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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

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OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

**FOR THE YEAR 1913,**

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 (ALDERMAN T. METCALFE, J.P.)

*Chairman*—ALDERMAN MORRIS, J.P.

COUNCILLOR W. AUSTIN

„ J. W. A. BASSETT, J.P.  
(*Vice-Chairman*.)

„ A. E. BIRCH

„ A. ELLIOTT

„ G. HILL

COUNCILLOR G. KENNARD

ALDERMAN G. LATHBURY

COUNCILLOR J. SMITH

„ G. TRICKLEBANK

„ J. WILKINSON

*Town Clerk :*

JOHN B. CHAPMAN.

*Borough Surveyor :*

G. T. LYNAM,

*M. Inst., C.E.*

## MEDICAL OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

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

*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :*

F. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

J. J. JACQUES, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.

F. R. SMITH.

*Clerks :* C. GAUNT, A. G. APPLEBY.

*Health Visitor :* MRS. M. WICHER.

*Matron of Borough Hospital :* MISS SMITH.

*Medical Officer of Health,  
Public Analyst, School  
Medical Officer, and  
Tuberculosis Officer, &c.*

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

*Assistant do.*

C. R. WILKINS, M.B., B.S., B.HY., D.P.H.





# County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,203
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£300,812	7 0	
Population at Census, 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,266
Number of Persons to the Acre—Census, 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5
Estimated Population at Mid-year, 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,000
„ „ by Registrar-General, 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,758
Estimated Birth-rate per 1,000 living, 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·66
Average Birth-rate for previous five years	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·39
Estimated Death-rate per 1,000 living, 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·69
Average Death-rate for previous five years	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·30
Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births, 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Death-rate from Zymotic Diseases, 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·06

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.



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HEALTH OFFICE,  
TOWN HALL,  
BURTON-UPON-TRENT,

*23rd March, 1914.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit to you, in accordance with the Regulations of the Local Government Board, the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year 1913.

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

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES M. COWIE.





# 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 4,203 acres.

**POPULATION.**—The population of the Borough at mid-year 1913, is estimated by the Registrar-General as 47,758. This estimate is mainly founded on the Censuses of 1901 and 1911, which showed a decreasing population. The population of the Borough will continue to be estimated as a decreasing one until such time as an Official Census reveals the true population.

There is no local evidence that the population is still decreasing.

The statistics in this Report are calculated on a population of 48,000 in round numbers.

CENSUS FIGURES. —Further particulars of the Census in 1911 are now available. The number of inhabited houses then recorded was 10,784, and the population 48,266, giving an average of 4·47 persons per house. The figures at the Census 1901 showed a population of 50,386 in 10,244 houses, which gives an average of 4·9 persons per house.

It will, therefore, be seen that although the population decreased by 2,120, the number of inhabited houses increased by 540.

This was referred to in the report for 1912, but the numbers there given were estimated from figures obtained locally and vary slightly from those now given.

However, it should be pointed out that the definition of "house" as "all the space within the external and party walls of a building" was used in the Census of 1901, whereas the statistics given from the Census of 1911 with reference to housing were based on the descriptions furnished by local enumerators, who were required to enter in their memorandum books the address and description of every dwelling or building.

With a view to comparing the number of separate buildings used as dwellings in 1911 with the numbers returned under the general definition "Houses" in 1901, the Registrar-General has given the latter throughout the tables now available for the 1911 Census, and also states that it must be observed that the classification of houses in 1911 has resulted in their more accurate enumeration, so that the figures may not, in all cases, be strictly comparable.



SEX.—At the Census in 1911 the population was made up of 24,221 males and 24,045 females. It is unusual in an urban district to find a greater number of males than females, but this has been observed before in Burton in previous Censuses.

HOUSING.—The Census figures now available show that in 1911 there were 10,784 inhabited houses and 726 uninhabited, while 11 were being built. The number of separate occupiers is recorded as 10,904. The number of private families is given as 10,880, and the population in private families as 47,277.

The number of tenements with more than two occupants per room was 81, and the total population living in these, 737, and the population under ten years of age 300.

The percentage of the population in "Private Families" living more than two in a room is given as 1·6 for Burton. This is a very low figure, as will be seen when comparison is made with similar figures for other towns, e.g.

					Percentage of population in "Private Families" living more than two in a room.
Burton-upon-Trent	...	...	...	...	1·6
Smethwick	...	...	...	...	5·7
Stoke-on-Trent	...	...	...	...	8·6
Walsall	...	...	...	...	7·2
West Bromwich	...	...	...	...	12·2
Wolverhampton	...	...	...	...	5·0
Handsworth	...	...	...	...	1·6
Derby	...	...	...	...	1·9
Nottingham	...	...	...	...	4·3



Nearly 90 per cent. of the tenements in Blackburn are from four to six rooms, and over 80 per cent. in Derby, Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Burton-upon-Trent, Smethwick, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Swindon, and Rotherham, while 28 other towns have 70 to 80 per cent. of such tenements.

The proportion per 1,000 persons enumerated in tenements of various sizes in Burton is as follows:—

1 room ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 rooms	...	...	...	...	...	6
3 „	...	...	...	...	...	17
4 „	...	...	...	...	...	170
5 „	...	...	...	...	...	329
6 „	...	...	...	...	...	335
7 „	...	...	...	...	...	70
8 „	...	...	...	...	...	30
9 „	...	...	...	...	...	17
10 „ and more	...	...	...	...	...	25

The average number of occupants per room in tenements consisting of—

1 room was ...	...	...	...	...	1 40
2 rooms was	...	...	...	...	0·86
3 „ „	...	...	...	...	1·11
4 „ „	...	...	...	...	1·01
5 „ „	...	...	...	...	0·90
6 „ „	...	...	...	...	0·74
7 „ „	...	...	...	...	0·63
8 „ „	...	...	...	...	0·60
9 „ „	...	...	...	...	0·55

These figures show that, in comparison with the great majority of towns, there is very little overcrowding in the Borough.

OCCUPATIONS.—The Census figures show as regards the main industry in the Borough, that under the heading “Makers of Spirituous Drinks” there were 3,639 males of 10 years of age and upwards employed, and that of these 648 were “Maltsters” and 2,991 “Brewers.”

INFIRMITIES.—The particulars revealed by the Census, of people suffering from various infirmities were as follows:—

			Males.		Females.
Totally blind	...	...	11	...	19
Totally deaf	...	...	11	...	16
Deaf and Dumb	...	...	9	...	7
Imbecile	...	...	20	...	28
Feeble-minded	...	...	34	...	22

EMPTY HOUSES.—The number of houses recorded as void in June, 1913, at the canvas then made by the Borough Treasurer, was 681 houses and 82 shops and offices—a total of 763, as compared with 671 houses and 104 shops and offices, and a total of 775 in the previous year.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—The number of persons per acre at the Census in 1911 was 11·5.



## 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.

The Medical Officer of Health has been furnished with a statement of the number of births needing to be added to, or subtracted from, the total supplied by the Local Registrar.

BIRTHS.—The total number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 1,047, as compared with 1,069 in the previous year.

In accordance with the arrangements outlined in the Annual Report of 1912, the Registrar-General has furnished a statement to the effect that eight births (three 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, and that one birth has to be added which occurred outside the Borough.

The nett number of births belonging to the Borough is, therefore, 1,040, which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 21·66 per 1,000 of the population. This is the lowest birth-rate recorded in the Borough.

The number of illegitimate births was 42, or 4 per cent. of the total births.

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 1913 was 478, an increase of 33 as compared with the previous year.

The rate of persons married per 1,000 of the population was 19·9.

DEATHS.—In the 53 weeks ending January 3rd, 1914, the number of deaths registered in the Borough was 714.

In this number are included the deaths of 64 non-residents, which have been transferred to other districts. These have to be deducted, whilst the deaths of 20 residents occurring outside the Borough have to be added.

The nett number of deaths is, therefore, 670—males 347, females 323.

The annual death rate for the Borough was, therefore, 13·69 per 1,000, as compared with 12·6 in the previous year.

The death rate in England and Wales was 13·7.



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

On comparing this Table with that of the previous year it will be seen that the main cause of the larger death rate is due to the greater number of deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Diarrhoea and Enteritis, and Cancer.

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 numbered 7, or 1·0 per cent. of the total.

### UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Age.		Sex.		Probable Cause of Death.
48 years	...	M.	...	Dropsy.
7 hours	...	M.	...	Premature Birth.
55 years	...	F.	...	Heart Failure.
51 „	...	M.	...	Apoplectic Fit.
58 „	...	M.	...	Diarrhoea.
14 months	...	F.	...	Convulsions.
2 hours	...	M.	...	Premature Birth.

## INQUESTS.

During the year the Coroner held an inquest in 50 cases. The verdicts of the Juries as to the cause of death were recorded as follows :—

## INQUESTS, 1913.

Chest crushed by horse	..	...	...	...	...	1
Double Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions caused by fall	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	...	...	4
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	6
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Adhesions, probably caused by Pleurisy following accident	...	...	...	...	...	1
Knocked down by bicycle	...	...	...	...	...	1
Run over by cart	...	...	...	...	...	2
Caught in machinery shafting	...	...	...	...	...	1
Run over by railway truck	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis following fractured thigh	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart failure due to concussion of brain caused by fall						1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	4
Injuries caused by fall of Colliery Cage				...	...	1

Laudanum poisoning. Open verdict	...	...	...	1
Overdose of Landanum, accidentally taken	...	...	1	
"Natural Causes"	...	...	...	6
General Peritonitis	...	...	...	1
Fall downstairs, fracturing ribs	...	...	1	
Accidentally drowned	...	...	...	1
Fractured skull, due to fall	...	...	...	3
Crushed by wheel of wagon	...	...	...	1
Dilated Heart and Stomach, causing heart failure	...	1		
Shot through head. Jury unable to say whether intentional or not	...	...	...	1
Crushed by fall of coal in Mine	...	...	1	
Injuries caused by being struck by locomotive engine...	1			
Run over by horse-dray	...	...	...	1
Inattention at birth	...	...	...	1
Fall downstairs. Fractured skull	...	...	1	
Injuries caused at Colliery by Truck	...	...	1	
			—	
Total	...	...	50	
			—	

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



INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths under 1 year of age was 99. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 95 per 1,000 births, as compared with a rate of 69 last year.

In England and Wales the rate was 109, in the 96 Great Towns 116, and in the 145 Smaller Towns (of which Burton is one) 112 per 1,000 births.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Total number of deaths under 1 year of age ...	99	74	116	94	122	133	123
Total number of births registered ...	1040	1061	1048	1160	1210	1188	1302
Infantile Mortality (deaths per 1,000 births)...	95	69	110	81	100	112	94
Infantile Mortality (England and Wales) ...	109	95	130	106	109	121	118
Infantile Mortality (96 great towns)	116	101	140	115	118	128	127
Do. (145 smaller towns) ...	112	98	133	104	111	124	—
Average Infantile Mortality in Burton for the 5 years 1908-1912 ...	94						



A detailed list of the causes of death of infants will be found in Table IV. at the end of this report, but for convenience and for the purposes of comparison the number of deaths under the principal headings is given below for the last 3 years.

				1913	1912	1911
Diarrhoeal Diseases	...	...	...	7	6	31
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	8	3	3
Measles	...	...	...	4	0	0
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3	1	4
Premature birth	...	...	...	21	26	17
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus				16	13	31
Bronchitis	...	...	...	14	7	9
Pneumonia	...	...	...	3	2	7
Convulsions	...	...	...	6	6	2
Other causes	...	...	...	17	10	12
				—	—	—
			Totals	99	74	116
				—	—	—

The main cause of the increase in the number of deaths of infants was the prevalence of Measles and Whooping Cough, and the number of deaths from Bronchitis. There was practically no increase in those diseases such as Diarrhoea, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, which are caused to a large extent on the improper feeding of infants.

The mortality of illegitimate children is shown in the following Table to be much higher than that of legitimate.

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ...	87	65	95	74	93	104
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ...	285	140	447	216	250	246

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—A Female Health Visitor who was appointed in 1911 continued to carry out her duties in connection with the welfare of infants throughout the year. Her principal duties are to give instructions in the general care of infants, and especially to give advice and instructions 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 work has been done in a very tactful manner, and she is almost without exception welcomed in the homes of the poorer classes, to whom her visits have been mainly confined.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—The number of births notified during the year was 987, of which 38 were still births. The register of notifications is checked periodically by the Registrar, who supplies a list of births which have not been notified.



The number of births notified by doctors is 182 and by midwives 805.

The Health Visitor has paid primary visits to 798 babies, including 21 primary visits to babies born in December 1912, and has also made 2,222 secondary visits (including 395 secondary visits to babies born in 1912) to cases requiring supervision.

The total number of babies under observation during 1913 was 932.

The number of babies entirely breast fed at the primary visit was 692 (about 87 per cent.) while 48 were partly breast fed, and 58 were artificially fed from birth.

At the end of three months the number of breast-fed babies had declined to some extent, but they still numbered 635—a proportion of nearly 80 per cent.

All babies (with the exception of 10 who died and 18 who were lost through change of address) were re-visited once, 460 were visited more than twice, some receiving as many as 12 ordinary visits, and where Ophthalmia Neonatorum was present, as many as 30 visits were made to one case.



MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOME.—This institution, which is carried on under the auspices of the Burton Health Society, is open throughout the year on one day a week, and for two days a week during the Summer months. A Voluntary Committee of ladies has charge of the arrangements, and they also give personal attendance at the Welcome. The Health Visitor attends one afternoon a week, and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health attends on alternate days with another doctor, who gives his services. The attendances have been large throughout the year, and there is no doubt that good work is being done in promoting the welfare of infants.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

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### DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—There were 54 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, a decrease of 12 as compared with the previous year. The average number of deaths per annum from this disease during the previous five years was 66. For 1913 the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 1·10 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a rate of 1·37 in the previous year.

Classified according to sex, it is found that 37 of these deaths were of males and 17 of females, which gives a death rate for males of 1·5 per 1,000, and for females a rate of 0·7 per 1,000.

In the Supplement to the Forth Second Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1912-13, containing the report of the Medical Officer, standardising factors are given which are necessary to convert the crude into standardised death rates, *i.e.*, death rates comparable with those of other areas, after the elimination of differences caused by varying proportions at different ages in each area. For Pulmonary Tuberculosis the standardising factors for Burton are as follows: for persons  $\cdot 9604$ , for males  $\cdot 9500$ , for females  $\cdot 9893$ .

After applying these factors, the Standardised death rate per 1,000 per annum for Pulmonary Tuberculosis in males is 1.42, in females 0.69, and for all cases 1.05.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Tubercular diseases, other than Pulmonary Phthisis, caused 18 deaths, which is equivalent to a rate of 0.36 per 1,000 for other forms of Tuberculosis.

