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1920.



1920.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

FOR THE YEAR 1920,

BY

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

ALSO

REPORTS OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

SUPT. OF THE REFUSE REMOVAL DEPT.

"HONOR ALIT ARTES."

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR A. H. YEOMANS, J.P.).

Chairman—ALDERMAN J. R. MORRIS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR J. W. A. BASSETT, J.P.

ALDERMAN T. METCALFE, J.P.	COUNCILLOR LEAN.
COUNCILLOR W. AUSTIN.	„ J. D. ROBERTSON.
„ A. ELLIOTT.	„ G. SANDERS.
„ W. D. JOHNSON.	„ R. W. SKINNER.
„ G. HILL, J.P.	„ J. WILKINSON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF HEALTH COMMITTEE, and MRS. BELL, MRS. CLARKE, MRS. GREEN
MRS. STERN. MISS THRIFT.

Town Clerk :

JOHN B. CHAPMAN.

Borough Surveyor :

G. T. LYNAM, M.I.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.

F. R. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. do.

E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.

Clerks :

C. GAUNT. G. M. UPTON.

Matron of Borough Hospital :

MRS. A. J. ELLIS (left Sept. 1920).

MISS K. BOYES (commenced duties Oct. 1920).

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

MISS H. C. SCOTT.	MRS. E. J. DAMER.	MISS E. MAYALL.
MISS A. C. PRIESTLEY.	(Left June, 1920).	MISS E. RICHARDS.
(left Dec., 1920).	MISS E. MORTON.	(commenced duties May
MISS K. W. M. CURLEY.	MISS S. TEAKLE.	1920, left July, 1920).
(left April, 1920).	(commenced duties June, 1920).	

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

Assistant do.

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

BRINLEY R. LLOYD, M.B., B.S.,
(left 13th May, 1920) D.P.H.

P. A. DORMER, M.D., D.P.H.
(commenced duties 18th May, 1920).

COUNTY BOARD OF BURTON-UTAH-TRENT

HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

DR. J. H. BURTON, Chairman

DR. J. H. BURTON, Secretary

DR. J. H. BURTON, Treasurer

DR. J. H. BURTON, Auditor

DR. J. H. BURTON, Assessor

DR. J. H. BURTON, Collector

DR. J. H. BURTON, Marshal

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

DR. J. H. BURTON, Chairman

DR. J. H. BURTON, Secretary

DR. J. H. BURTON, Treasurer

DR. J. H. BURTON, Auditor

MEDICAL OFFICERS DEPARTMENT

DR. J. H. BURTON, Chairman

DR. J. H. BURTON, Secretary

DR. J. H. BURTON, Treasurer

DR. J. H. BURTON, Auditor

DR. J. H. BURTON, Assessor

DR. J. H. BURTON, Collector

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DR. J. H. BURTON, Assessor

DR. J. H. BURTON, Collector

DR. J. H. BURTON, Marshal

HEALTH OFFICE,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-ON-TRENT,

14th May, 1921.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-ON-TRENT.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report on the Health of the Borough, and also the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1920.

The vital statistics for the year are very satisfactory.

In fact it is rather remarkable to find the lowest general death-rate, the lowest infantile mortality rate, and the lowest death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the history of the Borough occurring in one year.

The marriage rate is also the highest recorded for at least 25 years, and the birth-rate is the highest since 1907.

An important part of the Report deals with the work done in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare, Venereal Diseases, and the various activities connected with Housing dealt with by my Department.

I have to acknowledge the ready co-operation of my staff during the year, in carrying out the many duties of my Department

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. COWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

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REPORT.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population. The population at the Census in 1911 was 48, 266. The population estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1920 is 49,582.

The figures of the approaching census will not be available for the figures in this report, and it is quite possible that the estimate in question may be found to be too low.

<i>Summary of Vital Statistics.</i>			<i>Years</i>	
		1920.		1919.
Number of Births	... ..	1301	...	829
Birth Rate	... ..	26.24	...	16.69
Number of Illegitimate Births	...	60	...	60
Percentage of total Births	...	4.6	...	7.1
Number of Marriages	...	693	...	657
Marriage Rate	... ..	27.95	...	26.45
Number of Deaths	... ..	584	...	645
Death Rate	... ..	11.77	...	13.52
Number of Deaths under 1 year...		89	...	74
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	... ..	68	...	88.
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis		46	...	47
Phthisis Death Rate	...	0.92	...	0.98
Number of deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	...	22	...	10
Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis	... ..	0.44	...	0.21
Number of Deaths from Cancer		63	...	64
Cancer Death Rate	... ..	1.27	...	1.34
Zymotic Death Rate	...	0.46	...	0.29

Births. The number of births registered for the year was 1,301. This is the highest number of births registered in one year since 1907.

The birth-rate for the borough was, therefore, 26·24.

The birth-rate for England and Wales was 25·4.

The number of illegitimate births was 60, which is 4·6 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 1920 was 693, compared with 657 in the previous year, an increase of 36.

The rate of persons married per 1,000 of the population was 27·95. This is the highest marriage rate recorded in the borough for at least 25 years.

Deaths. The nett number of deaths recorded for the year was 584, which gives a death-rate of 11·77 per 1,000 as compared with 13·52 in the previous year.

This is the lowest death-rate recorded in the borough, the next lowest being 12·32 in 1903.

The death-rate in England and Wales was 12·4.

Uncertified deaths numbered 13, and inquests were held on 27 cases, 7 of which did not belong to the borough.

Infantile Mortality. The number of deaths under one year of age was 89. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 68 per 1,000 births.

This is also a record figure, the next lowest infantile mortality rate being 69 in 1912.

In England and Wales the rate was 80, in the 96 great towns 85, and in the 148 smaller towns (of which Burton is one) 80 per 1,000 births.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. There were 46 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1920, a decrease of one as compared with the previous year. The average number of deaths per annum during the previous 5 years was 60·4.

For the year 1920 the death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0·92 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a rate of 0·98 in the previous year.

This is the lowest death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis recorded in the borough, the next lowest being a rate of 0·98 in 1919.

Of the 46 deaths 23 were of males, and 23 of females.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Tuberculous diseases other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis caused 22 deaths, which is the equivalent of a death-rate of 0·44 per 1,000 for other forms of Tuberculosis.

Respiratory Diseases. The death-rate from Respiratory diseases was 1·49 per 1,000.

Cancer. The number of deaths certified as due to Cancer was 63, compared with 64 in the previous year.

The average number of deaths from Cancer in the previous 5 years was 52·2.

The Cancer death-rate in the borough for 1920 was 1·27 per 1,000.

Zymotic Death-Rate. The number of deaths from the 7 principal zymotic diseases was 23, which gives a zymotic death-rate of ·46 per 1,000.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water. The South Staffordshire Water Works Company are responsible for the public water supply of the borough. The water is hard, has no plumbo-solvent action, and is of good quality. The supply is sufficient and is constant.

About 10 per cent. of the houses are still supplied from shallow wells.

Three samples of the public supply were analysed during the year, and were found to be of good quality.

Eight samples (2 from one well) were also analysed from shallow wells, 4 wells being condemned and 3 passed. The public supply was laid on at the premises where the water was condemned.

Closet Accommodation. The conversion of privy middens and pail closets to the water-carriage system made very little progress in the Borough during the year, mainly owing to the high cost of wages and materials.

During the year 14 privies and 18 pail closets were converted.

Since the commencement of this work 1,650 privy middens and 3,161 pail closets have been converted, while 472 additional water closets have been provided in order to get separate closet accommodation for each house.

The closets still remaining to be converted to the water-carriage system number 747 privy middens and 3,417 pail closets.

Scavenging. The scavenging is entirely carried out by the Refuse Removal Dept. of the Corporation.

Separate moveable ash-bins with proper covering are provided for house refuse in nearly all cases where a water closet or a pail closet is in existence. This refuse is removed weekly to the destructor for disposal.

Where the privy middens are still in existence, these are combined with ash-pits, and are emptied at varying intervals according to the needs of the case.

The following report on the collection and disposal of house refuse and other matters has been presented to the Health Committee by Mr. Turner, Superintendent of the Refuse Removal and Destructor Department, for the year ending 31st March, 1921 :—

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DESTRUCTOR DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-ON-TRENT,

April, 1921.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

ANNUAL REPORT, 1920-21, from the 1st APRIL, 1920, to
THE 31ST MARCH, 1921.

I beg to submit my Annual Report and summary of work done during the past year.

The total number of foremen and workmen employed in the department varies between 52 and 53, particulars of which are given under separate headings.

Refuse Department. The number of workmen employed averages 42 or 43 as necessary, an extra man is partly employed assisting in the provender work owing to the Storekeeper having lost one hand and being unable to control the machinery—the extra assistance in this respect is charged to provender account.

Two Pensioners are shown on the wages book, viz., F. Hands and W. Goodwin, at 5/- per week each.

	1920-21.	1919-20.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sick-pay amounts to	9 17 4	10 17 6
Compensation Pay		
amounts to ...	37 2 0	7 10 0
Pensions amount to ...	26 0 0	35 0 0

Three accidents occurred for which compensation pay has been made—J. Moisey slipped down while emptying pans in Branstone Road and twisted his knee. G. Paskin was kicked on his leg by a horse, and A. Dukes injured his leg by a sanitary pan falling upon him.

Sick-pay is about the average of previous years.

21 horses are engaged—no hired horses have been required.

2 fresh horses were purchased during the year and they have done well.

3 fresh horses are allowed for in estimate for ensuing year.

