

**[Report 1914] / Medical Officer of Health, Burton-upon-Trent County Borough.**

**Contributors**

Burton upon Trent (England). County Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1914

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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 1914,**

BY

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

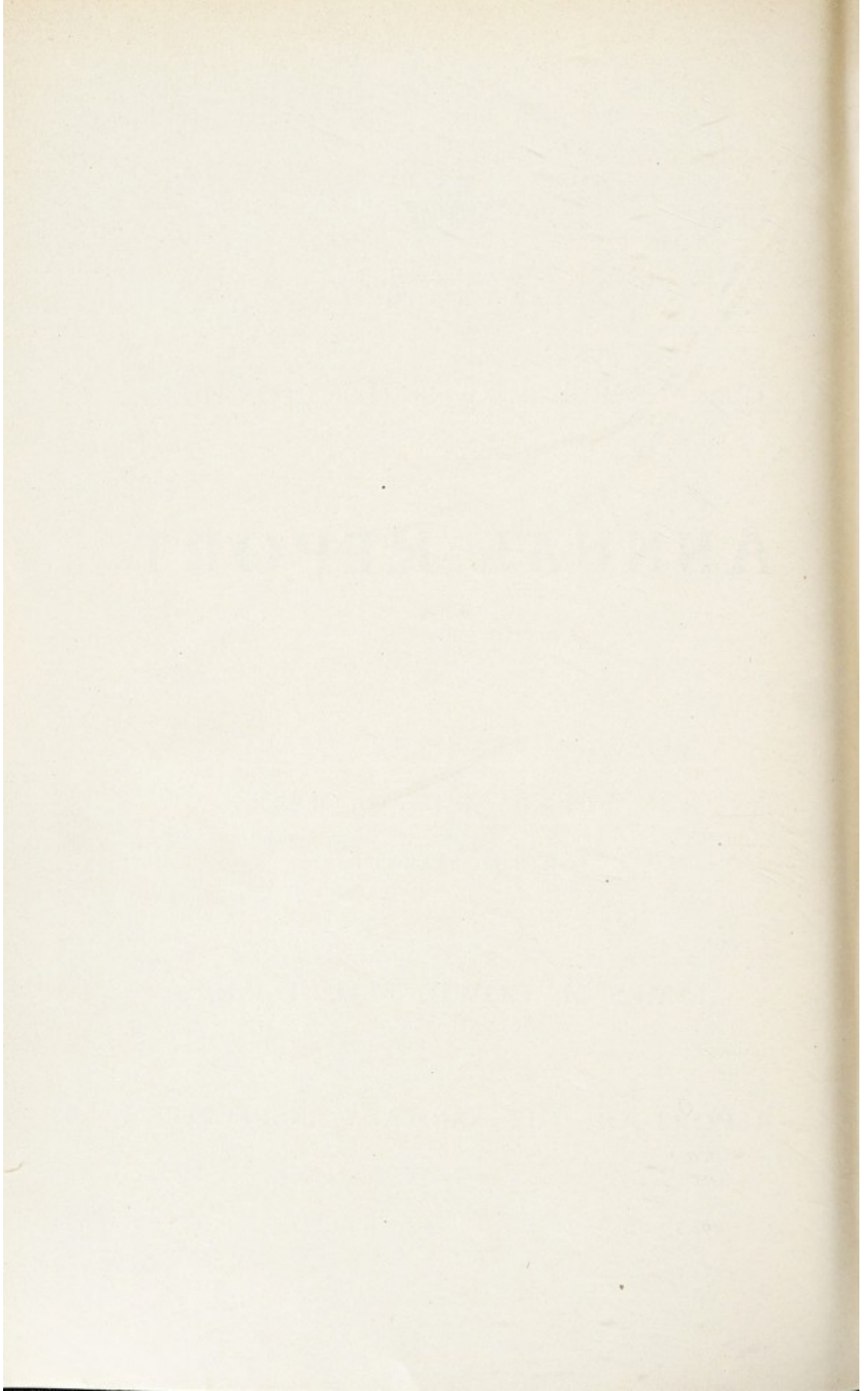
ALSO

**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	COUNCILLOR G. KENNARD
„ J. W. A. BASSETT, J.P. ( <i>Vice-Chairman.</i> )	ALDERMAN G. LATHBURY
„ A. E. BIRCH	COUNCILLOR J. SMITH
„ A. ELLIOTT	„ G. TRICKLEBANK
„ G. HILL	„ J. WILKINSON

*Town Clerk :*

JOHN B. CHAPMAN.

*Borough Surveyor :*

G. T. LYNAM,

*M. Inst., C.E.*

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S 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.* G. C. MORT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.



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## County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

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Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,203
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£301,583	10 0
Population at Census, 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,266
Number of Persons to the Acre—Census, 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5
Estimated Population at Mid-year, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,000
„    „    by Registrar-General, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,733
Estimated Birth-rate per 1,000 living, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·79
Average Birth-rate for previous five years	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·86
Estimated Death-rate per 1,000 living, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·14
Average Death-rate for previous five years	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·24
Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Death-rate from Zymotic Diseases, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75

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.

Charles Bonaparte at Antwerp-1834

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted at Antwerp in 1834. The experiments were conducted in order to determine the effect of the different parts of the machine on the production of steam. The results are given in the following table.

Part of Machine	Effect on Production of Steam
Boiler	Increased production of steam
Fire	Increased production of steam
Condenser	Decreased production of steam
Pump	Increased production of steam
Valves	Increased production of steam
Water	Increased production of steam
Coal	Increased production of steam
Oil	Increased production of steam
Gas	Increased production of steam
Steam	Increased production of steam

The results of the experiments show that the boiler and fire are the most important parts of the machine in increasing the production of steam. The condenser and pump are also important, but their effect is less pronounced. The valves and water are also important, but their effect is less pronounced. The coal and oil are also important, but their effect is less pronounced. The gas and steam are also important, but their effect is less pronounced.

HEALTH OFFICE,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-UPON-TRENT,

*22nd April, 1915.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit to you, in accordance with the Regulations of the Local Government Board, the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the year 1914.

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.



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# REPORT.

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

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

**AREA.**—The area of the Borough is 4,203 acres.

**POPULATION.**—The population of the Borough in the middle of 1914 is estimated by the Medical Officer of Health to be 48,000—the same as last year. The statistics in this report are calculated on this population.

The Registrar-General's estimate for 1914 by the old method is 47,528, but by a new method based upon the returns of births, deaths, and migration, his estimate is 47,733.

**EMPTY HOUSES.**—The number of houses recorded as void in July, 1914, at the canvas then made by the Borough Treasurer, was 523 houses and 94 shops and offices—a total of 617. In 1913 the figures were 681 houses and 82 shops and offices, and a total of 763.

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

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.—The total number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 1,051, as compared with 1,047 in the previous year.

In accordance with the arrangements outlined in the Annual Report for 1912, the Registrar-General has furnished a statement to the effect that 9 births (7 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 4 illegitimate births have to be added which occurred outside the Borough.

The nett number of births belonging to the Borough is, therefore, 1,046, which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 21·79 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth-rate in 1913 was 21·66.

The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1914 was 23·8.

The number of illegitimate births was 52 or 4·9 per cent. of the total births.

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

The number of marriages solemnized in Burton during 1914 was 507, an increase of 29 as compared with the previous year.

The rate of persons married per 1,000 of the population was 21·1.

This is the highest marriage rate recorded in the Borough for at least 25 years.

DEATHS.—In the 52 weeks ending January 2nd, 1915, the number of deaths registered in the Borough was 655.

In this number are included the deaths of 48 non-residents, which have been transferred to other districts. These have to be deducted, whilst the deaths of 24 residents occurring outside the Borough have to be added.

The nett number of deaths is, therefore, 631, viz., males 331, females 300.

The annual death rate for the Borough was, therefore, 13·14 per 1,000, as compared with 13·69 in the previous year.

The death rate in England and Wales was 14·0.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The usual 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 there was a nett saving of 39 lives for the year, the main cause of this decrease being the reduction of the deaths from Measles from 22 in 1913 to 1 in 1914. Against this, however, there was an increase in the deaths from Influenza from 3 in 1913 to 11 in 1914.

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 1·1 per cent. of the total.



Fractured skull due to fall down winding hole	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drowned. Fell into tub of water	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tetanus following injuries caused by fall	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fall downstairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Found drowned "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tetanus following injuries to foot received whilst at work	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fractured spine caused by fall of coal in Mine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fractured skull caused by fall of timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide by hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fractured skull due to fall on kerbstone	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fractured spine due to fall of stone in Coal Mine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shock due to fall accelerated by Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septic Meningitis supervening fractured skull	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fractured spine due to fall from tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Exhaustion following fractured thigh caused by being knocked down by a bicycle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fractured skull due to fall from ladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia following broken arm due to fall and Delirium Tremens	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Wilful Murder "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							43
							==

Eleven of the Inquests were on people not resident in the Borough.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths under 1 year of age was 95. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 90 per 1,000 births, as compared with a rate of 95 last year.

In England and Wales the rate was 105, in the 97 Great Towns 114, and in the 145 Smaller Towns (of which Burton is one) 104 per 1,000 births.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Total number of deaths under 1 year of age ...	95	99	74	116	94	122	133
Total number of births registered ...	1046	1040	1061	1048	1160	1210	1188
Infantile Mortality (deaths per 1,000 births) ...	90	95	69	110	81	100	112
Infantile Mortality (England and Wales) ...	105	109	95	130	106	109	121
Infantile Mortality (97 great towns)	114	116	101	140	115	118	128
Do, (145 smaller towns) ...	104	112	98	133	104	111	124
Average Infantile Mortality in Burton for the 5 years 1909-1913 ...	91						

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 4 years.

	1914	1913	1912	1911
Diarrhoeal Diseases ... ..	7	7	6	31
Whooping Cough ... ..	6	8	3	3
Measles ... ..	1	4	0	0
Tuberculosis ... ..	3	3	1	4
Premature birth ... ..	25	21	26	17
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	17	16	13	31
Bronchitis ... ..	7	14	7	9
Pneumonia ... ..	7	3	2	7
Convulsions ... ..	5	6	6	2
Other causes ... ..	17	17	10	12
Totals ... ..	95	99	74	116

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

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ...	84	87	65	95	74	93	104
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ...	211	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.

The work was initiated by Mrs. Wicher, and was carried out by her until the end of 1914, when she resigned. Her work was done in a very tactful and skilful manner, and was, undoubtedly, of great benefit to the children of the poorer classes.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—The number of births notified during the year was 938, of which 26 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 185 and by midwives 753.

The Health Visitor has paid primary visits to 728 babies, including 42 primary visits to babies born in December, 1913, and has also made 1,496 secondary visits (including 214 secondary visits to babies born in 1913) to cases requiring supervision.

The number of babies entirely breast fed at the primary visit was 620 (about 85 per cent.), while 50 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 552—a proportion of nearly 76 per cent.

All babies (with the exception of 6 who died and 32 who were lost through change of address) were re-visited once, 326 were visited more than twice, some receiving as many as 8 ordinary visits, and where Ophthalmia Neonatorum was present, as many as 77 visits were made to one case.

**MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOME.**—This institution, which is carried on under the auspices of the Burton Health Society, was open throughout the year on Mondays and on Thursdays also since the month of July.

A Voluntary Committee of ladies has charge of the arrangements, and they also give personal attendance at the Welcome. The Assistant Medical Officer of Health attends once a fortnight, and the Health Visitor attends one afternoon a week.

317 babies made 1,419 attendances, against 340 babies and 1,514 attendances in the previous year. These figures do not indicate an actual decrease in attendances, but are due to the stricter system of registration which has been adopted this year, no attendance being registered unless dietetic advice has been given.

The Lady Superintendent made 502 Home Visits—this work being done in co-operation with the Health Visitor to prevent overlapping.

The Board of Education Grant amounting to half the expenses of the Welcome was received for the work done during the year ending 31st March, 1914. This is the maximum grant and is evidence of the beneficial work which is being carried on by this Institution.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—There were 53 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, a decrease of one as compared with the previous year. The average number of deaths per annum from this disease during the previous five years was 63. For 1914 the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 1·10 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a rate of 1·10 in the previous year.

Classified according to sex, it is found that 36 of these deaths were of males and 17 of females, which gives a death rate for males of 1·48 per 1,000, and for females a rate of 0·7 per 1,000.

In the Supplement to the Forty-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 ·9604, for males ·9500, for females ·9893.

After applying these factors, the Standardised death rate per 1,000 per annum for Pulmonary Tuberculosis in males is 1·40, in females 0·69, and for all cases 1·05.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Tubercular diseases other than Pulmonary Phthisis, caused 14 deaths, which is equivalent to a rate of 0·31 per 1,000 for other forms of Tuberculosis.

Of these 14 deaths, 9 were males and 5 females, which gives a death rate for males of 0.37, and for females of 0.20 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 0.40, in females 0.21, and for all cases 0.33 per 1,000.

## NOTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

**PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.**--During the year all cases of Tuberculosis, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912. In the following table will be found the notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis classified according to age and sex.

