with accuracy the total number, but there appears to have been at least eleven well marked cases, one being in an adult and the others in children. Of the Stapenhill cases two were in one house, while another case lived near and was a relative. Most of the cases made a good recovery, although not completely well, while two at least are still suffering from paralysis.

A circular was received from the Local Government Board recommending local authorities to add Acute Poliomyelitis and Cerebro-Spinal Fever to the list of diseases notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

This was agreed to by the Council, the consent of the Local Government Board has now been received, and these diseases become notifiable in the Borough on 1st April, 1912.

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



The total number of specimens sent was 522, and the results may be summarised as follows :—

DISEASE.		Results positive.		Results negative.
Diphtheria	... ..	95	...	377
Enteric Fever	... ..	9	...	8
Phthisis	... ..	12	...	21

Sixty-two 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, 1911.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1911.
Scarlet Fever	17	*109	108	3	15
Diphtheria ...	9	33	42	0	0
Totals ...	26	142	150	3	15

\*Including 14 from Tutbury Rural District.

The ages of the patients admitted were as follows :—

Under 1 year	... ..	1
1 to 5 years	... ..	45
5 to 15 years	... ..	83
15 to 25 years	... ..	10
Over 25 years	... ..	3
Total	...	142



PERIOD OF DETENTION.—In the following table is given the period of detention of patients suffering from Scarlet Fever discharged during the year :—

Period of detention.	Number of cases.			Percentage.
30 days or under	...	9	...	8·3
31 to 40 days	...	34	...	31·5
41 to 50 days	...	39	...	36·1
51 to 60 days	...	12	...	11·1
61 to 70 days	...	8	...	7·5
Over 70 days	...	6	...	5·5
		108		100·0

The average period of isolation in Hospital of the 108 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 47 days, and of the 42 Diphtheria cases 29 days.

Five of the discharged Scarlet Fever cases appeared to give rise to return cases, the periods between date of discharge and date of rash in the return case being 7, 16, 18, 20, and 21 days respectively.

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.

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902
Births registered ...	1271	1333	1322	1433	1421	1474	1483	1489	1493
Successfully vaccinated ...	561	676	736	992	1022	1153	1113	1179	1142
Insusceptible ...	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	3
Dead Unvaccinated ...	72	107	107	104	120	99	127	113	117
Exempted through "Conscientious Objection" ...	481	392	293	123	73	54	44	37	33
Postponed by Medical Certificate ...	13	11	20	39	33	27	1	1	4
Left District and reported elsewhere ...	9	11	10	5	12	8	7	5	12
Lost sight of ...	55	44	55	84	86	85	64	53	45
Unaccounted for ...	80	92	100	85	73	48	126	99	137
Percentage Vaccinated ...	44	57	55	69	71	78	75	79	76

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 ... ..	46	1	2	...	48	1
Rice ... ..	...	...	4	...	4	...
Butter ... ..	19	...	...	...	19	..
Milk Blended Butter	2	...	...	...	2	...
Margarine ...	6	...	...	...	6	...
Coffee ... ..	...	...	6	...	6	...
Pepper ... ..	...	...	4	...	4	...
Arrowroot ...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Vinegar ... ..	...	...	6	...	6	...
Lard ... ..	3	...	...	...	3	...
	76	1	26	...	102	1

The adulterated milk sample showed the presence of 10·4 per cent. of added water. Legal proceedings were taken in this case, and the Vendor was fined £1 and 12/6 costs.

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 32. Subsequently three others gave notice, and being qualified and on the Midwives' Roll,



were added to the local register. Of that number, 15 are trained Midwives, the remaining 20 holding their Certificates under Section II. of the Midwives' Act, having been in *bona-fide* practice as Midwives for at least one year before the passing of the Act.

Two midwives died during the year, and one was struck off the roll by the Central Midwives' Board.

The Health Visitor was appointed an Inspector of Midwives, to act under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Four cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year, two being in the practice of one midwife, the other two also being midwives cases.

The two cases in the practice of one midwife occurred within a month, and the midwife was suspended from practice in order to prevent the spread of infection. In conducting these two cases, this midwife failed to carry out the instructions laid down in several of the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, and the Local Supervising Authority found a *prima facie* case of malpractice and negligence to be established against her within the meaning of the Midwives' Act, 1902. The facts were reported to the Central Midwives' Board, and she was struck off the roll in July 1911.



In another case of Puerperal Fever, the midwife in attendance was also reported to the Local Supervising Authority for failing to comply with several rules of the Central Midwives' Board, and a *prima facie* case of malpractice and negligence was held to be established. The facts were reported to the Central Midwives' Board, who found the charges proved, but allowed the midwife to resign voluntarily. This she did in January, 1912.

Another midwife was cautioned by the Local Supervising Committee for not keeping her register up to date.

In another case, a midwife holding a Certificate from the Central Midwives' Board, was found practising in the Borough without giving notice of her intention so to do to the Local Supervising Authority. She also received a letter of warning.

At an inquest held in October on an infant, it was brought out in evidence that the mother was attended by an unqualified midwife. On enquiries being made, it was discovered that several cases had been attended by this woman during the previous 18 months, but it was not possible to obtain sufficient evidence to prove that she in the words of the Act "habitually and for gain" attended women in child birth. She was asked to attend before the Local Supervising Committee, when she was cautioned against continuing practice as a midwife.



There were in all 65 visits of inspection made to midwives during the year.

Copies of the New Rules of the Central Midwives' Board were sent to all midwives on the local register, and also a leaflet drawn up by the Board on Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The new rule that all midwives must keep a record of pulse and temperature has proved a source of great difficulty to some of the untrained midwives. Some of them keep so-called records, but many of the entries are obviously wrong, and in fact, quite impossible. Six of them keep no records as they cannot read a thermometer, and it is quite impossible to teach them, as they either can not read at all or only a very little.

The following notifications have been received from midwives :—

Medical assistance required	...	53
Still births	... ..	5

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The public water supply of the Borough is that supplied by 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 three occasions, and were found to be free from organic pollution. In addition, 27 samples from shallow wells were



analysed, with the result that 14 were found to be unfit for domestic use, 7 were passed, and 6 being of a suspicious nature were referred for further analysis.

**TUBERCULOUS MILK.**—Under powers provided in Part VIII. of the Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1901, samples of milk are taken in the Borough and forwarded to Professor Delepine, Manchester, to be tested for tubercle. The number of samples taken during the year was 64. In one case the guinea pigs died too soon for a definite result to be arrived at, and a further sample was sent from the same farm. Following a positive sample, a second sample was also taken from another farm, this being reported as non-tuberculous. There were therefore samples taken from 62 farms, and five of these were reported as being found to cause tuberculosis, which is equivalent to 8 per cent.

Farms are only visited by a Veterinary Surgeon when a sample taken as above is reported positive.

The five farms from which the positive samples were obtained were visited by the Veterinary Surgeon, accompanied by the representative of the Medical Officer of Health. At the first farm 11 cows were examined and one sample taken. This was reported to be tuberculous, and in accordance with



the Act the cow was isolated from the other cows in milk, and the milk not used for human consumption. This cow was afterwards sold at an auction at Derby.

At the second farm 29 cows were examined and four samples taken from suspicious cows, three of which were reported to cause tuberculosis. The affected cows were isolated as before, and the milk not sold for human consumption. Two of the cows were sold to butchers for slaughter, and the third is still isolated at the farm.

At the third farm the cows, two in number, were sold before the result of the primary sample was received.

At the fourth farm 12 cows were examined by the Veterinary Surgeon, two samples were taken from suspicious animals, both of which were negative. The affected animal was not found here, but a suspicious cow had been sold a short time before the visit of the Veterinary Surgeon. A sample was subsequently taken from the mixed milk of all the cows and was found to be negative.

At the fifth farm 39 cows were examined and two samples taken from suspicious animals, one of which was positive. This cow was killed at the Knacker's Yard.



# HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

*Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*

## HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT, 1911.

The house-to-house inspection completed in 1911, comprised the whole of the Shobnall Ward (with the exception of about 50 houses which were inspected in 1910), and groups of property, the early inspection of which was desirable in the following Wards, viz. : Victoria, Horninglow, Stapenhill, Uxbridge, Broadway, and Wetmore.

The total number of premises inspected was 1,435. In addition to the discovery of sanitary defects, particulars were also recorded regarding the source of water supply and type of closet accommodation. This information is perhaps most valuable if recorded under Ward divisions, and by reference to the records of inspection in 1910 and 1911, it is now possible to give these details regarding the Burton and Shobnall Wards.