3,307 sanitary pans are in use—31 of which are emptied twice weekly.

31 sanitary pans have been converted to W.C's during the year.

9 combined privies and ashpits have been converted to W.C's during the year.

10,146 ashpans are emptied weekly.

126 ashpans have been supplied as renewals and additions.

327 dry ashpits have been emptied compared with 315 the previous year.

18 cesspools have been emptied as compared with 29 the previous year.

358 combined privies and ashpits have been emptied as compared with 343 the previous year.

During the past two years pit emptying has increased. Several hundred houses that were unoccupied in the Borough during the war did not require attention from us ; now they are occupied there is both closet and house refuse to be dealt with from them.

The number of houses converted to W.C's (where the house refuse has still to be removed weekly) is a small item compared with the old houses in occupation again.

79 loads of excreta are collected weekly, compared with 78 loads per week last year. Thirteen loads per working night are dealt with at the Gas Sidings Depot, and the remainder at country depots.

181 loads of house refuse are collected weekly, an increase of 5 loads per week compared with last year.

582 tons of nightsoil manure have been disposed of by trucks, compared with 507 the previous year.

We still find that when any of our 4 trucks are held up for repairs that it is not always possible to keep the loading platform clear, but this is given immediate attention as soon as a truck arrives at the siding.

I have again arranged with Mr. Woolley, at Wetmore Farm, for use of his depot during the coming summer, at the usual rent, viz., £35.

The estimated cost of working and maintenance of plant for the past year was fixed at £12,075, the approximate cost is £12,560.

Increases are as follows :—Wages Account £155, Wheelwright's and Blacksmiths £246, Horses and Accoutrements £136, overcoats £59.

Against this there has been a decrease in the cost of provender for our horses of £200.

The Estimate for ensuing year is £12,479.

DESTRUCTOR.

The number of men engaged is the same as last year, viz., 10.

	1920-21.	1919-20.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sick Pay amounts to	2 19 2	1 4 2
Compensation Pay ...	61 5 0	Nil.
Allowance Pay ...	13 0 0	13 0 0

The amount under heading " Compensation " is entirely due to the accident to F. Holmes, Destructor Stoker, whose leg was amputated owing to an injury caused by the elevation of a damper at the destructor works on 21st July last. I am constantly in touch with Holmes, who is not yet ready for an artificial leg, but directly the Infirmary doctor states it is sufficiently hard, I shall acquaint the Medical Officer of Health, who will no doubt put the matter in hand forthwith.

Approximate weight of refuse dealt with is 11,700 tons, an increase of 300 tons during the year.

A large quantity (probably 350 tons) of house refuse was tipped on land belonging to Messrs. Perks & Sons (since purchased by the Corporation) during general repairs and rebuilding of arches at both Meldrum's and Manlove's furnaces. A portion of the refuse is still there, but is being cleared up as fast as we can manage it.

The market for light iron, galvanised scrap, and old tins, which made record prices last year, is very poor. They are almost unsaleable this year, so far. I have only received one offer each for light iron scrap iron, and old tins ; I cannot get a quotation for galvanised scrap.

A small quantity of old tins has been sold at 27/6 per ton, compared with 50/- per ton last year. Light scrap has fallen from £4 per ton to £1 per ton. Galvanised scrap, no offer at present.

The estimated cost of working and maintenance of plant was fixed at £3,000, and the approximate cost is £4,058; repairs to building and machinery is chiefly accountable for the increased expenditure.

The estimate for the ensuing year is £3,345.

Your obedient Servant,

F. W. TURNER,

Superintendent.

Sanitary Inspection of the District. I have received the following report from Mr. Jenkinson, Inspector of Nuisances, under Article 20 (16) of the Local Government Board's General Order, 13th December, 1910 :—

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-ON-TRENT,

April, 1921.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Twelfth Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year ended 31st December, 1920.

In July Mr. F. R. Smith, the 2nd Assistant Inspector, passed the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other foods, the Chief Inspector and two Assistant Inspectors now possessing this qualification; and in October Mr.

E. Mitton, who acts as Clerk and Junior Assistant, passed the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Nuisances.

It is pleasing to be able to report a successful year's work in spite of the adverse factors (high cost of materials and labour) which have been so much in evidence during the last few years ; the number of nuisances abated during 1920 being 1,333.

During the year 300 complaints were received and investigated, nuisances being found to exist in 253 instances.

Whilst it is true that some owners are neglectful of their responsibilities in the direction of keeping their property in a reasonable state of repair, it is only fair to state that in many cases occupiers of houses are careless, indifferent, and sometimes destructive, in their use of the houses and conveniences they occupy.

It was found necessary to institute proceedings against two property owners in respect of four different premises for failure to abate certain nuisances which existed on such properties ; but on the hearing of the cases it was announced that the necessary work had been carried out, and the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C.'s, privies and urinals	...	...	...	...	292
Defective roofs, eave and down spoutings	...	...	...	...	385
Houses damp, defective or dirty	...	...	...	...	333
Houses without proper ashes accommodation	...	...	...	...	73
Houses without proper water supply	...	...	...	...	14
Defective sinks, sink pipes and yard paving	...	...	...	...	105
Accumulations of manure, etc.	...	...	...	...	67
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	15
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	...	...	47
					<hr/> 1333 <hr/>

CONTRAVENTION OF BYELAWS DEALT WITH.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	21
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	27
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	9
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	12
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	56
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 126 <hr/>

A very important Act placing further responsibilities upon Sanitary Authorities, was passed during the year—"The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920." This Act enables owners of houses to increase the net rents of such by 30%, in return, however, the tenant after paying the increase for three months, has a right to make application for an order suspending such increase if he considers that the house is not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, or not in a reasonable state of repair. The responsibility of deciding what conditions would justify the making of such an order is no light one, so many factors having to be taken into consideration.

Up to 31st December, 1920, 3 applications for certificates were made, and in each case a certificate was granted, a copy of same being sent to the owner. In two of the cases the work was put in hand without further action, in the remaining case the matter is in abeyance.

Following on the Housing Survey, which was made in October, 1919, several groups of property which were capable of being rendered fit for occupation, were dealt with under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919. Some of these houses had been void for many years, and were in a very bad state of repair, and in some cases a certain amount of persuasion had to be exercised before the owners decided to carry out the necessary work.

The entire work of supervision was carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, and it was found necessary in some cases to draw the builder's attention to unsatisfactory workmanship ; the total number of visits being 913 ; the sanitary defects remedied being 605, particulars of these will be found in another part of this report.

Smoke Abatement. This subject has received attention during the year, observations having been taken of 55 chimneys, and in some cases the emission of dense black smoke was so as to be a nuisance. It was found that some chimneys receive smoke from brewery coppers as well as Lancashire boilers, the emission from such at times causing a serious nuisance.

Twenty letters have been sent to various firms, and in addition ten interviews took place between the Sanitary Inspectors and Engineers, etc., of the firms concerned, when the various appliances were inspected, and where defects existed, these were pointed out. There are a number of different methods of stoking copper furnaces in vogue in the town, viz., Jukes' chain-grate mechanical stoker, Meldrum's forced draught furnace and the open fire ; and since the interviews referred to, experiments are being carried out with steam and gas as a means of heating coppers.

The total number of observations made during the year was 204.

Sale of Food & Drugs Acts. Under the above Acts 102 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."

Common Lodging Houses. The number of common lodging houses on the register is the same as it was last year, viz. 4, there being accommodation for 183 adults and 10 children. There has been one change of Deputy registered at one of the lodging houses during the year ; the number of Inspections made being 212.

There is need for systematic inspection of these places in order to see that the Byelaws relating thereto are strictly observed (56 contraventions of same having been detected and abated), some of the frequenters appear to have an entire disregard of even the most elementary laws of cleanliness. This is shown by the filthy and often verminous condition of the beds, etc., after having been in use for only a day or two, some of these people are literally alive with vermin, and every house at which they stay becomes infested, and it is of paramount importance that strict cleanliness should at all times be enforced.

The question of controlling the common lodging house situate at 1—4 Fleet Passage becomes more difficult partly owing to the building being old and not quite suitable for this purpose, consisting as it does of 4 separate tenements with 5 staircases, and 3 back doors of same opening into a comparatively small yard, into which the back doors of 7 cottages also open ; the W.C. and ashes accommodation for this block of property being situate in this small yard.

Van Dwellings. Attention during the year has been paid to the above ; a piece of ground at the rear of the common lodging house, 110, Branstone Road, is more or less in constant occupation by vans, at some periods as many as 20 vans, occupied by over 50 persons, being encamped on this ground. The habits and behaviour of these people vary considerably, complaints having from time to time been received from surrounding householders, which render constant inspection necessary, the number of such during the year being 122.

Canal Boats. The number of boats visited and inspected during the year was 10, and of these 14 inspections were made.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

To Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	304
To Bakehouses	...	...	...	93
To Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	1256
To Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	212

To Properties under notice	...	...	...	...	1610
To Premises re Nuisances	...	...	...	...	1061
To Premises where swine are kept	...	...	...	...	277
To Premises, re Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	1076
To Markets and Shops re Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	241
Visits re Petroleum and Carbide	...	...	...	...	242
Visits re Wart Disease of Potatoes	...	...	...	...	147
Visits re Food Orders	...	...	...	...	479
Visits re Rat Destruction	...	...	...	...	785
Visits re Housing	...	...	...	...	913
Visits re Shops Act	...	...	...	...	1069
Visits re Sale of Food & Drugs Acts	...	...	...	...	202
Visits to Van Dwellings and Tents	...	...	...	...	122
Visits re Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	105
Visits to Factories, Workshops and Outworkers	...	...	...	...	412
Visits re Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	26
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	447
					<hr/>
					11079
					<hr/>

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary ... 782

Statutory ... 74

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH JENKINSON,

Inspector of Nuisances.