### NOTIFICATION OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1914.

Age Period	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Over 65	Total
Males ...	0	3	8	7	20	10	14	7	3	72
Females ...	0	1	6	9	10	4	3	2	0	35
Total ...	0	4	14	16	30	14	17	9	3	107

As noted in previous years the number of cases notified amongst males greatly exceeds the number amongst females, and this year they are more than double, while the number of deaths of males is also more than double that of females.

OCCUPATION OF NOTIFIED CASES.—The following classification of notified cases has been made.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Brewery Labourers ...	12	Housework ...	10
Coopers ...	2	Domestic Servants ...	4
Maltsters ...	0	Dressmaker ...	2
Railway Employees ...	3	Worker in Laundry ...	3
Engineering Employees	1	Office Cleaner ...	1
General Labourers ...	5	Factory Hand ...	1
Insurance Agent ...	3	Hawker ...	1
Coppersmith ...	1	Not Classified (including 7	
Blacksmith ...	2	under 16 years of age)	13
Hotel Servant ...	1		
Pianist in Public House	1		
Hawker ...	1		
Postman ...	1		
Bricklayer's Labourer...	1		
Joiner ...	2		
Clerk ...	1		
Coach Painter ...	1		
Scavenger ...	1		
Drover ...	1		
Travelling Showman ...	1		
Shop Assistant ...	2		
Coal Merchant ...	1		
Veterinary Surgeon ...	1		
Mechanical Engineer ...	1		
Not Classified (including 11			
under 16 years of age)	26		
Total ...	72	Total ...	35

There is nothing very striking in the above list. The proportion of brewery labourers is less than last year, but the number of unclassified cases is larger. The unclassified cases are chiefly made up of patients notified from the Workhouse and from Asylums, a considerable portion of whom is, no doubt, brewery labourers.

If the work of the brewery labourers be classified more particularly, we find a large variety of work, as the following list will show. The work performed by the brewery labourers was as follows :—

Sawyer	Joiner
Cleaning Refrigerator	Ale Loader
Runner-in of Barrels	Worked in Bottling Dept.
Blacksmith's Striker	Carter
Worked in Yard	Worked in Grain Dept.
Wheelwright	Waggoner

## 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 ...	39	11	12	10	72
Females ...	9	13	6	7	35
Total ...	48	24	18	17	107

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 ...	4	3	13	6	1	2	1	1	0	31
Females ...	3	3	12	6	0	0	0	1	2	27
Total ...	7	6	25	12	1	2	1	2	2	58

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.

Visits are also paid to above cases periodically for the purpose of supervision by the Assistant Medical Officer. During the year 180 secondary visits were made for this purpose.

TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—The total number of cases admitted to the Sanatorium for treatment during the year was 65, while 7 cases admitted in 1913 were still in the Sanatorium at the beginning of 1914. The cases admitted were as follows :—

MALES.

Sent by Insurance Committee,			
(a) Insured persons	...	...	22
(b) Dependents	...	...	1
Sent by Children's Care Committee			
			5
Others	...	...	7
			—
			35

FEMALES.

Sent by Insurance Committee,			
(a) Insured persons	...	...	8
(b) Dependents	...	...	7
Sent by Children's Care Committee			
			3
Others	...	...	12
			—
			30

Six of the male and five of the female patients admitted had received treatment previously in the Sanatorium, while one male patient received two periods of treatment during the year.

Three of the cases were of a doubtful character, and were admitted to the observation wards for the purpose of diagnosis. Two of them were ultimately found to be suffering from Tuberculosis in a mild form, while one was a case of Bronchiectasis. One case was suffering from Lupus, and two others, in addition to pulmonary signs, were also suffering from Tabes Mesenterica.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE SANATORIUM.

During the year 56 patients suffering from Tuberculosis, and one suffering from the disease given above, were discharged from the Sanatorium. One died, and 14 remained under treatment at the end of the year.



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

	Males.	Females
Fit for work ... ..	17	12
Improved ... ..	11	10
Without Improvement ... ..	3	2
Worse ... ..	1	0
Treatment discontinued for other than medical reasons ... ..	0	0
Died ... ..	1	0
Still under treatment ... ..	6	8
	39	32

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—The total number of new cases entered in the Register in 1914 was 148. Of these, 64 were Burton patients and 84 Derbyshire. The average number in attendance was 14·4 for Burton cases and 24·0 for Derbyshire cases.

In all 108 cases attended from Derbyshire during the year.

The following is a tabulated statement of the condition of the Burton patients who stopped attending the Dispensary during the year:—

	Males.	Females
Fit for work ... ..	11	8
Improved ... ..	2	2
Without Improvement ... ..	2	2
Worse ... ..	3	2
Treatment discontinued for other than medical reasons ... ..	1	3
Died ... ..	4	1
Still under treatment ... ..	20	16
Contacts examined ... ..	4	6
School Children examined ... ..	7	9
Cases referred to Dispensary for Examination	2	5

## CONDITION OF CASES STILL UNDER TREATMENT.—

The following is a statement of the condition at the end of the year of the 36 cases still under treatment :—

	Males.	Females.
Fit for work ... ..	13	7
Improved ... ..	2	4
Without Improvement ... ..	2	5
Worse ... ..	3	0
	20	16

Nearly all the cases treated were suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, but six non-pulmonary cases also received treatment, two of those suffering from tuberculosis of cervical glands, one of bronchial glands, and three of abdomen.

EXAMINATION OF CONTACTS —In all 129 contacts were examined during the year, 119 being examined in school and 10 at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

All the cases examined in school were of school age, while 8 of the cases examined at the Dispensary were also of school age, one was under school age, and one was 19 years of age.

Five of above cases were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis, while 15 had suspicious signs and were kept under observation.

DEATHS FROM CANCER. —During the year 52 deaths were certified as being due to Cancer, the same number as the previous year. The average number of deaths recorded under this heading for the previous 5 years was 45.

The Cancer death rate for the Borough for 1914 was therefore 1·08 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 Diarrhoea), 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 36, a decrease of 16 compared with the previous year.

The zymotic death rate was 0·75 per 1,000.

#### DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Diphtheria ... ..	3	3	0	1	20	9	7	5	5	7
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	1	2	3	1	0	8	7	3	1
Epidemic Diarrhoea ... ..	18	10	6	39	5	8	14	6	35	13
Whooping Cough... ..	12	13	3	8	15	5	17	6	12	3
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	3	5	2	2	1	4	7	4	2
Measles ... ..	1	22	4	1	25	1	3	35	2	9
Smallpox ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ... ..	36	52	20	54	68	24	53	66	61	35

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, Acute Poliomyelitis and Cerebro Spinal Fever.

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

NOTIFICATIONS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

TABLE.

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
Scarlet Fever ...	125	273	289	115	165	122	191	141	209	233	106
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Diphtheria ...	67	91	71	92	206	76	55	43	24	58	46
Enteric Fever ...	1	10	5	12	6	5	13	28	15	12	8
Puerperal Fever ...	4	2	1	4	2	4	2	1	6	3	5
Erysipelas ...	47	47	46	53	60	55	21	41	71	74	55
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	37	15	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	287	439	428	285	439	262	282	254	325	380	233
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60

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 ... ..	67	0	10	46	4	7	0
Erysipelas ... ..	47	1	0	2	2	35	7
Scarlet Fever ... ..	125	2	36	79	5	3	0
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Fever ... ..	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	37	37	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis ... ..	6	1	3	2	0	0	0
Totals ... ..	287	41	49	129	13	48	7

TABLE.

	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Enteric Fever...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever...	19	13	9	10	2	11	12	8	11	4	14	12	125
Diphtheria ...	10	7	13	3	4	4	3	4	3	7	6	3	67
Erysipelas ...	5	3	3	1	7	6	6	3	3	3	2	5	47
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	1	3	4	0	0	6	3	1	9	5	2	37
Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Totals ...	38	24	28	19	15	22	28	21	18	23	28	23	287

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease was not prevalent during the year except to a moderate extent in the Uxbridge Ward, where 36 cases were notified.

Many of the cases were of rather a severe type, but there was only 1 death.

111 cases were removed to Hospital.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

WARD.				Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality per cent.	Removals to Hospital per cent.
Shobnall	...	...	...	17	—	—	100·
Victoria	...	...	...	19	—	—	84·2
Horninglow	...	...	...	14	—	—	100·
Uxbridge	...	...	...	36	—	—	94·4
Broadway	...	...	...	14	1	7·1	42·9
Burton	...	...	...	1	—	—	100·
Winshill and Wetmore	...	...	...	6	—	—	50·0
Stapenhill	...	...	...	18	—	—	100·
Total	...	...	...	125	1	0·8	88·8

DIPHTHERIA.—There was a considerable decrease in the prevalence of this disease compared with the previous year, 67 cases being notified against 91.

The Wards chiefly affected were Broadway, and Winshill and Wetmore.

## DIPHTHERIA.

WARD.				Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality per cent.	Removals to Hospital per cent.
Shobnall	...	...	...	9	0	0	44·4
Victoria	...	...	...	6	0	0	16·6
Horninglow	...	...	...	7	0	0	28·5
Uxbridge	...	...	...	9	1	11·1	22·2
Broadway	...	...	..	14	1	7·1	14·3
Burton	...	...	...	7	0	0	57·1
Winshill and Wetmore	...	...	...	14	2	14·3	35·7
Stapenhill	...	...	...	1	0	0	0
Total				67	4	5·9	29·8

20 cases were removed to Hospital.

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 63 school children who lived in the same house as a notified case.

Four cases were shown to be "Carriers" of the Diphtheria Bacillus or a proportion of 6.3 per cent.

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

ENTERIC FEVER.—Only one case was notified during the year, and the source of infection could not be traced.

PUERPERAL FEVER—Four cases were notified during the year.

Two occurred in a Nursing Home, one was attended by a Doctor in a private house, and one by a Midwife.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—From the 1st April, 1914, this disease was compulsorily notifiable by both doctors and midwives under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914, and for the first three months of the year was notifiable by medical practitioners only. The notifications received were as follows:—

Cases notified by medical practitioners	...	13
Cases notified by medical practitioners and midwives	... ..	2
Cases notified by midwives	... ..	22
		37

The 37 cases may be classified according to severity, as follows:—

Mild	...	19
Moderate	...	9
Severe	...	9
		37



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.

A few of the cases notified by midwives had no signs of Ophthalmia when visited, and this to some extent accounts for the large increase in the number of notifications.

Several of the severe cases were very bad indeed, and required for a time almost the undivided attention of the Health Visitor. The number of visits paid to four severe cases was 77, 61, 61, and 53 respectively.

All the cases made a complete recovery, there being no cases of blindness and no damaged eyes. This is a tribute to the great care and efficiency shown by Mrs. Wicher in carrying out this work.

**POLIOMYELITIS.**—Six cases were notified during the year.

Two of the cases occurred in adjoining houses, one following the other. There was also a distinct history of contact as the mother of the second case assisted to nurse the first.

The other four were isolated cases in different parts of the town.

**SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**—Cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, and Mumps, are notified by the Director of Education to the Medical Officer of Health. The number of cases will be found in the following table.

No School or Department was closed during the year to prevent the spread of infectious disease, but the disinfection of several schools was carried out.

## SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

SCHOOL,	Whoop- ing Cough	Chick- en Pox	Measles	Scarla- tina	Diph- theria	Mumps
Winshill ... ..	33	48	15	0	5	1
Horninglow ... ..	3	36	0	8	1	2
Broadway ... ..	31	47	16	10	6	4
Mission Room, Stapenhill ...	18	5	19	6	0	0
Victoria Road ... ..	5	48	28	9	3	1
Grange Street ... ..	0	32	17	11	7	1
Hawkins Lane ... ..	0	17	0	0	1	0
Christ Church ... ..	35	33	24	9	3	3
Shobnall Road ... ..	0	4	1	0	0	0
Bond Street ... ..	4	1	12	0	1	3
Hill Street and St. Peter's Street	6	5	18	6	0	0
Guild Street ... ..	4	41	28	6	5	0
Wetmore Road ... ..	21	15	2	0	4	10
Uxbridge Street ... ..	16	64	30	10	4	1
Catholic, Guild Street ...	1	6	2	5	1	0
Goodman Street and Stafford Street	2	93	48	2	2	2
High School (Girls) ... ..	0	0	1	2	1	0
Grammar School ... ..	0	0	2	0	0	0
No School ... ..	46	41	23	40	23	1
Private School ... ..	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals ... ..	225	536	286	125	67	29

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

The total number of specimens sent was 352, and the results may be summarised as follows :—

Disease.	Results positive.	Results negative.
Diphtheria	59	210
Enteric Fever	0	6
Phthisis	21	56

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

### BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

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, 1914.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1914.
Scarlet Fever ...	32	*115	127	1	19
Enteric „ ...	1	0	1	0	0
Diphtheria ...	0	†22	16	‡3	3
Totals ...	33	137	144	4	22

\* Including 4 from Tutbury Rural District.

† „ 2 „ „ „  
‡ „ 1 „ „ „

The ages of patients admitted were as follows —

Under 1 year	...	2
1 to 5 years	...	33
5 to 15 years	...	72
15 to 25 years	...	5
Over 25 years	...	3
Total	...	<u>115</u>

The total number of cases admitted during the year was 137, compared with 227 cases admitted in 1913.