Of these 18 deaths, 8 were males and 10 females, which gives a death rate for males of 0.33, and for females of 0.42 per 1,000.

The standardising factors for other forms of Tuberculosis is 1.0826 for males, 1.0552 for females, and 1.0669 for persons.

Applying these factors, the Standardised death rate for other forms of Tuberculosis in males is 0.35, in females 0.44, and for all cases 0.38 per 1,000.



## NOTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year under review all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notifiable, during the month of January under the provisions of the three sets of Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, and during the remainder of the year under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which came into force on 1st February, 1913, and repealed the three existing orders, and made all forms of Tuberculosis—Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary—compulsorily notifiable.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—In the following Table will be found the notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis classified according to age and sex.

### NOTIFICATION OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1913.

Age Period.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Over 65	Total
Males ...	0	3	6	8	15	17	6	5	2	62
Females ...	0	2	3	5	14	6	3	1	0	34
Total ...	0	5	9	13	29	23	9	6	2	96

It will be seen from the above Table that the number of notifications received, exclusive of duplicates, was 96, 62 being males and 34 females. It is usual, especially in an urban district, to find that the male death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is much higher than the female death rate, but not quite in such a marked degree as in Burton. The number of notifications of males is almost double that of females, while the number of deaths as already shown was more



than double during the year 1913. It will be seen from the above Table that the discrepancy between the sexes is chiefly in persons over 35 years of age—a fact which points to the influence of occupation.

OCCUPATION OF NOTIFIED CASES.—It is of considerable importance in view of the excessive phthisis mortality rate in males that the effect of occupation should be considered. For this purpose the following classification of the occupation of notified cases has been made.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Brewery Labourers	...	16		Housework	...	15	
Coopers	...	3		Domestic Servants	...	6	
Maltsters	...	3		Shop Assistant	...	1	
Railway Employees	...	4		Assistant in Public House		1	
Engineering Employees...		3		Net Mender	...	1	
General Labourers	...	5		School Teacher	...	1	
Boot Repairers...	...	2		Cotton Mill Hand	...	1	
Gas Worker	...	1		Keeper of Registry	...	1	
Baker	...	1		Not classified (including			
Clerk	...	1		5 under 16 years)	...	7	
Shop Assistant	...	1					
Hair Dresser	...	1					
Grocer	...	2					
Chimney Sweep	...	1					
Stone Mason	...	1					
Farm Labourer	...	1					
Not classified (including							
9 under 16 years)	...	16					
Total	...	62		Total	...	34	

It will be seen from the above that the term "Brewery Labourer" includes a large proportion of the cases, but as this term covers a considerable variety of work it will be necessary in future to obtain more precise information as to the nature of the work performed by brewery labourers who develop Tuberculosis.

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AMONGST INSURED AND OTHER PERSONS.

In the following Table will be found a classification, as far as possible, of all notified cases according as to whether the patients were insured under the National Insurance Act, or otherwise.

	Insured.	Dependents	Others	Doubtful.	Total.
Males ...	41*	7	3	11	62
Females ...	8	16	4	6	34
Total ...	49	23	7	17	96

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. — The following Table giving a classification of notified cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis does not show the same excessive prevalence amongst males.

### NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Age period.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Over 65	Total.
Males ...	2	5	15	3	5	4	0	1	0	35
Females ...	0	6	14	4	4	0	0	1	0	29
Total ...	2	11	29	7	9	4	0	2	0	64



PREVENTIVE MEASURES. - When a case is notified, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health visits the case and makes the necessary investigations. He arranges for disinfection, gives instructions how best to dispose of infected matter, and leaves a card of simple instructions to be observed by the patient in order to prevent the spread of infection. He also notes the names of all school children living in the house for special examination at school, and also examines all willing "Suspects" he may find in the house. The patient is also informed how he may obtain Sanatorium or Dispensary treatment under the National Insurance Act, or otherwise.

All notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were visited as above during the year, except a few cases who had been resident in Asylums or Workhouses for a prolonged period.

A number of Non-Pulmonary cases were also visited.

Visits are also paid to above cases periodically for the purposes of supervision by the Assistant Medical Officer. During the year 146 secondary visits were made for this purpose.

TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—The local scheme for the provision of a Sanatorium at the Isolation Hospital outlined in last year's Report received the approval of the Local Government Board.



In brief, this scheme consists of the conversion of the old Hospital Pavilion in the South-West corner of the grounds into a Sanatorium and providing it with a balcony in front for the treatment of the patients. This will accommodate 16 patients and two more can be provided for in small isolation wards which can be used for advanced cases or otherwise. In addition, four cubicles have been erected for the observation of doubtful cases. Accommodation is therefore provided for 22 cases.

The administration block has been extended to provide accommodation for the extra Staff.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary for the treatment and supervision of cases not in the Sanatorium has been established at 31, Union Street. It received the approval of the Local Government Board and was opened for the treatment of patients on 25th July, 1913. Arrangements have been made with the Derbyshire County Council whereby patients from the South Derbyshire area receive treatment at the Burton Dispensary.

The old Hospital Pavilion was used as a Sanatorium from the 18th October, 1912, until 11th July, 1913, when the building was placed in the builders' hands for the required alterations. During these operations it was necessary to transfer the patients to the old Smallpox Pavilion, which was used as a Sanatorium for eight patients until the alterations were completed.

During the year 48 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium for treatment. These may be classified as follows, according as they were admitted as insured persons, dependents of insured persons, or others :—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Insured persons	...	...	...	20	9	29
Dependents of insured persons	...		...	2	6	8
Others	...	...	...	7	4	11
				—	—	—
Total	...		...	29	19	48

#### PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE SANATORIUM.—

During the year 1912, twelve patients were admitted to the Sanatorium, and these with the 48 admitted during 1913 (less one, who, having received treatment in 1912 was re-admitted in 1913) make a total number of 59 persons admitted. Up to the end of 1913, 52 of these had been discharged from the Sanatorium, leaving 7 under treatment. As a rule these patients continue their treatment at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The condition of the patients at the time of discharge from the Sanatorium was as follows :—

						Males.	Females.
Fit for work	...	..	...	...	...	12	8
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	14	12
Without Improvement			...	...	...	3	1
Worse	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Treatment discontinued for other than medical reasons	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Died	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Still under treatment	...		...	...	...	5	2
						—	—
Total	...				...	36	23



TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—The Tuberculosis Dispensary, situated at 31, Union Street, was opened for the treatment of patients on 25th July, 1913. Arrangements have been made with the Derbyshire County Council for the treatment of cases from the South Derbyshire area.

Up to the 31st December, 1913, the number of cases on the register was 78, the cases from the Borough being 39, and from Derbyshire 39.

Up to the end of the year very few of the patients had completed their treatment, but as far as possible the following tabulated statement shows the condition of the Burton patients.

	Males.	Females.
Fit for work ... ..	3	4
Improved ... ..	1	1
Without improvement ... ..	1	0
Worse ... ..	1	1
Treatment discontinued for other than medical reasons ... ..	2	1
Died ... ..	1	0
Still under treatment ... ..	9	10
Sent for examination <i>re</i> Sanatorium Benefit ...	3	1
Total ...	21	18

A number of those still under treatment are at work, and attend the Dispensary after working hours.



EXAMINATION OF CONTACTS.—In all 104 contacts were examined during the year. Of these 98 were school children and were mainly examined in school, some of them twice and a few three times. In all 126 examinations were made of these 98 children, who were all living in houses from which cases of Tuberculosis had been notified.

Of the 4 other cases examined, 3 had suspicious signs of Tuberculosis. The school children will be further dealt with in the School Report.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—During the year 52 deaths were certified as being due to Cancer, an increase of 6 as compared with the previous year. The average number of deaths recorded under this heading for the previous 5 years was 43.

The Cancer death rate for the Borough for 1913 was therefore 1·06 per 1,000 of the population.

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 52, an increase of 32 compared with the previous year.

The zymotic death rate was 1·06 per 1,000.

## DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
Diphtheria ...	3	0	1	20	9	7	5	5	7	6
Scarlet Fever ...	1	2	3	1	0	8	7	3	1	6
Epidemic Diarrhoea ...	10	6	39	5	8	14	6	35	13	21
Whooping Cough...	13	3	8	15	5	17	6	12	3	41
Enteric Fever ...	3	5	2	2	1	4	7	4	2	0
Measles ...	22	4	1	25	1	3	35	2	9	5
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	52	20	54	68	24	53	66	61	35	79

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, Anthrax, Glanders, and Hydrophobia in man, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Acute Poliomyelitis and Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum was added to the list for a period of three years as from 1st May, 1911. This period will, therefore, end on 30th April, 1914, but it will not be necessary to take measures for making this disease notifiable for a further period, as on the 1st April, 1914. under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914, which were recently issued by the Local Government Board, Ophthalmia Neonatorum is made compulsorily notifiable by both doctors and midwives throughout England and Wales.



The following table shows the number of notifications for a number of years.

### NOTIFICATIONS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

TABLE.

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903
Scarlet Fever ...	273	289	115	165	122	191	141	209	233	106	179
Smallpox ...	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	37
Diphtheria ...	91	71	92	206	76	55	43	24	58	46	25
Enteric Fever ...	10	5	12	6	5	13	28	15	12	8	17
Puerperal Fever ...	2	1	4	2	4	2	1	6	3	5	2
Erysipelas ...	47	46	53	60	55	21	41	71	74	55	26
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	439	428	285	439	262	282	254	325	380	233	286
Chicken Pox ...										60	249

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
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup ... ..	91	0	15	61	11	4	0
Erysipelas ... ..	47	0	2	4	6	30	5
Scarlet Fever ... ..	273	3	63	172	24	11	0
Enteric Fever ... ..	10	0	0	4	2	4	0
Puerperal Fever ... ..	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals ...	439	18	80	242	43	51	5

TABLE.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Enteric Fever...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	0	10
Scarlet Fever ...	38	32	31	28	7	10	24	17	24	20	21	21	273
Diphtheria ...	8	10	13	8	9	3	3	3	6	11	10	7	91
Erysipelas ...	9	2	2	3	2	6	5	1	6	2	3	6	47
Small Pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	1	2	1	2	5	0	0	1	1	1	15
Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	56	44	47	41	19	21	38	24	38	36	39	36	439

SCARLET FEVER.—The increased prevalence of Scarlet Fever which was shown in the Report for 1912, continued with little or no abatement during the first quarter of the year. The number of notifications then decreased for a couple of months, but again showed a decided increase in July, and the disease continued fairly prevalent until the close of the year.

There were 273 cases notified, but the disease on the whole was of a very mild type, and there was only one death.

The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the Borough, but like last year, Stapenhill and Horninglow Wards were rather more affected than the rest of the Borough. In March the Horninglow Infant School was visited with reference to the number of cases occurring there.

221 cases were removed to Hospital.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

Ward.				Cases	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Removals to Hospital per cent.
Shobnall	...	...	...	30	—	—	76·7
Victoria	...	...	...	38	—	—	64·2
Horninglow	...	...	...	45	—	—	93·3
Uxbridge	...	...	...	32	1	3·1	75·0
Broadway	...	...	...	33	—	—	87·9
Burton	...	...	...	30	—	—	93·3
Winshill and Wetmore			...	19	—	—	84·2
Stapenhill	...	...	...	46	—	—	73·9
Total				273	1	0·03	80·95



DIPHTHERIA.—This disease was rather more prevalent than in the previous year. It was on the whole of a mild character, but there were three fatal cases. The district chiefly affected was Shobnall.

Five visits of inspection were paid to Schools for the control of this disease, when swabs were taken from suspicious cases ; one to Winshill Girls in May when one Diphtheria carrier was found, one to Mission Room in May, one each to Guild St. and Victoria Road in June, and one to Grange St. in December when one "Carrier" was found.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Ward.				Cases	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Removed to Hospital per cent.
Shobnall	...	...	...	23	0	0	0
Victoria	...	...	...	8	1	12·5	0
Horninglow	...	...	...	10	0	0	0
Uxbridge	...	...	...	19	0	0	0
Broadway	...	...	...	14	1	7·1	0
Burton	...	...	...	8	0	0	0
Winshill and Wetmore			...	3	1	33·3	0
Stapenhill	...	...	...	6	0	0	0
Total				91	3	3·3	0

SUPERVISION OF CONTACTS.—The system described in previous reports for the supervision of contacts was continued during the year, that is to say, that all school children (except the patient) from houses where a case of Diphtheria had occurred had to be seen by the Medical Officer and swabs taken before a certificate was given for the child to return to school. If the result of the swab was negative the child is allowed to return to school at once.

For the purpose of this supervision of contacts, swabs were taken from 88 school children who lived in the same house as a notified case. Eight cases were shown to be "Carriers" of the Diphtheria Bacillus, or a proportion of 9 per cent.

Owing to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever no cases were removed to Hospital.

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

ENTERIC FEVER.—Ten cases were notified during the year, and three proved fatal. One of the cases was a nurse who had been nursing Enteric Fever patients in a Hospital in another town, another case was infected abroad, but in all the other cases the source of infection was obscure. In none of the cases was a history obtained of having eaten shellfish of any description for some time before the onset of the disease. One case was treated in Hospital.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases of this disease were notified, both having been attended by doctors.



OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—This disease was made notifiable as from 1st May, 1911, in order that steps might be taken to prevent the blindness and damage to sight which so frequently follows this disease if early and efficient treatment is not carried out.

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

In some cases it may be necessary to provide other nursing assistance, but so far the Health Visitor alone has succeeded in giving all the attention necessary in a very thorough and successful manner, although in a few of the bad cases it meant giving her undivided attention to such cases.

During the year 15 cases of Ophthalmia were notified, and these may be classified according to severity as follows :—

Mild	...	7
Moderate	...	3
Severe	...	5

All the cases made a satisfactory recovery, there being no cases of blindness and no damaged eyes.

In addition to above 11 very mild cases came under the notice of the Health Visitor, but all recovered with very little trouble.

It will be of interest to give the particulars of this disease since notification commenced on 1st May, 1911.

Year.	Mild cases.	Moderate.	Severe.	Total.
1911	5	2	2	9
1912	6	5	5	16
1913	7	3	5	15
	—	—	—	—
Total	18	10	12	40

All the cases have made a good and apparently perfect recovery, except one in 1911, when one eye was saved but the other was considerably damaged, although probably the sight was not entirely gone. This case has left the district, so no further report can be obtained.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM) REGULATIONS, 1914.