FOOD.

Milk Supply. Only one case of milk adulteration had to be dealt with under the Food and Drugs Acts during the year.

42 bulk samples were submitted to Professor Delepine, of Manchester, for examination for Tuberculosis, and in 4 cases a positive report was received, but only 3 farms were affected, as 2 of the positive reports were from the same farm.

All the farms where a positive report was received were visited by the Veterinary Surgeon.

At 2 of the farms a total of 4 samples were taken from suspected cows. 2 of these were found to be tuberculous, one at each farm.

The affected animals were slaughtered.

At the third farm great difficulty was experienced by the Veterinary Surgeon in discovering the affected animal or animals.

Three samples were first taken from suspected animals, but all proved negative. A second bulk sample was then taken which was again positive. The farm was again visited when samples were taken from other five suspected animals, but all were reported negative.

A further visit was paid when samples were taken from the other remaining cows in 6 groups. Two of the groups were reported positive, and the farm was then again visited by the Veterinary Surgeon when samples were taken from the cows in the affected groups. The samples from two of the cows were reported positive, and the cows were slaughtered.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops. The following table shews the number of persons registered under the Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops Order of 1885 :—

No. of Cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors	30
No. of Cowkeepers who are not milk purveyors	5
No. of Dairymen and Milk Purveyors	37
No. of Milkshops	19
	—
	91
	—

During the year 13 persons discontinued business, and 10 new names were placed on the register.

304 inspections of dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops have been made during the year.

Milk and Cream Regulations 1912 and 1917. The following is a report by the Public Analyst of the administration of the Milk and Cream Regulations 1912 and 1917 :—

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917. ANALYST'S REPORT FOR 1920.

Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	No. of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative.				No. in which preserva- tive was reported to be present and percent- age of preservative in each sample.
Milk	46	Nil
Cream	1	Nil
<i>Cream sold as Preserved Cream</i>				3	

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(1) Correct statements made	...	...	...	3
(2) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	0
(3) Percentage of Preservatives found in each sample	...	...	...	...
				24%
				24%
				26%

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(1) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	3
(2) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	0

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed nil.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken nil.

Public Analyst.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918. During the whole of the year this order was administered by the Health Department of the Corporation chiefly at the Infant Welfare Centre. The arrangements with the Voluntary Aid Association were continued for the supply of milk prescribed and for the investigation of the cases, and for charging the account to the Health Committee.

During the year the number of families supplied with milk free of charge was 40, at a cost of £53 7s. 8d.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection. The number of slaughterhouses in use in the Borough up to the end of June, 1920, was 13, namely :—

8 slaughterhouses used by pork butchers.

4 slaughterhouses where the “ pool ” slaughtering by the general butchers under the Ministry of Food Regulations was carried out ; also

1 slaughterhouse authorised as a Government Slaughterhouse for all casualty cattle, sheep, etc., for a large area round Burton.

Meat Control, so far as it affected home-killed meat, ceased at the end of June, after which the slaughterhouses in the occupation of

those butchers who had been prevented from using them were once more brought into regular use ; so that at the end of the year 1920 there were 31 slaughterhouses in regular use—1 being registered, 14 licensed during present occupiers tenancy, and 16 licensed for one year.

The total weight of meat, fish and other unsound food dealt with during the year was 17 tons, 7 cwts. 1 qr. 20lbs. ; this amount being in excess of that condemned in any one year in Burton previously—15 whole carcasses with offals, and 53 parts of carcasses were condemned for Tuberculosis.

Meat Inspection. No public abattoir has been established in the Borough.

The Chief Inspector and two Assistant Inspectors hold the certificate for the inspection of meat and other foods of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and all slaughterhouses are visited at least once a week by these inspectors. Slaughterhouses where it is known that a poor class of animal is killed are kept under more frequent observation.

The following Table shews the number of slaughterhouses in the Borough at the dates mentioned :—

		In January		In December
		In 1914.	1920.	1920.
Registered	...	1	1	1
Licensed	...	35	12	30
		—	—	—
Total	...	36	13	31
		—	—	—

Bakehouses. There are in all 26 bakehouses in use in the Borough, 18 of which are workshops and 8 factories.

All have been inspected during the year, the total visits being 93.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. In the following Table are set forth particulars of the various samples which have been analysed during the year :—

ARTICLE.	No. taken formally.	No. Adulterated.	No. taken informally.	No. Adulterated.	Total No. of Samples.	Total No. Adulterated.
Milk	43	1	3	0	46	1
Cream	0	0	4	0	4	0
Butter	11	0	1	0	12	0
Margarine	4	0	1	0	5	0
Lard	3	0	4	0	7	0
Vinegar	0	0	8	0	8	0
Coffee	0	0	5	0	5	0
Arrowroot	0	0	1	0	1	0
Rice	0	0	4	0	4	0
Pepper	0	0	1	0	1	0
Cheese	2	0	4	0	6	0
Ground Rice	0	0	3	0	3	0
Total	63	1	39	0	102	1

The adulterated sample was certified to contain 4·4 per cent. of added water. Legal proceedings were taken against the vendor who was fined £5 and 21/- costs.

Rag Flock Act, 1911. Five samples of rag flock were submitted for analysis under the above Act during the year. All the samples passed the standard of cleanliness laid down in the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a list of the diseases notified :—

				1920.		1919.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	186	...	147
Diphtheria	...	...	...	85	...	49
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	2	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	6	...	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	13	...	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			...	18	...	18
Dysentery	...	...	...	4	...	5
Influenzal Pneumonia		...	...	8	...	57
Primary Pneumonia		...	...	14	...	16
Trench Fever	...	...	...	1	...	2
Malaria	...	...	...	13	...	25
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1	...	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	2	...	0

It will be seen from the above list that there was no severe epidemic of any infectious disease during the year, but that Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were considerably more prevalent than during the previous year.

Encephalitis Lethargica. One case was notified in February.

No source of infection was discovered, but the patient was a man who had to travel beyond the Borough in the course of his occupation.

He made a good recovery, and was able to start work again in June.

Poliomyelitis. Two cases were notified during the year, one in February and one in a different part of the town in November.

No definite source of infection was found except possibly in the first case where a sister, aged 8, a short time previously had paralysis of the limbs which passed off entirely in a few days.

Measles. This disease, which was fairly prevalent at the end of 1919, continued to be so for the first few months of 1920.

Four infant departments were closed for a period of three weeks to prevent the spread of infection, and one infant department was closed to prevent the spread of Measles and German Measles.

All cases of Measles were visited during the year chiefly by the Health Visitors who investigated 907 cases. The remainder were visited by the Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances.

Three bad cases were nursed by the Health Visitors.

The notification of Measles and German Measles under the Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations 1915, came to an end on December 31st, 1919, when the "Public Health (Measles and German Measles) 1915 Rescission Order 1919" came into force.

Our main source of information concerning the prevalence of these diseases during the year was the daily report received from the Secretary and Director of Education.

Dysentery, Trench Fever, and Malaria. All the cases of these diseases occurred amongst discharged soldiers who had previously suffered from these diseases whilst in the army.

Diphtheria "Contacts." As has been done for a number of years all school children in the same house as a notified case of Diphtheria had "swabs" taken for the purpose of discovering whether they are "Carriers" of the Diphtheria Bacillus or not.

If the "swabs" are negative the children are allowed to return to school at once if the patient has been removed to hospital.

During the year "swabs" were taken from 50 contacts, and 5 of these gave a positive result, a proportion of 10 per cent.

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

Schools and Infectious Diseases. The following Table shows how the various schools were affected with the various infectious diseases including the principal non-notifiable infectious diseases :—

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Chick- en Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Mumps.
Winshill	1	0	115	3	0	0
Horninglow	58	48	122	21	4	0
Broadway	5	6	146	13	5	6
Mission Room, Stapenhill	13	3	70	7	8	0
Victoria Road	31	13	113	16	11	0
Grange Street	1	53	46	6	4	0
Hawkins Lane	7	5	38	3	1	0
Christ Church	6	1	115	9	4	4
Shobnall Road	1	0	11	1	0	2
Hill Street and St. Peter's Street	13	2	87	7	6	0
Guild Street	1	0	95	9	1	0
Wetmore Road	1	3	12	2	0	1
Uxbridge Street	2	28	103	30	2	4
Catholic, Guild Street	3	4	16	4	0	0
Goodman Street and Stafford St.	25	4	145	1	11	1
High School (Girls)	0	0	2	5	0	0
Grammar School	0	0	0	0	0	0
No School	28	12	117	47	27	0
Private School	0	0	0	2	1	0
Bond Street	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	197	182	1353	186	85	18

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, 1920	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1920
Scarlet Fever ...	19	*161	*153	0	27
Diphtheria ...	6	†36	35	6	1
Totals ...	25	197	188	6	28

* Including 7 from Tutbury Rural District Council.

† Including 2 Diphtheria "Carriers."

The average period of isolation in hospital of the 153 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 41·6 days, and of the 35 Diphtheria patients 28 days.

"Return" Cases of Scarlet Fever. 3 "Return" cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. The onset in the secondary cases occurred 8 days, 10 days, and 10 days respectively after the discharge of the primary case from hospital.