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	... 7 ...	5·3
31 to 40 days	... 34 ...	26·1
41 to 50 days	... <del>52</del> 49 ...	40·0
51 to 60 days	... 18 ...	13·9
61 to 70 days	... 9 ...	7·0
Over 70 days	... 10 ...	7·7
	<u>130</u> <del>227</del>	<u>100·0</u>

The average period of isolation in hospital of the 127 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was <sup>55</sup><sub>48</sub> days, and of the 16 Diphtheria patients 34 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 1914 there were four instances where a discharged Scarlet Fever patient appeared to give rise to “return” cases, which is equal to 3·1 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.
20	17th January, 1914	45 days	14 days
23	17th January, 1914	56 days	20 days
31 & 32	14th February, 1914	54 days	4 days
120 & 121	{ 12th December, 1914 } { 12th December, 1914 }	{ 37 days } { 37 days }	{ 3 days } { 5 days }

DIPHTHERIA.—Twenty-two cases of this disease were admitted during the year, including two from the Tutbury Rural District. Three cases died (including one from outside the Borough), while three were still under treatment at the end of the year.

A considerable proportion of the cases was of a severe type.

### VACCINATION RETURNS.

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903
Births registered ...	1147	1186	1171	1271	1333	1322	1433	1421	1474	1483	1489
Successfully vaccinated ...	368	422	462	561	676	736	992	1022	1153	1113	1179
Insusceptible ...	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	2
Dead unvaccinated ...	72	77	89	72	107	107	104	120	99	127	113
Exempted through "Conscientious Objection"	567	542	469	481	392	293	123	73	54	44	37
Postponed by Medical Certificate ...	21	11	17	13	11	20	39	33	27	1	1
Left District and reported elsewhere ...	6	4	7	9	11	10	5	12	8	7	5
Lost sight of ...	45	61	51	55	44	55	84	86	85	64	53
Unaccounted for ...	67	68	75	80	92	100	85	73	48	126	99
Percentage Vaccinated ...	32	35	39	44	57	55	69	71	78	75	79

SALE OF FOODS 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, 46 being formal samples and 50 informal samples.

Article.	No. taken formally	No. adulterated.	No. taken informally.	No. adulterated.	Total No. of Samples.	Total No. adulterated.
Milk ... ..	45	5	9	2	54	7
Cream ... ..	...	...	7	...	7	...
Butter ... ..	...	...	12	...	12	...
Margarine ... ..	...	...	3	...	3	...
Lard ... ..	1	1	5	1	6	2
Vinegar ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...
Coffee ... ..	...	...	4	...	4	...
Rice ... ..	...	..	4	...	4	...
Pepper ... ..	...	...	4	...	4	...
Total ... ..	46	6	50	3	96	9

Of the 7 samples reported on adversely 2 were informal and 5 were formal samples. Included in the 5 formal samples are second samples taken from the wholesale dealers of the two milks which were below the standard when the samples were obtained informally.

The following are particulars of the adulterated samples:—

No.				
24	Milk.	18	per cent. deficient in fat.	Last milk left in can. Vendor warned.
74	„	21·6	„ deficient in fat.	Fined £1 & 16s. 6d. costs.
80	„	5·8	„ of added water.	Informal sample.
82	„	10·1	„ „	Fined £1 & 20s. costs.
83a	„	3·5	„ „	Informal sample.
89	„	9·3	„ deficient in fat.	Fined £1 & 11s. costs.
92	„	5·7	„ of added water.	Fined £1 & 11s. costs.

An informal sample of lard showed on analysis 68 per cent. of foreign fat, and a formal sample taken later gave the same analysis, but sufficient declaration was made at the time of purchase.

PRESERVATIVES.—No preservatives were found in milk samples during the year. Boracic Acid was found in 4 samples of butter in the following amounts, viz., 0.19 per cent., 0.28 per cent., 0.1 per cent., and 0.21 per cent. respectively; and in three samples of margarine to the amount of 0.21 per cent., 0.25 per cent., and 0.17 per cent.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK & CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.—Seven samples of cream were analysed during the year. Five of the samples were “Preserved Cream,” and contained over 35 per cent. of fat and Boracic Acid not exceeding 0.25 per cent. The samples were labelled in accordance with the Regulations.

The two remaining samples did not contain preservatives, one having over 35 per cent. of fat and the other only 13 per cent. of fat.

MIDWIVES' ACT.—The number of midwives who in January, 1914, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives' Act was 24.

Subsequently 7 others gave notice and were added to the register.

Of that number 16 hold their certificates under Section II. of the Midwives' Act, having been in *bona fide* practice as midwives for at least one year before the passing of the Act, while the others are trained and certificated midwives.

There was one case of Puerperal Fever in a case attended by a midwife in a private house. The necessary disinfection was carried out before the midwife attended other cases.

Four midwives had to be cautioned during the year, two for not keeping their registers up to date, one for not notifying a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum promptly, and for not keeping her bag of appliances in a satisfactory condition, and one for not keeping a proper record of pulse and temperature and for the unsatisfactory condition of her appliances.

In January a midwife was reported to the Health Committee for failing to call in medical help in a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and for failing to take the patients temperature in three cases and for making false entries of pulse and temperature in her register.

The case was reported to the Central Midwives' Board, and after investigation by that body the name of the midwife was struck off the Roll on 31st March, 1914.

There were 38 visits of inspection paid to midwives during the year.

The following notifications have been received from midwives:—

Medical assistance required	...	...	60
Still Births	...	...	8



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

Three samples were examined during the year and were found to be satisfactory.

In addition, 38 samples of well waters were analysed during the year, 24 being condemned as unfit for domestic use, and 14 passed.

## 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	...	7
Number of Dairymen and Milk Purveyors	...	87
		<hr/>
Total	...	129

This gives a total of 129 persons on the register as against 132 for the previous year.

During the year under review 8 persons discontinued the business, their names being taken off the register. Five persons made application for registration, and were placed on the register, the premises being inspected in each case and attention called to the requirements.

All the premises have been regularly inspected, 113 inspections of cowsheds and 170 inspections of dairies and milk shops having been made.

Most of the premises are satisfactory in every way for the conduction of the business, but the structural conditions of some of the cowsheds is such that there is room for considerable improvement.

Speaking generally the premises are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

TUBERCULOSIS MILK.—Under powers provided in Part VIII. of the Burton-on-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 36, of those one was broken in transit and 7 were reported to be found to cause tuberculosis. The following are the particulars of the positive samples :—

No 1.—The bulk sample taken on 29th April, 1914, was reported positive by Professor Delépine on 22nd May. The farm was visited by the Veterinary Surgeon on 4th June, when one sample was taken from a suspicious cow. As this was reported negative the farm was again visited on 30th June when four samples were taken; one of which was reported to cause tuberculosis on 24th July. As the farm was in the County area, the County Council was notified by the Medical Officer of Health. The affected animal was slaughtered on 8th August, 1914, when it was found to be suffering from tuberculosis not of an advanced character.

No 2.—The bulk sample was reported positive on 4th June, 1914. The farm was visited on the 9th June, when one sample was taken. This was reported positive on the 2nd July. The County Council was notified, and the animal was slaughtered, and found to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis.

No 3.—Bulk sample reported positive on 9th July. The farm was visited by the Veterinary Surgeon on 16th July, when two samples were taken of which one was reported positive and one negative on 20th July. The affected cow was slaughtered on the 22nd July, when it was found to be suffering from tuberculosis (not advanced).

No. 4.—Bulk sample (the mixed milk of two farms) was reported positive on 16th July. The farm was visited on the 16th July, and one sample taken at each farm. Both were reported negative, and the farms were again visited on the 13th August, when two samples from single cows and two groups were taken. All were negative, but it was ascertained that a cow had been sold since first visit. A second bulk sample taken on 17th September gave a negative result.

No. 5.—Bulk sample reported positive on 17th July, farm visited on 28th July, and two samples taken both of which were negative. At the time of visit to the farm a cow was notified under the Tuberculosis Order, which after slaughter was found to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis. No separate sample was taken from this animal.

No. 6.—Bulk sample (the mixed milk of two farms) reported positive on 23rd October; visit to farms on 28th October, when five samples were taken from suspicious cows. One of the samples was reported positive and the others negative on 21st November, 1914. The cow was dried off and separated from other cows in milk, but as she was in-calf she was not slaughtered till 22nd March, 1915, after calving. The carcass was found to be slightly affected with tuberculosis.

No. 7.—Bulk sample (the mixed milk from three farms) was reported positive on 5th December, 1914, and the farms were visited on the 7th December, when two samples were taken, both of which were reported negative. It was thought advisable, owing to special circumstances, not to take any further steps in this case.

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

## HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT, 1914.

The house-to-house inspection during the year 1914 comprised the greater part of the Uxbridge Ward, together with certain properties in New Street, High Street, Guild Street, and Dallow Street.

The total number of premises inspected was 1,388, of which 1,371 were in the Uxbridge Ward.

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

Number of dwelling-houses inspected	1,388
„ dwelling-houses considered to be unfit for human habitation	17
„ representations made to the Local Authority	17
„ Closing Orders made	6
„ dwelling-houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of a Closing Order	4
„ dwelling-houses, which, after the making of the Closing Orders, were put into a state fit for human habitation	0

In addition to above, two houses were demolished without the making of a Closing Order; one house ceased to be used as a dwelling-house; and four were purchased by the Corporation along with adjoining property and will be subsequently dealt with.

## UXBRIDGE WARD.

The following are the particulars with reference to water supply and closet accommodation in that part of the Uxbridge Ward which was inspected during the year.

## WATER SUPPLY.

(a) Premises with public supply	...	...	...	1,153
(b) Premises with well water	...	...	...	218

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

(a) Premises with water closets	...	...	...	815
(b) Premises with pail closets	...	...	...	499
(c) Premises with privy middens	...	...	...	58

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 1914 :—

(a) Defective drains, eave and down spouting and roofs	...	...	...	...	...	143
(b) Defective yard paving, dampness, defective light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	219
(c) Defective water closets, urinals, closets, ash places and want of receptacles for house refuse	...	...	...	...	...	117
(d) General want of repair, dirty houses, defective sinks	...	...	...	...	...	265
(e) Other defects (animals kept so as to be a nuisance, accumulation of manure, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	10

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) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, IN No. 5 COURT, HIGH STREET.—Representation made in January, 1914, but no Closing Order was made. The owner submitted a specification and plan whereby two houses were to be demolished; and ventilation, lighting, &c., of the other houses improved, and this was agreed to by the Health Committee. The work was in progress at the end of the year.
- (2) No. 297 DALLOW STREET.—Representation made in January, 1914. Closing Order made in July, 1914, and Demolition Order in January, 1915.
- (3) 22 HIGH STREET.—Representation made in January, 1914. No Closing Order was made, but the owner gave an undertaking that the house would not be used again for human habitation.
- (4) No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, IN No. 3 COURT, NEW STREET.—Representation made in April, 1914, Closing Order in July, 1914, and Demolition Order in January, 1915. The houses were demolished in April, 1915.
- (5) Nos. 51, 52, 53, AND 54 GUILD STREET.—Representation made in April, 1914. No Closing Order was made, but the tenants were given notice to leave by the owner, and these along with some adjoining property were purchased by the Corporation and will be dealt with at a later date.

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.—In 1913 five new houses were erected and 26 demolished, while for the first 6 months of 1914 one new house was erected and none 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 two houses in the Borough were in such a dirty and 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 the houses were cleansed in a satisfactory manner.

A considerable number of houses were found to be in a dirty condition and infested with vermin through visits paid by the Inspectors owing to representation made by the School Medical Officer who found the children in school in a bad condition.

These houses were also cleansed and disinfected.

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

During the year 127 privies and 268 pail closets were converted to the water-carriage system and 36 additional closets provided towards which the Corporation made contributions so as to give one closet to each house. Two additional closets were also provided at the sole cost of the owners.

The work was commenced in January, 1902, and up to 31st December, 1914, 1,531 privy middens, 2,906 pail closets had been converted, and 440 additional water closets provided.

There are remaining in the Borough 845 privies and 3,694 pail closets to be converted.

The number of water closets in the Borough at 31st December, 1914, was approximately 9,428, 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.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.—The number of slaughterhouses in use in the Borough during the year 1914 was 36, as compared with 37 in use during the year 1913.

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 ...	31

One slaughterhouse in Class (c) was discontinued during the year, there were also seven changes of occupation.

There has also been a change of occupation of the Knacker's Yard. The late occupier died, and the licence was granted to one of his sons.

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



Slaughterhouses are regularly inspected, as far as possible, at the time of slaughtering; attention is also paid to the food exposed for sale in the Markets and Shops.

The insurance scheme of the local Butchers' Trade and Benevolent Association, whereby a butcher receives compensation for meat surrendered and destroyed, provided he gives notice of suspicious carcasses to the Inspector of Nuisances is still in force, and is of material assistance in securing the destruction 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 THE YEAR 1913.