### BURTON WARD.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

(a) Premises with public supply	...	...	1093
(b) Premises with well water	..	...	67

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

(a) Premises with water closets	...	...	658
(b) Premises with pail closets	...	...	441
(c) Premises with privy middens	...	...	61



## SHOBNALL WARD.

## WATER SUPPLY.

(a)	Premises with public supply	...	...	1195
(b)	Premises with well water	...	...	124

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

(a)	Premises with water closets	...	...	681
(b)	Premises with pail closets	...	...	485
(c)	Premises with privy middens	...	...	153

SANITARY DEFECTS.—The following is a brief tabulated statement of the principal sanitary defects found in the course of the house-to-house inspection made in 1911 :

(a)	Defective drains, eave and down spouting and roofs	...	...	...	...	323
(b)	Defective yard paving, dampness, defective light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	182
(c)	Defective water closets, urinals, closets, ash places and want of receptacles for house refuse	...	...	...	...	182
(d)	General want of repair, dirty houses, defective sinks	...	...	...	...	418
(e)	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	5
(f)	Other defects (animals kept so as to be a nuisance, accumulation of manure, &c.)	...	...	...	...	7



The defects found are added to the Register of Nuisances, and are dealt with by the Inspector in the same way as nuisances discovered in other ways. With the exception of a few cases still outstanding at the end of the year, the defects have been remedied in a satisfactory manner.

**INSANITARY HOUSES.**—Considerable progress was made during the year in dealing with a number of insanitary houses in the Borough, the details of which are given below :—

(1) **SCREW YARD, PARK ST.**—This is the property of the Corporation, the main block having been occupied as a common lodging house, and the houses up the yard let as furnished rooms. A report was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health in 1910, wherein the opinion was expressed that the houses were unfit for human habitation. Notice was given to the tenant to leave, but owing to the difficulty in finding suitable premises for another lodging house, the houses were not vacated until towards the end of 1911, the occupier meanwhile having built a new lodging house in Fleet Street. The houses were demolished in March, 1912.

(2) **21 FLEET STREET.**—On March 10th, 1911, a representation, under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, was made by the Medical Officer of Health that this house was unfit for human habitation. A closing order was made, and the property was demolished without a demolition order being made.



(3) 29 NEW STREET, BACK OF 29 NEW STREET, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 HOUSE in V. COURT, NEW STREET.—A representation by the Medical Officer of Health was made on 24th November that this property was unfit for human habitation, and a closing order was made in February, 1912.

(4) 128a and 128b NEW STREET.—Representation made on 24th November, 1911, by Medical Officer of Health. Negotiations still in progress.

(5) Nos. 1, 2, and 3 in No. 1 COURT, HORNINGLOW STREET.—Representation made by Medical Officer of Health on 24th November, 1911. Closing Order made on 10th January, 1912.

(6) HOUSE AT REAR OF NO. 20 FLEET STREET.—Representation on 24th November, 1911. Closing Order 10th January, 1912.

(7) 43 LICHFIELD STREET.—Representation made on 29th November, 1911. Closing Order on 10th January, 1912.

(8) 91 DALE STREET.—Representation made on 29th November, 1911. Closing Order 14th February, 1912.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.—There is no lack of houses in the Borough at present suitable for artisans and labourers, in fact, there is a large number of empty



houses. A large proportion of the houses have large open yards and gardens. All new houses are built under the supervision of the Borough Surveyor.

**CLEANSING OF DIRTY HOUSES.**—During the year, under Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the Medical Officer of Health certified that nine houses in various parts of the Borough were in such a dirty or unwholesome condition that the health of the persons occupying the same was endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing and cleansing of the same would tend to prevent infectious disease.

Notices were served on the Owners, and all the premises were cleansed in a satisfactory manner before the end of the year, with the exception of two houses which are now being attended to.

**CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS AND PAIL CLOSETS TO THE WATER-CARRIAGE SYSTEM.**—This conversion is carried out under powers provided by the Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act 1901, whereby the Corporation is empowered to contribute towards the cost.

During the year 127 privies and 355 pail closets were converted, and 71 additional water closets provided.

The work was commenced in January, 1902, and up to December 31st, 1911, 1,102 privy middens, and 2,044 pail closets had been converted, and 349 additional water closets provided.



There are remaining in the Borough 1,288 privies and 4,545 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.—During the year the question of licensing of slaughterhouses was reported on by the Town Clerk and Medical Officer of Health. In this report it was shown that there were three possible classes of slaughterhouses, viz :—

(a) Slaughterhouses contemplated by section 126 of Towns Improvement Act, 1847, namely old slaughterhouses in use at the time of the adoption of the Special Act (1853 in Burton), which were required to be registered within three months after the passing of such Act, and have remained as registered slaughterhouses by reason of their having been in constant use ever since.

(b) Slaughterhouses under licenses granted since the adoption of the Special Act, and

(c) Slaughterhouses licensed for a specified period under section 29 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.



After a thorough examination of the slaughterhouse Registers and the minutes of the proceedings of the Town Commissioners and the Corporation, it appeared that there was a number of slaughterhouses in the Borough which were not properly licensed according to the decision of a Divisional Court in 1907 in *Goodwin v. Sale*, which upset the very generally accepted theory that such licenses were not personal ones, and that they enured for the benefit of any number of successive occupiers, whereas in the case in question it was decided that where the licensee had died the license died with him, and that on his death the premises ceased to be licensed.

The whole question was gone into thoroughly and new licenses were granted in all cases where these were necessary, but in nine slaughterhouses the licenses were only granted after the drains and floors had been made thoroughly sound, and in two slaughterhouses after a proper water supply had been provided.

When the question of licensing had been settled, it was found that the number of slaughterhouses in use during the year in each of the classes outlined above was as follows :—

Class (a)	...	...	...	1
, (b)	...	...	...	6
, (c)	...	...	...	34
				—
	Total	...		41
				—



Twenty-two of the licenses granted under Class 'c' were granted for a period "during the occupancy of the present occupier." This was done to prevent hardship in so far as the majority of these slaughterhouses would have come under Class 'b' if the now accepted version of the law had been known at the time the previous licenses for these slaughterhouses lapsed.

During the year legal proceedings were taken against two butchers for using an unlicensed slaughterhouse, and were each fined one pound and nineteen shillings costs.

There were two seizures of diseased meat during the year. The first was in a stable in Grange Street. In this case the defendant was fined £10 and 13/6 costs, and was also fined £2 and 13/6 costs for using the stable as a slaughterhouse without a license. The second case was a seizure in a slaughterhouse of part of a tuberculous carcase, which had been stripped to conceal the disease. The defendant was fined 10/- and 14/6 costs.

#### BUTCHERS' TRADE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION INSURANCE SCHEME.

The insurance scheme initiated by the local butchers has now been in force for two years. In this scheme the members of the association pay a certain sum to the insurance fund for each animal slaughtered, and in exchange the member receives compensation for the surrender of any diseased meat.



This insurance scheme is an excellent plan, as not only are the butchers themselves saved from very serious loss should a high-priced animal be found suffering from tuberculosis, but also from the point of view of the general public, as the butchers who are members of the association always notify the Inspector of Nuisances should they find a suspicious carcase.

This is of great assistance, as owing to the large number of slaughterhouses it is impossible for the Inspectors to be always there at the time of slaughter.

The Inspector of Nuisances and the Senior Assistant Inspector of Nuisances hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

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

Description.				Disease.	Weight. lbs.
Fore quarter	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	176
Fore quarter	...	...	...	"	164
Part of hind quarter	...	...	...	"	70
Part of fore quarter	...	...	...	"	97
Hind and fore quarters	...	...	...	"	295
Part of hind quarter	...	...	...	"	24
Carcase of Sheep	...	...	...	Unsound	61
Carcases of three Pigs	...	...	...	Inflammation, &c.	about 520
Rabbits—24	..	...	...	Unsound	...
Carcase of Pig	...	...	...	Tubercle and Pneumonia	110



Description.			Disease.		Weight. lbs.
Carcase of Cow	...	...	Unsound	...	370
" " "	...	...	Abscess. Emer-		
			gency slaughter		550 (?)
Fore quarter	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	134
" " "	...	...	"	...	132
Part side of beef	...	...	"	...	112
" " "	...	...	"	...	156
Carcase of Pig	...	...	Inflammation	...	113
Part of fore quarter	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	38
" " "	...	...	"	...	32
Rabbits—33	...	...	Unsound	...	
Part of hind quarter	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	42
" " "	...	...	"	...	52
" " "	...	...	"	...	54
Carcase of Cow	...	...	"	...	551
" " "	...	...	"	...	about 350
Part of forequarter	...	...	"	...	about 80
Part side of beef	...	...	"	...	106
" " "	...	...	"	...	188
" " "	...	...	"	...	32
Part of fore quarter	...	...	"	...	44
Head of Pig	...	...	"	...	20
" " "	...	...	"	...	19
Carcase of Pig	...	...	Inflammation	...	50
Parts of Pig's Head and Neck	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	33
Round of Beef	...	...	Unsound	...	42
Five Barrels of Wet Fish	...	...	"	...	952

Also the lungs, livers, and other internal organs of 61 animals which were locally diseased were also surrendered and destroyed.

The total weight of meat, fish, and other unsound food was 2 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs.



FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.—The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year 1911 was 263, as compared with 261 in the previous year.