Staff and Hours of Duty. A considerable reduction in the number of hours worked by the staff was effected during the year. This was carried out partly by reducing the number of hours per week and partly by giving extra holidays.

Tuberculosis. The following Tables give the number of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year :—

Notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1920.

Age Period.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Over 65	Total
Males ...	0	0	2	13	22	15	10	4	0	66
Females ...	0	0	5	8	6	7	4	0	0	30
Total ...	0	0	7	21	28	22	14	4	0	96

Notification of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1920.

Age Period.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Over 65	Total
Males ...	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	9
Females ...	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	2	1	16
Total ...	3	5	7	2	1	2	1	3	1	25

The compulsory notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis came into force on the 1st January, 1912, and the compulsory notification of all forms of Tuberculosis came into force on the 1st February, 1913.

After such an interval it will be well to summarise the notifications received, the number of deaths, and the death-rate from Tuberculosis to give some indication as to the progress made in stamping out this disease. These facts will be found in the following Table, but as the first year 1912 included all cases in the Borough alive when notification came into force, and was, therefore, an abnormal year as regards notifications, that year has been omitted.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.				NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.			
Year.	No. of Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Year.	No. of Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Death- rate.
1913	96	54	1.12	1913	64	18	0.36
1914	107	53	1.10	1914	58	14	0.31
1915	96	62	1.35	1915	38	9	0.19
1916	107	73	1.59	1916	50	20	0.43
1917	85	49	1.11	1917	27	14	0.32
1918	95	67	1.59	1918	41	19	0.45
1919	103	47	0.98	1919	35	10	0.21
1920	96	46	0.92	1920	25	22	0.44
Total ...	785	451			338	126	

It will be seen, therefore, that as regards Pulmonary cases the deaths amount to 57 per cent. of the notifications, and in Non-Pulmonary cases to 37 per cent. of the notifications.

It will also be seen that the death-rate of 0.92 per 1,000 for Pulmonary cases was the lowest on record, in fact, the last two years, 1919 and 1920, are the only two years where the death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis has been below one per 1000 of the population.

There are not so many Non-Pulmonary cases notified, and the death-rate here shows a greater variation.

The arrangements for the treatment of Tuberculosis is the same as given in last year's report, viz., a Sanatorium of 22 beds at the Isolation Hospital, Outwoods, and a Tuberculosis Dispensary at 31, Union Street.

Dr. P. A. Dormer, Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, is in clinical charge of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the patients at the Sanatorium are treated by the Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer.

The above scheme has proved sufficient for the needs of the Borough.

There has been practically no waiting list for admission to the Sanatorium, and many patients have been re-admitted on several occasions.

No definite arrangements have yet been made with the Derbyshire County Council for the treatment of Non-Pulmonary cases at Bretby Hall, as the scheme for conversion of this place into a sanatorium has not yet been completed.

Sanatorium. The total number of cases admitted to the Sanatorium for treatment during the year was 82, while 16 admitted in 1919 were still in the Sanatorium at the beginning of 1920. The cases admitted were as follows :—

MALES.

Sent by Insurance Committee	...	...	...	14
Sent by Insurance Committee (Discharged Soldiers)	...	...	...	28
Sent by Children's Care Committee	...	...	5	
Others	...	...	...	5
				<hr/> 52

FEMALES.

Sent by Insurance Committee	...	...	...	9
Sent by Children's Care Committee	...	...	9	
Others	...	...	...	12
				<hr/> 30

Patients discharged from the Sanatorium. During the year 80 patients suffering from tuberculosis were discharged from the Sanatorium. Three died, and 15 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

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

					Males.	Females.
Material Improvement	...	...	...		33	14
Slight Improvement	...	...	...		9	9
No change	...	...	...	...	2	3
Deterioration	...	...	...	...	3	2
Died	...	...	...	...	3	0
Treatment discontinued for other than						
medical reasons	...	...	...		1	0
Observation Cases	...	...	...		1	3
Under treatment at end of year	...	...	...		7	8

As Sanatorium Benefit will cease to be included among the benefits conferred by Part I. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, as from 1st May, 1921, it will be a matter of some interest to review the results of treatment.

The great majority of patients receive treatment in the Sanatorium before passing on to dispensary treatment. This review, therefore, will be confined entirely to the patients admitted to the Sanatorium for the first time in any year, that is to say, if a patient was re-admitted in any subsequent year for treatment the name would be excluded in that year.

The following Table gives the number in each year of insured persons treated (including a few dependants of insured persons), and the number of non-insured persons treated for Pulmonary Tuberculosis with the number alive on the 1st January, 1921 :—

SANATORIUM PATIENTS.

Year.	Insured.		Not Insured.	
	Alive.	Dead.	Alive.	Dead.
18th October to 31st December, 1912	2	7	2	1
1913	14	23	4	6
1914	12	18	12	10
1915	10	22	11	5
1916	15	16	12	6
1917	17	10	15	9
1918	22	9	10	11
1919	26	9	21	3
1920	30	8	14	0
Totals ...	148	122	101	51

If one allows for at least a three years interval, and takes the cases up to the end of 1917 only, it will be seen that 42 per cent. of the insured persons who received Sanatorium treatment are still alive, and 66 per cent. of non-insured persons. Taking the two classes together up to the end of 1917, 259 were treated in the Sanatorium, and of that number on the 1st January, 1921, 126 were still alive, or a proportion of 48·6 per cent.

Bowling Green. A Bowling Green for the use of Sanatorium patients was opened during the year. All the work of excavating levelling, etc., except turfing, was done by the patients themselves

during the past 2 or 3 years. A set of bowls was procured for the use of the patients through the kindness of the Insurance Committee, and these are much appreciated.

Tuberculosis Dispensary. During the year the Tuberculosis Dispensary was open on two days per week, viz., Tuesdays from 4.30 p.m. to 6 p.m., and on Fridays, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., and from 4.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

91 fresh names were entered on the register during the year. Included in this number were 13 "suspected" contacts, and 31 cases sent for consultation and observation (17 by the School Medical Officer, 12 by Medical Practitioners, and 2 from other sources)

In addition 16 cases were seen at their homes or at the Health Office being referred for consultation by Medical Practitioners.

In addition to the number of Contacts examined at the Dispensary, 161 Contacts were examined in School (see report of the School Medical Officer), bringing the total number of Contacts examined to 174.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 2,953, which gives an average per day of 28.87.

A very large amount of work was also done in examining discharged soldiers suffering from Tuberculosis, and issuing the various certificates required by the Pensions Committee, Pensions Medical Board, etc.

A large number of discharged soldiers was also referred to the Tuberculosis Officer by the Medical Referee, Pensions Medical Board, and private practitioners for examination, and reports as to whether tuberculosis was present or not.

The total number of discharged soldiers examined during the year, including those referred to in the last sentence, was 127, and

the number of reports, certificates, etc., issued concerning them was 346.

Home Supervision. During the year the visiting and home supervision of Tuberculosis cases was carried out by the Health Visitors, who also attended the Tuberculosis Dispensary as Dispensary Nurses.

The total number of cases visited at home was 178, and the total number of visits 742.

Eight shelters with beds and bedding have been in almost constant use for the treatment at home of insured and other patients.

One additional shelter was provided during the year for the use of children.

In addition, one bed and bedding has been supplied in one case to allow the patient to have a separate bed or a separate bedroom.

These shelters are visited and supervised by the visiting Nurses at intervals.

No provision has been made for any dental treatment of tuberculosis patients.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year the arrangements for the treatment of Venereal Diseases was the same as described in previous reports with the following exceptions :—

The Treatment Centre at the Infirmary was open during the year on Mondays at 7.45 p.m., and on Fridays at 10.30 a.m. for men, and for women on Wednesdays at 10.30 a.m. until the 26th July, 1920, when the time was changed to 4.30 p.m. on the same day. In addition arrangements were made for treatment of Gonorrhœa by irrigation during the interval between the Clinics.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

Disease.	No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Attendances,	No. of In-patient-Days.
	Males.	Females.		
Syphilis ...	58	28	1090	48 days
Soft Chancre ...	16	3	194	Nil.
Gonorrhœa ...	64	3	532	4 days
Other Diseases ...	41	9	156	Nil.
Totals ...	179	43	1972	52 days

In 1919 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 177 males and 45 females, while the total number of attendances was 1,721. The number of persons attending the Clinic in 1920 was therefore the same as in 1919, but there was a considerable increase in the number of attendances in 1920.

The attendance of females at the Clinic is very poor, particularly those suffering from Gonorrhœa.

The figures given in the above table include patients from the Borough, from South Derbyshire, and from Staffordshire, and also includes 20 patients suffering from Syphilis, and 26 suffering from Gonorrhœa, and 7 from Soft Chancre, who attended the Clinic in 1919 and continued their attendance during 1920.

There were, therefore, 169 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1919, viz., 123 from Burton, 34 from South Derbyshire, and 12 from Staffordshire.

Of the 1,972 attendances at the Clinic, 1,495 were made by Burton patients, 350 by South Derbyshire, and 127 by Staffordshire patients.

Salvarsan. The number of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes given at the Clinic was 447.

Pathological Specimens. Pathological specimens are examined from cases of Venereal Disease at the Laboratory of the Derby County Council at Derby.

The following Table shows the number of specimens examined both from the Clinic and from private medical practitioners, but the specimens sent from patients attending the Clinic from the South Derbyshire area are not included in this Table :—

		Wassermann	Gonorrhœa.	Spirochæta Pallida.
Treatment Centre	...	180	110	10
Private Medical Practitioners	...	41	37	0

Salvarsan Substitutes supplied to Private Medical Practitioners. Four medical practitioners were supplied with Novarsenobillon during the year for the use of patients treated privately.