7 fore quarters of beef	...	...	...	Tuberculosis
33 parts of fore or hind quarters of beef	...	...	...	do.
2 carcasses of pigs	...	...	...	do.
7 fore or hind quarters of pigs	...	...	...	do.
26 pigs plucks	...	...	...	do.
18 pigs heads	...	...	...	do.
1 buttock of beef (frozen)	...	...	...	Unsound
1 round and rump of beef (frozen)	...	...	...	do.
1 carcass of calf	...	...	...	do.
Quantity of pickled beef	...	...	...	do.
1 barrel of herrings	...	...	...	do.
6, 14lbs. boxes of filleted fish	...	...	...	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 2 tons, 12 cwts., 2 qrs., 8 lbs.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.—The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year 1914 was 328, as compared with 361 in the previous year.

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

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	35
Dress and Mantle Makers, Millinery, Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	104
Boot and Shoe Repairers, Cloggers, Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Picture Framers, Photographers	...	...	...	...	...	24
Blacksmiths, Tinsmiths, Cycle Repairers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	33
Plumbers, Painters, French Polishers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	16
Coopers, Carriage Builders, Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	12
Upholsterers, Carpets, Rope Makers, Brush and Basket Makers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Hosiery, Corsets, Lace Repairers, Furriers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bottlers, Cattle Food, Sugar Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stonemasons, Fireproof Partition Makers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Marine Store Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	11
						—
						328

The Inspectors made 29 inspections of factories and 423 of workshops during the year, while 10 written notices were sent. 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	... ..	5	8
Want of ventilation	... ..	3	5
Overcrowding	... ..	1	1
Bakehouses requiring limewashing	...	5	5
Other nuisances	... ..	2	3
Sanitary	{ Insufficient ... ..	0	1
Accommodation	{ Unsuitable or defective	13	13

BAKEHOUSES.—There are in all 39 bakehouses in the Borough, 35 of which are Workshops and 4 Factories. All have been inspected during the year—the number of inspections being 100.

Limewashing was required in 5 cases, the work being done on request of Inspector.

OUTWORKERS.—During the year 58 lists containing the names and addresses of outworkers were received twice in the year, and 10 lists were received once.

The lists were checked, and the names, addresses, and place of employment of persons who lived outside the Borough was forwarded to the respective authorities.

The home work done in the Borough is chiefly tailoring, lace curtains, and sack repairing.

The Inspectors made 496 visits to the homes of outworkers.

In two instances infectious disease occurred on premises where home work was being done, but all necessary precautions were taken.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE IN CONSEQUENCE  
OF THE WAR.

In January, 1915, Dr. G. C. Mort, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant School Medical Officer, and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, left for service in the Navy during the period of the War. Two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. F. V. A. Smith and Mr. J. J. Jacques, also left about the same time for service in the Army. Dr. Agnes Bernfeld was appointed to fill Dr. Mort's place during his absence, the sanitary staff was re-arranged, and an office boy temporarily appointed to as far as possible carry on the work.

The Medical Officer of Health has co-operated with the Military Authorities when troops have been quartered in the district as to the treatment of cases of infectious disease and also with regard to sanitary matters and billets.

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.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure to present for your consideration my Sixth Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year ended 31st December, 1914.

As in other years, 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 relating to various nuisances, the inspection of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops, bakehouses, common lodging-houses, canal boats, slaughterhouses, workshops and outworkers' premises, making careful enquiries in cases of infectious disease, superintending the process of disinfection, taking samples of water for analysis, obtaining samples under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts, making inspections under the Shops Act, Petroleum Acts, Wart Disease of Potatoes Order, Swine Fever Orders, &c.

It is gratifying to be able to report that in no case during the past year was it necessary to institute proceedings to secure the abatement of any nuisance or to enforce compliance with the requirements of any notice.

In some cases, however, proceedings were authorised by the Committee, but after letters had been sent by the Town Clerk the necessary work was put in hand.

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

During the year 275 complaints were received and investigated, nuisances being found to exist in 209 instances.

In the Annual Report for 1913 attention was called to 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, and it is somewhat discouraging to have again to call attention to this fact.

During the year 1914 there was a large increase in the number of houses cleansed or limewashed as compared with previous years, no less than 87 having been cleansed.

In some cases these have been found as the result of Medical Inspection of school children, as where children have been excluded from school owing to their dirty and verminous condition, their homes have in every case been inspected and where necessary notices have been served on the owners or occupiers of the houses requiring them to carry out the necessary cleansing.

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 another part of this Report, from which it will be seen that 1,655 nuisances were abated.

It was found necessary to serve 270 preliminary notices and 64 statutory notices, in addition to which 307 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 property 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.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, &c.

Under the above Acts 95 samples have been obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst, who has from time to time reported the results of the analyses to you, 11 samples of milk being procured "in course of delivery."

There has been four prosecutions under the Acts, the fines and costs inflicted amounting to £6 18s. 6d.

In another case a letter of warning was sent to the Vendor, and in a further case no proceedings could be instituted, as sufficient declaration was given by the Vendor at the time of purchase.

Also during the year 36 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 at the beginning of the present year is 5, the registration of the common lodging house situate at No. 9 Fleet Street not being renewed in December last, the premises therefore only being registered up to December 31st, 1914.

There is accommodation for 204 adults and 10 children in the 5 lodging houses on the register.

There has been one change of occupation of the common lodging house situate at Fleet Passage, Fleet Street; also the registration of one person as Deputy has been refused during the year.

The inspection of this class of premises continues to receive attention, the number of visits paid during the year being 329.

For the most part the Bye-laws relating thereto have been complied with, except in the case of the lodging house the registration of which was refused.

Frequent and systematic inspection is necessary in order to ensure the observance of the ordinary laws of cleanliness and health

CANAL BOATS.—The number of boats visited and inspected during the year 1914 was 23, and of these 25 inspections were made as follows :

22 boats were inspected once	...	...	22 inspections
1 boat was inspected three times	...	3	„
		—	
		25	„

The following table shows the number of boats and 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 their ages.											
				15	12	11	10	9	7	6	4	3	2	1	Under 1
		Men	Women												
23	25	36	15	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	1	1	3

One boat was inspected, the cabin of which was found to be overcrowded; in addition, the said cabin was occupied by a person of the male sex above the age of 14 years as well as by husband and wife, this being a contravention of Regulation 8 (B).

One boat was inspected which had no water vessel on board. The necessary notices were served in these cases and the matters complained of were remedied.

With these exceptions the boats were found to comply with the requirements of the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations. 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, 56 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 ... ..	588
No. of rooms and contents fumigated ... ..	366
No. of rooms and contents sprayed ... ..	49
No. of class rooms in schools sprayed ... ..	9
No. of beds, mattresses and pillows disinfected at disinfecting station ... ..	196
No. of articles of clothing, &c., disinfected at disinfecting station ... ..	1,053
No. of books disinfected ... ..	187
No. of articles of clothing, bedding, &c., destroyed (with owners consent) ... ..	78
No. of books destroyed ... ..	150

## SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	14,742
Ordinary inspections where nuisances are found	...	...	...	...	396
Ordinary inspections where no nuisances are found	...	...	...	...	97
Complaints investigated. (Nuisances found)	...	...	...	...	209
Complaints investigated. (No nuisance found)	...	...	...	...	66
House-to-house inspections	...	...	...	...	1,388
Housing Acts, visits where Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	33
House-to-house inspections. Re-visits	...	...	...	...	1,262
Visits to property under notice	...	...	...	...	2,043
Visits to work in progress	...	...	...	...	125
Visits to premises where infectious disease has occurred	...	...	...	...	327
Visits to premises where patients were isolated at home	...	...	...	...	82
Visits to premises to arrange for disinfection	...	...	...	...	179
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1,556
Visits to factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	452
Visits to outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	496
Visits to cowsheds	...	...	...	...	113
Visits to dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	...	170
Visits to common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	329
Visits to bakehouses	...	...	...	...	100
Visits to knacker's yard	...	...	...	...	48
Visits to ice-cream makers	...	...	...	...	56
Persons warned under Shops Act	...	...	...	...	20
Visits to shops	...	...	...	...	1,338
General inspections, <i>re</i> Shops Act	...	...	...	...	46
Visits to markets and shops. (Food inspections)	...	...	...	...	76
Visits to premises where swine are kept	...	...	...	...	473
Visits under wart disease of potatoes	...	...	...	...	3,712
Visits to van dwellings	...	...	...	...	25
Visits to premises where petrol is stored	...	...	...	...	354

Visits <i>re</i> offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	17
Inspections of furnished rooms	...	...	...	...	...	30
Inspections of dirty and verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	87
Inspections of mortuary	...	...	...	...	...	46
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	377

#### SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH DURING 1914.

Defective privies converted to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	75
Pail closets converted to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	75
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	25
Defective ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	49
Privies and pail closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Nuisances from w.c.'s. and urinals abated	...	...	...	...	...	55
Flush cisterns to w.c.'s., etc., provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	33
New w.c. basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
House drains re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	175
House drains efficiently trapped or ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	17
House drains cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	75
Stoppers provided to intercepting traps	...	...	...	...	...	12
Inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	...	...	...	10
New sinks and waste pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	98
New waste pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	14
Defective sinks and waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
Defective eave or down spouting renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	115
New eave and down spouting provided	...	...	...	...	...	13
Down spouts properly disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	8
House roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	61
Houses cleansed or limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	87
Houses provided with more ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	82
Houses provided with a proper supply of water	...	...	...	...	...	13
Houses overcrowded (abated)	...	...	...	...	...	7

Houses repaired (floors, windows, &c.)	...	...	...	...	111
Houses damp dealt with	...	...	...	...	39
Yard paving renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	30
Receptacles for house refuse provided	...	...	...	...	213
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	...	33
Nuisances from swine abated	...	...	...	...	24
Slaughterhouses limewashed	...	...	...	...	9
Bakehouses limewashed	..	...	...	...	8
Cowsheds limewashed	...	...	...	...	7
Workshops limewashed	...	...	...	...	8
Workshops provided with efficient ventilation	...	...	...	...	6
Workshops repaired, &c.	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	26
Preliminary notices issued	...	...	...	...	270
Statutory Notices issued	...	...	...	...	64
Letters written <i>re</i> nuisances	...	...	...	...	307
Owners or agents seen personally	...	...	...	...	284

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.

#### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1914.

In the report for last year a full account was given of the Tuberculosis Order of 1913, together with an account of its administration in the Borough.

This particular Order came into force on the 1st May, 1913, and representations have from time to time been submitted to the Board of Agriculture as to its working, there having been a strong feeling amongst farmers and agriculturists generally that the order was in need of amendment.

A new Order, the Tuberculosis Order of 1914, came into operation on July 1st, 1914, which contained several important alterations from its predecessor.

The most important changes in the provisions of the Order are as follows:—

Article 1—"Emaciation due to Tuberculosis" is substituted for "Tuberculosis with emaciation."

Article 3—A Veterinary Surgeon is no longer required to notify Indurated Udder or other chronic disease of the udder unless he is of opinion that the induration or disease is Tuberculous.

Article 6—In the valuation for compensation only one valuation has to be made, and that has to be the market value of the animal.

Article 8—The amount payable for compensation will now be different, as it is based on the market value.

Article 11—Suspected animals in markets. The Order only applies to any cow which the Veterinary Inspector suspects to be suffering from tuberculous emaciation, or which is suffering from a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis.

With regard to the grants payable to Local Authorities, the Board will now refund to Local Authorities three-fourths of the gross compensation paid by them for animals slaughtered in place of one-half of the net compensation heretofore authorised.

It has not been possible to note the working of the new Order, as on August 6th, 1914, owing to the outbreak of war, this Order, along with others, was entirely suspended, and has not at the time of writing this report been re-imposed.

### SWINE FEVER.

During the year 18 cases of suspected swine fever have been reported, 5 of which were confirmed by the Board of Agriculture, this being the largest number confirmed in any one year since 1904.

All the Cattle Sales at the Derby Street Smithfield were attended throughout the year, and also the sales which were held at the Derby Turn Saleyard, this latter saleyard however only being open until the end of July.

The cleansing and disinfecting of carts, etc., before swine are placed therein, as required by the Swine Fever Order of 1912, is still being carried out by a man under the supervision of an Inspector from this Department, a small charge being made for each vehicle disinfected.

During the year 380 carts, etc., were disinfected.

### SHEEP DIPPING ORDER 1908.

The requirements of the above Order, both with regard to the entrance of sheep into saleyards during the Compulsory Dipping Period and also as regards the dipping of sheep in the Borough, was administered as in previous years until the 6th August, when the Order was entirely suspended.

### WART DISEASE OF POTATOES ORDER OF 1914.

The Order of 1912 was revoked during the year under review, the Order of 1914 being imposed in lieu thereof.

During the year a systematic inspection of all the allotments in the Borough was made, over 1,700 plots of ground on 29 different allotments being inspected, together with 65 private gardens, when it was found that there were 65 new outbreaks of the disease existing on 15 different allotments.

In addition, the disease was found to exist in 10 private gardens.