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

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	35
Dress and Mantle Makers, Millinery, Tailors, &c.						94
Boot and Shoe Repairers, Cloggers, Saddlers, &c.						41
Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Picture Framers, Photo-graphers	...	...	...	...	...	17
Blacksmiths, Tinsmiths, Cycle Repairers, &c.					...	25
Plumbers, Painters, French Polishers, &c.					...	10
Upholsterers, Carpets, Rope Makers, Brush and Basket Makers	..	...	...	...		9
Hosiery, Corsets, Lace Repairers	...	...	...			6
Watchmakers and Jewellers	...	...	...			5
Bottlers, Cattle Food Maker, Sugar Boiler					...	4
Stone Masons	...	...	...	...	...	3
Marine Store Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Coopers, Carriage Builders, Wheelwrights					...	11

The inspection of workshops is chiefly carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, who made 291 visits of inspection during the year. 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	...	...	...	9
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	1
Defective sanitary accommodation			...	11
Bakehouses requiring limewashing			...	7
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	11

With one exception all these defects were remedied. None were referred to H.M. Inspector, and there were no prosecutions.

Two defects were notified by H.M. Inspector to the local authority. Both were remedied, and reports to that effect sent to the Factory Inspector.

OUTWORKERS. During the year 56 lists containing the names and addresses of outworkers were received in the year, and two lists were received once.

These were forwarded by 30 firms in the town by whom the outworkers are employed. The names, addresses, and place of employment of 14 persons who lived outside the Borough were forwarded to the respective authorities, and the name of one outworker in the Borough was received from another Council. The home work done in this Borough is chiefly tailoring, lace curtains, and sack repairing.

The Inspectors made 408 visits to the homes where the work is done. In no instance was it found that work was being done in unwholesome premises. There were there



instances during the year where infectious disease occurred in premises where outwork was being done, viz., two cases of Diphtheria and one of Erysipelas. All necessary precautions were taken on verbal notice being given, and therefore no order under section 110 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901 was made.

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WORK OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.—In accordance with Article XX (16) of the Sanitary Officers' (outside London) Order, 1910, I have received the following report from the Inspector of Nuisances on the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-ON-TRENT,

*February, 1912.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH  
COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit for your consideration my third Annual Report dealing with the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year ended 31st December, 1911.

During the year the premises over which the Local Authority have Sanitary control have been systematically inspected. The work carried out includes house-to-house



inspections, the inspection of cowsheds, dairies and milk-shops, bakehouses, slaughterhouses, common lodging houses, workshops and outworkers' premises ; also making the necessary enquiries after cases of infectious disease, and superintending the process of disinfection, taking samples of water for analysis, obtaining samples under the Food and Drugs Act, &c.

In addition, the yards and courts in the poorer parts of the town have been frequently inspected, verbal intimations from time to time being given to remedy nuisances which are not the result of structural defects ; whenever insanitary conditions were found to exist such action as was necessary was promptly taken.

A summary of the inspections made and the nuisances abated, as well as visits to the class of premises enumerated above, is given at the end of this Report, from which it will be seen that 1,411 nuisances were dealt with. To abate these nuisances 211 preliminary notices and 49 Statutory notices were served, and, in addition to the notices, 205 letters were written requiring the owners of property to carry out remedial work. It will also be noted that a considerable number of owners or agents have been interviewed ; in addition, many appointments have been made when the Inspectors have met Owners or their Contractors on the properties concerned, 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



am pleased to be able to report that a great many owners have readily complied with suggestions made by this Department for improving the sanitary condition of their property, especially in the direction of the conversion of privies and pail closets to the water carriage system, and that in no case has it been necessary to institute legal proceedings to enforce compliance with the notices served.

The total number of inspections made by the staff during the past year was 8,114; of these 1,435 were house-to-house inspections, 1,062 *re* inspections to premises to ascertain if notices served had been complied with, 1,409 visits to slaughterhouses, and 689 visits *re* infectious disease.

**BAKEHOUSES.**—There are at the present time 35 bakehouses in use which come under the definition of a workshop; in addition there are in the Borough four bakehouses where mechanical power is employed—these for the purpose of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, being factories. All the above have been regularly inspected during the year, 87 inspections having been made, and the whole of the bakehouses have been limewashed in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

**COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.**—The following table gives the number of persons who are registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885 :—



Number of cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors	40
Number of cowkeepers who are not milk purveyors	5
Number of milk purveyors	... .. 50
Number of milkshops	... .. 36
	<hr/> 131 <hr/>

Giving a total of 131 persons on the register as against 129 for the preceding year.

During the year under review 30 persons have discontinued the business, their names having been struck off the register, and 32 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 regularly inspected, 211 inspections of cowsheds and 161 inspections of dairies and milkshops having been made.

**COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**—The number of common lodging houses upon the register is six, there being accommodation for 220 adults, and seven children under 10 years of age. In the report for the year 1910 attention was called to the provisions of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, relating to houses of this description—the sections in this enactment which refer to common lodging houses being adopted during that year. The report also stated that two lodging houses had been registered for six months in order to give the owners an opportunity of doing necessary work. During the past year the following improvements have been carried out at the lodging houses referred to—



- (a) Sufficient number of fixed wash basins provided.
- (b) Proper w.c. accommodation provided for persons of each sex (at one lodging house.)
- (c) Moveable receptacles for house refuse provided.
- (d) General internal repairs to floors, stairs, windows, &c.

The work is also completed at Patten Yard, but the premises are not registered as common lodging houses; at the present time they are being used as "houses let in lodgings."

A substantial and commodious lodging house providing accommodation for over 80 persons has also been erected in Fleet Street to take the place of the one in Screw Yard, which was condemned. This is an excellent house, the lighting, ventilation, &c., being very good. A common lodging house has also during the year been registered in Dale Street, at which separate w.c. accommodation for persons of each sex has been provided, also a sufficient number of wash-basins.

During the year notices have been served on the keepers of the lodging houses requiring them to affix a notice with the words "Registered Common Lodging House" on the outside of such house. All the above have been inspected at frequent intervals, 409 inspections having been made. A keeper of a lodging house was summoned for three offences against the Bye-laws, and was fined an inclusive amount of £3 9s. 6d.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—Under the above Acts 102 samples have been obtained and handed to the Public Analyst,



who has from time to time reported the results to you. Also during the year 64 samples of milk have been obtained and forwarded to Professor Delepine, Manchester, to be examined for tubercle. (*See tuberculous milk.*)

ICE CREAM.—The premises used for the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 72 visits having been made during the year. 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	...	...	...	8114
Ordinary inspections where nuisances are found	...			667
Ordinary inspections where no nuisances are found	...			123
House-to-house inspections	...	...	...	1435
Re-inspections to properties under notice	...	...		1062
Re-inspections to work in progress	...	...	...	161
Visits to premises where infectious disease has occurred	...	...	...	491
Number of re-visits where cases are isolated at home				198
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	1409
„ to workshops	...	...	...	291
„ to Outworkers' premises	..	...	...	408
„ to cowsheds	...	...	...	211
„ to dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	161



Visits to bakehouses	...	...	...	...	87
„ to common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	409
„ to premises where swine are kept	...	...	...	...	489
„ to premises where ice cream is sold	...	...	...	...	72
„ to premises, <i>re</i> complaints	...	...	...	...	237
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	203
Smoke observations taken	...	...	...	...	57

#### SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

Defective privies converted to water closets	...	...	...	50
Pail closets converted to water closets	...	...	...	96
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	24
Privies and pail closets repaired	...	...	...	21
Nuisances from w.c.'s and urinals abated	...	...	...	57
New urinals provided	...	...	...	4
Flush cisterns to w.c.'s provided or repaired	...	...	...	23
House drains re-constructed	...	...	...	167
„ drains efficiently trapped or ventilated	...	...	...	13
„ drains cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	67
Stoppers provided to intercepting traps	...	...	...	13
New sinks and waste pipes provided	...	...	...	72
Defective sinks and waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	28
New eave and down spouting provided	...	...	...	17
Defective eave or down spouting renewed or repaired	...	...	...	88
Down spouts properly disconnected	...	...	...	15
House roofs repaired	...	...	...	82
Houses requiring cleansing	...	...	...	74



Houses requiring more ventilation	...	...	...	16
„ overcrowded	...	...	...	9
„ repaired (floors, &c.)	...	...	...	91
„ damp...	...	...	...	28
Yard paving renewed or repaired	..	...	...	29
Inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	...	9
Receptacles for house refuse provided	...	...	...	127
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	38
Nuisances from swine abated	...	...	...	16
Slaughterhouses limewashed	...	...	...	63
Bakehouses	„	...	...	7
Workshops	„	...	...	9
Cowsheds	„	...	...	10
Dairies and milkshops limewashed	...	...	...	7
Slaughterhouse drains re-constructed	...	...	...	8
„ floors relaid or repaired	...	...	...	7
„ drains removed from interior	...	...	...	8
Slaughterhouses (proper supply of water provided)	...	...	...	3
Wash-basins provided to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	9
				1411
Preliminary Notices issued	...	...	...	211
Statutory Notices issued	...	...	...	49
Letters written <i>re</i> nuisances	..	...	...	205
Owners or Agents seen personally	..	...	...	201



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, &c., which are not directly connected with Public Health.

**DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.**—During the year 17 cases of suspected Swine Fever have been reported, only two of which were confirmed by the Board of Agriculture.