The number of doses supplied was 33.

Pathological Outfits. The number of outfits for pathological specimens from cases of Venereal Diseases issued by the Medical Officer of Health during the year was :—

To the Clinic	...	...	...	417
To Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	22
Total	...	...	...	439

Propaganda Work. No special propaganda work was done during the year, but handbills were posted up in all the urinals in the Borough, and advertisements were inserted in the local papers.

Bacteriological Work. Bacteriological examinations, with the exception of Venereal Diseases and Tuberculous Milk, are carried out for the Corporation by the Lister Institute, London.

The total number of specimens sent was 528, and the results may be summarised as follows :—

Disease.	Results positive.	Results negative.
Diphtheria	89	196
Enteric Fever	0	4
Tuberculosis	57	182

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives Acts 1902 & 1918. The number of Midwives, who in January, 1920, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act was 15.

Subsequently 9 others gave notice, and were added to the register

Of that number 6 hold their certificates under Section 2 of the Midwives Act, having been in bona-fide practice as midwives for at least one year before the passing of the Act. The remaining 18 are trained and certificated midwives.

In 6 instances midwives had to be cautioned during the year for various offences against the Midwives' Acts and Regulations of the Central Midwives' Board.

Two for not keeping their registers up-to-date.

Two for failing to keep bag complete and clean.

One for failing to notify cases promptly.

One for failing to notify calling in of medical help.

Six cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year, one being a doctor's case, and 5 midwives' cases.

Three of the cases were attended by one midwife, and 2 by another midwife.

The necessary disinfection was carried out before the midwife attended other cases, but in the first instance the midwife was suspended for 14 days to allow of this to be done.

83 visits of inspection were paid to midwives during the year.

The following notifications have been received from midwives :—

Medical assistance required	...	214
Still Births	... ..	20
Death of Baby	... ..	3
Laying-out of dead body	... ..	1
Artificial Feeding	... ..	4

Medical Practitioner's Fees. *Section 14, Midwives' Act, 1918.* Claims for fees from Medical Practitioners under Section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, for assistance to midwives in emergencies, amounted to £22 12s. 6d. for the year. Of that amount the sum of £15 19s. 6d. was repaid to the Corporation by the patients.

Midwives' Meetings. Meetings were arranged for midwives by Miss Scott as in previous years.

Four addresses were given in all, two by Dr. Farmer, and one each by Miss Mayou and Mrs. Sadler on subjects of interest to midwives.

The attendance at the meetings was good, and much interest was shown by the midwives in the subjects dealt with.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. On the 1st January, 1920, a combined service of School Nursing, Health Visiting, and Tuberculosis Visiting was inaugurated. The town was divided into districts, and each visitor was responsible in her own district for all three services.

Three of the Visitors were appointed by the Health Committee and two by the Education Committee.

This appears to be the best system of conducting the work as duplication of visits to one house is avoided, and travelling is reduced to a minimum. Very considerable difficulty was experienced during the year, however, in obtaining staff qualified to act in all three capacities. In addition it is frequently found that one Nurse prefers one branch of the work and dislikes the duties of another branch, with the result that her favourite branch receives unfair proportion of her attention.

The difficulties of obtaining staff qualified to do the work of all three branches resulted in the system being broken up, and on the 4th April, 1921, the old system was reverted to, viz., two School Nurses devoting their whole time to school work, and three Health Visitors devoting their time entirely to Maternity and Child Welfare work and tuberculosis work.

Notification of Births. The total number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act was 1,266 (including 44 still births). The total number of births registered was 1,301. The percentage of live births notified is, therefore, 93·9 per cent.

The number of births notified by midwives was 1,086, and the number notified by parents or doctors 180.

During the year the Health Visitors paid the following visits :—

Primary visits to babies ...	...	1153
Secondary visits to children over		
12 months ...	...	3455
Visits to children over one year		3512
Visits to still-births ...	...	12
		—
Total ...	...	8132
		—

Visits to Infectious Disease. The following visits to cases of infectious disease were also made by the Health Visitors during the year :—

To cases of Measles	...	...	907 (Including 175 to children under 5 years of age).
To cases of Whooping Cough			165
To cases of Mumps	...	...	6
To cases of Chicken-pox	...		58
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	1136
			<hr/>

Nursing assistance was given to 3 bad cases of Measles during the year, but on the whole the disease was very mild, there being only 3 deaths under 5 years of age from this disease.

Infant Welfare Centre. The Infant Welfare Centre carried on at 55, Union Street has had a very busy and successful year.

The Centre is open on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons.

Dr. W. P. Lowe is the Medical Officer to the Centre on Monday afternoons, and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

In June it was also found necessary to open the Centre on Friday afternoons mainly for cases requiring no medical advice, as no arrangements have been made for a doctor to attend on that day.

Demonstrations in cutting-out garments and dressmaking for infants were given once a week throughout the year.

The number of new cases registered at the Centre was 724, and the total attendances 11,977, with an average per session of 65.8.

10,824lbs. of dried milk were supplied at cost price for infants attending the Centre.

Ante-Natal Work. Ante-natal cases may attend the Centre on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at the same time as the Infant Welfare Clinic.

This work has not developed much during the year.

16 new cases were registered at the Centre, and a total of 163 attendances were made at the Centre by ante-natal cases.

In this connection also the health visitors paid 296 visits to ante-natal cases at home.

Maternity Bags. Maternity Bags to the number of 20 are available for hire from the Infant Welfare Centre. A charge of 4/- is made for one month for the use of the bag, 2/- being returned after it is brought back in good condition. An emergency bag can be had at once by any practising midwife in the town, and if a case is considered necessitous the bag will be supplied free of charge.

The Maternity Bags contain two sheets, two pillow cases, two nightdresses, two chemises, two baby gowns, two long flannels, two vests, two flannel binders, and twelve napkins.

Considerable use was made of these maternity bags during the year, the total number let out last year being 24. In most cases the bags were returned promptly and in good condition, but in one or two instances some trouble was caused by the bags not being returned promptly or being returned short of certain articles.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. A Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee consisting of the following ladies : Mrs. Green (Chairman), Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Stern, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. McGilp, and Miss Thrift, held 7 meetings throughout the year, and gave assistance in the management of the Infant Welfare Centre and other matters pertaining to Maternity and Child Welfare.

They also arranged during the National Baby Week a " Babies' Fete," in the Horninglow Drill Hall, on the 10th July, 1920.

Great interest was taken by the mothers who entered heartily into the competitions and attended in large numbers.

I am indebted to the ladies of this Committee for very cordial help during the year, and also to the voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre for their valuable services.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. 56 cases of Inflammation of the Eyes came under the notice of the Health Visitors.

Of that number 5 were found to have no symptoms when visited by the Health Visitors, 33 had very slight signs which cleared up in a day or two, and could hardly be regarded as true Ophthalmia. The remaining 18 cases were no doubt true Ophthalmia, and may be classified as follows :—

Mild—6. Moderate—5. Severe—7. Total—18.

With the exception of 4 the treatment in all cases was carried out by the Health Visitors under the direction of the Medical Practitioner in attendance on the case.

Of the remaining 4 cases one was treated at the Infirmary and three by private medical practitioners.

One eye was permanently damaged, but all the other cases made a good recovery.

HOUSING.

Housing Schemes. Early in 1920 a commencement was made to build 24 new houses in Mona Road. Progress, however, was very slow, and up to the end of the year only 2 houses were occupied.

Another scheme for the erection of 44 new houses in Ash Street and Beech Street was commenced during the year but none of these houses were completed by 31st December, 1920.

Unfit Houses. A considerable amount of work was done during the year under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc.,

Act, 1919, in getting houses which were empty repaired and made fit for human habitation.

The following houses were dealt with under this Section :—

Nos. 5, 6, 7, & 8, Hallams Row	Houses repaired and occupied.
Nos. 1, 5 & 7, Wellington St., East	do.
No. 15, Paget Street	do.
No. 6, Bond Street	do.
No. 194, Woods Lane	do.
No. 17, Thomas Street	do.
No. 13, Branstone Road	do.
Nos. 102, 103 & 104, Queen St.	Work in progress at end of year.
Nos. 1 & 2, Tutbury Road	do.
No. 35a, Charles Street.	Work partly done at end of year.
Nos. 137 to 143, Horninglow Rd., North	do.
No. 18, Paget Street	Nothing done.

With the exception of the houses in Horninglow Road North, all the above houses were empty and derelict before action was taken.

During the year a total of 12 houses was made available for housing purposes.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909. In addition to the above, representations were made by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 17 of the Housing Town Planning Act, 1909, that the houses mentioned hereunder were unfit for human habitation. Closing orders were made in each case. The method of dealing with the houses in question is also given below :—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7, in 1, Court, Waterloo Street—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5, were demolished, while Nos. 6 and 7 were altered to form part of Nos. 20 and 21, Waterloo Street, thereby making back-to-back houses into through houses.

21, Little Burton, West.—Demolished.

2 & 3, *Stanton Road*—Closed. Demolition order in February, 1921.

44 & 45, *Wetmore Road*.—Demolished.

33, 34, 35 & 36, *Horninglow Street*.—Four houses made into two houses. Closing order determined in February, 1921.

343, 344 & 345, *Wetmore Road*.—Demolished in February, 1921.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in No. 7, *Court, Horninglow Street*—Demolished.