Fifty-seven Prohibitory and 60 Secondary notices were served, copies of same being forwarded to the Board of Agriculture together with reports to the number of 130, the total number of notices, reports, &c., issued being 247.

It was found necessary to report the fact to the Committee that three persons had failed to comply with the requirements of the Order, letters of warning being sent by the Town Clerk to the offending persons.

During the year also the Wart Disease of Potatoes (Infected Areas) Order of 1914 came into force, and this Order was subsequently applied by order of the Board of Agriculture to the two allotments situate in Beech Street and Ash Street respectively.

When this Order is applied to any allotment no potatoes can be planted thereon except with a licence granted by an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture, and the licence may prescribe the variety of potatoes which may be planted and the source from which the potatoes shall be obtained.

With respect to the premises scheduled as infected during the years 1912 and 1913, 48 licences were during 1914 issued from this office authorising the planting of certain varieties of potatoes.

It is also worthy of mention that in no less than 12 cases the disease was found to exist on potatoes which were authorised to be grown by licence, specimens of these together with reports giving full information relating thereto being forwarded to the Board of Agriculture, who afterwards informed me however after expert examination, that the tubers were, in most cases, not true to name.

In some cases it was necessary to visit the allotments several times in order to see that the work was carried out, the total number of visits paid being 3,712.

#### THE SHOPS ACTS 1912 AND 1913.

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 has been no serious cases of transgression during the year, for the most part the Acts have been complied with.

There are now Closing Orders in force in the Borough affecting Boot Dealers, also Hair Dressers and Barbers, whilst Grocers, Photographers, and Stationers have secured exemption from closing under Section 4 (4) of the Act.

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

Grocers and Off-licenses	...	...	...	...	235
Publicans	...	...	...	...	156
Butchers	...	...	...	...	72
Drapers and Milliners, &c.	..	...	...	...	76
Confectioners, &c.	...	...	...	...	63



Greengrocers, Fruiterers, Fishmongers, &c. ... ..	72
Boot Dealers and Repairers, &c. ... ..	53
Mixed Shops ... ..	37
Hairdressers and Barbers ... ..	40
Tailors and Outfitters ... ..	35
Fish and Chip Potatoe Saloons ... ..	22
Tobacconists ... ..	22
Ironmongers, Plumbers, Saddlers, &c. ... ..	46
Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c. ... ..	13
Cycle Dealers, &c. ... ..	20
Chemists, Herbalists, &c. ... ..	18
Newsagents, Stationers, &c. ... ..	40

The average number of premises in the Borough, exclusive of stalls in the Market Hall, to which the Act applies is 1,101, the total number of visits paid during the year being 1,404.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903.

The requirements of the above Act continue to receive attention, one of the Inspectors having been on duty every Saturday evening for the purpose of inspecting the food supply in the Markets, with respect to the administration of the Shops Act, and also as regards the requirements of the above Act.

No prosecutions were instituted during the year, but warnings have been given in several cases for minor infringements of the Act.

#### PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS.

The premises which are licensed for the storage and sale of Petrol, Carbide of Calcium, etc., have all been inspected, when for the most part the stores were found to be in accordance with the regulations.

There were at the end of the year 1914 33 premises licensed for the storage and sale of Petrol, etc., and 14 premises licensed similarly for Carbide of Calcium.

Under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914, an Order in Council dated 14th October was passed referring to premises used for the storage of Petroleum, etc., whereby it was required that any place used for such storage exceeding 100 gallons should either consist of a pit sunk below the level of the ground or else be surrounded by a retaining wall or embankment, so constructed as to form an enclosure which will prevent, in any circumstance, the escape of any portion of the Petroleum or other inflammable liquid.

All stores in the Borough were inspected and where necessary alterations were carried out to comply with the requirements of the Order in Council.

The total number of visits paid during the year under the Petroleum Acts and Orders was 354.

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, the clerical work, correspondence and office routine necessarily take up a considerable amount of time. This work has a tendency to increase owing to the records, &c., which now have to be kept.

Every possible endeavour is made by the Inspectors to discharge their duties with the minimum amount of friction with, I venture to say, a certain amount of success.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their confidence and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. JENKINSON,

Cert. R. San. Inst.,

*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 on which 0'01 or more fell.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		No. of nights at or below 32-deg.
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.	
JANUARY	1.64	0.34	4	21	38.0	56	9	20	1	17
FEBRUARY	1.16	0.22	21	20	43.6	57	3	27	27	7
MARCH	2.86	0.50	7	25	43.7	59	31	25	28	9
APRIL	0.81	0.23	5	12	50.1	76	22	30	15 & 16	4
MAY	1.80	0.61	22	14	51.5	74	18, 21 & 22	29	2	3
JUNE	2.09	1.26	9	15	59.2	87	30	39	8	0
JULY	4.23	1.02	20	22	62.0	85	1	43	4	0
AUGUST	1.87	0.28	2 & 26	15	61.9	80	13 & 14	44	22 & 28	0
SEPTEMBER	0.97	0.25	12	13	56.3	83	3	29	30	3
OCTOBER	1.93	0.59	25	15	50.8	68	3	32	8	1
NOVEMBER	3.22	0.61	11	23	43.8	59	8	25	19	8
DECEMBER	6.02	0.69	28	26	39.2	54	2	20	25	14
YEAR—1914	28.60	1.26	June 9	221	50.0	87	June 30	20	Jan. 1 Dec. 25	66



TABLE 1.  
**COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.**  
**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.**

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.		
								Number.	Rate.		Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	48638	1210		24.87	691	14.20	60	27	122	100	658	13.52
1910	48430	1160		23.95	649	13.40	45	24	94	81	628	12.96
1911	48222	1062	1048	21.73	678	14.06	52	22	116	110	648	13.43
1912	48000	1069	1061	22.10	648	13.50	65	23	74	69	606	12.62
1913	48000	1047	1040	21.66	714	14.59	64	20	99	95	670	13.69
1914	48000	1051	1046	21.79	655	13.64	48	24	95	90	631	13.14

Area of District in Acres (land and inland water) 4,203. Total population at all ages, 48,266, at Census, 1911.  
 Total families or separate occupiers, 10,904.

TABLE II.  
**COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.**  
 CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1914.

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	Horninglow	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill 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 Group)	67	0	10	46	4	6	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	47	1	0	2	2	13	22	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	125	2	36	79	5	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	6	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	107	0	4	14	16	44	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	58	7	7	24	12	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	452	48	60	167	41	71	53	12	81	59	55	82	54	35	38	48	197	

Burton-upon-Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium. The Wards are outside the Borough.





TABLE III

## County Borough of Bolton

Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years

(Year to 31st Dec 1917)

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 2	1	1	2
2 to 4	1	1	2
5 to 9	1	1	2
10 to 14	1	1	2
15 to 19	1	1	2
20 to 24	1	1	2
25 to 29	1	1	2
30 to 34	1	1	2
35 to 39	1	1	2
40 to 44	1	1	2
45 to 49	1	1	2
50 to 54	1	1	2
55 to 59	1	1	2
60 to 64	1	1	2
65 to 69	1	1	2
70 to 74	1	1	2
75 to 79	1	1	2
80 to 84	1	1	2
85 to 89	1	1	2
90 to 94	1	1	2
95 to 99	1	1	2
100	1	1	2

## NOTES TO TABLE III.

1. The figures in column 1 of Table III are those of the "Short List" of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, issued and followed in all cases of doubt.

2. The figures in column 2 of Table III are those of the "Short List" of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, issued and followed in all cases of doubt.

3. The figures in column 3 of Table III are those of the "Short List" of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, issued and followed in all cases of doubt.

4. The figures in column 4 of Table III are those of the "Short List" of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, issued and followed in all cases of doubt.

5. The figures in column 5 of Table III are those of the "Short List" of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, issued and followed in all cases of doubt.

6. The figures in column 6 of Table III are those of the "Short List" of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, issued and followed in all cases of doubt.

7. The figures in column 7 of Table III are those of the "Short List" of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, issued and followed in all cases of doubt.

8. The figures in column 8 of Table III are those of the "Short List" of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, issued and followed in all cases of doubt.

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

INFANT MORTALITY, 1914.

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	Total
	1 week.	weeks.	weeks.	weeks.	under 4 weeks.	mon-ths.	mon-ths.	mon-ths.	mon-ths.	Deaths under 1 year.
<b>All Causes</b> } Certified	25	8	2	3	38	21	13	14	8	94
} Uncertified	1				1					1
Small pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	6
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	7
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation (overlying)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Malformations (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth	18	3	..	1	22	3	..	..	..	25
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	4	3	1	..	7	4	3	2	1	17
Other Causes	1	..	..	..	3	4	2	1	..	10
<b>Totals</b>	26	8	2	3	39	21	13	14	8	95

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 994; illegitimate, 52. Net deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 84; illegitimate infants, 11.

NOTES.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV should equal the total in column 10 of Table I, and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are to be included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, should equal the total in Table III, for ages under 1 year, under the heading Congenital Debility, and Malformation, including Premature Birth.  
Want of Breast Milk should be included under Atrophy and Debility.
- (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, see Notes attached to Table III.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I, II, III, and IV., attention has been given to the Notes on the Table.  
22nd April, 1917.

JAMES M. COWIE, Medical Officer of Health.



### Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1914,

For the COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-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)	Inspections (2)	Written Notices, (3)	Number of	
			Prosecutions, (4)	Prosecutions, (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	29	2	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	423	8	...	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>452</b>	<b>10</b>	...	...

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found, (2)	Remedied, (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector, (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	5	8	...	...
Want of ventilation ...	3	5	...	...
Overcrowding ...	1	1	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ...	2	3	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	0	1	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { unsuitable or defective... not separate for sexes	13	13	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-houses (s. 101) ...	5	5	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	...	...	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>29</b>	<b>86</b>	...	...

3—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.		OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110	
Lists received from Employers.	Sending twice in the year.	Sending once in the year.	Instances.
Out-workers. Workmen.	Out-workers. Workmen.	Out-workers. Workmen.	
34	92	10	30
8	144	...	...
6	197	...	...
10	58	...	...
58	491	10	30
			2

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

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

Class.	Number.
linery, Tailors ... ..	35
ggers, Saddlers ... ..	104
ure Framers, Photographers ... ..	50
e Repairers, &c. ... ..	24
olishers, &c. ... ..	33
Wheelwrights ... ..	16
Makers, Brush and Basket Makers ... ..	12
ars, Furniers ... ..	12
icians ... ..	7
oliers ... ..	11
tion Makers ... ..	3
...	6
...	4
...	11
...	11
Total number of Workshops on Register ... ..	328

5—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
ector of Factories.—	
of the Factory and Workshops Acts (s. 133 1901)	...
ferred by H. M. Inspector	...
Public Health Acts, but Reports (of action taken)	11

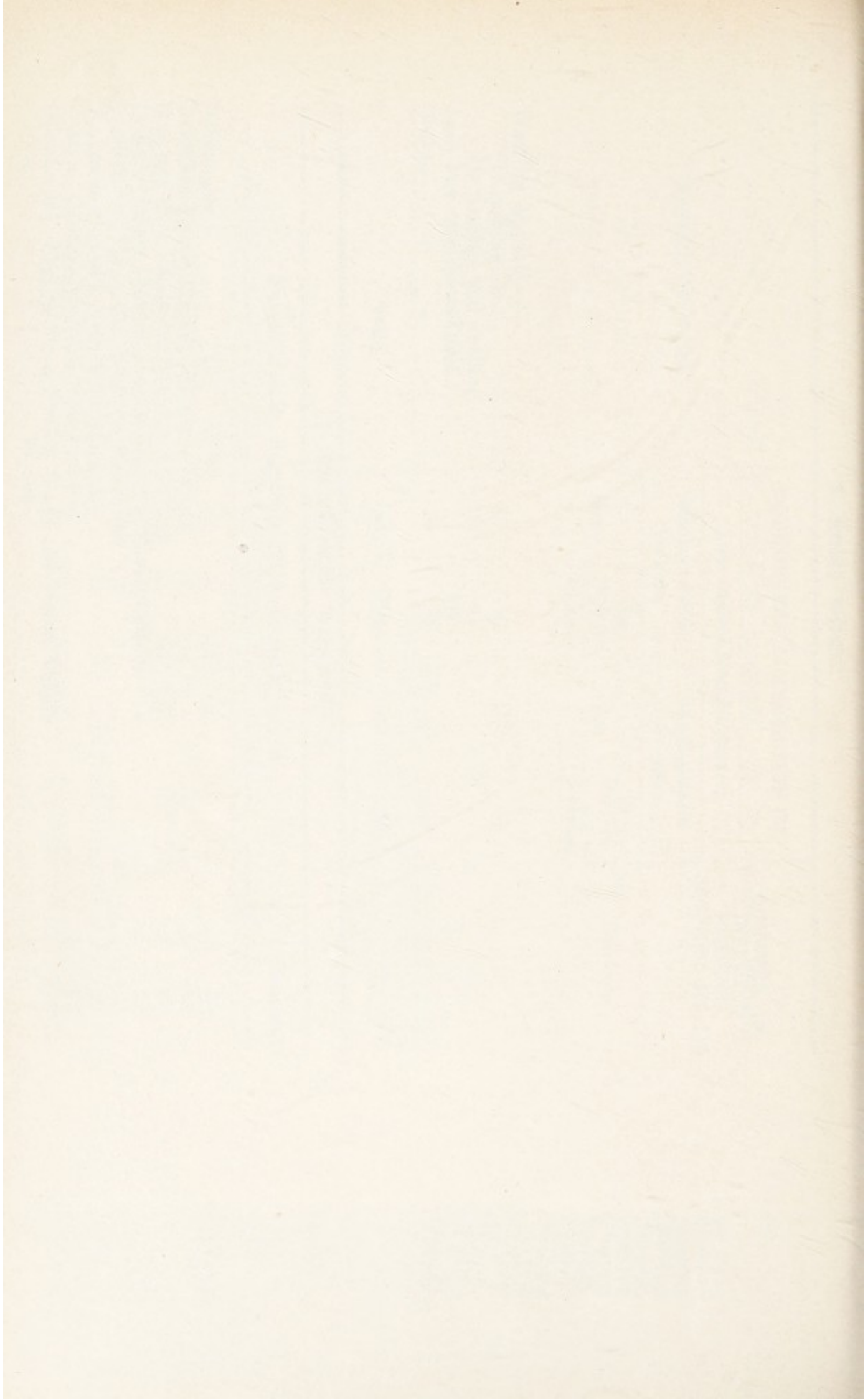
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OFFICE

OF THE

SECRETARY



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL  
OFFICER.