Having regard to the large number of swine kept in this Borough this must be regarded as very satisfactory. 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; attention is also being paid to animals sent into the sale yard which are possibly affected with tuberculosis. In the majority of cases these animals find their way to the Knacker's Yard, and are there satisfactorily disposed of, the premises being visited at the time of slaughter. During the year 44 visits have been made to the Knacker's Yard referred to. The Swine Fever Order of 1911, which came into force on the 1st October, 1911, makes it compulsory for all Pig Dealers, Castrators, and Owners of Boars to keep a register in which certain particulars must be entered. In addition, the same order required that every van, cart, or other vehicle, &c., used for the conveyance of swine to a Market Place, fair ground, or sale yard should be cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed by the Swine Fever Order of 1908 by the Local Authority of the District where the Sale Yard, &c., is situate.



From the commencement of the Order to the 31st December, 1911, 193 carts, &c., in which swine had been conveyed to the Sale Yard were cleansed and disinfected under the supervision of an Inspector from this Department. The Board of Agriculture have now made an Amending Order. The Swine Fever Order of 1912, which came into force on the 12th February, 1912, by which it is required that swine exposed for sale in any Sale Yard, &c., shall not be placed in any cart, van, &c., for removal from such premises until the cart has been cleansed and disinfected since it was last used for the conveyance of swine by the owner of the vehicle. A Local Authority may carry out the prescribed cleansing, &c., on behalf of the Owner on payment of such amount as may be agreed; this is now being done, a small charge being made for each cart cleansed.

**SHEEP DIPPING ORDER.**—This Order is still in force by which all sheep, with few exceptions, must be dipped in an approved sheep dip between the 14th of July and 1st September. The Order also forbids the entrance of sheep into a Sale Yard from the 15th July to the 31st August, unless they have been dipped as aforesaid; they must also be accompanied by a Declaration signed by the Owner or his Agent to this effect. This Order affected Burton to a considerable extent, as it required the attendance of two Inspectors at seven cattle sales which were held during the above period. In addition, all the sheep in the Borough were dipped, the necessary forms, &c., being filled up as required by the Order.



CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.---The number of boats visited and inspected during the past year was 26, this being the largest number inspected in any one year in this Borough.

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.

No. of Boats.	No. Registered to carry.	No. of Adults on Board.		Years.			No. of Children, with Ages						
		Males	Females.	14	13	11	10	9	7	5	3	2	1
26	88	42	15	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	6

Two boats were found to be overcrowded. The usual letters were sent to the owners, and replies were received in due course stating the overcrowding had been abated. One boat was met with which had no certificate of registration on board, and in another case the certificate produced was in such a mutilated condition that it was impossible to ascertain for how many persons the boat was registered. In both these cases new certificates were obtained and forwarded for my inspection, the documents being then sent to the masters of the boats concerned.

A boat was also inspected, the cabin of which was in need of painting, and the roof to same was in a leaky condition. A letter was sent to the Owner, and in due course a reply was received saying the necessary work had been done. With these exceptions all the boats were found to comply with the



Canal Boat Acts and Regulations. No case of infectious disease was found on the boats, neither was it necessary to detain a boat for any reason.

I would point out that it is not always possible to meet with the boats, numerous visits having been made during the year to the canal at Shobnall, Dallow Lock, and Horninglow Wharf without meeting one.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS.—The premises which are licensed for the storage and sale of Petrol and Carbide of Calcium have all been inspected during the year, the several stores being in accordance with the regulations. There are, at the present time, 23 premises licensed for the storage and sale of Petrol, and six 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 the Owners of motor cars or motor cycles have been visited in order to see that these regulations are complied with. During the year 110 visits have been made under the Petroleum Acts and Orders.



SHOP HOURS ACTS.—During the past year a Closing Order under the above Acts was made which applies to the Watchmakers' and Jewellers' Shops, by which all such establishments must be closed at certain prescribed times. A similar Order affecting Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops has been in force in the town for some years. Frequent visits have been made during the year to the premises affected by the above Orders, but there have been no serious cases of transgression.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS ORDER, 1910.—During the past year (probably in a great measure due to the exceptionally dry summer), we did not receive a single notification of Wart disease of Potatoes.

In accordance with instructions received from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries all the Allotments were visited, but no trace of the disease was found.

The foregoing report gives some idea of the multifarious duties which now devolve upon Sanitary Inspectors.

There are many necessary details which cannot be tabulated but which claim a good share of time and attention, the clerical work alone forming a not inconsiderable item in this respect.



The administration of the laws relating to Public Health form a very important part of the work entrusted to Local Authorities. Year by year additional duties are added, and in the discharge of these duties Inspectors are often brought into conflict with various interests. Tact and discretion are two essential qualifications, and having regard to the number of inspections made, it will, I think, be conceded that little opposition has been experienced, but that steady progress has been quietly made

In conclusion, I desire to express my 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.							No. of nights at or below 32 deg.
	Total Inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		No. of days in which 0.01 or more fell	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.				
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.			
January	0.67	0.29	6	12	38.4	55	26	25	31	12		
February	1.34	0.26	21	17	40.8	57	18,25	15	1	6		
March	1.28	0.38	12	15	41.3	59	2	29	17	7		
April	1.04	0.25	28	12	46.1	64	14,15	26	12	5		
May	0.71	0.20	25	8	55.7	76	31	34	6	0		
June	2.73	0.66	17,24	13	58.7	84	5	35	15	0		
July	0.61	0.22	29	6	65.1	90	28	42	3,11	0		
August	1.72	0.48	27	15	65.5	95	9	43	31	0		
September	1.68	0.50	23	10	57.8	90	8	31	22	1		
October	1.70	0.28	21	23	48.6	62	20	26	29	3		
November	2.23	0.30	11,26	24	42.2	57	4,16	28	11	7		
December	3.88	0.60	14	29	42.2	53	17	29	8	5		
Year—1911....	19.59	0.66	June 17	184	50.2	95	Aug. 9	15	Feb. 1	46		



TABLE I.

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

## Vital Statistics of whole District during 1911 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.		
												Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906.	49,267	1282		26.02	702	14.25	39	23	151	117	686	13.92
1907.	49,056	1302		26.54	685	13.96	48	23	123	94	660	13.45
1908.	48,847	1188		24.32	721	14.76	61	24	133	112	684	14.00
1909.	48,638	1210		24.87	691	14.20	60	27	122	100	658	13.52
1910.	48,430	1160		23.95	649	13.40	45	24	94	81	628	12.96
1911.	48,222	1062	1048	21.73	678	14.06	52	22	116	110	648	13.43

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 4,203. Total population at all ages, 48,275. } At Census  
 Number of families or separate occupiers, 10,907. } of 1911.



TABLE II.  
**COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-ON-TRENT.**  
 CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY OF THE DISTRICT.							Total Cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.					Shobnall	Victoria	Horningslow	Uxbridge	Broadway.	Burton	Winshill and Wetmore	Stapenhill		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45										45 to 65
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) .....	92	0	21	56	9	5	1	0	3	14	8	8	1	6	33	..
Erysipelas .....	53	1	0	3	4	12	24	9	9	11	9	4	0	8	95	..
Scarlet Fever .....	115	1	36	67	8	3	0	0	30	6	11	3	5	12	..	..
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	12	..	..	1	7	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	1	..	..
Relapsing Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis { Regulations, 1908	21	..	..	..	3	10	6	2	2	3	1	4	0	2	..	..
Under Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regulations, 1911...	12	..	..	..	5	5	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	3	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
Totals.....	318	11	57	127	36	43	33	11	49	36	32	21	10	36	128	..

through Isolation Hospital, Outwoods.

Total available beds—70.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—4.



TABLE III.

## County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1911.

(See Notes at back).

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District (b).
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough ...	8	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	
Diphtheria and Croup ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(See note (d))											
Influenza ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dysentery ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	71	...	1	1	3	9	36	19	2	...	
Tuberculous Meningitis	8	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	
(See note (e))											
Other tuberculous diseases ...	14	3	2	...	2	3	3	1	...	1	
Rheumatic Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Cancer, malignant Disease (See note (f))	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bronchitis ...	40	9	1	...	...	1	...	6	23	8	
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	22	4	7	3	...	...	...	2	6	1	
Pneumonia (all other forms) ...	17	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	
Other Diseases of Respiratory organs ...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	39	31	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
(See note (g))											
Appendicitis and Typhilitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	
Alcoholism ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	
(See note (h))											
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	1	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	3	
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
(See note (i))											
Other Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and parturition ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	50	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
(See note (j))											
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	14	...	...	1	1	2	4	3	3	12	
Suicides ...	10	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	1	4	
Other Defined Diseases	253	11	6	8	6	8	27	64	123	78	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	8	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	
All causes ...	648	116	33	22	18	30	97	135	197	167	



## NOTES TO TABLE III.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are to be *included* with the other deaths in column 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner to be *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. should equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are to be entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) 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".
- (d) This heading includes all deaths from croup except those certified as due to "spasmodic," "stridulous," catarrhal, or "false" croup.
- (e) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute Hydrocephalus.
- (f) Under "Cancer" should be included deaths under such headings as Carcinoma, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Rodent ulcer, Sarcoma, Cancer, and Malignant Disease.
- (g) Under this heading are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera (other than Asiatic), Gastro-Enteritis, Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh, Mucic-Enteritis, Colitis, &c. Deaths from Diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

For "Dysentery" *see* note at foot of Table III.