144, *Horninglow Road, North*.—House repaired. Closing order determined in March, 1921.

House adjoining Public Library, Union Street.—Closing order operative on the 23rd December, 1920.

9, *Fleet Passage*.—Closing order operative.

Only two of the above houses were occupied when the representation was made, viz., 2 and 3, *Stanton Road*, but as these houses were in a dangerous condition the representation and closing of the houses could no longer be delayed.

One house not previously occupied was made available for habitation, viz., 144, *Horninglow Road North*.

The number of houses demolished was 14, and 2 ceased to be separate dwellings being made part of other houses.

It is perhaps hardly realised to what extent unfit houses have been closed since the "Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909," came into force.

The following properties have been dealt with since that date by representation to the Local Authority, or in a few cases by arrangement with the owners :—

6 houses in 2 *Court, Fleet Street*—Demolished.

2 houses at rear of 35, *Fleet Street*—Houses repaired. Closing order determined.

10 houses in *Screw Yard, Park Street*—Demolished.

1 house, 21, *Fleet Street*—Demolished.

2 houses, 29 and back of 29, *New Street*—Demolished.

4 houses in 5 *Court, New Street*—Demolished.

2 houses, 128a and 128b New Street—Houses repaired. Closing Order determined.

3 houses in 1 Court, Horninglow Street—1 demolished and 2 converted into a store.

1 house at rear of 20, Fleet Street—Converted into a store.

1 house, 43, Lichfield Street—Demolished.

1 house, 91, Dale Street—House repaired. Closing order determined.

7 houses in 4 Court, New Street—Demolished.

2 houses in Green Man Yard, New Street—Demolished.

6 houses in 5 Court, High Street—2 demolished and 4 repaired.

Closing order determined.

1 house, 297, Dallow Street—Demolished.

1 house, 22, High Street—Converted into a store.

5 houses in 3 Court, New Street—Demolished.

4 houses, 51-54, Guild Street—Converted into a store.

1 house, 94, Victoria Street—Demolished.

8 houses in Patten Yard, New Street—2 demolished, 6 repaired.

4 houses, 49a, b, c. & d, High Street—One house repaired and 3 converted into two.

It will be seen, therefore, that from 1910 to 1920 inclusive a total of 100 houses were dealt with.

Of that number 59 were demolished by December 31st, 1920, 11 were converted into stores or ceased to be separate dwellings, and 18 were repaired. In the remaining 12, the work contemplated was not completed by the end of the year.

It will be seen from the above that action under the Housing Acts has resulted in the available housing accommodation being reduced by 70 houses during the past ten years.

Back-to-back Houses. Four back-to-back houses, 20 and 21, Waterloo Street, and Nos. 6 and 7 in No. 1 Court, Waterloo Street, were made into two through houses by alteration of the premises,

by which the two condemned houses in the Court were added to the front houses.

Repair of Houses. A large number of defects were found and dealt with during the year, as will be seen in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Considerable difficulty was again experienced in getting the necessary repairs carried out owing to the high cost involved.

Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919. Under Section 6 of this Act any person who, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, demolishes in whole or in part, or uses otherwise than as a dwelling house, any house which was at that date in the opinion of the Local Authority reasonably fit or reasonably capable without reconstruction of being rendered fit for human habitation is liable to a penalty.

Under the above Act applications were received for permission to convert part or whole of the following houses into business premises.

87a, *Moor Street*.—Converted in December, 1919. Owner not aware of the provisions of the Act. Permission granted.

44, *Branstone Road*.—Front room fitted up as a shop for some years before the passing of the Act. Consent not required.

260, *Wetmore Road*.—Application for front room to be fitted up as a shop. Consent given on condition that accommodation was provided for a family in the other rooms.

181, *High Street*.—Application to convert front premises into a shop. Consent given on condition that accommodation was provided for one family in the back rooms.

259, *Waterloo Street*.—Consideration adjourned. Application withdrawn.

Effluvium Nuisance. Complaints of an effluvium nuisance arising from certain works in Cross Street were received during the months of June, July, September and October. Observations were taken and reported to the Health Committee. The Companies concerned gave an undertaking not to re-start one of the processes of manufacture until certain alterations were carried out.

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-ON-TRENT,

April, 1921.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I submit herewith a report on the administration of the under-mentioned Acts and Orders, the responsibility for the carrying out of which rests on the Inspectors of this Department.

Diseases of Animals Acts. During the year 3 cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported, only one of which was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture. This is extremely satisfactory having regard to the large number of premises in the Borough where swine are kept.

An outbreak of Parasitic Mange occurred at the end of the year 1919, and the necessary steps were taken in connection with same ; reports, etc., being forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with the requirements of the Order, and no further outbreak took place, the necessary cleansing and disinfecting of the premises being carried out.

All the Cattle Sales at the Derby Street Smithfield, were attended throughout the year, and the necessary cleansing and disinfecting of carts has been carried out.

Sheep Dipping. An Order, "The Sheep (Double Dipping) Order of 1920") came into force in June, 1920, requiring under certain circumstances the double dipping of sheep in certain areas in order to prevent the spread of Sheep Scab, and the necessary requirements of the said Order were duly complied with.

The Shops Acts, 1912-1920. Under the above Acts frequent inspections have been made throughout the year, particularly with respect to the requirement of the Defence of the Realm Regulation whereby all shops must close at 8 p.m. Monday to Friday, and 9 p.m. Saturday; and also the obligation to close on one half-day per week, many warnings being given to shopkeepers who failed to close their shops at the specified time in the evening. In six cases, certain shopkeepers were reported to your committee for failure to observe this requirement, warnings being given in five cases, and in one particularly glaring case proceedings were instituted, defendant being fined £1 and 2/6 costs.

Attention has also been directed to sanitary conveniences in shops, and in some cases it has been found necessary to serve a notice for the abatement of definite nuisances.

The number of inspections made during the year was 1,069.

Ice Cream. The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 105 visits having been made.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901. The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year was 233, as compared with 229 in the previous year. The Inspectors made 412 inspections of factories, workshops and outworkers' premises during the year.

Vermin Repression. During the year requests have been received for advice and assistance in dealing with the following types of vermin, viz., flies, bugs, fleas, ants, etc., and a certain

amount of success has been attained, 45 rooms having been fumigated by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

Destruction of Rats. This particular work continues to receive attention, different premises being found to be infested almost weekly, and systematic and continuous efforts are needed to attain even a moderate degree of success.

The total number of premises found to be infested during the year was 191, the premises cleared being 67, we have evidence of 2,355 rats having been destroyed and nearly 2,000 poison baits have been laid. It has been found necessary to serve 7 notices and 2 statutory notices on certain occupiers who failed to carry out the necessary work to free their premises from rats.

In accordance with the wishes of the Ministry of Agriculture special efforts were made in 2 " Rat Weeks " during the year in order to concentrate as much as possible on this work, and a fair amount of success was achieved.

It is pleasing to record that the local rat-catchers willingly co-operate with us, and their advice and assistance has always been willingly given.

The total visits made during the year re rat destruction was 785.

Wart Disease of Potatoes Orders 1914-1919. The requirements of these Orders were duly carried out, a number of inspections having been made to private gardens and allotments and no infringements were noted.

Petroleum Acts and Orders. The premises which are licensed for the storage 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.

With the great increase in the number of motor vehicles now in use it is difficult to maintain supervision over the places where petroleum is stored, there being not only licensed stores (which number 56 for petrol, and 21 for carbide of calcium) but also premises where a person may under certain regulations store a quantity of petroleum for private use.

The number of visits during the year 1920 was 242.

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,

JOSEPH JENKINSON, C.R.S.I.,
*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 (IN SHADE).							
	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	3.45	.97	28	20	40.75	57	18	23	7	8
FEBRUARY	2.32	1.15	19	21	41.95	65	29	23	5	7
MARCH	1.94	.74	14	22	45.38	66	21	22	8	5
APRIL	4.87	.60	8	26	47.25	64	23	33	30	0
MAY	2.90	.61	11	19	53.72	80	25	32	10	1
JUNE	2.31	.56	14	14	58.43	79	17	35	6	0
JULY	3.80	.60	3	26	58.33	77	20	42	27	0
AUGUST	1.26	.40	4	14	57.79	76	13	42	20 & 31	0
SEPTEMBER	2.28	.70	17	18	54.59	75	12	32	20	1
OCTOBER	2.15	.37	4	20	50.93	72	7	30	31	1
NOVEMBER	1.02	.27	27	11	43.86	60	8	28	6	5
DECEMBER	2.85	.64	29	19	39.57	55	2 & 31	19	13	12
YEAR—1920	31.15	1.15	Feb. 19	230	49.38	80	May 25	19	Dec. 13	40

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

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY OF THE DISTRICT.							Total Cases removed to Hospital.			
	At all Ages.	All Ages—Years.						Shobnall	Victoria	Horningsw	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill & Wetmore		Stapenhill		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65										Over 65	
Small Pox
Diphtheria
Erysipelas
Scarlet Fever
Enteric Fever
Puerperal Fever
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
Polio-myelitis
Dysentery
Influ. Pneumonia
Primary Pneumonia
Trench Fever...
Malaria
Polioencephalitis
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Other-forms of Tuberculosis
Encephalitis Lethargica
Totals

Burton-on Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium is outside the Borough.

TABLE II.