BY

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

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SCHOOL OF MEDICAL STUDENTS

OFFICE

CHICAGO, ILL.

1900

## **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 1914.

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

The number of elementary 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.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.—During the year the average number of children on the roll was 8,922, and the average number in attendance 7,948, the corresponding figures for 1913 being 8,900 and 7,847 respectively, and for 1912 9,042 and 8,220.

There was, therefore, an increase of 101 in the average attendance over the previous year.

GENERAL HYGIENIC CONDITIONS IN THE SCHOOLS.--During the year certain improvements in the schools were carried out—Improvement in the natural lighting in Victoria Road Infants', Wetmore Road Mixed Schools, and Guild Street Girls' porch; while

the artificial lighting was improved at Stapenhill Mission Room Infants', Bond Street Infants', Wetmore Road Infants', Winshill Infants', and Broadway Infants. Better lavatory basins were provided at Broadway Mixed School and additional heating at Stapenhill Girls' 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, no special arrangements for the co-relation of the two departments are necessary.

STAFF.—The staff employed in Medical Inspection is the same as last year, with the exception that Dr. Wilkins was replaced by Dr. Mort in February, 1914, as Assistant School Medical Officer.

SCHEDULE OF INSPECTION.—The schedule of inspection in use is the same as in previous years.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE EXTENT AND SCOPE OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTION CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR. — The routine medical inspection of the three following age-groups was carried out during the year :—

- (a) All children born in 1901 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) Children between 8 and 9 years of age.
- (c) All children admitted up to August 1st, 1914.

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

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 ... ..	983
(2) Children between 8 and 9 years of age ... ..	930
(3) Children born in 1901 and other leavers ... ..	863
(4) Children of other ages ... ..	2
	—
Total ... ..	2,778

(b) Special cases examined at the request of the teachers ... 326

(c) Number of children examined for cleanliness by the  
School Nurse ... .. 1,336

(d) Number of visits paid by the School Nurse to the  
homes of defective children ... .. 1,637

(e) Cases examined for special schools ... .. 2

(f) Number of defective children re-examined in  
School ... .. 876

(g) Number of defective children re-examined at the  
Health Office ... .. 436

TABLE I.

No of Children Inspected 1st January, 1914, to 31st December, 1914.

## A "CODE" GROUPS.

Age.	ENTRANTS.						LEAVERS.					Grand Total.
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	Total	12	13	14	Other Ages.	Total	
Boys...	90	179	155	65	12	501	406	31	4	0	441	942
Girls	74	147	175	71	15	482	394	26	2	0	422	904
Totals	164	326	330	136	27	983	800	57	6	0	863	1,846

## B GROUPS OTHER THAN "CODE."

Age.	*Intermediate Group. Children between 8 and 9 years of age.	Special Cases.	Re-Examinations. (i.e., number of Children Re-examined.)
Boys...	491	} 326	876
Girls...	439		
Totals	930	326	876

\*Also one Girl aged 11 years old.

Boys—One aged 11 years.

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 778 instances, which is equal to 28 per cent. of the total, compared with 30 per cent. in 1913 and 32 per cent. and 30 per cent. in the two previous years.

The proportion varied from 43 per cent. in the infants to 18 per cent. in the intermediate group, and 20 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.

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.

## HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

## GIRLS.

Age last Birthday.	Number Examined	Average Height.		Average Weight.	
		Centimetres.	Inches.	Kilograms	Pounds.
3.....	74	93·0	36·6	14·6	32·2
4.....	147	98·1	38·65	15·85	4·95
5.....	175	103·15	40·6	17·1	37·7
6.....	71	112·2	44·2	18·8	41·45
7.....	15	115·95	45·65	20·85	45·95
8.....	439	120·45	47·45	22·3	49·15
11.....	1	135·5	53·35	31·8	70·1
12.....	394	141·6	55·75	34·35	75·7
13.....	26	143·8	56·6	35·4	78·05
14.....	2	146·7	57·75	37·15	81·9
	1344				

## Boys.

3.....	90	94·1	37·05	14·9	32·85
4.....	179	98·4	38·75	16·0	35·25
5.....	155	104·4	41·1	17·55	38·7
6.....	65	111·0	43·7	19·6	43·2
7.....	12	117·1	46·1	21·75	47·95
8.....	491	119·3	46·95	22·85	50·4
11.....	1	136·0	53·55	26·9	59·3
12.....	406	139·05	54·75	33·15	73·1
13.....	31	140·4	55·3	34·2	75·4
14.....	4	144·1	56·7	37·7	83·1
	1434				

TABLE II. (A.)

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP.				TOTAL.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
TOTAL INSPECTED.	501	482	983	...	441	422	863	...	491	439	930	...	1433	1343	2776	...
CLOTHING.	Satisfactory .....															
	481	472	953	96.95	421	413	834	96.64	474	427	901	96.88	1376	1312	2688	96.83
Unsatisfactory .....																
20	10	30	3.05	20	9	29	3.36	17	12	29	3.12	57	31	88	3.17	
FOOTGEAR.	Satisfactory...															
	463	456	919	93.49	416	393	809	93.74	449	393	842	90.54	1328	1242	2570	92.58
Unsatisfactory .....																
38	26	64	6.51	25	29	54	6.26	42	46	88	9.46	105	101	206	7.42	
CLEANLINESS OF HEAD.	Clean (i.e., no Nits or Pediculi)															
	452	319	771	78.43	394	164	558	64.66	437	198	635	68.28	1283	681	1964	70.85
	45	160	205	20.86	47	257	304	35.23	49	234	283	30.43	141	651	792	28.53
Nits only .....																
4	3	7	0.71	0	1	1	0.11	5	7	12	1.29	9	11	20	0.72	
Pediculi .....																
498	479	977	99.4	435	417	852	98.73	486	437	923	99.25	1419	1333	2752	99.13	
Clean .....																
Dirty .....																
2	1	3	0.3	4	5	9	1.04	3	1	4	0.43	9	7	16	0.57	
Pediculi Present .....																
1	2	3	0.3	2	0	2	0.23	2	1	3	0.32	5	3	8	0.30	



CLOTHING, FOOTGEAR, AND CLEANLINESS.—The following table gives particulars according to the scheme suggested by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, of the condition of the children regarding clothing, footgear, and cleanliness :—

It will be seen that the clothing was regarded as unsatisfactory in 3·17 per cent. of the cases and the footgear in 7·42 per cent.

Boots are provided in necessitous cases from a voluntary fund at the Education Offices.

As regards cleanliness and verminous condition, considerable variation in the percentages will be found as compared with previous years, chiefly due to changes in the Staff rendering a uniform standard unlikely.

During the year 46 notices were served under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908. In most of the cases this was sufficient to effect considerable improvement for the time being, but six children had to be removed to the Workhouse to be cleansed.

The number of prosecutions under the bye-laws for non-attendance after exclusion on account of verminous condition was 7. Convictions were secured and fines inflicted in all cases.

In addition, 28 children (in 17 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. In two of these cases legal proceedings were taken by the Society, when convictions were recorded.

The great difficulty in dealing with verminous cases is that the improvement secured in nearly all cases proves to be only of a temporary character. Children from the same family have been found to be verminous over and over again at intervals during all the years that School Medical Inspection has been in force, and this in spite of cleansing of the children, cleansing of the house, and legal proceedings, etc. There appear to be a few degraded families where no measures short of taking the children away altogether from the parents appear to be of the slightest permanent value.

**NUTRITION.**—The condition of the children examined as regards nutrition will be found in the following table. It will be observed that the proportion of children with nutrition below normal is again very small.

**PROVISION OF MEALS.**—The Education (Provision of Meals) Acts are not in force in the Borough, but free meals are provided in necessitous cases by the Education Committee by means of a voluntary fund.

TABLE II. (B.)

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP.				TOTAL.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
TOTAL INSPECTED.	501	482	983	...	441	422	863	...	491	439	930	...	1433	1343	2776	...
Excellent .....	185	187	372	37.84	147	193	340	39.4	209	215	424	45.6	541	595	1136	40.92
Normal .....	298	281	579	58.9	268	207	475	55.04	255	204	459	49.35	821	692	1513	54.5
Below Normal .....	18	14	32	3.26	26	20	46	5.33	25	20	45	4.85	69	54	123	4.43
Bad .....	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.23	2	0	2	0.20	2	2	4	0.15
NUTRITION.																

TABLE II. (C.)

CONDITION OF MOUTH AND TEETH.—The condition of the Mouth and Teeth is set forth in the tabulated statement below.

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP.				TOTAL.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per Cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per Cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per Cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per Cent.
TOTAL INSPECTED.	501	482	983	—	441	422	863	—	491	439	930	—	1433	1343	2776	—
SOUND ... ..	203	169	372	37.85	76	101	177	20.51	98	83	181	19.46	377	353	730	26.30
Less than four decayed ... ..	145	163	308	31.32	224	200	424	49.13	227	231	458	49.25	596	594	1190	42.86
Four or more decayed ... ..	153	150	303	30.83	141	121	262	30.36	166	125	291	31.29	460	396	856	30.84
SEPSIS ... ..	193	194	387	39.41	234	197	431	50.05	286	222	508	53.55	713	613	1326	47.76

TEETH.

DEFECTIVE HEARING AND EAR DISEASE.—During 1914 each child was tested for defective hearing by the “forced whisper” test at 20 feet, the ears being tested separately.

TABLE II. (D).

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP.				TOTAL.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
TOTAL INSPECTED.	501	482	983	—	441	422	863	—	491	439	930	—	1433	1343	2776	—
No Disease ... ..	484	466	950	96.64	417	397	814	94.32	482	438	920	98.92	1383	1301	2684	96.63
Obstruction R ... ..	0	1	1	0.10	6	6	12	1.39	0	0	0	0	6	7	13	0.47
do. L ... ..	0	0	0	0	7	5	12	1.39	0	0	0	0	7	5	12	0.43
Otorrhoea R ... ..	7	7	14	1.43	3	3	6	0.70	4	1	5	0.54	14	11	25	0.90
do. L ... ..	9	7	16	1.63	4	6	10	1.16	5	0	5	0.54	18	13	31	1.11
Other Disease ... ..	1	1	2	0.20	4	5	9	1.04	0	0	0	0	5	6	11	0.40
20 ft. each ear (normal hearing) ... ..	490	469	959	97.56	407	396	803	93.04	479	435	914	98.28	1376	1300	2676	96.40
20 Feet R ... ..	493	470	963	97.97	413	399	812	94.10	481	435	916	98.50	1387	1304	2691	96.94
do. L ... ..	490	472	962	97.87	415	409	824	95.48	480	435	915	98.39	1385	1316	2701	97.30
10 Feet R ... ..	6	7	13	1.32	22	15	37	4.28	4	2	6	0.64	32	24	56	2.02
do. L ... ..	6	7	13	1.32	20	5	25	2.90	5	2	7	0.75	31	14	45	1.62
5 Feet R ... ..	2	5	7	0.71	6	8	14	1.62	6	2	8	0.86	14	15	29	1.04
do. L ... ..	5	3	8	0.81	6	8	14	1.62	6	2	8	0.86	17	13	30	1.08

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.				TOTAL.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
	TOTAL INSPECTED.	501	482	983	...	441	422	863	...	491	439	930	...	1433	1343	2776
NOSE																
AND																
THROAT.																
No Defect.....	402	412	814	82·81	280	265	545	63·15	389	339	728	78·27	1076	1016	2087	75·18
Mouth Breathers .....	26	16	42	4·28	20	19	39	4·52	31	20	51	5·49	77	55	132	4·75
Tonsils (slightly enlarged).....	45	35	80	8·14	110	85	195	22·59	51	64	115	12·37	206	184	390	14·05
Do. much do. ) .....	11	9	20	2·03	9	16	25	2·90	11	7	18	1·93	31	32	63	2·27
Adenoids (slight) .....	13	8	21	2·13	8	17	25	2·90	4	5	9	0·97	25	30	55	1·98
Do. (marked) .....	4	2	6	0·61	14	20	34	3·94	5	4	9	0·97	23	26	49	1·77

NOSE AND THROAT.—One of the most prolific causes of physical defects is the presence of adenoids. These can be detected in early life, and are found present in a large number of children; if neglected, they lead to many diseases and sometimes to permanent physical defects.