Under the provisions of the above Order, Ophthalmia Neonatorum is made compulsorily notifiable throughout England and Wales as from the 1st April, 1914. The disease is defined as meaning a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant, commencing within 21 days from the date of birth.

Every Medical Practitioner in attendance upon such a case must forthwith notify the case upon the ordinary Infectious Disease Notification Forms, but at the same time must state in writing either on the Form or on a separate sheet attached to the Form the date of birth of the child, the name and address of the parent or other person, if any, having charge of the child, and the date of the onset of the disease, and transmit the notification and statement aforesaid to the Medical Officer of Health, provided that a Medical Practitioner shall not be required to notify a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum under these Regulations if the case is notifiable or has been notified under the Infectious disease (Notification) Act, 1889, or if the case has been notified by a certified Midwife.



Every certified Midwife attending on a child whom she suspects to be suffering from the disease is required to furnish a notification unless the case has already been notified by a Medical Practitioner.

POLIOMYELITIS.—One case was notified. This was an isolated case of infantile paralysis in a boy aged 6 years.

MEASLES.—The epidemic of this disease which began in the the last quarter of 1912, continued during the first half of 1913. With the exception of Winshill and Shobnall districts, practically the whole of the Borough was affected, no less than 1,014 cases being notified by the Director of Education to the Medical Officer of Health, and there were 22 deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease was also prevalent, there being 325 cases notified by the Education Authority. Grange Street, Horninglow, and Victoria Road, were the schools chiefly affected. This disease caused 13 deaths.

MUMPS.—This disease was very prevalent throughout the year. It first appeared in the autumn of 1912 in the neighbourhood of Stafford Street and Goodman Street, and since then has practically spread all over the Borough.

A considerable proportion of the cases affected the submaxillary glands. 1,102 cases were notified by the Education Committee.

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—One school, viz., Stapenhill Infants, was closed for over a fortnight towards the end of September to prevent the spread of Measles, and 10 schools were

disinfected during the year to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. The number of cases of infectious disease at the various schools will be found in the following Table :—

### SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

SCHOOL.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Chick- en Pox.	Measles	Scarla- tina.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Mumps.
Winshill ... ..	2	10	2	3	1	0	95
Horninglow ... ..	48	30	53	16	2	0	194
Broadway ... ..	24	6	31	15	9	0	166
Mission Room, Stapenhill	4	7	45	13	6	0	1
Victoria Road ... ..	38	6	83	27	4	1	178
Grange Street ... ..	62	50	127	11	11	0	90
Hawkins Lane ... ..	3	0	13	9	1	0	13
Christ Church ... ..	9	11	109	19	1	0	55
Shobnall Road ... ..	1	0	3	0	7	0	26
Bond Street ... ..	15	1	65	0	2	0	12
Hill Street and St. Peter's Street	27	61	128	13	0	0	2
Guild Street ... ..	22	3	45	13	1	1	38
Wetmore Road ... ..	0	6	38	8	2	0	21
Uxbridge Street ... ..	23	4	137	6	11	0	124
Catholic, Guild Street	1	0	11	0	0	0	32
Goodman Street and Stafford Street	22	5	34	13	6	0	45
High School (Girls) ...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Grammar School ... ..	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
No School ... ..	24	24	89	101	27	8	10
Private School ... ..	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Totals ... ..	325	224	1014	273	91	10	1102



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

The total number of specimens sent was 403, and the results may be summarised as follows :—

Disease.	Results positive.	Results negative.
Diphtheria	74	213
Enteric Fever	10	7
Phthisis	27	72

One of the negative Diphtheria swabs showed the presence of Hoffman's pseudo-diphtheria Bacillus.

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## BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital situated at the Outwoods, just on the Borough Boundary (part of the ground being in the Borough and part outside) stands on a Freehold site at an altitude varying from 205 to 295 feet above ordnance datum. The sub-soil is marl with some gravel.

NUMBER OF BEDS. — Where a Sanatorium has been erected on the site of an Isolation Hospital, it is important that a clear understanding should be arrived at as to the number of beds provided for infectious diseases and for tuberculosis, as certain of the charges for maintenance are allocated according to the number of beds for these diseases.

Beds are provided in the following blocks at the Isolation Hospital:—

- (a) Scarlet Fever Pavilion.
- (b) Isolation Block.
- (c) Old Hospital Pavilion.
- (d) Old Smallpox Pavilion.

SCARLET FEVER PAVILION.—This block consists of two large wards, each 60 feet long by 26 feet wide by 13 feet high.

When built each ward was allotted 10 beds on the basis of 156 feet of floor space and a cubic space of 2028 feet—the distance from centre to centre of each bed being 12 feet. In addition, there is a small observation ward for one bed opening off each main ward.

This block, therefore, on the Local Government Board basis contains 22 beds.

ISOLATION BLOCK.—This block consists of two large wards and two small wards. Each large ward is 36 feet long 18 feet wide, and 13 feet high, and the small wards 24 by 18 by 13 feet.

In the pamphlet describing the Hospital issued by the Borough Surveyor in 1895, it is stated that each large ward provided accommodation for three beds and each small ward for two beds, 2800 cubic feet and 216 feet of floor space being allowed for each bed.

In this block, therefore, provision was made for ten beds, but it is evident that more beds could be put up here and still be within the limits of space provided in the Local Government Board's Memorandum.



OLD HOSPITAL PAVILION.—This pavilion consists of two large wards of 880 square feet each, and two small observation wards. The large wards were reckoned to provide for six beds each or fourteen beds in all with the two observation wards.

This Pavilion was used for Tuberculosis from 18th October, 1912, up to the commencement of building alterations on 11th July, 1913.

SMALLPOX PAVILION.—There are two wards here, each 500 square feet. Each ward was reckoned to hold four beds although not quite up to the Local Government Board Standard of 2000 feet per bed. This with an observation ward gave accommodation for nine patients. This pavilion was used for Tuberculosis from 11th July, 1913, during the alterations to the old Hospital Pavilion.

From the above it will be seen that there was adequate provision for 22 beds in the Scarlet Fever block, 10 in the Isolation block, 14 in the old Hospital, and 9 in the Smallpox pavilion—a total of 55; but if the standard suggested by Dr. Parsons in his report to the Local Government Board in 1912 be adopted, the large wards in the Isolation block would accommodate 4 and the small wards 3 beds each, *i.e.*, 14 in all in this block, making the total beds in the Hospital—59.

It has been necessary to put in a few extra beds in the wards in epidemic times, but as far as possible these were used by convalescent patients. Without going into the matter with this minute detail it was usually reckoned that the utmost limit of accommodation even in epidemic times, was from 68 to 70 beds.

When the old Hospital Pavilion is opened as a Sanatorium the number of beds will be reduced by the 14 there provided for.

CASES TREATED.—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, 1913.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1913.
Scarlet Fever ...	53	*226	246	1	32
Enteric „ ...	0	1	0	0	1
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	53	227	246	1	33

\* Including 4 from Tutbury Rural District Council, and one Hospital Nurse.

The ages of patients admitted were as follows.—

Under 1 year	...	1
1 to 5 years	...	49
5 to 15 years	...	148
15 to 25 years	...	23
Over 25 years	...	5
Total	...	226

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	...	22	8.9
31 to 40 days	...	79	32.1
41 to 50 days	...	87	35.4
51 to 60 days	...	31	12.6
61 to 70 days	...	12	4.9
Over 70 days	...	15	6.1
		246	100.0



The average period of isolation in Hospital of the 246 Scarlet Fever patients discharged, was the same as last year, viz., 45 days.

“RETURN” CASES.—When a patient discharged from an Isolation Hospital infects or is suspected of infecting another person, the latter is termed a “return” case.

The usual method is to express the number of discharged infecting cases as a percentage of the total number discharged.

During the year 1913, there were 9 instances where a discharged Scarlet Fever patient appeared to give rise to “return” cases, which is equal to 3·6 per cent.

In the following Table will be found particulars of these cases.

#### SCARLET FEVER. RETURN CASES.

No. in Register.	Date of discharge from Hospital of infecting case.	No. of days in Hospital of infecting case.	No. of days between discharge and onset of “return” case.
23	4th January, 1913	40	12
70	15th February, 1913	68	13
75 & 76	26th February, 1913	40	6
81	22nd February, 1913	45	16
122	15th April, 1913	37	12
172	18th July, 1913	53	17
189	30th August, 1913	57	5
225	8th October, 1913	60	11
234	25th October, 1913	46	11

It will be observed that in six of the above cases the infecting case was isolated in the hospital for over six weeks, and in order to show further that the occurrence of return cases is not due to premature discharge from hospital of the patients as a whole, the following Table gives the percentage of cases causing the return cases according to the period of detention in hospital.

Period of Detention.	No. of Cases.	No. of Infecting Cases.	Percentage
30 days or under	22	0	—
31 to 40 days	79	3	3·7
41 to 50 days	87	2	2·3
51 to 60 days	31	3	9·6
61 to 70 days	12	1	8·3
Over 70 days	25	0	—

As was pointed out in last year's Report, it is by no means certain that all these return cases were infected by the case discharged from hospital, as it is always possible for the infection to be derived from other sources ; indeed, it is by no means uncommon to find a second case notified from the same house from which a case, still in hospital, was removed some weeks before, and if this primary case had been discharged from hospital, the second case would undoubtedly have been classified as a "return" case. However this may be, it seems certain that a large proportion of these cases are true "return cases," and in the present state of our knowledge it appears to be impossible to altogether prevent them.

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.

	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903
Births registered ...	1186	1171	1271	1333	1322	1433	1421	1474	1483	1489
Successfully vaccinated ...	422	462	561	676	736	992	1022	1153	1113	1179
Insusceptible ...	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	2
Dead Unvaccinated ...	77	89	72	107	107	104	120	99	127	113
Exempted through "Conscientious Objection"	542	469	481	392	293	123	73	54	44	37
Postponed by Medical Certificate ...	11	17	13	11	20	39	33	27	1	1
Left District and reported elsewhere ...	4	7	9	11	10	5	12	8	7	5
Lost sight of ...	61	51	55	44	55	84	86	85	64	53
Unaccounted for ...	68	75	80	92	100	85	73	48	126	99
Percentage Vaccinated ...	35	39	44	57	55	69	71	78	75	79

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—In the following Table are set forth the various samples which have been submitted by the Inspector of Nuisances to the Public Analyst for analysis 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, 59 being formal samples and 51 informal samples.

Article.	No. taken formally.	No. adulterated.	No. taken informally.	No. adulterated.	Total No. of Samples.	Total No. adulterated
Milk... ..	25	3	10	...	35	3
Butter ... ..	27	2	5	...	32	2
Margarine ... ..	4	...	3	...	7	...
Pearksown ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...
Lard ... ..	2	...	3	...	5	...
Vinegar ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	...
Coffee ... ..	...	...	6	...	6	...
Arrowroot ... ..	...	...	4	...	4	...
Pearl Barley ... ..	1	...	1	...	2	...
Rice ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...
Ground Rice ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	...
Pepper ... ..	...	...	3	...	3	...
Olive Oil ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...
Oil of Cloves ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...
Total ... ..	59	5	51	...	110	5

The three milk samples reported on adversely were adulterated with water to the extent of 12·1 per cent., 10·2 per cent., and 19·6 per cent., respectively. Legal proceedings were taken, when fines of £2 and 19s. costs: £2 and 12s. 6d. costs; and £2 and 13s. 6d. costs were inflicted.



It is not generally realised what a profitable business the adding of water to milk may be to the culprit, and the fines inflicted, frequently are not adequate to prevent the recurrence of the offence.

If an example be taken where 25 gallons a day are received from the wholesale dealer and where 12 per cent. is the amount of water added, and 10d. a gallon the price paid for the milk, it will be seen that the wholesale dealer is being paid over 17s. a week for water added to the milk.

Of the adulterated butter samples, both were certified to contain 100 per cent. margarine. In addition, the bulk samples in the shop were not labelled nor were the articles delivered in wrappers properly labelled in accordance with the Regulations.

Legal proceedings were taken, and in one case a fine of £2 and 13s. 6d. costs were inflicted for selling, and the defendant had also to pay 6s. costs for not delivering the article in a wrapper properly labelled, and 6s. costs for not having the bulk in the shop properly labelled; while in the second case the fine was £2 and 13s. 6d. costs for selling, and 7s. and 6s. costs respectively for the other two offences. Both these cases were from shops largely run in connection with Common Lodging Houses where the articles are sold chiefly in pennyworths, and where it is extremely difficult to obtain a quantity sufficiently large for analysis without exciting the suspicion of the Vendor.

In another case the Margarine was banded to the purchaser in a wrapper properly labelled, but the bulk in the shop was not labelled in accordance with the Regulations. In this case the Vendor was warned by the Committee.

No preservatives were found in milk samples during the year. Boracic Acid was found to be present in 7 samples of butter in the following amounts, viz., 1·03 per cent., 0·3 per cent., 0·5 per cent., 0·31 per cent., 0·1 per cent., 0·41 per cent., and 0·37 per cent.

One sample of margarine contained a preservative, viz., boracic acid 0·24 per cent.

Five samples of milk were taken on delivery, and one was an "appeal to the cow" sample. Eight samples of butter were purchased by a male deputy, and two by a female deputy.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.—No samples of cream were analysed during the year; 35 samples of milk were tested for preservatives during the year, but none were found to be present.

MIDWIVES' ACT.—The number of midwives who in January, 1913, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives' Act, was 26. Subsequently 6 others gave notice and were added to the Register.

Of that number 16 are trained and certified midwives, the remaining 16 holding their certificate under Section II. of the Midwives' Act, having been in bona fide practise as midwives for at least one year before the passing of the Act.

Three trained midwives who were attached to Institutions left the Borough during the year, but were replaced by three other trained midwives.



There were no cases of Puerperal Fever amongst cases attended by midwives, but there was one case where a midwife acted in the capacity of a nurse under a doctor. The necessary disinfection was carried out before the midwife attended other cases.

Two midwives attended before the Health Committee on 30th June and were cautioned for failing to keep their registers up to date. Later in the year two midwives were found to have attended cases of abortion in August and September, and had neglected to call in medical attendance. The cases were not entered in their registers, and one of the midwives had failed to take the patient's pulse and temperature during the time of her attendance. Both were reported to the Central Midwives' Board, and after investigation by that body one of the midwives was cautioned, and in the other case judgment was suspended. In the latter case the midwife asked to be allowed to resign her certificate, which she subsequently did.

There were 55 visits of inspection paid to midwives during the year.

Six of the untrained midwives are still unable to keep satisfactory records of pulse and temperature.

The following notifications have been received from midwives :—

Medical assistance required	...	52
Still Births	... ..	9

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The public water supply of the Borough is that supplied by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

During the year nine samples were submitted to analysis, and were found to be free from organic pollution.