County Borough of Burton-on-Trent.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Causes of Death. 1	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District								
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 to 65	65 up- wards
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Causes	584	89	10	15	30	24	69	136	211
Enteric Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	7	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	8	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...
Influenza.....	7	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	1
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	46	1	...	...	1	9	26	9	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	8	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	14	2	1	2	...	1	2	4	2
Cancer, malignant disease...	63	...	...	...	...	2	5	34	22
Rheumatic Fever	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease.....	79	...	...	...	...	4	9	30	36
Bronchitis	47	7	1	2	...	...	...	10	27
Pneumonia (all forms)	21	5	1	1	1	2	2	6	3
Other diseases of res- piratory organs	6	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	6
Puerperal Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other accidents & diseases of Pregnancy and Par- turition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation includ- ing Premature Birth...	50	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	18	2	...	2	4	...	3	6	1
Suicide	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Other Defined Diseases.....	167	14	1	1	3	4	13	26	105
Diseases ill-defined or un- known	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

TABLE IV.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1920.

For the COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-ON-TRENT.

On the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.**1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries)	30	2	...
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)	255	5	...
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	10	3	...
Total	295	10	...

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

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)	
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>					
Want of cleanliness	20	10	...	...
Want of ventilation	2	2	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	15	12	...	...
Sanitary accommoda- tion {	insufficient	1	...	...
	unsuitable or				
	defective .	24	13
	not separate for sexes...	1	1
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground bake- houses (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	8	7	...	...
Other offences	1	1	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	72	47	...	...

TABLE IV.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the
For the COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOSTON ON THE
On the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in con-
Factories, Workshops, and Workshops.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKS

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of

Number	Inspections	Factories
(1)	(2)	(3)
...	30	Factories (including Factory Landings)
...	228	Workshops (including Workshop Landings)
...	10	Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises in- cluded in Part 3 of this Report)
10	268	Total

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKS

Number of Defects	Factories	Workshops	Workplaces
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
...	...	20	Violations under the Public Health Acts—
...	...	2	Want of cleanliness
...	Want of ventilation
...	Overcrowding
...	Want of drainage of floors
...	...	15	Other Violations
...	...	1	insufficient
...	unsatisfactory
...	...	24	Sanitary accommodation—
...	defective
...	...	1	not separate
...	...	1	for sexes
...	Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—
...	Illegal occupation of underground lake-
...	houses (ss. 101)
...	...	8	Breach of special sanitary requirements
...	for factories (ss. 97 to 100)
...	...	1	Other offences—
...	(Excluding offences relating to outwork
...	which are included in Part 3 of this
...	Report)
...	...	72	Total
...	...	47	

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Acts (s. 133 1901)	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector—
	...
Other	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
In use at the end of the year	...

1920.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL

OFFICER.



BY

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

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

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

I herewith present to you the Annual Report on the work done in connection with the medical inspection of school children in the Borough during the year 1920.

Staff. Dr. Brinley R. Lloyd acted as Assistant School Medical Officer until the 13th May, 1920. He was succeeded by Dr. P. A. Dormer, who commenced duties on the 18th May, 1920.

A combined scheme of school nursing, health visiting, and tuberculosis visiting was inaugurated on the 1st January, 1920.

There were five nurses in all, three being appointed by the Health Committee, and two by the Education Committee.

The town was divided into districts, and each nurse was given one district for which she was responsible for all three forms of service. This appears to be the best arrangement as it saves duplicate visiting to the same house, and reduces travelling to a minimum. Considerable difficulty was found during the year in obtaining nurses qualified to act in all three capacities, in fact, owing to this difficulty the scheme had to be dropped on the 4th April, 1921, when the old scheme of having separate school nurses and health visitors was re-introduced.

School Buildings. The school buildings remain practically the same as in previous reports, except certain alterations to Guild

Street School, whereby the Infant Department was done away with, and the building converted into a central school for boys and girls.

Guild Street Infants' School was removed to Bond Street School, which had been closed for a year or two.

The number of schools, therefore, is practically the same as in former years, one central school of two departments, and 34 other departments under separate head teachers.

Number of Children. The average number of children on the roll for 1920 was 8,323, and the average number in attendance 7,233.

The figures for 1919 were 8,544 and 7,422 respectively.

Medical Inspection. The arrangements for medical Inspection are practically the same as have been followed in previous years.

The children are examined in age groups, the inspection of the leaving age group at all schools being completed in the first part of the year. Then the 8 to 9 years age-group is completed and finally the entrants are examined.

At each inspection special cases are enquired for and examined.

In addition, after the examination of each age group a special re-inspection of all defective children is carried out at the schools.

There is, therefore, three inspections of defective children during the year.

The following age groups were inspected :—

- (a) All children between 12 and 13 years of age, together with children over 13 years of age who had not already been examined after reaching the age of 12. Number examined—697.

(b) All children between 8 and 9 years of age. Number examined—752.

(c) Children admitted. Number examined—1,115.

The full particulars of the inspections will be found in the tables at the end of the report, but the following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

(a) Routine cases examined	...	...	...	...	2,578
(b) Special cases examined in school	...	...			341
(c) Number of children examined and treated at School Clinic	...	...	...	...	525
(d) Number of children examined at School Clinic but not treated there	...	...	...	...	213
(e) Number of children examined for defective vision at the Clinic (Not included in " c ")	...	...			301
(f) Number of defective children re-examined in school or school clinic	...	...	...	...	1,663
(g) Number of inspections for cleanliness by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	13,224
(h) Number of home visits paid by the School Nurses					802

Findings of Medical Inspection and Treatment.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.—Boys.

Age last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Height.		Average Weight.	
		Centimetres.	Inches.	Kilogrammes	Pounds.
3.....	81	94·26	37·1	14·82	32·6
4.....	164	100·1	39·4	16·54	36·4
5.....	186	104·68	41·2	17·84	39·2
6.....	97	110·15	43·3	19·8	43·6
7.....	45	114·9	45·2	21·13	46·5
8.....	395	120·94	47·6	23·77	52·3
12.....	361	140·67	55·3	33·28	73·3
13.....	14	138·73	54·6	32·68	72·0
Other Ages	17				
Total ...	1360				

GIRLS.

Age last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Height.		Average Weight.	
		Centimetres.	Inches.	Kilogrammes	Pounds.
3.....	73	93·86	36·9	14·82	32·6
4.....	149	99·0	39·0	16·0	35·3
5.....	170	103·66	40·8	17·02	37·6
6.....	103	109·34	43·1	18·72	41·2
7.....	35	112·16	44·1	19·5	43·0
8.....	357	119·77	47·1	22·53	49·6
12.....	307	141·2	55·6	33·68	74·2
13.....	12	142·62	56·1	33·56	74·1
Other Ages	12				
Total ...	1218				

Uncleanliness. On the whole the children attending the Burton Elementary Schools are clean and well cared for.

Cases of uncleanliness are to a large extent restricted to members of certain families which have given trouble in this way for a number of years. Again and again one finds the same children verminous in spite of repeated warnings. These children unfortunately frequently act as a centre of infection for the whole school.

On a case being found verminous the child is excluded from school and a card sent to the parent or guardian informing them of the state of the child, and warning them that steps must be taken to remedy the condition immediately. On the back of the card the method of cleansing recommended is given. The case is not allowed to return to school until certified by the school medical department.

If the treatment is unnecessarily delayed the case is referred to the School Attendance Officers, who visit the cases, and if the child is not back at school in a reasonable time proceedings are taken under the Byelaws for non-attendance.

Under this head there were seven prosecutions after exclusion on account of verminous conditions.

In the worst cases where the verminous condition is persistent and recurrent, the cases are reported to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

No action was taken during the year under Section 122 of the Children's Act, 1909.

During the year the School nurses made 13,224 inspections of children for cleanliness, and 297 children were referred for treatment on account of uncleanliness.

A few cases have been treated at the School Clinic, but in the majority of cases we insist on the parents or guardians carrying out the treatment themselves.

Minor Ailments. Large numbers of minor ailments are found at routine inspection, either amongst the routine cases or amongst the special cases, and also by the nurses at the periodic surveys for cleanliness. Other cases are referred by the teachers direct, by the Attendance Officers, and a number come of their own accord.

All cases of minor defect notified by the Director of Education are visited by the school nurses and are treated at the School Clinic provided no private medical practitioner is in attendance.

A total of 700 minor ailments were referred for treatment during the year, and of that number 525 were treated at the school clinic.

Tonsils and Adenoids. Among the cases examined at routine inspections there were 114 cases requiring treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and 51 cases which were kept under observation but not referred for treatment. Of the special cases 161 were referred for treatment and 81 for observation.

At subsequent re-inspections of these children, several who had been referred for treatment were found to have returned to normal without any treatment having been applied; and, among those who were at first for observation only, a few were found to be in need of treatment, when a note to this effect was sent to the parent or guardian.

Treatment. When a child was found to require treatment for tonsils and adenoids the parent or guardian was informed and strongly urged to secure immediate medical advice.

If, when the child was examined subsequently it was found still to require treatment, a second note was sent, and a school nurse sent to interview the parent or guardian; in many cases if the parent or guardian still refused to have the child treated the Assistant School Medical Officer visited the house.

Section *c* of Table 4 shows that 315 cases were referred for treatment for defects of nose and throat; of these 248 received treatment (151 by operation and 97 by other forms of treatment).

Of the remaining 67, some on receiving the note from the School Medical Officer visited their own doctor who advised that no treatment was necessary, in these cases no further action was taken by the School Medical Officer.

In many of the cases which were referred for treatment during the winter the parents preferred to postpone treatment till the weather became warmer, but treatment has been obtained since the close of the year.