- (h) Under this heading are to be included deaths from Delirium Tremens, acute and chronic alcoholism, &c., but *not* those certified as due to organic disease attributed to alcoholism. The number of the latter may with advantage be stated separately, though this statement cannot be included in Table III.

- (i) Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths under such headings as Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sepsæmia, Pelvic Peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.

- (j) Under this heading are to be included also deaths from Atrophy and Marasmus of Infants, and wants of Breast-Milk, but not from Atelectasis.



TABLE IV.

## County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

## INFANT MORTALITY, 1911.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 mon- ths.	3-6 mon- ths.	6-9 mon- ths.	9-12 mon- ths.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All causes	16	14	6	6	42	20	28	10	16	116
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	5	23
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	8
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Enteritis ...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	2
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ( <i>b</i> ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ( <i>c</i> ) ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	12	3	1	...	16	1	...	...	...	17
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	2	7	4	2	15	7	7	1	1	31
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	9
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	7
Other causes ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	5
	16	14	6	6	42	20	28	10	16	116

Nett Births in the year, legitimate, 1001; illegitimate, 47. Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 95; illegitimate infants, 21.

## NOTES.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. should equal the total in column 10 of Table I., and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are to be included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, should equal the total in Table III. under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth.
- (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.

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







TABLE V.  
**COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.**  
**PHTHISIS: SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.**

Classes for which accommodation is provided?	By whom provided?	Where situated?	Total number of Beds?	How are patients selected?	Are patients under the care of a resident Medical Officer?	What charge, if any, is made for the use of Beds?	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital, for cases of Phthisis?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium? If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents?
(a) EARLY CASES    ...    ...    ...	NIL								
(b) INTERMEDIATE CASES    ...    ...	NIL								
(c) ADVANCED CASES    ...    ...    ...	NIL								

Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided a Dispensary? If so, give particulars.    No.

NOTE.—A certain number of cases of Phthisis is treated in the Workhouse Hospital.



CO

PHYSIS

By whom provided?

Class for which responsibility is assumed

III

2. HARRY E. LEE

IV

III. INTERMEDIATE CLASSES

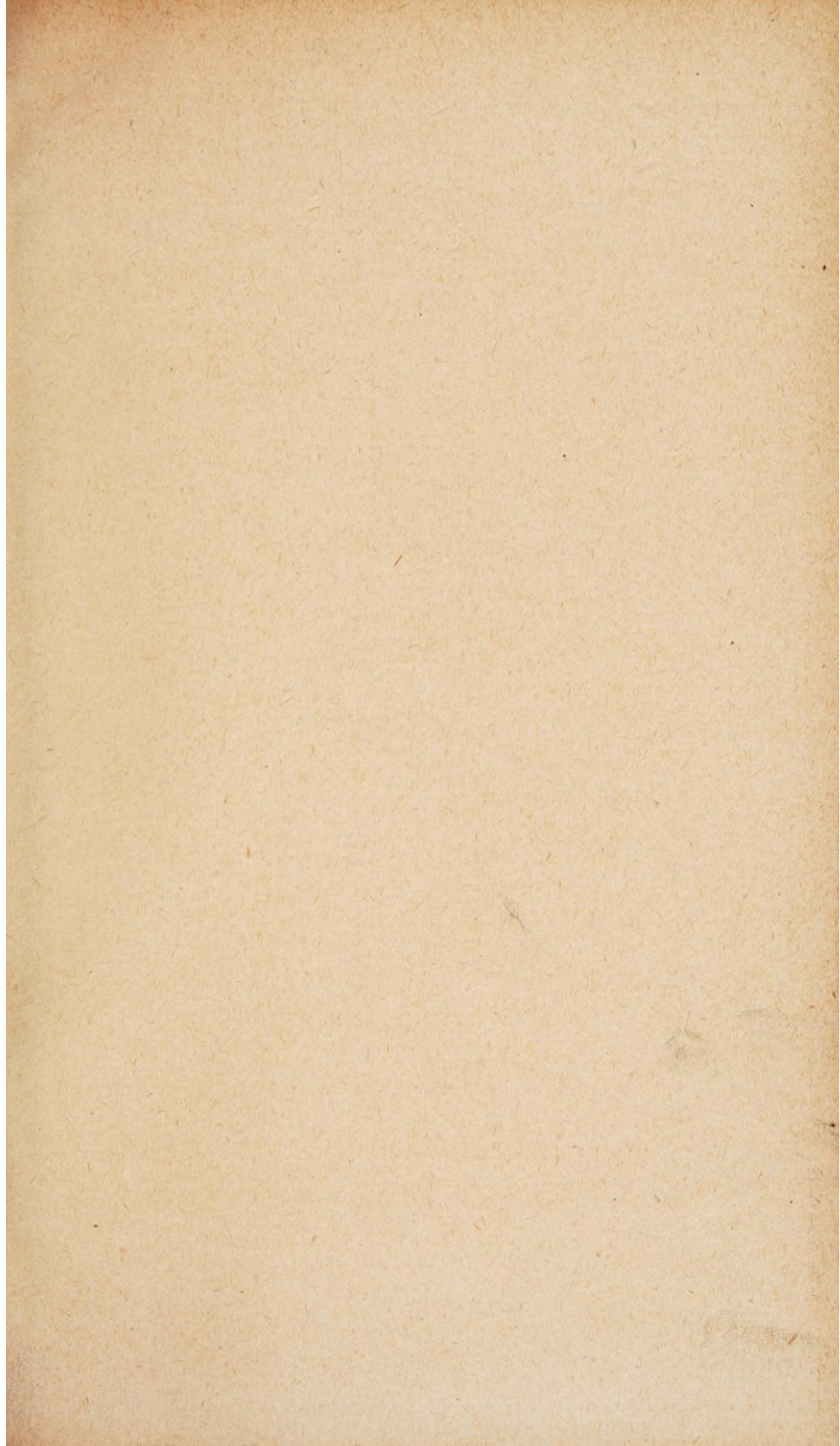
V

IV. THE LATTER CLASSES

1. The Council of the Federal Board provided  
a Department? It will give particulars

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION





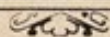






# ANNUAL REPORT

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.. OF THE ..

SCHOOL MEDICAL

OFFICER.

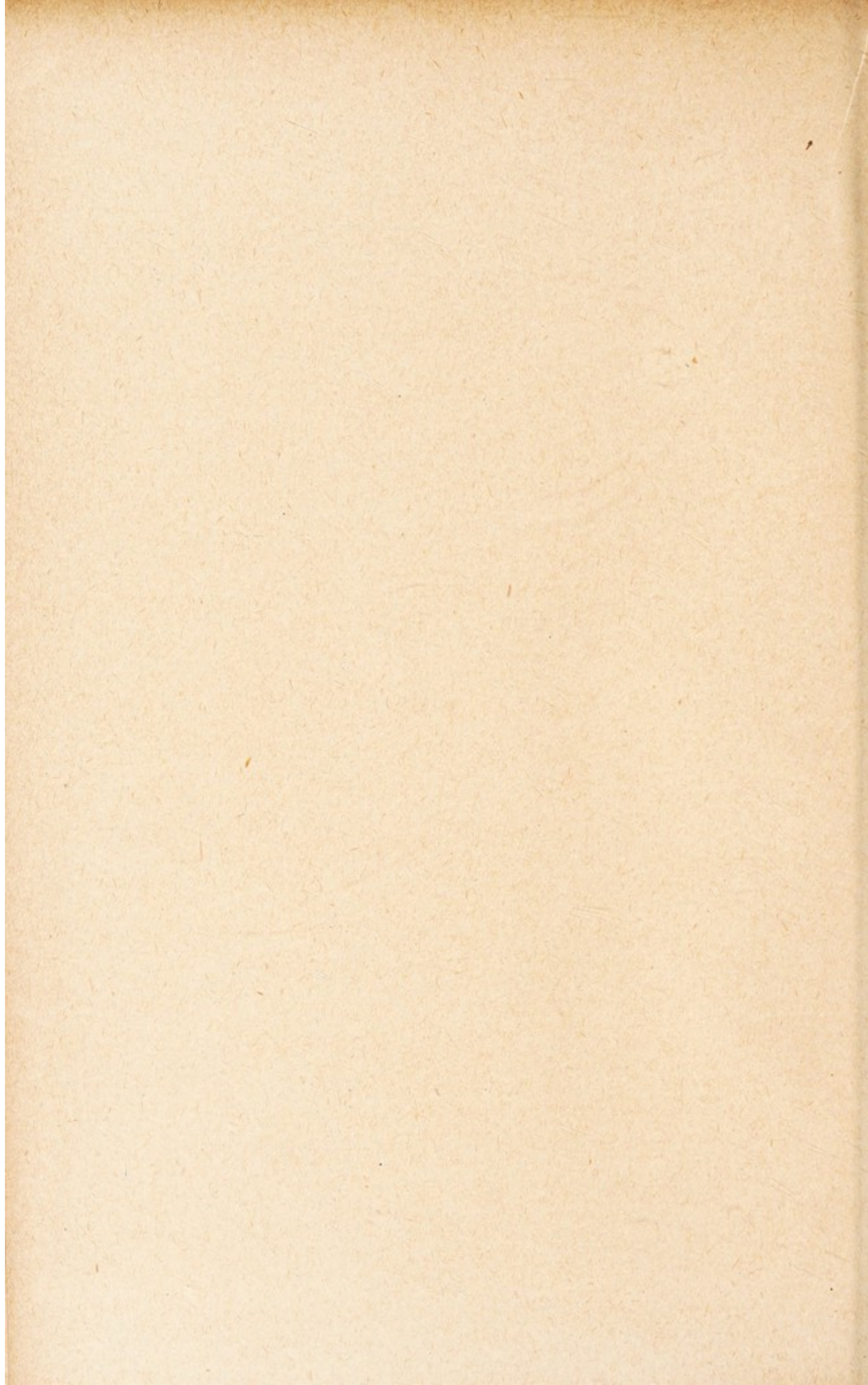
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... BY ...