In addition, 27 analyses were made of well waters during the year, 8 wells being passed and 17 condemned (two of the latter being found to be very suspicious in the first analysis were analysed a second time and were found to be unfit for domestic use and were condemned.

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## MILK SUPPLY.

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	...	35
Number of Cowkeepers who are not Milk Purveyors	...	10
Number of Milk Purveyors	... ..	53
Number of Milk Shops	... ..	34
Total		132

This gives a total of 132 persons on the Register as against 133 for the previous year.

During the year under review 9 persons have discontinued the business, their names having been struck off the register, and 8 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



All the premises have been regularly inspected, 146 inspections of cowsheds and 110 inspections of dairies and milkshops having been made. Most of the premises are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition, but in some the standard of cleanliness leaves room for improvement.

**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 Delépine, Manchester, to be tested for tubercle.

The number of bulk samples taken during the year was 28, 8 of which were reported as being found to cause tuberculosis. There were, however, only 6 farms involved, as three of the positive samples were from one farm. This matter will be best dealt with by taking each farm separately.

**NO. 1.**—The first sample was taken on 21st May, 1913. A report was received on the 13th June from Professor Delépine, Manchester, that the milk was found to cause tuberculosis. The farm was again visited on the 23rd June by the Veterinary Surgeon and two samples taken from suspicious cows. Both these samples on being tested were reported negative on 18th July. A second bulk sample was taken on 22nd July, and this was reported positive on 15th August. The farm was visited again on 18th August when one sample was taken from a suspicious animal. This was reported negative on 11th September. On 23rd September another bulk sample was taken and was again reported positive on 15th October. The farm was again visited on 16th October and samples taken in groups from all the cows in milk. One of the group samples from 5 cows was reported positive on 10th November, and the farm was again visited on 13th November, when samples were taken from 4



cows, one cow having been sold before the visit. The report on these four samples received on 10th December, showed that all were negative.

It will be seen, therefore, that after a great amount of trouble and no little expense, the affected cow at this farm was not found.

NO. 2.—The bulk sample was taken on the 27th May, 1913, and this was reported positive on 20th June. The farm was visited on the 24th June, when two samples were taken from suspicious cows. On 26th June one of these samples was reported positive, while on the 18th July the other sample was reported negative. As the farm is outside the Borough, in the County of Stafford, the Clerk to the County Council was written to on 27th June, 1913, and all the facts stated together with the identification of the cow and a copy of Professor Delépine's report, in order to procure the slaughter of the animal under the Tuberculosis Order, 1913, of the Board of Agriculture.

Subsequently it was ascertained that the animal had been sold, as the Veterinary Surgeon sent by the Staffordshire County Council had certified the animal free from Tuberculosis.

NO. 3.—The bulk sample taken on 7th August 1913, was reported positive on the 29th August. The farm was visited on the 2nd September, and one sample taken from a suspicious animal. This, on 27th September, was reported positive, and the cow was killed on 1st October, when Tuberculosis was found in liver, lungs, and udder.



NO. 4.—The bulk sample was taken on the 14th August, 1913, and was reported positive on 6th September. The farm was visited on the 9th September when two samples were taken, and also on 15th September when one sample was taken. Subsequent reports showed that all three were negative. On 14th October a bulk sample was taken from all the cows, and a group sample from four suspicious cows including the above three. These samples were both reported negative. This was regarded as unsatisfactory, and after communicating with Professor Delépine, four single samples were taken from the same four cows, and one of these was reported positive on 22nd December, this being the same cow as the sample was taken from on 15th September. The cow was slaughtered on 31st December, when the udder was found to be tuberculous, the rest of the carcass being free.

NO. 5.—Here the bulk sample was taken on 20th August, and this was reported positive on 11th September. The farm was visited on the 19th September when two samples were taken, which were subsequently reported negative. It was ascertained, however, that a cow had been sold from the farm on 15th September, and this was traced and a sample taken on 19th September. The report on this, which was positive, was received on 24th September. The cow was killed on the 30th September, the lungs, liver, and udder being affected.

NO. 6.—The bulk sample was taken on 27th August, and this was reported positive on 22nd September. The farm was visited on 25th September when one sample was taken from a suspicious cow. This was reported negative on 21st October. The farm was visited again on 28th October, 1913, when four samples were taken. One of these was reported positive on 30th October, this cow being slaughtered on 5th November, when it was found to be suffering from advanced Tuberculosis.



HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

## HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT, 1913.

The house-to-house inspection completed during the year 1913 comprised the whole of the Horninglow Ward, together with a further inspection of one property in New Street.

The total number of premises inspected was 1,552, of which 1,546 were in the Horninglow Ward.

The following is a statement in tabular form in regard to the number of dwelling houses inspected under, and for the purpose of, Section 17 of the Act, 1909, and the information required under Article 5 of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

Number of dwellinghouses inspected ... ..	1,552
„ dwellinghouses considered to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	6
„ representations made to the Local Authority	2
„ Closing Orders made ... ..	2
„ dwellinghouses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders ... ..	4
„ dwellinghouses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a state fit for human habitation ... ..	0



## HORNINGLOW WARD.

The following are the particulars with reference to water supply and closet accommodation in the Horninglow Ward.

## WATER SUPPLY.

(a)	Premises with public supply	...	...	1,406
(b)	„ with well water	...	...	140

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

(a)	Premises with water closets	...	...	966
(b)	„ with pail closets	...	...	450
(c)	„ with privy middens	...	...	130

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 1913.

(a)	Defective drains, eave and down spouting and roofs	...	...	...	194
(b)	Defective yard paving, dampness, defective light and ventilation	...	...	...	172
(c)	Defective water closets, urinals, closets, ash places and want of receptacles for house refuse	...	...	...	187
(d)	General want of repair, dirty houses, defective sinks	...	...	...	292
(e)	Other defects (animals kept so as to be a nuisance, accumulation of manure, &c.)	...	...	...	14

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.

INSANITARY HOUSES.—The following is a statement of the progress made in the closing and demolition of houses unfit for human habitation.

- (1) 29 NEW STREET, BACK OF 29, NEW STREET, AND NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, HOUSE IN 5 COURT, NEW STREET.—These houses were all demolished by the Owner by the end of April, 1913.
- (2) 43, LICHFIELD STREET.—This house was demolished by the Owner in the beginning of the year 1913.
- (3) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in No. 4 COURT, NEW STREET.—These houses were demolished by the Owner in the first part of the year, 1913.
- (4) Nos. 1 and 2, GREEN MAN YARD, NEW STREET.—Representation was made in January, 1913, and the Closing Order in March, 1913. A Demolition Order was made in September, 1913, but as this was not carried out, the Council instructed the Borough Surveyor to demolish the houses, and this he did in January, 1914.
- (5) Nos. 49, a, b, c, and d, HIGH STREET (BARRETT'S YARD).—This property was scheduled for being dealt with under Housing Acts, but after an interview at the property with a representative of the owners who agreed to alter the property no recommendation was made. Three houses were made into two, closets converted into water closets, drains reconstructed, lighting and ventilation improved, new floors laid, dampness remedied, and one house had a new wing added to provide further accommodation.



ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.—In 1912 ten new houses were erected and seven demolished, while in the six months ending June 1913, four houses were erected and three demolished.

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 three houses in 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.

CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS AND PAIL CLOSETS TO THE WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.—The conversion is carried out under powers provided in the Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1901, whereby the Corporation is empowered to contribute towards the cost. During the year 98 privies and 334 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system, and 33 additional closets provided to existing houses so as to give one closet to each house. The work was commenced in January, 1902, and up to 31st December, 1913, 1,404 privy middens, 2,638 pail closets had been converted, and 402 additional water closets provided. There are remaining in the Borough 972 privies and 3,962 pail closets to be converted.

The number of water closets in the Borough at 31st December, 1913, was approximately 8,993, and of waste water closets 70.

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.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—During the year permission was given by the Council for the establishment of the trade of a Gut-scraper in Derby Street. Frequent visits have been made during the year to this and other premises where offensive trades are carried on, but nothing of the nature of a nuisance was found.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.—The number of slaughter houses in use in the Borough was 37, as compared with 41 in use in the year 1912.

These were registered or licensed as follows:—

(a) Registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Licensed after adoption of the Special Act	...						4
(c) Licensed for a specified period under Section 29 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890	...						32

Four slaughter houses were discontinued during the year, while two were transferred from Class (b) to Class (c).



There was one seizure of unsound meat during the year.

Legal proceedings were instituted, and the defendant was fined £10 and £1 1s 6d. costs.

In such cases as this where the animal was killed at a farm in the country, and the meat was brought into the Borough after dark, it is by no means easy to detect the offenders. The law needs strengthening in this matter to enable legal proceedings to be taken against the country agent of the "slink" meat dealer, and in bad cases nothing short of a substantial term of imprisonment would be sufficient to fit the crime.

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

Slaughter houses are regularly inspected, and the meat found therein. The insurance scheme of the local Butchers Trade and Benevolent Association, whereby a butcher receives compensation for meat surrendered provided he gives notice of suspicious carcasses to the Inspector of Nuisances is still in force, and is of material assistance in securing the detection of diseased meat.

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

## MEAT SEIZURES AND SURRENDERS FOR YEAR 1913.

4 carcasses of beef	...	...	...	Generalised Tuberculosis.
2 carcasses of beef	...	...	...	Inflammation, &c.
1 carcase of beef	...	...	...	Unsound and Dropsical (Seizure). Fined £10 and £1 1s. 6d. costs.
1 side of beef	...	...	...	Parturition.
11 fore quarters of beef	...	...	...	Localised Tuberculosis.
2 hind do.	...	...	...	do. do.
27 parts of fore or hind quarters of beef	...	...	...	do. do.
6 carcasses of pigs	...	...	...	Generalised Tuberculosis.
16 fore and hind quarters of pigs	...	...	...	Localised Tuberculosis.
38 pigs plucks and 14 pigs heads	...	...	...	do. do.
1 box of cods roe	...	...	...	Unsound.
25 tins salmon and tomatoes	...	...	...	do.
12 rabbits	...	...	...	do.

The lungs, livers or other internal organs of over 100 animals which on examination were found to be locally diseased were also surrendered and destroyed.

The total weight of meat, fish and other unsound food dealt with was 5 tons, 2 cwt., 2 qrs, 21 lbs.



FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.—The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year 1913 was 361, as compared with 354 in the previous year.

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

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	37
Dress and Mantle Makers, Millinery, Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	111
Boot and Shoe Repairers, Cloggers, Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	62
Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Picture Framers, Photographers	...	...	...	...	...	27
Blacksmiths, Tinsmiths, Cycle Repairers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	37
Plumbers, Painters, French Polishers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	19
Coopers, Carriage Builders, Wheelwrights...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Upholsterers, Carpets, Rope Makers, Brush and Basket Makers	...	...	...	...	...	11
Hosiery, Corsets, Lace Repairers, Furriers	...	...	...	...	...	11
Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Opticians	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bottlers, Cattle Food, Sugar Boilers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stonemasons, Fireproof Partition Makers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Marine Store Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total						261

The inspection of workshops is chiefly carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, who made 433 visits of inspection to workshops and 45 to factories 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, and also a list of the sanitary defects found and remedied, of which the following is a summary.

			Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	...	...	13	11
Want of ventilation	...	...	1	1
Overcrowding	...	...	1	1
Bakehouses requiring limewashing	...		3	3
Other nuisances	...	...	4	3
Sanitary	{ Insufficient	...	1	1
Accommodation	{ Unsuitable or defective		25	24

Twelve defects were notified by H.M. Inspector to the Local Authority. Ten of these were remedied by the end of the year, and reports to that effect sent to the Factory Inspector.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are in all 41 bakehouses in the Borough, 37 of which are Workshops and 4 Factories. All have been inspected during the year—the number of inspections being 56.

Limewashing was required in three cases, the work being done on request of Inspector.

OUTWORKERS.—During the year 64 lists containing the names and addresses of outworkers were received twice in the year, and three lists were received once. The lists were checked, and the names, addresses, and place of employment of persons who lived outside the Borough were forwarded to the respective Authorities. The home work done in this Borough is chiefly tailoring, lace curtains, and sack repairing. The Inspectors made 539 visits to the homes of outworkers. In six instances infectious disease occurred on premises where homework was being done, but all necessary precautions were taken.

In no instance was work being done in unwholesome premises.



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,

*March, 1914.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH  
COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure to present to you my Fifth Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year ended 31st December, 1913.

During the year all the premises over which the Local Authority have sanitary control have been systematically inspected. The routine work of the Inspectors includes house-to-house inspections, investigation of complaints, the inspection of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops, bakehouses, common lodging houses, canal boats, slaughterhouses, workshops and outworkers premises, making the necessary enquiries in cases of infectious diseases, superintending the process of disinfection, taking samples of water for analysis, obtaining samples under the Food and Drugs Acts, making inspections under the Shops Act, &c.

The duties of the Sanitary Inspector are both remedial and preventive—remedial in the sense that sanitary improvements are effected in and about the dwelling house, workshop, &c., and preventive in the stamping out of such infectious and contagious diseases as are from time to time made notifiable; either by the enforcement of the laws relating to public health, or those relative to personal hygiene, or by advice.

The efficient Sanitary Inspector must not only possess knowledge as to his powers and duties laid down by Act of Parliament, Byelaw, or Regulation, but must also be endowed with considerable tact.

When inspecting the yards and courts in the poorer parts of the town no opportunity is lost of giving the tenants of these houses a few words of advice as to the necessity of keeping their houses in a cleanly state and also on the importance of admitting as much fresh air as possible, especially in the bedrooms.

It is to be regretted that the occupiers of this class of house do not in every case appreciate the value of fresh air, for in some cases when visits have been paid even in the afternoon the windows have not been opened.

When inspecting these poorer class houses one is struck by the dirty and neglected condition of many of the homes, due in the majority of cases to the idleness and indifference of the women who are responsible for their management.



The owners of the property have frequently gone to considerable expense and trouble to put their property into a thoroughly habitable condition, but they receive little or no encouragement for doing so from their dirty tenants, who fail to support their efforts to keep the places respectable. It has been necessary in many instances to give written or verbal notices to these dirty tenants to wash the floors, and generally cleanse the houses, &c.

During the year 309 complaints were received and investigated, nuisances being found to exist in 252 cases. In every case where 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 the visits to certain classes of premises is given in this report, from which it will be seen that 1,824 nuisances were abated.