Some of the results of such neglect may be seen in cases of deafness, nervous disorders such as headaches, restlessness, chorea, &c., and even anaemia and rickets.

At times children have been reported to us as being mentally defective. The medical inspection of many of these children affirms that they are very backward for their age; but, on investigation, we are able to show that the cause is a physical one, viz., the presence of adenoids, which result in poor nutrition due to the insufficient air supply, and in defective hearing, which combined account for the child being called a so-called dullard.

After the removal of the adenoid growth the child recovers its hearing, its general nutrition is improved, and it quickly takes a position in school normal to its age.

The question of the treatment of adenoids is a moot point. We know that it is possible for large adenoids present at birth may decrease, so that at the age of puberty they have practically disappeared.

If we could depend upon good hygienic surroundings and upon the necessary local treatment being carried out by intelligent parents, we might in many cases be content with this conservative treatment, especially if the child is kept under constant medical supervision; but, unfortunately, the average parent whom we come across in the schools is not capable, through want of time and means to carry out this treatment.

This being so, and the existence and non-treatment of adenoids being such a fruitful source of so many diseases, it is necessary that parents whose children are found to be suffering from adenoid should be urged to consent to the removal of the adenoids by operation.

TABLE II. (F.)

## VISION.

CONDITION.	Leavers.				Intermediate Group.				Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Total Inspected. ...	441	422	863	—	491	439	930	—	932	861	1793	—
Normal Vision	344	301	645	74.74	355	311	666	71.61	699	612	1311	73.12
6 R	360	315	675	78.21	379	343	722	77.63	739	658	1397	77.91
6 L	360	320	680	78.79	373	329	702	75.48	733	649	1382	77.07
6 R	20	46	66	7.65	53	43	96	10.32	73	89	162	9.03
9 L	19	38	57	6.60	52	54	106	11.40	71	92	163	9.09
6 R	19	24	43	4.98	32	30	62	6.59	41	54	95	5.30
12 L	23	26	49	5.68	25	29	54	5.81	48	55	103	5.74
6 R	17	19	36	4.17	24	16	40	4.30	41	35	76	4.24
18 L	18	16	34	3.94	23	14	37	3.98	41	30	71	3.96
6 R	12	10	22	2.55	6	2	8	0.86	18	12	30	1.67
24 L	11	12	23	2.67	11	6	17	1.83	22	18	40	2.23
6 R	5	6	11	1.27	4	3	7	0.75	9	9	18	1.00
36 L	1	6	7	0.81	4	3	7	0.75	5	9	14	0.78
6 R	4	1	5	0.58	2	2	4	0.43	6	3	9	0.50
60 L	7	2	9	1.04	1	1	2	0.21	8	3	11	0.61
6 R	4	1	5	0.58	1	0	1	0.11	5	1	6	0.33
0 L	2	2	4	0.46	2	3	5	0.54	4	5	9	0.50
Squint	8	6	14	1.62	21	16	37	3.98	29	22	51	2.84



TABLE II. (G.)

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP.				TOTAL.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
TOTAL INSPECTED.	501	482	983	...	441	422	863	...	491	439	930	...	1433	1343	2776	...
No Disease .....	492	473	965	98.17	427	409	836	96.87	474	426	900	96.78	1393	1308	2701	97.30
Blepharitis .....	4	4	8	0.81	8	6	14	1.62	8	7	15	1.61	20	17	37	1.33
Conjunctivitis .....	1	3	4	0.41	0	2	2	0.23	4	3	7	0.75	5	8	13	0.47
Corneal Opacities .....	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0.47	2	2	4	0.43	5	3	8	0.29
Other Diseases.....	4	2	6	0.61	3	4	7	0.81	3	1	4	0.43	10	7	17	0.61

EXTERNAL  
EYE  
DISEASE.

TABLE II. (H).

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP.				TOTAL.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
<b>TOTAL, INSPECTED.</b>	501	482	983	—	441	422	863	—	491	439	930	—	1433	1343	2776	—
<b>HEART AND CIRCULATION.</b>																
No Disease ...	480	470	950	96.64	415	388	803	93.05	473	427	900	96.78	1368	1285	2653	95.57
Organic Disease ...	11	4	15	1.53	12	14	26	3.01	11	8	19	2.04	34	26	60	2.17
Functional Disease ...	0	1	1	.10	12	8	20	2.32	1	2	3	.32	13	11	24	.86
Anemia ...	10	7	17	1.73	0	6	6	.70	6	2	8	.86	16	15	31	1.11
Other Defects ...	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	.92	0	0	0	.0	2	6	8	.29
<b>LUNGS.</b>																
No Disease ...	483	462	945	96.14	425	405	830	96.18	478	458	936	97.45	1386	1295	2681	96.58
Chronic Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh	11	11	22	2.24	12	7	19	2.20	3	4	7	.75	26	22	48	1.73
Tuberculosis ...	1	0	1	.10	0	0	0	.0	0	2	2	.20	1	2	3	.11
Tuberculosis suspected ...	5	8	13	1.32	4	10	14	1.62	9	5	14	1.50	18	23	41	1.47
Other Disease ...	1	1	2	.20	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.10	2	1	3	.11
<b>NERVOUS SYSTEM.</b>																
No Disease ...	498	480	978	99.49	441	421	862	99.89	488	438	926	99.58	1427	1339	2766	99.64
Epilepsy (Major or Minor) ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.10	1	0	1	.04
Chorea ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Disease ...	3	2	5	.51	0	1	1	.11	2	1	3	.32	5	4	9	.32
<b>SKIN.</b>																
No Disease ...	489	473	962	97.87	433	415	848	98.27	481	426	907	97.55	1403	1314	2717	97.85
Ringworm: Body ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.11	1	1	2	.20	1	2	3	.11
Do, Head ...	2	1	3	.30	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.10	2	2	4	.15
Impetigo ...	2	2	4	.41	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	.43	2	6	8	.30
Scabies ...	2	0	2	.20	1	1	2	.23	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	.15
Other Disease ...	6	6	12	1.22	7	5	12	1.39	9	7	16	1.72	22	18	40	1.44

TABLE II. (I).

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP.				TOTAL.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
<b>TOTAL INSPECTED.</b>																
	501	482	983	—	441	422	863	—	491	439	930	—	1433	1343	2776	—
<b>RIKETS.</b>	496	478	974	99.09	438	422	860	99.66	484	430	914	98.50	1418	1330	2748	98.99
	3	4	7	.71	1	0	1	.11	7	7	14	1.50	11	11	22	.79
	2	0	2	.20	2	0	2	.23	0	2	2	.20	4	2	6	.22
<b>DEFORMITIES.</b>	483	472	955	97.16	437	417	854	98.96	487	435	922	99.14	1407	1324	2731	98.38
	18	10	28	2.84	4	5	9	1.04	4	4	8	.86	26	19	45	1.62
	498	481	979	99.60	441	422	863	100	490	438	928	99.80	1429	1341	2770	97.77
<b>TUBERCULOSIS NON-PULMONARY.</b>	1	1	2	.20	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.10	1	2	3	.11
	2	0	2	.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	.08
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.10	1	0	1	.04
<b>SPEECH.</b>	492	479	971	98.78	441	418	859	99.54	480	436	916	98.50	1413	1332	2746	98.92
	8	2	10	1.02	0	4	4	.46	11	2	13	1.40	19	8	27	.97
	1	1	2	.20	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.10	1	2	3	.11
<b>MENTAL CONDITION.</b>	450	447	897	91.25	411	371	782	90.62	456	412	868	93.35	1317	1230	2547	91.75
	48	32	80	8.14	29	50	79	9.15	33	27	60	6.45	110	109	219	7.89
	3	3	6	.61	1	1	2	.23	2	0	2	.20	6	4	10	.36

VACCINATION.—The condition of the children regarding vaccination is given in the table below. It will be seen that of the children now entering School nearly half are unvaccinated.

Age Period.	Unvaccinated.	VACCINATION.			
		1 mark.	2 marks.	3 marks.	4 marks or more.
Entrants ...	48·21	2·29	3·18	8·55	37·77
{ Children (Intermediate Group)	17·33	3·27	5·78	9·29	64·33
Leavers ...	19·24	5·33	7·88	13·21	54·34

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 326 cases examined.

#### SPECIAL CASES, 1914.

Defective Vision and Squint	...	...	82
External Eye Diseases	...	...	7
Defective Hearing	...	...	21
Discharging Ears	...	...	28
Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	21
Defective Teeth	...	...	5
Mentally Deficient	...	...	1
Skin Diseases	...	...	10
Verminous Condition	...	...	32
Defective Speech	...	...	6
Other Defects	...	...	21

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	...	...	...	...	...	28
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	8
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2
Body Vermin...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Head Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	131
Suspected Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sore Throat	...	...	...	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	12
Eye Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congestion of Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient and Dirty Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	7

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.—In Table III. a numerical return is given of all exceptional children in the area, so far as the information which is now fairly complete under most of the headings is available.

TABLE III.

Numerical Return for all exceptional Children in the area.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total	
Blind (including partially blind)	Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—	
	Attending Certified Schools for the Blind ... ..	3	2	5	
	Not at School ... ..	1	0	1	
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf)	Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—	
	Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf ... ..	5	2	7	
	Not at School ... ..	—	—	—	
Mentally Deficient	Feeble mind'd	Attending Public Elementary Schools	9	3	12
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	—	—	—
		Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the year ...	—	—	—
	Imbe- ciles	Not at School ... ..	6	5	11
		At School ... ..	—	—	—
Idiots	Not at School ... ..	7	1	8	
Epileptics ...	...	Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	1	3
		Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics ... ..	4	3	7
		Not at School ... ..	—	—	—
Physic- ally Defective	Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	13	10	23
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ...	—	—	—
		Not at School ... ..	3	1	4
	Other forms of Tuber- culosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	11	12	23
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ...	1	0	1
		Not at School ... ..	3	1	4
Cripples other than Tuber- cular	Attending Public Elementary Schools	19	17	36	
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—	
	Not at School ... ..	—	—	—	
Dull or Back- ward*	Retarded 2 years ... ..	93	76	169	
	Retarded 2 years ... ..	47	24	71	

\* Judged according to age and standard.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.—During the year 34 mentally defective children have been brought to my notice. Much benefit will result from the provision of a special school for this class of children, as it is quite impossible for the teachers to do all that might be done for these pupils when they are placed in classes with normal children, and, in addition, their presence retarded the progress of the other children. When it becomes possible for these children to be dealt with in small classes by specially qualified teachers we can discover whether amongst these children there may not be some cases which are remediable and which after a time may return to the normal elementary school.

In some places it has been found that with good nourishing food and a great deal of work done in the open air a child may, under this individual attention, which a teacher of a small class is able to give to her pupils, improve so rapidly that at the end of six months it may resume work amongst normal children.

These schools afford a real opportunity of singling out the true mentally defective child from the backward child.

The true mentally defective child should, at the end of their training in a special school, be removed to a residential home or colony, such as Sandlebridge in Cheshire, where they could be taught to be partially self-supporting and be carefully segregated so as to prevent the propagation of the species.

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	...	...	...	91
„ Defective Hearing and Ear Disease	...	...	...	36
„ Defective Vision	...	...	...	160
„ External Eye Disease	...	...	...	16
„ Defective Teeth	...	...	...	14
„ Heart Disease	...	...	...	13
„ Disease of Lungs	...	...	...	12
„ Skin Disease	...	...	...	16
„ Other Defects	...	...	...	5
„ Verminous Condition and want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	101

## (B) SPECIAL CASES,

For Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	17
„ Defective Hearing and Ear Disease	...	...	...	42
„ Defective Vision	...	...	...	70
„ External Eye Disease	...	...	...	7
„ Defective Teeth	...	...	...	4
„ Skin Disease	...	...	...	7
„ Defective Speech	...	...	...	1
„ Other Defects	...	...	...	8
„ Verminous Condition and want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	32



The defects are largely attended to by private Medical Practitioners but also to a considerable extent at the General Infirmary. Any parent desirous of obtaining treatment at the Infirmary can obtain hospital tickets at the Education Offices if they fail to obtain them elsewhere. 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 provide Sanatorium and Convalescent Home treatment in a number of 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 and the results of all re-inspections at School are entered. This was in force for the whole of the year 1914, and has proved a much more efficient method of keeping records of the defects and their treatment than has hitherto been available.

The number of defective children re-examined in School was 876, but as many of them were re-examined more than once the total number of re-inspections was 1,353.