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

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.







## *Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.*

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

I herewith present for your consideration the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1911.

The population of the Borough, estimated to the middle of the year is 48,222.

The number of schools is 18, comprising 37 departments under separate head teachers. Three of the schools, including five departments, are non-provided, the others being provided by the Local Education Authority.

During the year the average number of children on the roll was 9,162, and the average number in attendance 8,351, the corresponding figures for 1910 being 9,275 and 8,328 respectively.

### GENERAL HYGIENIC CONDITIONS IN THE SCHOOLS.

The general hygienic conditions in the schools is on the whole about the same as in the previous year, but certain improvements were carried out during the year. The natural lighting at Uxbridge Girls' School was improved by



the provision of one additional window, while at Wetmore Road Mixed and Stapenhill Girls' better artificial lighting was provided by replacing Sieman's lamps and flat flame burners with inverted incandescent lights.

Improvements in ventilation were also carried out at Uxbridge Street Boys, Stapenhill Mission Room Girls and Infants and Guild Street Infants by placing additional hopper inlets for fresh air in the bottom portion of the windows, while at Victoria Road Infants, Grange Street Infants, and Winshill Boys, the heating was made more efficient by fixing radiators and additional hot-water pipes.

During the year the following schools had the walls scraped and re-painted, viz.—Winshill Boys, Stapenhill Boys, Stafford Street and Goodman Street Boys, Girls, and Infants, Horninglow Mixed and Infants, Broadway Mixed and Infants.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CO-RELATION OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.—The arrangements made for the co-relation of the School Medical Service with the Public Health Service are satisfactory, as the Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer. The work of the two services overlaps in several directions, and by the guidance of both services by one individual all friction and duplication of work are avoided. In addition, through medical inspection, various sanitary defects come to light, such as overcrowding and dirty houses, and remedial measures can be instituted through the Health Department



During the year, in this connection, 10 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.

The work of medical inspection was continued during the year with the same staff and with practically the same routine as was set forth in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for 1909. A statement was also published in the same report showing the assistance given to the School Medical Officer and his Assistant by the 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 medical inspection.

Reference may be made to this if necessary.



*General Statement of the extent and scope of the Medical  
Inspection carried out during the Year.*

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

(a) All children born in 1898, and all children in school born before that date, who have not been previously examined, and also any other children about to leave school.

(b) All children born in 1904.

(c) All children admitted for the first time up to 1st August, 1911.

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

VISITS TO DEPARTMENTS.—Children are examined in age groups, all the children of one age period being inspected before another age group is commenced.

The leaving age period is first examined, then the seven year old group, and finally the entrants.



A slight variation was instituted this year in so far as the children of the seven-year-old age period in the infant departments were not examined as a separate group, but were left to a later part of the year and examined along with the entrants. This method caused less disturbance of school arrangements, and also accounts to a large extent for the smaller number of visits to departments made during the year.

With the exception of four of the smaller infant departments which were only visited once, each department was visited at least twice during the year, and most of them three times, for the purpose of examining children in the selected age groups.

In all there were 109 visits to departments made by medical inspectors during the year, including 12 visits made for the detection of overlooked cases of infectious disease. In the previous year 143 visits were made to departments, including 23 special visits for the control of infectious diseases.

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	...	...	886
(2) Children born in 1904	...	...	909
(3) Children born in 1898 and other leavers	...	...	916
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	2711
			<hr/>



B.—Children reserved for further examination	...	10
C.—Special cases examined by request of Teachers		333
Special cases re-examined	... ..	16
D.—Children examined for special schools	... ..	5
E.—Number examined for cleanliness by the School Nurse	... ..	682
F.—Visits paid by the Nurse to the homes of defective children—		
Primary	... ..	185
Secondary	... ..	27
G.—Number of children examined for overlooked cases of Diphtheria	... ..	238

#### ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS —

A few days before the date fixed for inspection a circular is issued to the parents informing them of the date and hour of inspection and inviting their attendance, and at the same time requesting the history of the previous illnesses of the child. There are undoubted advantages associated with the presence of the parents at the inspection, for a more reliable personal history of the child can be obtained, and in case of defects this interview can be taken advantage of to instruct the parent with regard to the necessary remedies, to enlist their sympathy, and obtain their co-operation.



The proportion of parents attending the inspections remains about the same as in previous years. Parents or guardians attended in 806 cases, which is equal to 30 per cent. of the total. The proportion varied from 44 per cent. in the infants to 28 per cent. in the seven-year olds and 17 per cent. in leavers.

TIME.—The average time spent in the examination of routine cases was 6·1 minutes per head, which is about the same as in the previous year. In addition, a considerable amount of time was occupied in the examination of special cases, in the following up and making arrangements for the treatment of those found defective, in the re-examination of children suffering from infectious skin diseases, in the control of infectious diseases in schools, and in administration generally.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.—The classified list of the routine cases examined will be found in the following table, where the numbers of boys and girls examined at the various ages are given, in addition to the average height and weight in French and English equivalents.



## HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

## GIRLS.

Age last birthday.	Number examined.	Average Height.		Average Weight.	
		Centimetres.	Inches.	Kilogramms.	Pounds.
3.....	100	92.52	36.4	14.39	31.7
4.....	170	98.80	38.9	15.65	34.5
5.....	131	103.33	40.7	17.12	37.75
6.....	234	112.60	44.3	19.18	42.3
7.....	231	113.92	44.85	20.11	44.3
8.....	1	116.75	45.95	21.2	46.75
9.....	1	105.25	41.45	16.8	37.05
12.....	391	138.29	54.45	32.53	71.7
13.....	44	144.47	56.9	35.38	78.0
14.....	1	154.0	61.6	39.75	87.65
	1304				

		Boys,			
3.....	85	94.21	37.1	14.88	32.8
4.....	197	97.75	38.5	15.98	35.25
5.....	131	104.65	41.2	17.6	38.8
6.....	266	110.8	43.6	19.67	43.35
7.....	244	114.11	44.9	20.66	45.55
8.....	2	120.87	47.6	21.02	46.35
9.....	2	123.85	48.75	25.05	55.2
12.....	409	139.62	54.95	32.94	72.65
13.....	66	143.92	56.7	35.48	78.2
14.....	5	151.9	59.8	44.9	89.78
	1407				



CLOTHING.—The condition of the clothing is recorded as it is found on the day of inspection, and not from the knowledge of the teacher as to its usual state. As notice is always given to the parent of the day fixed for inspection, there is no doubt that some effort is made to improve the condition for the occasion, and a more favourable aspect is thus given to the records. The condition of clothing found on routine inspection was classified as follows :—Good 45·7 per cent., average 53 per cent., insufficient 0·3 per cent., dirty 1·0 per cent.

It would be advisable to add another heading to include ragged conditions and disrepair.

A small number of children is overclothed,

FOOTGEAR.—Boots are classified as insufficient when found incapable of holding out water. The records for the year show that 44·6 per cent. were classified as good, 50·1 per cent. as average, and 5·3 per cent. as insufficient. In many cases, as recorded in previous reports, boots, although classified as average, were ill-fitting and unsuitable.

During the year five pairs of new boots and sundry old boots and clothing were supplied to necessitous cases from the voluntary Boot and Spectacle Fund.

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

		Clean.	Somewhat Dirty.	Dirty.
Boys	...	91·2	8·0	0·8
Girls	...	92·9	6·5	0·6



Compared with the previous year there is some improvement shown, but in all probability the improvement is even greater than the figures show.

**VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.**—It is a matter of regret that the records show little improvement in this respect.

A verminous condition of body, as indicated by the presence of body vermin, vermin rashes, and flea bites, was found in 1·8 per cent. of boys, and 2·1 per cent of girls—the proportion being decidedly lower than in the previous year.

The condition of the hair, however, was not quite so good as in the previous year, as 1·3 per cent. of the boys and 23·8 per cent. of the girls had nits or vermin in the hair.

The long hair worn by the girls is particularly favourable for the persistence of this condition, but many of the parents try very hard to keep the heads of their girls clean, and a large number only just fall short of complete success. This is shown by the fact that of the 23 per cent. recorded as verminous, in 13 per cent. the condition was very slight. In a large proportion of these a complete remedy could soon be found if it could be guaranteed that the remaining 10 per cent. of neglected and very verminous children came to school in a clean condition. Then this unsavoury problem in our schools would be solved.