It was found necessary to serve 271 preliminary notices, and 74 statutory notices, in addition to which 172 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 many cases also appointments have been made when the Inspectors have met owners or 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 nuisances. I am glad to report that a number of owners have readily complied with suggestions made by the staff of this Department for improving the sanitary condition of their property, especially in the conversion of privies and pail closets to the water carriage system.

During the year it was found necessary to institute police court proceedings in 13 instances under the following Acts of Parliament :—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907         | NUISANCE.—Defendant fined 2/6 with costs 15/-   |
| (b) Public Health Act, 1875                        | NUISANCES AND DEFECTIVE DRAINS.<br>Two cases both withdrawn on payment of costs, the work being done after the summonses were issued. |
| (c) Public Health Act, 1875.                       | UN SOUND MEAT.—Seizure. Defendant fined £10 and £1 1/6 costs.   |
| (d) Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.                   | ADULTERATED MILK.—3 cases. Defendants fined £2 with costs 19/-; £2 with costs 12/6; £2 with costs 13/6 respectively.                  |
| (e) Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Margarine Act. | THREE OFFENCES AGAINST THESE ACTS.—Defendant fined £2 with 25/6 costs.  |
| (f) Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Margarine Act. | THREE OFFENCES AGAINST THESE ACTS.—Defendant fined £2 with 27/6 costs.  |
| (g) Shops Act, 1912.                               | CONTRAVENTIONS OF SECS. 4 (1) and 1 (1).—Defendants fined 5/- and 12/6 costs, and 10/- with 13/- costs respectively.                  |
| (h) Employment of Children Act, 1903.              | CONTRAVENTIONS OF SEC. 3 (1). Defendants ordered to pay the costs 14/6 and 9/- respectively.  |
| (i) Swine Fever Orders.                            | CONTRAVENTION. — Defendant fined £1 with costs 22/6.  |



In addition to the proceedings instituted, letters of warning were sent by the Town Clerk to many persons for minor contraventions of the Shops Act 1912, Employment of Children Act 1903, Food and Drugs Acts, and the Wart Disease of Potatoes Order.

On the whole the year was an exceedingly busy one, a large amount of useful work being accomplished.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, &c.

Under the above Acts 110 samples have been obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst who has from time to time reported the results of the analyses to you.

There has been 10 offences under the Acts committed by five persons ; in one case a letter of warning was sent, and in the other cases proceedings were instituted, the fines and costs inflicted amounting to £14 18s.

Also during the year 27 bulk samples of milk have been obtained and forwarded to Professor Delépine, Manchester, to be examined for tubercle ; full particulars relating to which being given in the report presented by the Medical Officer of Health.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—The number of lodging houses on the register is six, there being accommodation for 220 adults and 10 children under 10 years of age.

The inspection of lodging houses continues to receive attention, the number of visits paid during the year being 312.

For the most part the Bye-laws relating thereto have been complied with, the attention of the keepers being called from time to time to matters which required attention.

Experience shows that however well constructed and adapted such buildings are, yet owing in a great measure to the dirty habits of a certain section of the lodgers, frequent and systematic inspection is necessary. During the year under review there has been two changes of keepers, also three changes of deputies.

CANAL BOATS.—The number of boats visited and inspected during the year was 25 and of these 38 inspections were made, this being the greatest number of inspections made in any one year in the Borough.

17 boats were inspected once	...	...	17 inspections.
4 boats were inspected twice	...	...	8 do.
3 boats were inspected three times	...	...	9 do.
1 boat was inspected four times	...	...	4 do.

The following table shows the number of inspections made, together with the number of men, women, and children found on board.

No. of Boats.	No of Inspections.	No. of Adults on board.		No. of children with ages.														Under 1
		Males	Females	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
25	38	52	25	2	2	1	6	2	3	1	3	1	2	3	5	2	1	3



In every case the boats were found to comply with the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations. No case of infectious disease was found on the boats. I have always found a disposition on the part of the captains to render every assistance with a view to making the inspections as thorough as possible. I would again point out that it is not always possible to meet with the boats, very many visits having been paid during the year to the canal at Shobnall, Dallow Lock, and Horninglow, without meeting one.

ICE CREAM.—The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 71 visits having been paid. Enquiries were made as to the source of milk, attention being also given to the condition of the utensils which are used, the general sanitary condition of the premises, and more particularly the cleanliness and immediate surroundings of the place where the ice cream is made and cooled.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—In connection with the cases of infectious disease notified during the year the following table shows in detail the number of visits paid, together with the disinfection carried out under the superintendence of the Inspectors of this Department with a view to preventing the spread of such disease.

Total number of visits <i>re</i> infectious disease	...	...	926
No. of rooms and contents fumigated	...	...	526
No. of rooms and contents sprayed	...	...	126
No. of classrooms in schools sprayed	...	...	10
No of beds, mattresses and pillows disinfected at disinfecting station...	...	...	166
No. of articles of clothing, &c., disinfected at disinfecting station ...	...	...	711

No. of books disinfected	...	...	...	...	155
No. of articles of clothing, bedding, &c., destroyed (with owner's consent)	...	...	...	...	125
No. of books destroyed	..	...	...	...	253

## SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	12950
Ordinary inspections where nuisances are found	...	...	...	...	630
Ordinary inspections where no nuisances are found	...	...	...	...	46
Complaints investigated (nuisances found)	...	...	...	...	252
Complaints investigated (no nuisance found)	...	...	...	...	57
House-to-house inspections	...	...	...	...	1552
House-to-house inspection re-visits	...	...	...	...	549
Visits to properties under notice	...	...	...	...	1212
Visits to work in progress	...	...	...	...	185
Visits to premises where infectious disease occurred	...	...	...	...	476
Visits to premises where patients were isolated at home	...	...	...	...	187
Visits to premises to arrange for disinfection	...	...	...	...	263
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1594
Visits to factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	469
Visits to outworkers premises	...	...	...	...	539
Visits to cowsheds	...	...	...	...	146
Visits to dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	...	110
Visits to common lodging houses	..	...	...	...	312
Visits to bakehouses...	...	...	...	...	56
Visits to knacker's yard	...	...	...	...	47
Visits to ice cream makers	...	...	...	...	71
Visits to shops (Shops Acts, 1912)	...	...	...	...	2356
Visits to markets and shops (food inspection)	...	...	...	...	128
Visits to premises where swine are kept	...	...	...	...	462
Visits under the Wart Disease of Potatoes Order...	...	...	...	...	484
Visits to van dwellings	...	...	...	...	131
Visits to premises where petrol is stored	..	...	...	...	185
Visits <i>re</i> offensive trades	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	442



## SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH DURING 1913.

Defective privies converted to water closets	...	...	61
Pail closets converted to water closets	...	...	152
Additional water closets provided	...	...	26
Defective ashpits abolished	...	...	55
Privies and pail closets repaired	...	...	16
Nuisances from W.C's. and urinals abated	...	...	66
New urinals provided	...	...	1
Flush cisterns to W.C's. and urinals provided or repaired	...	...	34
New W.C. basins provided	...	...	24
House drains reconstructed	...	...	258
House drains efficiently trapped or ventilated	...	...	27
House drains cleansed from obstruction	...	...	71
Stoppers provided to intercepting traps	...	...	12
Inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	7
New sinks and waste pipes provided	...	...	112
Defective sinks and waste pipes repaired	...	...	23
Defective eave or down spouting renewed or repaired	...	...	104
New eave and down spouting provided	...	...	15
Down spouts properly disconnected	...	...	45
House roofs repaired	...	...	47
Houses cleansed or limewashed	...	...	48
Houses provided with proper drains	...	...	12
Houses provided with more ventilation	...	...	57
Houses provided with a proper supply of water	...	...	8
Houses overcrowded (abated)	...	...	7
Houses repaired (floors &c.)	...	...	60
Houses damp dealt with	...	...	21
Yard paving renewed or repaired	...	...	25
Receptacles for house refuse provided	...	...	259
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	70
Receptacles for manure provided	...	...	3
Nuisances from swine abated	...	...	26
Slaughterhouses limewashed	...	...	12
Bakehouses limewashed	...	...	3

Workshops limewashed	...	...	...	...	14
Workshops overcrowded (abated)	..	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds limewashed	...	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	23
Preliminary Notices issued	...	...	...	...	271
Statutory Notices issued	...	...	...	...	74
Letters written <i>re</i> nuisances	...	...	...	...	172
Owners or agents seen personally	...	...	...	...	165

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

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

On May 1st, 1913, a very important order—the “Tuberculosis Order of 1913”—came into operation, the administration of which placed further onerous duties on the staff.

This order aims at securing the destruction of every cow found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or giving tuberculous milk, as well as of all bovine animals which are found to be suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation. The Order requires that all such animals shall be notified to an Inspector; it also lays down the procedure to be followed and the examination to be conducted by the Veterinary Inspector to ascertain whether the disease exists. The Order also aims at preventing the exposure of such animals in a market or sale-yard by enabling the Veterinary Inspector to require such animals to be removed therefrom for the purpose of examination under the Order.



If the animal is found to be suffering as aforesaid, provision is made for the valuation thereof, both on the basis of the post-mortem certificate showing that the animal was suffering, and also on the basis of its not showing that the animal was suffering from tuberculosis, and eventually, unless the owner objects, the animal must be slaughtered.

Compensation is payable in accordance with the condition of the carcase after slaughter. If the animal was not suffering from tuberculosis in any form the local authority must pay to the owner a sum equal to the value of the animal as agreed, and a further sum of 20/-; if the carcase is affected with localised tuberculosis the owner receives three-fourths of the value of the animal as a tubercular animal, while if affected with advanced tuberculosis the owner receives one-fourth of the value as in the last case, or the sum of 30/- whichever is greater.

One-half of the net amount paid by Local Authorities by way of compensation for slaughtered animals during a period of five years from the Order coming into force is to be refunded by the Board of Agriculture out of money provided by Parliament. During the year 12 animals have been dealt with under the Order, seven being detected in the Sale-yard, one being notified by the Owner, and four being discovered as a result of samples of milk being taken, the said milk being found to be tuberculous. Of the above six were slaughtered, the net amount paid by the Corporation as compensation being £7 7s. 6d., half of this amount being refunded by the Board of Agriculture, one was killed in the Knacker's yard, four were examined and found to be free from the disease, and one was sold by the Owner in contravention of the Order, proceedings being afterwards instituted.



## SWINE FEVER.

During the year 16 suspected cases of Swine Fever have been reported, only one of which was confirmed by the Board of Agriculture. Having regard to the large number of swine kept in the Borough, this must be regarded as eminently satisfactory.

All the cattle sales at the Derby Street Smithfield were attended throughout the year, and also the sales held at the Derby Turn Sale-yard, this latter Sale-yard, after being closed for some years, being re-opened in December.

The cleansing and disinfecting of carts, &c., before swine are placed therein, as required by the Swine Fever Order of 1912, is still being carried out by the Local Authority at the Sale Yards, a small charge being made for each cart disinfected.

During the year 332 carts, &c., were disinfected.

## SHEEP DIPPING ORDER, 1908.

The requirements of the above Order, both with regard to the entrance of sheep into the Sale-yard during the compulsory dipping period, and also with regard to the dipping of all sheep in the Borough, has been carried out as in previous years.

WART DISEASE OF POTATOES ORDER OF 1912.—A full account of the administration of this Order was given in the Annual Report for 1912. During the year under review the disease was found to exist on 32 different premises, 4 being private gardens, the remainder being distributed amongst 8 different allotments. Thirty-two notices were served, copies of same being forwarded to the Board of Agriculture, together with 44 reports, the total number of notices, reports, &c., issued being over a hundred.



It was found necessary to report the fact to the Committee that several people failed to comply with the requirements of the notices ; letters of warning being sent by the Town Clerk to the offending parties.

In some cases it was necessary to visit the infected premises several times in order to see that the work was carried out, the total number of visits paid being 484.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.—The administration of the above Act has necessitated a considerable number of inspections being made both with regard to the affixing of the necessary notices, closing of shops (except the exempted ones) on one half-day in the week, and also with respect to the half-holiday and meal times for shop assistants, &c.

There have been two prosecutions under the Act, the particulars relating to which will be found in another part of this report.

In addition several minor offences have from time to time been reported, warning letters being sent in these cases to the offenders by the Town Clerk.

An amendment of the Act, "The Shops Act, 1913," came into force during the year, this being an Act to amend the Shops Act, 1912, in its application to premises for the sale of refreshments. The occupier of any premises where refreshments are sold, whether licensed or not, is allowed instead of giving his assistants a weekly half-holiday and meal times as required by the Act of 1912 to employ them under certain different conditions, having regard to period of employment, meal times, and week-day and Sunday holidays. An employer who wishes to adopt these special provisions must fill up

the prescribed notice and post it in a conspicuous position on the premises. Having done so he must work under the special arrangement for a full year, and he cannot withdraw the notice until the same day in the succeeding year.

When an employer has adopted these special conditions they will apply to all persons employed in connection with the business of selling refreshments and not merely to those who serve customers.

An application was received from shopkeepers who declared their principal business to be that of a stationer asking for exemption from closing under the provisions of Section 4 (4) of the Act. A register of the shops of this class was prepared, when the requisite majority in favour of exemption was found to be obtained, and the application was granted.

In the early part of the year an application asking for the closing Order in force to be amended was received from the Boot Dealers, but on that occasion the same was not granted, the Order having only been in force for a short time. It was, however, again brought forward at the end of the year, when it was found that it would be necessary to revoke the existing Order and make a new Order, the consent of the Council to this being given in the early part of the present year.

The following list shows the principal business carried on in the majority of the premises :—

Grocers and Off Licences	...	...	...	243
Publicans	...	...	...	154
Butchers	...	...	...	78
Drapers and Milliners, &c.	...	...	...	71



Confectioners, &c. ... ..	58
Greengrocers, Fruiterers, Fishmongers, &c. ...	72
Boot dealers and Repairers, &c. ... ..	61
Mixed shops ... ..	38
Hairdressers and Barbers ... ..	40
Tailors and Outfitters ... ..	41
Fish and Chip Potatoe Saloons ... ..	24
Tobacconists ... ..	24
Ironmongers, Plumbers, &c. ... ..	44
Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c. ... ..	16
Cycle Dealers, &c. ... ..	21
Chemists, Herbalists, &c. ... ..	18
Newsagents, Stationers, &c. ... ..	42

The average number of premises in the Borough exclusive of stalls in the Market Hall to which the Act applies is 1118, the total number of visits paid during the year being 2,356.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903.—The requirements of the above Act continue to receive attention, inspections being made chiefly on Saturday evenings with a view to discovering infringements.

Two prosecutions were instituted during the year, the offenders being ordered to pay the costs 14/6 and 9/- respectively.