Visits are paid by the School Nurse to the homes of defective children with a view to persuading the parents to have the defects attended to, and also to give advice as to how medical advice can be obtained in cases where there is no medical attendant.

Where it is found impossible to have anything done the cases are handed over to Mr. Rice, Superintendent Attendance Officer, who has been most successful in obtaining remedies in these cases.

PROVISION OF SPECTACLES.—In all necessitous cases requiring spectacles these may be obtained free of charge from a Special Fund.

In Table IV. will be found a classification of various defects found for which some form of treatment was considered necessary together with results of treatment.

TABLE IV.

CONDITION.	No. of Defects found for which Treatment was considered necessary.			No. of Defects for which no report is available.	No. of Defects treated.	Results of Treatment.			No. of Defects not treated.	Percentage of Defects treated.
	From previous Years.	New	Total			Remedied	Improv'd	Unchanged		
Clothing ...	7	38	45	2	39	15	16	8	4	86.7
Footgear ...	2	39	41	12	21	12	9	...	8	51.2
Cleanliness of Head ..	69	189	258	41	211	74	93	44	6	81.8
Cleanliness of Body ..	14	41	55	4	47	22	16	9	4	85.4
Nutrition ...	3	33	36	5	31	2	17	12	...	86.1
Nose and Throat ..	81	133	214	30	158	69	56	33	26	73.8
External Eye Disease ..	19	36	55	7	46	19	16	11	2	82.6
Ear Disease ...	12	67	79	3	75	29	20	26	1	95.0
Teeth ...	25	45	70	14	38	7	18	13	18	54.3
Heart and Circulation ..	17	61	78	8	69	16	16	37	1	88.5
Lungs ...	71	69	140	11	129	77	37	15	...	92.2
Nervous System ..	..	8	8	...	8	1	5	2	...	100.
Skin ...	34	105	139	9	130	87	10	23	...	93.5
Rickets ...	2	2	4	..	4	...	1	3	...	100
Deformities ..	5	11	16	...	15	2	7	6	1	93.8
Tb (Non-Pul.) ..	1	11	12	...	11	...	8	3	1	91.7
Speech ...	4	1	5	...	5	...	1	4	...	100.
Mental Condition ..	1	2	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	100.
Vision and Squint ..	88	263	351	28	278	203	17	58	45	79.2
Hearing ...	10	71	81	8	65	19	23	21	10	77.8
Miscellaneous ...	12	20	32	4	25	14	6	5	3	78.1
TOTAL ..	477	1245	1722	186	1406	678	393	335	130	81.6

### CHILDREN RE-EXAMINED AT THE HEALTH OFFICE.—

A considerable amount of re-inspection of defective children was done at the Health Office during the year. In the past this work, which is growing year by year, was carried on under adverse conditions owing to the lack of a waiting-room and a separate room for doing inspection work, but in the recent extension for accommodation made for the Health and other Departments in the Town Hall the required accommodation has been provided and will be ready for occupation at an early date.

While only a few cases have received actual treatment a large number of cases have received medical advice, and also instruction how to obtain the most suitable treatment and how to carry out in the most efficient manner the treatment already prescribed. The Nurse has also in a number of cases carried out the treatment at the patients' home, and has also in a large number of cases shown the parents there how to carry out treatment.

The children examined at the Health Office include all children excluded from school for infectious skin diseases and for verminous conditions, children for special schools, cases recommended to the Care Committee, etc.

Altogether 436 children were examined at the Health Office during the year.

The following Table shows the number of children examined together with the total number of inspections.

	For Ring-worm.	For other Skin Diseases.	For Vermin.	For other defects.	Total.
Number of Children examined	129	48	135	124	436
Total number of Inspections...	340	103	301	87	831

RINGWORM. —Of the 129 children examined for ringworm 98 were examined for ringworm of the head. Of the latter a few 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 53 were fresh cases discovered during the year. In 1913, 83 fresh cases were discovered, and in 1912, 49 fresh cases.

X-RAY TREATMENT OF RINGWORM. —During the year arrangements were made with Dr. H. D. O'Sullivan for the X-Ray treatment of cases suffering from ringworm of the head. From 25th March to 31st December, 1914, the number of cases sent for treatment was 31, while the number of cases treated was 28. Of the three cases not treated one was too young and was too restless to receive the treatment, one was cured without X-Rays, and in the third the head was not fit for X-Rays without preliminary treatment.

Of the 28 cases exposed to X-Rays one treated in April, 1914, was still away from school at the end of the year with ulceration of the cornea, although the ringworm was cured within six weeks of the exposure. The remaining 27 cases were all cured of the ringworm and certified as fit to return to school at periods varying from 23 to 142 days after treatment. The average period between treatment and return to school being 53 days.

Nineteen cases received the exposure by September 30th, 1914. Of these the hair has grown very well in 15 cases, fairly well in two cases, while in two cases there are several large bare patches with no sign of re-growth of hair. Nine cases received the treatment between October 1st and December 31st. Of these the hair has grown very well in six cases, while in three cases the re-growth of hair was not very good, but at the time of writing sufficient time had not elapsed to be able to give a definite report.

A large proportion of the cases treated was very bad, and some of them had been away from school for a prolonged period.

EXAMINATION OF PHTHISIS CONTACTS. - The systematic examination of children who are, or have been, recently living in contact with a case of pulmonary tuberculosis, was continued during the year. These examinations are made in School as a rule, the names of the children being entered on coloured cards and the examinations being carried out at the same time as the re-examination of defective children. The total number of such children examined during the year was 119, but some were re-examined more than once, so that the total number of examinations made was 161.

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 Tuberculosis.
Boys—53     ...     ...	44	7	2
Girls—66     ...     ...	59	7	0
Total—119     ...	103	14	2

CHILDREN EXAMINED FOR SPECIAL SCHOOLS. —Two children were examined for special schools during the year. One was passed for a school for the deaf and dumb and the other was sent to a school for the physically defective.

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. The work of this committee has grown from year to year, and now includes a large variety of cases, all of which required special treatment. All or nearly all the cases derived much benefit from the treatment, and in some cases the success of the treatment procured was markedly good. There can be no doubt that the work carried out so successfully by this Committee is of great benefit to the children and of much assistance to the School Medical Service.

## REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE, 1914.

The Children's Care Committee was re-appointed by the Education Committee in November, 1913, the members being as follows:— Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Coxon, Mrs. Frohwein, Mrs. Green (Chairman), Miss Hadfield, Mrs. Lathbury, Miss B. A. Lowe, Miss Miers, Mrs. Radford, Miss Elsie Lowe, B.A. (Hon. Secretary)

Mrs. Frohwein, who had rendered good service on the Committee for four years, sent in her resignation in May, 1914, and Mrs. W. H. Oakden was appointed to succeed her.

The work of the Committee has been carried out on the same lines as in preceding years. The cases dealt with are chiefly those which are discovered during the course of Medical Inspection in the schools, and are referred to the Committee by the School Medical Officer. Occasionally cases are sent by visitors of the Voluntary Aid Association or the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, whilst the Feoffees now refer all cases of children of school age requiring convalescent home tickets to the Care Committee. All these children are examined by the school Medical Officer, who presents a report on each case to the Committee. The School Nurse attends the meetings to give information and advice as to means and methods of dealing with the cases.

During the year 60 cases were presented to the Committee and dealt with as follows:—

1. Girl, aged 3, Operated on in Orthopædic Hospital.
2. Girl „ 9, Sent to Convalescent Home.  
Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
3. Girl, „ 7, Sent to Convalescent Home.  
Surgical Instrument procured.

4. Girl, ,, 11, Operated on in Orthopædic Hospital.
5. Boy, ,, 11, Operated on in Derby Infirmary.  
Spectacles provided.
6. Girl, ,, 8, Operated on in Orthopædic Hospital.  
Sent to Convalescent Home.
7. Girl, ,, 6, Operated on in Orthopædic Hospital.
8. Girl, ,, 6, do do do
9. Girl, ,, 9, Surgical Instrument procured.  
Surgical Boots provided.
10. Girl, ,, 11, Sent to Convalescent Home.
11. Boy, ,, 7, ,, "
12. Girl, ,, 7, ,, "
13. Girl, ,, 7, ,, "
14. Boy, ,, 8, ,, "
15. Girl, ,, 8, ,, "
16. Boy, ,, 7, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
17. Girl, ,, 8, Sent to Convalescent Home.
18. Girl, ,, 12, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
19. Boy, ,, 3, Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.  
Surgical Instrument procured.
20. Boy, ,, 6, Operated on in Ear and Throat Hospital.
21. Boy, ,, 8, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
22. Girl, ,, 9, Sent to Convalescent Home
23. Boy, ,, 4, do do.
24. Boy, ,, 8, Operated on in Ear and Throat Hospital.
25. Boy, ,, 13, Sent to Convalescent Home
26. Girl, ,, 13, do do.
27. Girl, ,, 8, do do.
28. Girl, ,, 4, Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.  
Surgical instrument procured.
29. Boy, ,, 12, Surgical instrument procured.
30. Boy, ,, 6, Sent to Convalescent Home.
31. Boy, ,, 6, do do.

32. Girl ,, 8, Massage provided.
33. Boy ,, 8, Sent to Convalescent Home.
34. Girl ,, 8, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
35. Boy ,, 9, Sent to Convalescent Home.
36. Girl ,, 4, do. do.
37. Boy ,, 6, do. do.
38. Boy ,, 10, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
39. Boy ,, 12, do. do.
40. Boy ,, 7, do. do.
41. Boy ,, 11, Sent to Convalescent Home.
42. Girl ,, 5, do. do.
43. Girl ,, 3, Massage provided. Surgical instrument procured.
44. Boy ,, 7, Sent to Convalescent Home.
45. Boy ,, 10, do. do.
46. Girl ,, 4, do. do.
47. Boy ,, 8, do. do.
48. Girl ,, 7, Sent to Ear and Throat Hospital.
49. Girl ,, 7, Sent to Convalescent Home.
50. Girl ,, 5, do. do.
51. Girl ,, 6, do. do.
52. Girl ,, 13, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
53. Girl ,, 8, Sent to Convalescent Home.
54. Girl ,, 9, do. do.
55. Girl ,, 3, Sent to Ear and Throat Hospital.
56. Boy ,, 12, Surgical instrument procured.
57. Girl ,, 6, Sent to Orthopædic Hospital. Massage provided.
58. Boy ,, 6, Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.
59. Girl ,, 6, do. do.
60. Boy ,, 13, Spectacles provided.



In many of these cases considerable benefit has been derived from the treatment, and the improvement in health thus secured is far more likely to be maintained when the parents co-operate with the Committee, as the majority do, in the care of the child. One parent recently expressed the opinion that the treatment provided for her boy had proved a turning-point in his life, and it is the experience of the Committee that the care and attention given at a critical time in the child's life often bear fruit in the following years.

The Committee desires to express its thanks to the Feoffees who kindly granted the sum of £25 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.

The Voluntary Aid Association has been of great assistance both in providing railway fares for children travelling to Convalescent Homes and in granting nourishment to cases recommended by the Care Committee.

The Matron of the Nursing Institution has kindly arranged for a district nurse to visit cases when it has been found necessary.

A grant of £10 has been received from the Education Committee, to whom also thanks are due.

ELSIE M. LOWE, B.A.,

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.—No Schools, Departments or Classes were closed during the year to prevent the spread of infectious disease.

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. She has also carried out the treatment of a few cases at the Town Hall and at the homes.

During the year the School Nurse has paid a large number of visits to the homes of defective children and has been very successful in getting defects remedied.

The number of visits paid during the year was 1,637.

CO-OPERATION OF THE TEACHERS.—The thanks of the School Medical Service are due to the Head Teachers in the schools, not only for their ready help during the routine examinations when the school must be disorganised for the time being to a considerable extent, but also for the invariable courtesy and interest met with on the occasions of the frequent medical re-inspections. These latter are necessarily of the nature of surprise visits.

We learn from the teachers, on whose whole-hearted co-operation we can rely, how great is the value of medical inspection, how the general condition of the children has improved during the short time it has been in force, and how frequently the teachers hear from some parents of their gratitude for being warned in time to remedy a defect in a child, which if it had continued would have been a life detriment to it.

The large personal interest taken by many of the teachers in each individual child in their schools both as regards its general health and mental development is a cause of admiration to us, and is also a great aid to medical inspection.

There are many ways in which the teachers help us. One particularly striking way is the knowledge that they are continually instilling into the children the value of keeping their teeth clean and endeavouring to make them purchase a tooth brush, which they can get at a small cost from the Education Authorities.

Such help as this is of considerable value to us at the present time, when this tragic war makes impossible any new venture, such as having a dentist attached to the School Medical Service.

The teachers are a valuable ally to us in fighting such digestive disorders as are caused by carious teeth, which if left unattended would result in anaemia and general ill-health.

Another way in which the teachers helps the doctors is in connection with the wearing of spectacles. Many children will not wear their spectacles at school because others make fun of them; the value of medical inspection would in these cases be lost were it not for the assistance given us by the teachers, who insist upon the children wearing their spectacles during lesson time.

J. M. COWIE,

School Medical Officer.

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