The problem is a very difficult one, as the verminous child, even when once thoroughly cleansed, becomes re-infected by



unwholesome home surroundings, and when these are investigated it is frequently found that the mother is mentally defective and quite unfit to manage a home. In such circumstances it hardly seems the right course to institute legal proceedings. Where the condition is due to drunken or careless parents, then legal proceedings should be taken, but even here no lasting effect seems to be produced.

Advantage was taken of Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, in a number of the worst cases, but this was only done after a warning and the provision of instructions had failed to produce any good effect.

During the year legal notices under above section were served with reference to 40 children who were members of 27 families. On subsequent inspection 26 children were reported quite satisfactory, all the hair with nits having being cut off and the head and person quite clean. In 11 cases the result was partially satisfactory, some effort having been made and part of the infected hair cut off. These cases are still under observation. The three remaining cases left the schools in the Borough. No prosecutions under Section 122 of the Children Act were taken during the year, but 11 cases of gross neglect, including verminous conditions, were reported to "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," the local inspector of which then dealt with the matter, and usually succeeded in obtaining an improvement. The Society decided to prosecute in one case, when the School Medical Officer gave evidence on behalf of the Society, when the defendants (father and mother) were fined £1 each and 12/6 costs.



The proportion of verminous heads amongst girls varied greatly in the different schools, ranging as it did from 66 per cent. in the highest to 7 per cent. in the lowest in the leaving age group, from 63 per cent. to 7 per cent. in the seven year old group, and from 57 per cent. to none in the admission group. The proportions to a large degree vary with the class of the district which the school serves.

It is proposed to retain the classified list of schools for comparison in the future, so as to note improvement in the various schools.

The School Nurse reports that, in an increasing number of cases this year, the parents have complied with the warnings given by head teachers, and have in many instances cut off the infected hairs at their suggestion. This kindly act of the teachers saves the offending parent much publicity, and should be greatly appreciated.

In the same report it is stated that parents are slowly learning that nits on the hair mean a verminous head, while the girls in the higher standards are having more instructions on these points of personal hygiene.

The number of cards of instructions sent to parents with reference to this condition was 300, a higher number than formerly, due to the fact that a fresh card was drawn up largely with the view of teaching parents how to avoid this condition.



No doubt as this branch of medical inspection is largely educative, permanent results will be slow, but a firm attitude must be adopted towards the wilfully neglectful parent, while we also aim at stimulating the self-respect of the ignorant parent by giving them suitable instructions and giving them time to learn their responsibilities on this point

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.
45.1	45.4	9.4	0.1

As compared with the previous year there has been some transposition as between “good” and “normal,” but the proportion below normal is practically the same as before.

CONDITION OF MOUTH AND TEETH.—The condition of the mouth and teeth, as set forth in 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 ... ..	28.3	47.7	24.0	29.0	53.7	17.3
Children born 1904	13.5	50.0	36.5	16.2	62.6	21.2
Leavers ... ..	15.0	71.3	13.7	18.1	72.2	9.7



NOSE AND THROAT.—The following table shows the conditions recorded under this heading.

	TONSILS.		ADENOIDS.		Enlarged Cervical Glands.
	Moderate enlargement	Great enlargement	Moderate	Bad.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Entrants ... ..	11·7	1·2	4·3	1·0	1·5
Children born in 1904 ... }	17·0	1·6	9·2	1·5	2·7
Leavers ... ..	15·6	1·1	7·5	1·4	2·1

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.
Leavers ...	2·8	0·7	—
Children born in 1904	1·5	0·1	—
Entrants ...	0·6	0·1	—

Otorrhœa is not recorded unless there is distinct evidence of discharge at the time of inspection. In all 19 cases were found, the proportions at the various age periods being as follows :—

In Leavers	...	...	one in 102
,, Seven year olds	...	...	one in 126
,, Entrants	...	...	one in 443



DEFECTIVE VISION AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.—The question of defective eyesight is a very important one, especially from an educational point of view, and whenever such a defect has been discovered, more and more effort is being put forward to obtain the necessary remedy.

The condition of the eyesight as recorded in the following table confirms that obtained in previous years :—

	GOOD 6/6 or 6/6 partly.	FAIR. 6/9 to 6/12.	DEFECTIVE. Less than 6/12	External Eye Disease.
Boy leavers ...	69·7	15·1	15·2	5·0
Girl leavers ...	66·1	17·4	16·5	5·0
Boys born in 1904	62·1	32·4	5·5	5·5
Girls born in 1904	64·4	28·8	6·8	5·0
Boy entrants ..	—	—	—	5·7
Girl entrants ...	—	—	—	2·1

Of the leavers, boys and girls, 4·3 per cent., and of the seven-year-olds 1·8 per cent., were wearing spectacles at the time of inspection. These children are always tested both with and without spectacles, and are included in the above table as if no spectacles had been provided. In addition to above, seven children of the entrance age group were wearing spectacles.



## EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

		Leavers.	Born in 1904.	Entrants.
		No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.
Squint	...	24	22	21
Ptosis	...	—	1	—
Opacities	...	7	6	2
Conjunctivitis	...	7	7	4
Blepharitis	...	7	7	6
Corneal Ulcer	...	—	1	—
Other defects	...	1	4	2
		—	—	—
		46	48	35
		—	—	—

When children have once been provided with spectacles they require constant supervision by the teacher to see that they wear them and keep them clean. It has frequently been found that children leave their spectacles at home, and unless constantly supervised all the benefit they derive from the wearing of proper spectacles may soon be undone. Another point is that spectacles frequently get broken, and poor people may require assistance in replacing them.

OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS.—The following is a list of the further defects recorded amongst the 2,711 routine cases examined :—

			No. of Cases.
Whooping Cough	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1



## Tuberculosis :—

Glands	...	...	4
Lungs	...	...	12
Bones and Joints	...	...	4
Scabies	...	...	7
Ringworm	...	...	11
Other Skin Affections	...	...	20
Rickets	...	...	101
Bronchitis	...	...	41
Heart Affections	...	...	94
Anæmia	...	...	23
Spinal Curvature	...	...	4
Enlarged Thyroid	...	...	17

## Speech Defects :—

Stammering	...	...	16
Lisping	...	...	10
Defective Enunciation	...	...	23

## Mental Condition :—

Backward	...	...	60
Mentally Defective	...	...	5
Imbecile	...	...	0
Other Defects	...	...	38

MENTAL CONDITION.—The mental condition of the children examined is recorded by the teachers, and the classification used is that suggested by the Board of Education.



The following is a classification of the records of general intelligence in percentages :—

	LEAVERS.		SEVEN-YEAR OLDS.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Bright ... ..	52·5	51·3	50·7	44·4
Fair ... ..	38·3	38·4	40·4	46·5
Dull ... ..	5·6	8·5	5·2	5·8
Backward ... ..	3·6	1·6	3·5	2·6
Mentally Defective	0·0	0·2	0·2	0·7
Imbecile ... ..	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0

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 ...	23·3	2·7	7·2	10·2	56·6
Children born } in 1904	19·8	3·5	6·2	8·8	61·7
Leavers ...	52·6	5·3	6·7	5·4	30·0

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 :—

Number of special cases examined	...	333
„ above re-examined	...	16
Defects.		Number.
Defective vision	...	77
Eye disease and defects	...	26
Hearing :—		
Somewhat deaf	...	12
Deaf	...	9
Very deaf	...	3
Obstruction to breathing	...	10
Running Ears	...	14
Speech Defects :—		
Stammering	...	4
Defective Enunciation	...	5
Epilepsy	...	2
Chorea	...	2
Mentally Defective	...	7
Dull and Backward	...	5
Infantile Paralysis	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	1
Scabies	...	9
Ringworm	...	5
Other Skin Diseases	...	12
Spinal Curvature	...	1
Cretinism	...	1
Defective Teeth	...	22
Other Defects	...	44
Slight or no Defect	...	59



RINGWORM.—The number of fresh cases of ringworm discovered during the year was 55, as compared with 67 new cases in 1910, and 119 new cases in 1909.

Of the 55 cases referred to 11 cases were discovered amongst the routine examinations, whilst the others were found amongst special cases by inspections made by the School Nurse, by the teachers, and a considerable number were also kept away from school by the parents on the advice of their own Medical Attendant, and were only seen by the School Medical Officer when presented for a certificate of re-admission.

The prevalence of Ringworm in the schools again shows a decrease, as is shown by the proportion of cases found amongst the routine cases examined.

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

„ 1909	„	„	„	„	78	„	„
„ 1910	„	„	„	„	199	„	„
„ 1911	„	„	„	„	246	„	„

There is probably a slight error in these figures, in so far as a number of ringworm cases who would have appeared at the routine inspection had previously been excluded and would thereby cause a decrease in the numbers, but this error is not very large, because, as a rule, these excluded cases are brought to school on the day of inspection and are then included.

The method of dealing with this disease, described in previous reports, has been continued. For the diagnosis and control of this disease 232 specimens were microscopically examined during the year—of these 151 were positive and 81 negative.



FAVUS.—Three cases of Favus was found in the schools during the year. One was excluded, but the exclusion of the other two was deferred until the beginning of 1912, when the diagnosis was confirmed by means of cultures.