In addition letters of warning have been sent to other persons who transgressed.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS.—The premises which are licensed for the storage and sale of petrol, carbide of calcium, &c., have all been inspected, when for the most part the stores were found to be in accordance with the regulations.

During the year new regulations governing the storage for sale of petrol, Benzole, &c., have been made by the Council ; reports and recommendations for the guidance of the Committee entrusted with the administration of the Petroleum Acts being submitted.

During the year several firms were found to be storing Benzole in a manner contrary to the requirements of the Acts, in most cases the persons being ignorant of the law relating to the storage of this and similar commodities.

The facts were reported to the Committee, who did not deem it necessary under the circumstances to take proceedings in the cases ; letters of warning were, however, sent.

There were at the end of the year 1913, 26 premises licensed for the storage and sale of petrol, &c., and five premises licensed similarly for 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 persons in the town who are registered as the owners of motor cars or motor cycles have been visited, the total number of visits under the Petroleum Acts and Orders being 185.

The foregoing report gives some idea of the multifarious duties which now devolve upon the Sanitary Inspector. There are many details which cannot be tabulated, but which require a considerable amount of time and attention, the clerical work involved in the keeping of records, &c., alone forming a considerable 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, and year by year additional duties are added.

Every possible endeavour is made by the Inspectors to discharge their duties with the minimum amount of friction, the exercise of tact and discretion being most essential.

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.					
	Total inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		No. of days in which 0·01 or more fell.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		No. of nights at or below 32-deg.
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.	
January ...	4·16	1·09	11	24	38·65	51	23	15	14	14
February ...	1·03	0·32	9	17	40·1	59	9	24	23	15
March ...	3·93	0·58	14	24	43·2	57	4	23	18	6
April ...	3·17	1·11	29	19	47·0	65	24	29	13	3
May ...	2·37	0·77	3	17	53·6	79	25	32	7	1
June ...	1·18	0·45	9	16	58·2	79	16	39	1, 9	0
July ...	1·26	0·90	6	11	58·6	80	28	41	9	0
August ...	2·12	0·84	22	13	59·8	81	3	40	8, 9	0
September ...	2·82	0·62	1, 16	16	57·5	79	27	35	10	0
October ...	3·24	1·73	5	21	51·1	66	1	26	24	7
November ...	2·66	0·66	12	25	46·0	59	17	19	23	13
December ...	1·43	0·51	4	16	40·6	54	8, 9	24	31	7
Year—1913 ...	29·37	1·73	Oct. 5	219	48·7	81	Aug. 3	15	Jan. 14	66



TABLE I.

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

## Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Net 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 Nett Births.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1912.	48,000	1069	1061	22.10	648	13.50	65	23	74	69	606	12.62
1913.	48,000	1047	1040	21.66	714	14.59	64	20	99	95	670	13.69

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 4,203.

Total population at all ages, 48,266. at Census, 1911.

Number of inhabited houses, 10,784.

Average number of persons per house 4.47.

TABLE II.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1913.

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	Hornsglow	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winskill and Wetmore		Stapenhill	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65										65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	91	0	15	61	11	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	47	0	2	4	6	21	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	273	3	63	172	24	11	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	10	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	96	0	5	9	13	52	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	64	2	11	29	7	13	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	599	20	96	280	63	107	26	7	91	76	86	97	74	60	40	75	270

Burton-on-Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium.

The Wards are outside the Borough.



TABLE III.

## County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1913.

(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 the District (b)	
		All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and 2 yrs	2 and 5 yrs	5 and 15 yrs	15 and 25 yrs	25 and 45 yrs	45 and under 65 yrs	65 and upwards		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All causes	{ Certified (c) Uncertified	663 7	97 2	37 1	28	17	24	105	149 4	206	172	
Enteric Fever	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles	...	22	4	11	5	2	...	...	...	...	7	
Scarlet Fever	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough	...	13	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Diphtheria and Croup	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Influenza	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	54	1	2	2	2	5	33	12	3	10	
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	10	...	3	2	1	1	3	...	23	3	
Cancer, malignant disease	...	52	...	...	...	...	1	6	22	1	5	
Rheumatic Fever	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	
Meningitis (See note (d))	...	11	3	3	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	
Organic Heart Disease	...	74	14	2	2	1	1	12	25	33	21	
Bronchitis	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	28	4	
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	47	3	5	6	4	2	9	10	8	5	
Other diseases of respiratory organs	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	4	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	21	7	3	1	1	...	1	4	4	10	
(See note (e))	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	...	3	
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Alcoholism	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	6	6	2	1	
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	18	1	...	1	1	1	3	7	4	16	
Suicide	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	16	40	91	1	
Other Defined Diseases	...	171	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	66	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	13	...	...	1	...	1	1	7	3	2	
Totals		670	99	38	29	17	24	105	153	206	172	





TABLE IV.  
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1913.

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 mon- ths.	3-6 mon- ths.	6-9 mon- ths.	9-12 mon- ths.	Total Deaths under year.
<b>All Causes</b> } <b>Certified</b>	25	6	3	1	35	25	8	12	17	97
} <b>Uncertified</b>	2				2					2
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	8
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Convulsions	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	6
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bronchitis	...	1	...	...	1	5	2	3	3	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	3
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations (c)	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Premature birth	18	1	2	...	21	...	...	...	...	21
Atrophy, Debility, and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marasmus	3	3	1	1	8	6	2	...	...	16
Other Causes	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	3	8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>99</b>

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 998; illegitimate, 42. Net Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 87; illegitimate infants, 12.

NOTES.

- 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.
- Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are to be included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
- 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.  
Want of Breast Milk should be included under Atrophy and Debility.
- 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.





# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1913,

For the COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-ON-TRENT.

On the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

## Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

### 1—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	45	5	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	433	7	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...			
Total ...	478	12	

### 2—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	13	11		
Want of ventilation ...	1	1		
Overcrowding ...	1	1		
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other nuisances ...	4	3		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	1	1		
{ unsuitable or defective ...	25	24		
{ not separate ...				
{ for sexes ...				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101) ...				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	3	3		
Other offences ...				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total ...	48	44		

# OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

Lists received from Employers.  
Sending twice in the year.  
Sending once in the year.  
Instances.

## NATURE OF WORK.

Lists.  
Out-workers.  
In-workers.  
Instances.

Wearing Apparel—	(1) making, &c. ...	(2) cleaning and washing	Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	Sacks ...	Total ...
42	188	1	1	1	1
2	80	...	...	...	...
6	176	...	...	...	...
14	103	2	15	...	...
64	547	3	16	6	...

## 4—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

Bakehouses	Dress and Mantle Makers, Millinery, Tailors	Boot and Shoe Repairers, Cloggers and Saddlers	Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Picture Framers, Photographers	Blacksmiths, Tinsmiths, Cycle Repairers, etc.	Plumbers, Painters, French Polishers, &c.	Coopers, Carriage Builders, Wheelwrights	Upholsterers, Carpets, Rope Makers, Brush and Basket Makers	Hosiery, Corsets, Lace Repairers, Furrier	Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians	Bottlers, Cattle Food Makers, Sugar Boilers, &c.	Stone Masons, Fireproof Partition Makers	Marine Store Dealers	Miscellaneous	Total number of Workshops on Register	Number.
37	111	62	27	37	19	11	11	11	10	4	6	4	11	361	...

## 5—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—  
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)  
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector } Notified by H.M. Inspector  
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but } Reports (of action taken)  
not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) } sent to H.M. Inspector...

Class.	Number.
Other ...	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101).—	...
Certificates granted during the year	...
In use at the end of the year	...



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.



BY

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

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.





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

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

I herewith submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1913.

The population of the Borough, estimated to the middle of the year, is 48,000.

The number of schools is 18, comprising 37 departments under separate head teachers. Three of these 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 role was 8,900, and the average number in attendance 7,847, the corresponding figures for 1912 being 9,042 and 8,220 respectively, and for 1911, 9,162 and 8,351.

GENERAL HYGIENIC CONDITIONS IN THE SCHOOLS.—  
As a detailed inspection of all the schools has been made since the inauguration of medical inspection, only a general inspection was

made of the school buildings in 1913, but certain improvements in the schools have been carried out during the year:—improvements in the ventilation have been made at Victoria Road Boys' School, while the natural lighting has been improved at Guild Street Infants' School, and the artificial lighting at Christ Church Mixed and Infants' Schools and Horninglow Infants' School; improvement in the heating has been effected at Goodman Street Girls', Shobnall Road Mixed and Infants', Victoria Road Boys', Stafford Street Boys', Guild Street Boys', and Uxbridge Street Girls' and Infants'. At the Stapenhill Mission Room School a new porch has been added for the use of the Infants, and the natural lighting has been improved together with the heating and ventilation.

An improved type of dual desk has been supplied to two classrooms at Broadway Mixed School and Stapenhill Mission Room Infants' School.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND WATER SUPPLY.—All the Schools are supplied with water from the public supply, and all the Schools are provided with closets on the water carriage system.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CO-RELATION OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.—As the Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer there is no overlapping of the work of administration between these departments. These arrangements save time and duplication of work which are apt to take place in those areas where the School Medical Service is under separate administration from the Public Health Service.



STAFF.—The Staff employed in Medical Inspection in addition to the School Medical Officer, consists of one Assistant School Medical Officer who is also Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and one School Nurse.

Dr. Jenner, who was Assistant School Medical Officer during the greater part of the year, left in September, and was succeeded by Dr. Wilkins. Miss Farrington, who had done excellent work as School Nurse since the beginning of Medical Inspection, also left towards the end of the year, and was succeeded by Miss Nice.

Mr. Rice, the Superintendent Attendance Officer, also gives assistance in the following up of defective cases, and has done excellent work in this respect.

SCHEDULE OF INSPECTION.—The schedule of inspection in use in the Borough is practically the same as that suggested by the Board of Education, but there is some slight re-arrangement of the headings.

The work of Medical Inspection was continued in the same routine manner as in previous years, and the same age periods have been examined, but there has been a more systematic supervision and re-inspection of defective cases and more following up and more visits to the homes.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE EXTENT AND SCOPE OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTION CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

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

(a) All children born in 1900 and all children in school born before that date who had not previously been examined, and also any other children about to leave school.

(b) All children born in 1906.

(c) All children admitted for the first time up to August 1st, 1913.

Special examinations were also undertaken at the request of the teachers of any children who appeared to them in any way defective.

During the year the Medical Inspectors paid in all 161 visits to the schools.

The following is a summary of the number of children inspected, and other work done during the year :—

(a) Routine cases—

(1) Children examined on admission	...	...	805
(2) Children born in 1906	...	...	828
(3) Children born in 1900 (and other leavers)	...	...	880
(4) Children of other ages	...	...	7
			<hr/>
			2520

(b) Special cases examined at the request of the teachers 298

(c) Number of children examined for cleanliness by the School Nurse ... 1948

(d) Number of visits paid by the School Nurse to the homes of defective children ... 345

(e) Cases examined for special schools ... 3

(f) Number of children re-examined in School ... 348

(g) Number of children re-examined at Health Office ... 387



TABLE I.

No. of Children Inspected 1st January, 1913, to 31st December, 1913.

## A "CODE" GROUPS.

Age.	ENTRANTS.						LEAVERS.					Grand Total.
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	Total	12	13	14	Other Ages.	Total	
Boys...	76	162	123	45	0	406	382	49	4	0	435	841
Girls	79	121	150	49	0	399	396	47	2	0	445	844
Totals	155	283	273	94	0	805	778	96	6	0	80	1685

## B GROUPS OTHER THAN "CODE."

Age.	*Intermediate Group. (Children born in the year 1906.)		Special Cases.	Re-Examinations. (i.e., number of Children Re-Examined.)
	6	7		
Boys... ..	196	240	} 298	348
Girls ... ..	202	190		
Totals ... ..	398	430	298	348

\*Also one Girl aged 10 years old, and two aged 8 years. Boys—One aged 9 years, and three 8 years old.

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.

Parents or guardians attended in 748 instances, which is equal to 30 per cent. of the total, compared with 32 per cent. in 1912, and 30 per cent. and 31 per cent. in the two previous years.

The proportion varied from 49 per cent. in the infants to 26 per cent in the seven year old group, and 15 per cent. in leavers.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.—The classified list of the routine cases examined will be found in the following Table, where the number 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.	Ponnds.
3.....	79	92·5	36·4	14·7	32·4
4.....	121	97·7	38·4	16·3	35·95
5.....	150	103·1	40·6	17·3	38·15
6.....	251	109·7	43·2	19·2	42·35
7.....	190	112·4	44·25	19·8	43·65
8.....	2	121·0	47·65	20·5	45·2
10.....	1	115·0	45·25	22·0	48·5
12.....	396	140·65	55·4	33·5	73·85
13.....	47	142·45	56·1	34·8	76·7
14.....	2	144·7	57·0	32·8	72·3
	1239				

## Boys.

3.....	76	92·8	36·55	15·6	34·4
4.....	162	98·15	38·65	16·15	35·6
5.....	123	104·8	41·25	18·1	39·9
6.....	241	110·8	43·6	20·6	45·4
7.....	240	114·3	45·0	21·5	47·4
8.....	3	119·9	47·2	21·45	47·3
9.....	1	136·0	53·55	25·0	55·1
12.....	382	139·45	54·9	33·5	73·85
13.....	49	142·15	55·95	35·0	77·15
14.....	4	139·45	54·9	35·8	78·9
	1281				

The weights and heights are taken by the School Medical Officers personally, or by the School Nurse under the direct supervision of the School Medical Officer. The measurements are taken in ordinary clothing, but without boots or shoes.

Comparison may be made with standard measurements for the children in the country as a whole, published in the Annual Report for 1912 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education. Several of these standard Tables are given, but the Burton figures have been compared with those of Tuxford & Glegg, taken as 100.

#### BOYS' HEIGHT.

Age.	England and Wales.	Burton.	Urban Areas England and Wales.	Burton.
3	100	100·4	100	101·5
4	100	99·8	100	100·3
5	100	101·6	100	102·1
6	100	102·5	100	103·0
7	100	99·5	100	100·
12	100	99·8	100	100·3
	---	---	---	---
Average	100	100·6	100	101·2

#### BOYS' WEIGHT.

3	100	105·0	100	105·8
4	100	99·1	100	100·3
5	100	103·1	100	104·3
6	100	106·5	100	106·6
7	100	101·4	100	102·3
12	100	101·3	100	103·2
	---	---	---	---
Average	100	102·7	100	103·7



## GIRLS' HEIGHT.

3	100	100.8	100	101.6
4	100	99.4	100	100.7
5	100	100.5	100	100.9
6	100	101.8	100	102.3
7	100	98.7	100	99.0
12	100	101.4	100	100.9
	---	---	---	---
Average	100	100.4	100	100.9

## GIRLS WEIGHT.

3	100	101.7	100	102.8
4	100	103.0	100	103.9
5	100	101.4	100	102.2
6	100	103.3	100	104.1
7	100	96.5	100	97.0
12	100	99.9	100	102.1
	---	---	---	---
Average	100	100.9	100	102.0

As the children at the ages of 6, 7, and 12 are examined according to the year of birth, the comparison of these age periods with the standard figures is not altogether satisfactory.

CLOTHING, FOOTGEAR. AND CLEANLINESS.—The following table gives particulars as suggested in Table II of the report for 1912 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education.

TABLE II. (A).

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.			LEAVERS.			INTERMEDIATE GROUP (6 & 7 years old).			TOTAL.										
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.								
													Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.					
TOTAL INSPECTED.	406	399	805	—	435	445	880	—	436	392	828	—	1277	1236	2513					
CLOTHING.	Satisfactory	...	...	...	391	397	788	97.89	423	444	867	98.52	422	387	809	97.70	1236	1228	2464	98.05
	Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	15	2	17	2.11	12	1	13	1.48	14	5	19	2.30	41	8	49	1.95
FOOTGEAR.	Satisfactory	...	...	...	387	387	774	96.15	418	438	856	97.27	416	378	794	95.90	1221	1203	2424	96.46
	Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	19	12	31	3.85	17	7	24	2.73	20	14	34	4.10	56	33	89	3.54
CLEANLINESS OF HEAD.	Clean (i e., No Nits or Pediculi)	...	...	...	357	219	576	71.55	433	352	785	89.20	413	270	683	82.49	1203	841	2044	81.34
	Nits Only	...	...	...	48	177	225	27.95	0	87	87	9.89	23	114	137	16.55	71	378	449	17.87
	Pediculi	...	...	...	1	3	4	0.50	2	6	8	0.91	0	8	8	0.96	3	17	20	0.79
CLEANLINESS OF BODY.	Clean	...	...	...	351	378	729	90.56	426	435	861	97.84	412	370	782	94.44	1189	1183	2372	94.39
	Dirty	...	...	...	55	20	75	9.32	9	10	19	2.16	23	22	45	5.44	87	52	139	5.53
	Pediculi Present...	...	...	...	0	1	1	0.12	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.12	1	1	2	0.08



It will be seen that the clothing was regarded as unsatisfactory in 1.95 per cent. of the cases, and the footgear in 3.54 per cent. Boots are provided in necessitous cases from a voluntary fund at the Education Offices.

CLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.—In 5.35 per cent. the condition of the body, as found at routine inspection, was regarded as dirty. This is a slight improvement on the previous year.

Body vermin (pediculi) were found in 0.08 per cent.

As regards cleanliness of the head, nits only were recorded in 18.87 per cent., and pediculi in 0.79 per cent.

It is difficult to compare these figures with previous years as not only has the classification been slightly changed, but several changes in the Staff render uniform inspection unlikely.

During the year no notices were served under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, as the system of excluding children for a specified period followed by prosecution for non-attendance under the School Bye-laws was tried instead.

In future it will probably be best to use Section 122 for serious and recurrent cases, and also to retain the second method for less serious cases. The number of prosecutions for non-attendance after exclusion on account of verminous conditions was eight, and convictions were secured and fines inflicted in all cases.

In addition, 21 children (in 12 families) were reported to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. All of these cases were in a verminous and neglected condition, and steps were taken by the Inspector of the above Society which nearly always were effective in securing improvement. In several of the cases, however, the improvement was only of a temporary nature. In one case legal proceedings were taken by the Society, when the Assistant School Medical Officer gave evidence. A conviction was secured, when the father was fined 10/6 and 8/6 costs, and the mother was sent to prison for two months with hard labour.

NUTRITION.—The estimate of the nutrition of a child is not easy, depending as it does on a variety of considerations. It speaks well for the nutrition of the children in the Borough as a whole that the proportion of well-nourished children has always been high, although the examinations have been made by several Medical Officers.



TABLE II. (B).

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP (6 & 7 years old)				TOTAL.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
TOTAL INSPECTED.	406	399	805	—	435	445	880	—	436	392	828	—	1277	1236	2513	—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	197	193	390	48.45	185	232	417	47.39	200	221	421	50.85	582	646	1228	48.86
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NUTRITION.	185	184	369	45.84	196	176	372	42.27	200	152	352	42.51	581	512	1093	43.50
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	22	45	5.59	54	35	89	10.11	34	19	53	6.40	111	76	187	7.44
Bad	1	0	0.12	0	0	2	2	0.23	2	0	2	0.24	3	2	5	0.20

We are advised by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education that in endeavouring to estimate a child's nutrition or malnutrition we must think not only of bulk and of weight, but of ratio of stature to weight, of the general appearance and "substance" of the body and of its carriage and bearing; of the firmness of the tissues; of the presence of subcutaneous fat; of the condition and process of development of the muscular system; of the condition of the skin and redness of the mucous membranes: of the nervous and muscular systems, as expressed in listlessness or alertness, apathy, or keenness; of the condition of the various systems of the body; and, speaking generally, of the relative balance and co-ordination of the functions and powers of digestion, absorption, assimilation of food, and of the excretion of waste products.

The estimate of nutrition of the children in this Borough has never been based on the ratio of height to weight or any one factor, but on general considerations, such as those indicated above.

Free meals are provided in necessitous cases by the Education Committee by means of a voluntary fund.





DEFECTIVE HEARING AND EAR DISEASE.—Cases of defective hearing were discovered by roughly testing each child by whispering and also by inquiry of the parents and teachers. 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.

It has been arranged that for 1914, each child will be tested by one uniform method, viz.: the "forced whisper" test at 20 feet, the ears to be tested separately. The following table varies slightly from that suggested by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, but next year it will be possible to give the table as suggested.



TABLE II. (D).

CONDITION.		ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP 6 and 7 years old).				TOTAL.							
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.				
TOTAL INSPECTED.		406	399	805	—	435	445	880	—	436	392	828	—	1277	1236	2513	—				
EAR  DISEASE.	No Disease	...	...	...	...	389	376	765	95.03	423	435	858	97.50	416	379	795	96.01	1228	1190	2418	96.22
	Obstruction	R	...	...	...	3	7	10	1.24	3	2	5	.57	7	4	11	1.33	13	13	26	1.04
	do.	L	...	...	...	3	7	10	1.24	4	2	6	.68	7	5	12	1.45	14	14	28	1.11
	Otorrhoea	R	...	...	...	4	4	8	.99	3	0	3	.34	1	2	3	.36	8	6	14	0.56
	do.	L	...	...	...	5	1	6	.75	1	4	5	.57	4	2	6	.73	10	7	17	0.67
	Other Disease	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	.75	1	2	3	.34	1	0	1	.12	4	6	10	0.40
HEARING.	Normal	...	...	...	...	400	391	791	98.26	431	444	875	99.43	430	387	817	98.67	1261	1222	2483	98.81
	Below Normal	...	...	...	...	5	7	12	1.49	4	0	4	.46	5	4	9	1.09	14	11	25	1.00
	Bad	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	.25	0	1	1	.11	1	1	2	.24	2	3	5	.19



TABLE II. (E).

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

In moderate or doubtful cases of obstruction to breathing, suitable exercises are advised which in some cases appear to effect considerable improvement, but in decided cases efforts are made to secure a proper remedy by operation. In some cases strong objection is raised to operative measures which it is not always possible to overcome.

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP (6 & 7 years old).				TOTAL.			
	Boys.			Per cent.	Boys.			Per cent.	Boys.			Per cent.	Boys.			Per cent.
	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.		Girls.	Total.	Per cent.		Girls.	Total.	Per cent.		Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	
TOTAL INSPECTED.	406	399	805	—	435	445	880	—	436	392	828	—	1277	1236	2513	—
No Defect ...	234	250	484	60·12	406	406	812	92·27	336	318	654	78·98	976	974	1950	77·59
Mouth Breathers ...	27	20	47	5·83	0	0	0	0	15	6	21	2·53	42	26	68	2·70
Tonsils (slightly enlarged) ...	109	107	216	26·83	19	25	44	5·00	71	60	131	15·82	199	192	391	15·55
Do. (much do. ) ...	49	36	85	10·56	6	12	18	2·04	20	13	33	3·98	75	61	136	5·41
Adenoids (slight) ...	26	22	48	5·96	0	0	0	0	22	11	33	3·98	48	33	81	3·22
Do. (marked) ...	36	25	61	7·57	0	0	0	0	21	9	30	3·62	57	34	91	3·62



TABLE II (F).  
VISION.

CONDITION.		Leavers.				Intermediate Group. (6 & 7 years old.)				Total.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Total Inspected	...	435	445	880	—	436	392	828	—	871	837	1708	—
Normal Vision.		355	313	668	75.9	355	314	669	80.8	710	627	1337	78.27
6	R	378	359	737	83.75	372	326	698	84.3	750	685	1435	84.01
6	L	370	344	714	81.13	365	320	685	82.73	735	664	1399	81.90
6	R	22	32	54	6.13	30	34	64	7.73	52	66	118	6.32
9	L	21	52	73	8.29	31	34	65	7.85	52	86	138	8.08
6	R	13	20	33	3.75	23	21	44	5.31	36	41	77	4.50
12	L	18	18	36	4.09	29	24	53	6.40	47	42	89	5.21
6	R	8	13	21	2.38	11	10	21	2.53	19	23	42	2.45
18	L	8	13	21	2.38	12	11	23	2.77	20	24	44	2.63
6	R	9	12	21	2.38	3	4	7	0.84	12	16	28	1.64
24	L	7	8	15	1.70	2	4	6	0.72	9	12	21	1.23
6	R	2	3	5	0.56	1	0	1	0.12	3	3	6	0.35
36	L	5	8	13	1.47	1	0	1	0.12	6	8	14	0.82
6	R	3	6	9	1.02	0	0	0	0	3	6	9	0.52
60	L	6	2	8	0.90	0	2	2	0.24	6	4	10	0.58
Squint	—	5	4	9	1.02	14	6	20	2.41	19	10	29	1.69

TABLE II. (G).

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.			LEAVERS.			INTERMEDIATE GROUP (6 & 7 years old)			TOTAL.										
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.								
													Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.					
TOTAL INSPECTED.	406	399	805	—	435	445	880	—	436	392	828	—	1277	1236	2513	—				
EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE	No Disease	...	...	...	395	387	782	97.14	422	437	859	97.61	409	369	778	93.96	1226	1193	2419	96.26
	Blepharitis	...	...	...	4	6	10	1.12	7	4	11	1.25	10	11	21	2.54	21	21	42	1.67
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	6	1	1	0.12	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0.36	1	3	4	0.16
	Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	1	0	1	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.12	1	1	2	0.8
	Other Disease	...	...	...	6	5	11	1.37	6	4	10	1.14	16	9	25	3.02	28	18	46	1.83



OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS.—The number of other diseases and defects discovered amongst routine cases are given in the two following Tables—II (H) and II (I).

TABLE II. (H).

CONDITION.		ENTRANTS.			LEAVERS.			INTERMEDIATE GROUP (6 and 7 years old).			TOTAL.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
TOTAL INSPECTED.													
HEART AND CIRCULATION.	No Disease	406	399	805	—	435	445	880	—	436	392	828	—
	Organic Disease	401	395	796	98.89	421	429	850	96.59	429	386	815	98.43
	Functional Disease	0	2	2	.25	9	7	16	1.82	2	4	6	.72
	Anaemia	1	2	3	.37	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	.24
	Other Defects	4	0	4	.49	5	9	14	1.59	3	1	4	.49
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.12
LUNGS.	No Disease	358	360	718	89.20	421	435	856	97.27	400	371	771	93.12
	Chronic Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh	36	32	68	8.45	11	7	18	2.05	24	14	38	4.59
	Tuberculosis	1	0	1	.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tuberculosis suspected	11	6	17	2.11	3	3	6	.68	12	6	18	2.17
	Other Disease	0	1	1	.12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.12
		395	394	789	98.01	452	437	869	98.75	433	390	823	99.39
NERVOUS SYSTEM.	No Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Epilepsy (Major or Minor)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chorea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.04
	Other Disease	11	5	16	1.99	3	8	11	1.25	2	2	4	.49
		388	386	774	96.15	428	441	869	98.75	428	383	811	97.95
		2	1	3	.37	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.12
SKIN.	Ringworm: Body	0	2	2	.25	1	0	1	.11	0	1	1	.12
	Do. Head	1	2	3	.37	1	1	2	.23	4	5	9	1.09
	Impetigo	1	1	2	.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Scabies	14	7	21	2.61	5	3	8	.91	4	2	6	.72
	Other Disease												
		1277	1236	2513	—	1277	1236	2513	—	1277	1236	2513	—



TABLE II. (I). I.

CONDITION.		ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP (6 and 7 years old).				TOTAL.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
TOTAL INSPECTED.		406	399	805	—	435	445	880	—	436	392	828	—	1277	1236	2513	—
RICKETS.	No Disease ...	403	395	798	99.13	430	445	875	99.43	432	392	824	99.51	1265	1232	2497	99.56
	Slight ...	2	1	3	.37	2	0	2	.23	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	.20
	Marked ...	1	3	4	.50	3	0	3	.34	4	0	4	.49	8	3	11	.44
DEFORMITIES.	No Deformity ...	403	394	797	99.01	431	443	874	99.32	435	389	824	99.51	1269	1226	2495	99.28
	Deformity Present ...	3	5	8	.99	4	2	6	.68	1	3	4	.49	8	10	18	.72
TUBERCULOSIS, NON-PULMONARY.	No Disease ...	405	398	803	99.75	433	443	876	99.55	433	388	821	99.16	1271	1229	2500	99.48
	Glandular ...	1	1	2	.25	2	2	4	.45	1	2	3	.36	4	5	9	.36
	Bones and Joints ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	.36	1	2	3	.12
	Other Forms ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.12	1	0	1	.04
	Not Defective ...	399	391	790	98.14	427	441	868	98.64	415	383	798	96.38	1241	1215	2456	97.73
SPEECH.	Defective Articulation ...	5	8	13	1.61	6	2	8	.91	17	8	25	3.02	28	18	46	1.83
	Stammering ...	2	0	2	.25	2	2	4	.45	4	1	5	.60	8	3	11	.44
	Normal ...	382	374	756	93.92	379	386	765	86.93	397	373	770	95.99	1158	1133	2291	91.16
MENTAL CONDITION.	Dull or Backward ...	23	25	48	5.96	50	58	108	12.27	36	16	52	6.28	109	99	208	8.28
	Mentally Defective (all grades) ...	1	0	1	.12	6	1	7	.80	3	3	6	.73	10	4	14	.56



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

Age Period.	Unvac- cinated.	VACCINATION.			
		1 mark.	2 marks.	3 marks.	4 marks or more.
Entrants ...	42·61	2·24	5·09	5·09	44·97 •
Children born in 1906 }	19·52	3·59	7·31	9·34	60·24
Leavers ...	46·25	2·72	4·32	3·30	43·41

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.—These special examinations are of children not included in the routine cases who are put forward by the Teachers. The following is a summary of the defects found amongst the 298 children examined.