It is hoped that it will be possible to procure X-ray treatment for these cases, as it is highly improbable that they will be cured by any other means in time to enable them to receive an efficient education.

#### CHILDREN EXAMINED FOR SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

There were five children examined during the year as to their suitability for instruction in special schools.

One was a girl who was found to be blind in the left eye, and could only see a little with the right. The cause appeared to be ophthalmia neonatorum. She was found fit for instruction in a school for the blind.

Another child, found to be deaf and dumb, was sent to a suitable school; but in another case, also too deaf for instruction in an ordinary elementary school, and found on examination to be fit for a special school, the parents objected to the boy being sent away, and this question had not been definitely settled at the end of the year.

The fourth child examined was found to be too deaf for instruction in an ordinary school, but he was suffering from Chorea and was found to be unfit for a special school, but is to be re-examined later



The last child was found to be a Cretin, and was unfit for any school. He was put under suitable treatment, and is now reported to be greatly improved.

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

Ringworm ... ..	25
Favus ... ..	1
Impetigo ... ..	10
Scabies ... ..	8
Other Skin diseases ... ..	3
Vermin ... ..	19
Diseases of the Eye ... ..	7
Scarlet Fever ... ..	3
Chickenpox ... ..	4
Whooping Cough ... ..	3
Tuberculosis ... ..	3
Children with suspicious symptoms of Measles ... ..	2
Children with suspicious symptoms of Diphtheria ... ..	14
Diphtheria Carriers ... ..	6
Other conditions ... ..	8

#### NOTICES OF DEFECTS AND TREATMENT.—

The number of notices sent and parents advised personally with reference to defects was as follows ;—



## A.—ROUTINE CASES.

1.	For physical defects (including 14 cases of very defective teeth) ...	126
2.	For want of cleanliness ...	107
3.	For infectious and other skin diseases	13
4.	Parents advised personally ...	80
5.	Second notices sent ...	4

## B.—SPECIAL CASES.

1.	Primary notices sent for defects ...	86
2.	Second notices sent ...	4
3.	Advised ...	21

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

A large number of children with eye defects have received attention at the Eye Department of the local infirmary, which has proved to be a great boon to the town and district.

The Registers of defective children, which were prepared last year and kept at the school, have been very useful in keeping such children under observation; but, viewed in another light, have been a comparative failure. The names of defective children were entered on loose sheets, and were added to the Register in the school as each age period was completed; but when going over these registers at the end



of the year for this report, it was found that a number of children with defects—for some reason or other which was not quite patent—had not been added to the Register.

The records show that about 78 per cent. of the defects found on routine inspection had been remedied by the end of the year.

A considerable number of children of the leaving age period leave school before anything is done, and such cases are excluded before that percentage is arrived at.

A method which it is believed will give more efficient results in the following up and supervision of defective cases has been devised for 1912, but as these children frequently change from one school to another, this matter is by no means free from difficulty.

**CO-OPERATION BETWEEN VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.**—In dealing with the question of defective children, a great deal of good can be done by co-operation between various authorities, and I have to acknowledge much willing and useful assistance rendered in this matter during the year.

Two cases were referred to the Guardians, who provided spectacles ; two cases of neglect were referred to the Relieving Officers, who supervised them until great improvement was secured ; eleven cases of neglect were referred to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, as already



referred to; and 26 cases were referred to Mr. Rice, Superintendent Attendance Officer, who was successful in all cases in persuading the parents to obtain the necessary remedies.

Assistance, in a few cases, has also been obtained through the Charity Organization Society.

Twenty-four cases were referred to the Children's Care Committee.

During the year 37 pair of spectacles were provided for poor children from the voluntary boot and spectacle fund at the Education Offices.

**CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE.**—This Committee was formed in 1910 with the object of assisting the School Medical Officer in procuring or suggesting means of treatment in all cases where there was special difficulty in providing a remedy, such as cases of grave defects requiring special treatment, or requiring surgical apparatus of an expensive nature, or treatment in a Sanatorium or Convalescent Home, and in other ways.

The work of the Committee has developed during the year, and in all 24 cases have been referred to them, all of which have been dealt with in as satisfactory a manner as was possible under the circumstances. Many of the cases have derived immense benefit, and there can be no doubt that this Committee is doing most beneficial work.



I am indebted to Miss Elsie Lowe, Honorary Secretary of this Committee, for the following report on the work done during the year :—

*Report of Children's Care Committee.*

---

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Children's Care Committee.

The work has been carried on by the same Committee of Ladies as in 1910. Mrs. Bradbury sent in her resignation at the end of the year, and Mrs. Mallins and Miss Hadfield have been appointed in her stead.

Each case dealt with has previously undergone Medical inspection, and is recommended to the Committee by the School Medical Officer. The School Nurse makes a preliminary investigation and attends the meetings of the Committee to give information and advice.

During the year 24 cases were reported to the Committee, and dealt with as follows :—

1. Boy, aged 8—Sent to Convalescent Home and operated on.
2. „ „ 8—Sent to Convalescent Home.
3. „ „ 2—Surgical instruments procured.
4. „ „ 10—Sent to Convalescent Home.
5. Girl „ 9—Put in charge of District Nurse.



6. Boy, aged 10—Received attention privately.
7. Girl „ 11—Surgical high boot procured.
8. „ „ 13—Operated on in Birmingham Orthopædic Hospital. Surgical Boot procured. Sent to Convalescent Home—massage provided.
9. „ „ 6—Sent to Derby Children's Hospital.
10. „ „ 8—Spectacles procured.
11. Boy „ 13—Surgical high boot procured.
12. „ „ 8—Referred to Guardians.
13. „ „ 12—Sent to Convalescent Home.
14. „ „ 11—Surgical high boot procured.
15. Girl „ 9—Admitted to Workhouse Infirmary.
16. „ „ 12—Sent to Convalescent Home.
17. „ „ 10 „ „ „
18. „ „ 10 „ „ „
19. „ „ 8 „ „ „
20. Boy „ 8—Referred to School Attendance Officer.
21. „ „ 5—Iron supports and boot procured.
22. „ „ 10—Surgical instrument procured.
23. Girl „ 6—Admitted to Imbecile Ward at Workhouse.
24. Boy „ 11—Sent to Convalescent Home.

The majority of the children who have received attention have benefited considerably by the treatment provided, and it is gratifying to be able to state that the help of the Committee has been gratefully received by the parents, many of whom have co-operated heartily in the arrangements for the benefit of their children.



During the year 10 gross of tooth brushes have been purchased and delivered to the head teachers for sale in the schools at cost price—2d. This movement should be of some value in view of the bad condition of the teeth of school children revealed by medical inspection.

The Committee desires to express its thanks to the Feoffees who, in addition to their grant of £20 in November, 1910, have been of the greatest assistance in providing letters of recommendation for Convalescent Homes.

Thanks are due also to the Charity Organization Society, the Mayoress's Relief Fund, and other Societies for the kind help they have given in providing railway fares and other expenses for necessitous cases.

ELSIE M. LOWE,

*Hon. Secretary.*

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*Measures in force for the Prevention of Infectious Disease.*

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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 "



Diphtheria continued to be rather prevalent during the first six months of the year, and the same precautions as were detailed in the report of the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer for 1910 were continued. Swabs were taken for bacteriological examination from all school children in a house where a case of diphtheria was notified before they were allowed to return to school. Close watch on the diphtheria records was also kept to discover the earliest signs of school or class infection, when an inspection of the children in the school or class immediately followed. Twelve special visits of inspection were made by the School Medical Officer for the control of infectious disease, one being for Scarlet Fever and 11 for Diphtheria. In all 238 children were inspected for Diphtheria: 53 swabs were taken, five of which showed the presence of Diphtheria bacilli.

Grange Street Boys, Girls, and Infants, and Guild Street Boys (2 class rooms), for Diphtheria ; and Horninglow Infant School (for Scarlet Fever) were disinfected during the year.

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. Whooping Cough and Chickenpox were somewhat prevalent throughout the year.



SCHOOL CLOSURE.—No school, department, or class, was closed for the control of infectious disease during the year.

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.

She also investigates cases for, and attends meetings of, the Care Committee.

Part of her work has also been recognised by the Board of Education as an “ arrangement ” for attending to the health of the children under Section 13 (b) of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907. Instructions are constantly being given to parents as how best to carry out the treatment of pediculosis, running ears, blepharitis, skin diseases, such as ringworm and scabies, and similar minor ailments. Two cases of ringworm and two of scabies were treated under the supervision of the School Medical Officer, these being mild cases where there was no medical attendant, and it was not worth while sending them to the hospital.



In addition to above (as previously stated) the School Nurse has carried out the duties under Section 122 of the Children Act, and has also done the following work, as well as assisting at the examination of all the routine and special cases.

(a) Number of children specially examined for cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	...	682
(b) Number of notices sent to parents for verminous condition of head	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
(c) Visits paid to homes of children...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
(d) Number of children examined for various defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	157

I have again to acknowledge the willing co-operation of the teachers in all matters connected with the routine work of medical inspection.

J. M. COWIE,

*School Medical Officer.*







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