#### SPECIAL CASES, 1913.

Defective Vision ...	44
External Eye Diseases ...	9
Squint ...	3
Defective Hearing ...	7
Discharging Ears ...	2
Defective Teeth ...	4
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	4
Mentally Deficient ...	2
Skin Disease ...	3
Defective Speech ...	4
Other Defects ...	15

CHILDREN EXCLUDED.—The number of children excluded from School by the School Medical Officers is given below under the heading of the defect which caused the exclusion.

Ringworm ... ..	41
Scabies ... ..	8
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	30
Vermin ... ..	93
Suspected Scarlet Fever ... ..	3
Diphtheria ... ..	1
Diphtheria " Carriers " ... ..	8
Sore Throat ... ..	5
Measles ... ..	12
Chicken Pox ... ..	1
Mumps ... ..	14
Whooping Cough ... ..	1
Tuberculosis ... ..	3
Eye Diseases ... ..	5
Bronchitis ... ..	7
Other Conditions ... ..	14

NOTICES OF DEFECTS AND TREATMENT.—The number of notices sent to parents with reference to various defects during the year was as follows :—

(A) ROUTINE CASES.

For Tonsils and Adenoids ... ..	42
„ Defective Hearing and Ear Disease ... ..	6
„ Defective Vision ... ..	53
„ External Eye Disease ... ..	3
„ Defective Teeth ... ..	21
„ Other Diseases ... ..	16
„ Verminous Condition and want of Cleanliness ... ..	92



## (B) SPECIAL CASES.

For Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	4
„ Defective Hearing and Ear Disease			10
„ Defective Vision	...	...	37
„ External Eye Diseases	...	...	5
„ Defective Teeth	...	...	2
„ Other Diseases	...	...	6

The defects are largely attended to by private Medical Practitioners, but also to a considerable extent at the General Infirmary. In this connection, it may be stated, that any parents desirous of obtaining treatment at the Infirmary, who fail to obtain tickets elsewhere, are supplied in suitable cases with hospital tickets from the Education Offices. From 1st October, 1912, to September 30th, 1913, the following hospital tickets were supplied from the Education Offices, viz.—5 in-patients, 70 out-patients, and 94 eye department. A few cases also received treatment at special hospitals in Birmingham, and the Children's Care Committee, in addition to sending children to special hospitals, also provided Sanatorium and Convalescent Home treatment for certain cases. (See Report of Children's Care Committee.)

The names of all defective children are now entered on special "follow-up" cards on which all visits to the homes by the Nurse and all re-inspections at school are entered. This has been found to be a much more efficient method of controlling these cases. It was in force, however, only during part of the year.

CHILDREN RE-EXAMINED IN SCHOOL.—The total number of children re-examined in the Schools by the School Medical Officers was 348, and a summary of the results is given below.

## RE-EXAMINATION OF DEFECTIVE CHILDREN, 1913.

	Number Re- examined.	Number, Action taken satisfactory	Number. Action not taken, improv- ed, nothing further required	Number remaining on "follow-up" list.
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	54	20	13	21
Defective Vision ...	106	72	6	28
External Eye Diseases...	15	11	0	4
Defective Hearing and Ear Disease... ..	14	10	1	3
Defective Teeth ...	24	7	2	15
Vermin ... ..	45	14	0	31
Other Diseases ... ..	90	57	10	23

It should be explained that amongst those still remaining in the "follow-up" list is included a fair number of children who are under observation, and also a number of children found defective towards the end of the year who had not received attention by the end of the year. The re-examinations for verminous conditions include only those bad cases which were re-examined by the School Medical Officer, and the 31 cases on the "Follow-up" list are where great improvement has been effected, but where it is considered desirable that the School Medical Officer should re-examine at his next visit.

## CHILDREN RE-EXAMINED AT THE HEALTH OFFICE.

—It is becoming more and more frequent for children to be seen at the Health Office for various conditions. Children are seen any morning, but Saturday morning is almost entirely devoted to these inspections. The children examined include all children excluded from School for infectious skin diseases and for verminous condition, children suffering from minor ailments to whom advice has been given, examination of children for special schools, and cases recommended to the Care Committee.



Altogether 387 children were examined at the Health Office during the year,

	For Ring-worm.	For other Skin Diseases.	For Vermin.	For other defects.	Total.
Number of Children examined	138	45	54	150	387
Total number of Inspections ...	413	92	139	166	810

It will be seen from above that a large amount of work is done at the Burton Health Office in the way of re-inspection, but the work is considerably hindered by want of a waiting-room and a separate room for doing the inspection work.

RINGWORM.—Of the 138 children examined for ringworm some were found not to be suffering from the disease, some were cases previously excluded who attended for examination to see if fit to return to School, and 83 were new cases discovered during the year. It is disappointing to find such an increase in the number of ringworm cases, from 49 fresh cases in 1912 to 83 fresh cases in 1913.

EXAMINATION OF PHTHISIS CONTACTS.—In the latter part of 1912 a system was instituted for the periodical examination of school children who are, and had been recently living in contact with a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

These examinations are made in School as a rule, and this is facilitated by recording the Schools attended by the children when the notified cases of Phthisis are visited by the Assistant Medical Officer.

Including a few examined towards the end of 1912, the total number of such children examined was 98, but those with suspicious symptoms were re-examined, so that the total number of examinations made was 126.



The results of these inspections are set out in the following table :—

Number examined.	Number with no signs of Tuberculosis.	Number with suspicious signs.	Number with Pulmonary Phthisis.
Boys—50      ...      ...	33	12	5
GIRLS—48      ...      ...	34	13	1
Total—98      ...      ...	67	25	6

The impression gained by over twelve months experience of this work is that it is a most useful adjunct to the notification of Tuberculosis and quite necessary to the discovery of early cases amongst children, the more so now that it will be possible to provide treatment in the Sanatorium for such cases, a large proportion of which are in an early stage and very hopeful cases from a curative point of view.

CHILDREN EXAMINED FOR SPECIAL SCHOOLS.—Three children were examined as to their fitness for being taught in special schools. All three were passed for this purpose, one being sent to a school for the deaf and dumb and two to a school for the blind.

CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE.—I am indebted to Miss Elsie Lowe, Honorary Secretary of this Committee, for the following report on the work done during the year. A perusal of the report will show that a large amount of very useful and beneficial work has been accomplished.

#### REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE.

The Children's Care Committee was re-appointed by the Education Committee in November, 1912, the members being as follows :—Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Coxon, Mrs. Frohwein, Mrs. Green (Chairman), Miss Hadfield, Mrs. Lathbury, Miss Miers, Mrs. Mallen, Mrs. Radford and Miss E. Lowe (Hon. Secretary).



Mrs. Mallen sent in her resignation in July, 1913, and Miss Trissie Lowe was appointed in her stead.

The Committee works under the guidance of the School Medical Officer, each case dealt with having been previously examined by him, His report is embodied in case papers, presented to the Committee by the School nurse, who attends the meetings to give information and advice as to means and methods of dealing with the cases

During the year forty-six cases were presented to the Committee and dealt with as follows:—

1. Boy, aged 6, Operated on in Orthopædic Hospital.
2. Boy „ 8, Operated on in Orthopædic Hospital. Sent to Convalescent Home.
3. Girl „ 3, Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.
4. Girl „ 11, Sent to Convalescent Home.
5. Girl „ 8, Sent to Convalescent Home. Treated in Burton Infirmary.
6. Girl „ 11, Parents refused treatment.
7. Girl „ 11, Sent to Convalescent Home.
8. Boy „ 11, Surgical instrument procured.
9. Boy „ 6, Operated on in Orthopædic Hospital. Entered Union Infirmary.
10. Girl „ 11, Sent to Convalescent Home.
11. Boy „ 7, Sent into country.
12. Girl „ 10, Sent to Convalescent Home.
13. Girl „ 12, Sent to Derby for X-ray treatment.
14. Boy „ 7, do. do.
15. Boy „ 9, do. do.
16. Boy „ 4, do. do.
17. Boy „ 10, do. do.
18. Girl „ 8, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
19. Girl „ 9, Sent to Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate.
20. Boy „ 6, Sent to Convalescent Home.
21. Boy „ 8, do. do.
22. Boy „ 11, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.



- |          |       |  |                               |
|----------|-------|--|-------------------------------|
| 23. Boy  | „ 4,  | Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.               |                               |
|          |       | Surgical Instrument procured.              |                               |
| 24. Girl | „ 11, | Sent to Convalescent Home.                 |                               |
| 25. Girl | „ 12, | do.  | do.                           |
| 26. Boy  | „ 12, | do.  | do.                           |
| 27. Boy  | „ 11, | do.  | do.                           |
| 28. Boy  | „ 8,  | Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.               |                               |
| 29. Girl | „ 9,  | do   | do.                           |
| 30. Girl | „ 8,  | Sent to Convalescent Home.                 |                               |
| 31. Girl | „ 10, | Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.               |                               |
| 32. Boy  | „ 11, | do.  | do.                           |
| 33. Girl | „ 5,  | Operated on in Orthopædic Hospital.        |                               |
| 34. Boy  | „ 8,  | Sent to Convalescent Home.                 |                               |
| 35. Boy  | „ 10, | Sent to Derby Infirmary for eye operation. |                               |
| 36. Boy  | „ 10, | Surgical Instrument repaired.              |                               |
| 37. Girl | „ 11, | Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.               |                               |
| 38. Girl | „ 5,  | Operated on in Orthopædic Hospital.        | Surgical Instrument procured. |
| 39. Girl | „ 5,  | Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.               |                               |
| 40. Girl | „ 6,  | do   | do.                           |
| 41. Boy  | „ 7,  | Surgical Instrument procured.              |                               |
| 42. Girl | „ 8,  | Operated on in Orthopædic Hospital.        |                               |
| 43. Girl | „ 6,  | Sent to Convalescent Home.                 |                               |
| 44. Boy  | „ 12, | do.  | do                            |
| 45. Girl | „ 8,  | Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.               |                               |
| 46. Girl | „ 9,  | Glass eye procured.                        |                               |

In many of these cases considerable benefit has been derived from the treatment, and the increase in the number of cases dealt with year by year testifies to the growing importance of the work.

In October the Committee was deprived of the services of Miss Farrington, who, as School Nurse, has inspired and guided the labours of the Committee since its constitution in September, 1910, and whose ability and enthusiasm had contributed largely to the success of the work. Miss Nice was appointed by the Education Committee to succeed her.



By the courtesy of the Voluntary Aid Association one member of the Care Committee sits on each of its district Committees. The Committee realises the value of this concession by means of which co-operation is secured between the two bodies, and the work of the Care Committee is rendered doubly effective.

The Committee desires to express its thanks to the Feoffees, who kindly granted the sum of £20 at the beginning of the year in aid of this work, and to whom the Committee is also indebted for grants in aid of Sanatorium treatment and for a large number of letters of recommendation for Convalescent Homes.

Grants have also been received from the Education Committee, to whom thanks are due.

ELSIE M. LOWE.

HON. SECRETARY.

MEASURES IN FORCE FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The measures in force for the prevention of infectious disease have been detailed in previous reports and remain the same.

CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS.—One Department, viz:—Stapenhill Infants', was closed in September for about a fortnight to prevent the spread of Measles.

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 children under Section 13 (b) of the Education (Administrative provisions) Act, 1907, and she has also carried out duties under Section 122 of the Children Act. She also assists at the re-examination of children made at the Health Office and instructs parents how to carry out any treatment prescribed. Eight cases of skin diseases received treatment at the Town Hall.

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.—The Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education in his report for 1912 states that it is now important that each authority should register and classify the exceptional children in their area discovered in the course of the Medical Inspection or otherwise, who belong to the several types requiring education by the provision of special schools or classes, and the table given below has been drafted by him to provide for this group.

The figures in the table have been filed in correctly so far as they are known; but they cannot be guaranteed as more than approximate.

Again, the exact meaning of some of the headings was not quite clear. For example, there are 14 boys and 19 girls who are partially blind, and 35 boys and 30 girls who are partially deaf, attending elementary schools, but the defects are not of such a severe character as to necessitate education in special schools.

With regard to the mentally deficient group the number entered under the heading "Idiots" include all mentally deficient children not attending school. These children will be examined at an early date under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, when it will be possible to classify them under the three groups given.

The children classified as "Cripples" include many cases due to old tuberculosis, all the cases classified under "Other forms of Tuberculosis" being of recent onset. Again, it should be stated that most of those children are fit for education in an ordinary elementary school.



TABLE III.

Numerical Return for all exceptional Children in the area.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including partially blind)		Attending Public Elementary Schools	0	0	0
		Attending Certified Schools for the Blind ... ..	4	2	6
		Not at School ... ..	0	0	0
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf.)		Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	0	1
		Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf ... ..	4	2	6
		Not at School ... ..	0	0	0
Mentally Deficient	Feeble mind'd	Attending Public Elementary Schools	10	13	23
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	0	0	0
		Not at School ... ..	0	0	0
	Imbe- ciles	At School ... ..	3	0	3
		Not at School ... ..	0	0	0
	Idiots		15	6	21
Epileptics		Attending Public Elementary Schools	3	6	9
		Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics ... ..	—	—	—
		Not at School ... ..	1	—	1
Physic- ally Defective	Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	6	6	12
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ...	0	0	0
		Not at School ... ..	2	1	3
			5	7	12
	Other forms of Tuber- culosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools			
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ...	0	0	0
		Not at School ... ..	10	7	17
	Cripples other than Tuber- cular.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	25	17	42
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ...	0	0	0
		Not at School ... ..	2	2	4
Dull or Back- ward*		Retarded 2 years ... ..	58	48	106
		Retarded 3 years ... ..	14	14	28

\*Judged according to age and standard.

It is not easy to give a full and adequate report of all the work carried out in connection with the medical inspection of school children, but an endeavour has been made to carry out the work with that thoroughness and efficiency which is absolutely necessary in order to get the best results.

I have to acknowledge the great assistance I have received from teachers, without whose interest and active co-operation the benefit accruing from the medical inspection of school children would be very largely diminished.

J. M. COWIE,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.





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