The majority of the cases which received operative treatment were treated at the Burton Infirmary. In a few cases the operations were done in the patients' home by private practitioners.

Tuberculosis. Amongst the routine cases one definite case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was found for the first time, and two suspected cases.

Amongst special cases six were found with definite signs and two with indefinite signs.

Six cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were found amongst the routine cases, and eleven amongst the specials.

Where cases requiring treatment are admitted into the Sanatorium, the treatment is provided by the Children's Care Committee.

During the year 14 children were sent into the Sanatorium by the Care Committee.

Suspected cases are also dealt with by the Children's Care Committee and are sent to a Convalescent Home, details of which will be found in the report of the Children's Care Committee.

Examination of Phthisis "Contacts." The examination of children "Contacts" of notified phthisical cases was continued during the year.

The total number examined was 161, most of the cases being examined three times a year.

The following Table gives the result of such examinations :—

Number examined.		Number with no signs of Tuberculosis.	Number with suspicious signs.	Number with Tuberculosis.
Boys—73	...	69	4	0
Girls—88	...	82	4	2
Total—161	...	151	8	2

Skin Diseases. The skin diseases found were mostly Ringworm of the head and body, Scabies, and Impetigo.

A large proportion of these cases were treated at the School Clinic.

Of 80 cases of Ringworm of the Head, 56 were treated at the School Clinic (including 17 cases who received X-Ray treatment by arrangement with Dr. O'Sullivan).

External Eye Disease. 24 cases of external eye disease received treatment at the School Clinic, other cases were treated at the Infirmary.

Many of these cases are very chronic and require prolonged treatment.

Vision. During the year 347 cases of defective vision were referred for refraction, 289 submitting for refraction at the School Clinic, and 53 were examined by private practitioners or hospital, and 5 otherwise. In addition 12 cases when re-examined at the Clinic were found not to require refraction.

Glasses were prescribed for 293 cases in all. Up to the end of the year 278 of these cases had obtained glasses; the remainder obtained them early in 1921.

As some people have a decided objection to their children wearing glasses—mostly on æsthetic grounds, it has been found impracticable to prescribe glasses for minor defects of vision.

Unless there are signs of eye strain, cases who read 6/12 or better with each eye are not referred for treatment. If the existence of eye strain is doubtful the cases are kept under observation for a time and may later be referred for treatment. If the child does not read 6/12 or better with each eye we insist on the case submitting to refraction.

The majority of cases treated by private practitioners or hospital were examined at the Burton Infirmary.

Ear Disease and Hearing. One hundred and forty-one cases of ear disease were referred for treatment; of these 92 received treatment. The discrepancy between these figures is largely due to the fact that many of the cases referred for treatment in the first instance, chiefly deposits of cerumen, and who did not obtain treatment, were found on subsequent re-examination at school to have returned to normal without any treatment having been applied.

Of the cases treated at the School Clinic, in the majority the defects were due to obstruction by cerumen, a number were old-standing cases of Otitis Media, while a few cases of Furunculosis were encountered.

Dental Defects. No definite arrangements have so far been made for the treatment of dental defects in school children.

Some dental treatment (mainly extractions) can be obtained at the Infirmary.

In the proposed new school clinic plans were made for a dental clinic for school children, but as the alterations of the building in Union Street, which is to be used as a School Clinic have been held up for economic reasons, it has not been possible to make any definite arrangements for the dental treatment of school children.

It is to be hoped that the provision of the necessary dental treatment will not be long delayed.

Crippling Defects. Crippling defects may be due to many different causes. Some cases of surgical tuberculosis which may result in crippling defects have received treatment in the Sanatorium.

The work of the Children's Care Committee is to a large extent taken up with the remedy and amelioration of such defects.

Delicate children are sent to convalescent homes, and this may prevent a crippling defect.

However, when a crippling defect is established and a surgical instrument is required to enable the child to walk, or in some cases to improve the defect these are supplied where necessary through the efforts of the children's Care Committee.

Infectious Diseases. When infectious diseases are prevalent in a school inspections are made by the School Medical Officer to detect overlooked cases among the children attending school.

Inspections for this purpose were made in several schools for Chicken-pox and for Measles during the year.

The following schools were closed during the year to prevent the spread of measles and German Measles :—

Stapenhill Mission Room Infants—3 weeks from 22nd January.

Christ Church Infants—3rd February to 1st March.

Horninglow Infants—21st February until after Easter holidays.

Holy Trinity Infants— do.

Stapenhill Infants—24th March to 12th April.

These schools were disinfected before being re-opened, and several other schools were also disinfected where Scarlet Fever and Chicken-pox were prevalent during the year.

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 :—

Debility	...	...	...	...	...	32
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	57
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	61
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	39
Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	7
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	9
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	65
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septic Sores	...	...	...	...	...	30
Verminous Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	217
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Favus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	...	49

Following-up. Following-up is carried out by the School Nurses. Cases of uncleanness are visited and instructions given to the parents or guardians, and cases of physical defect are also visited where no action has followed the notice sent after a reasonable time.

The School Nurses paid 802 home visits during the year. They also made surveys of the children in school for uncleanness, and in this respect 13,224 inspections of children were made during the year.

Open-air Education. No provision has so far been made for open-air classrooms in public elementary schools, or for day or residential open-air schools.

Playground classes are in almost general use when the weather is favourable.

As regards school journeys it has been arranged that all schools can make arrangements upon notification to the Director of Education, and most of the schools have made school journeys to points of local interest.

No school camps have been arranged.

Physical Training. There is no Area Organiser of physical training for the Borough, each teacher being in charge of the children attending his school.

Organised games are in general use, and all scholars of 10 years and over take part in organised games from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week under the supervision of the teachers.

All boys' schools are supplied with cricket and football outfits, and the girls' schools with net ball outfits.

The teaching of swimming is very well provided for.

Four competent swimming teachers are employed, and a portion of the time at the Public Baths is allocated to school children on six days per week.

500 boys and girls are trained to swim every year, and prizes are given to all children who learn to swim the length of the baths.

Provision of Meals. Whenever the feeding of children is considered necessary, it is undertaken by the teachers and the caretakers at the various schools.

School Baths. No baths have been provided at any of the schools in the Borough.

Co-operation of Parents. Notices are sent to the parents a few days prior to the date arranged for the routine inspection stating the time of inspection, and inviting them to be present.

Parents or guardians attended in 820 instances, which is equal to 32 per cent. of the total. The proportion varied from 50 per cent. in the Entrants, to 23 per cent. in the Intermediates, and 12 per cent. in the Leavers.

A considerable advantage is attached to the attendance of parents, as any doubtful points in the medical history of the child can be cleared up at once, and in addition instructions can be given for the remedy of defects, and the co-operation of the parents in the subsequent treatment can very often be obtained.

Co-operation of Teachers. The teachers have always been very helpful in facilitating the work of medical inspection as far as possible, and during the past year the same helpful co-operation was received as in previous years.

A notice is sent to the teachers in the first instance stating that medical inspection of a certain group will be undertaken at an early date, and inquiring what number of children in the routine

group and what number of special cases it is proposed to bring forward for inspection.

A second notice is then sent to the teacher giving a definite date and time for the medical inspection. Should this date prove inconvenient it is expected that the teacher will communicate with the School Medical Officer so that another date can be arranged.

On receiving the notice fixing the date of inspection the teacher sends an intimation to the parent, and at the same time asking for the medical history of the child in question.

This history is entered on the cards by the teacher, who also fills in name and address, date of birth, standard, regularity of attendance, mental condition, and attention and response.

The following up is done by the School Medical Officer and by the nursing staff, but frequently in these cases also the teachers have been of assistance.

Co-operation of School Attendance Officers. When a child is excluded from school for any condition, the name and address, and the period of exclusion, is sent the same night to the Director of Education for the information of the Attendance Officers.

In many cases where the exclusion was due to verminous conditions, the Attendance Officers have to visit the cases, provided the child is not clean and back at school in the time stated.

Legal proceedings were taken in seven cases under the Bye-laws for non-attendance after exclusion for verminous conditions, but no notices were served under Section 122 of the Children's Act, 1909.

A list of certificates which have been given to allow children to return to school after exclusion is sent to the Director of Education every week.

Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies. The Children's Care Committee, which has carried out most excellent work for a number of years, was again very successful in dealing with the cases referred to it.

The Care Committee in Burton-on-Trent is not asked to deal with the work of following up which is mainly done by the School Nurses, but is concerned chiefly in providing special forms of treatment, special instruments, etc., for example.

To provide Sanatorium treatment for tuberculous children.

To provide convalescent home treatment for weakly children.

To provide special instruments for maimed and cripple children, and any other forms of special treatment which is not readily available.

I have pleasure herewith in presenting the report of the Children's Care Committee for the year, which I have received from Miss Elsie Lowe, B.A., Hon. Secretary.

CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE REPORT, 1920.

The Children's Care Committee was re-appointed by the Education Committee in November, 1919, and was constituted as follows :—Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Coxon, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Green, Miss Miers, Mrs. Oakden, Miss Evershed, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Williams. and Miss E. M. Lowe (Hon. Secretary).

Mrs. Green and Mrs. Oakden were elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively for the year.

The Committee sustained a severe loss during the year in the death of Mrs. Goodhead, who had served with great devotion on the Committee for three years, and who retained a deep interest in the work after ill-health compelled her to resign in November, 1919.

In May the Committee lost the services of Miss Curley, who, as School Nurse for nearly five years, carried on the work with equal

zeal and efficiency. The work of the Committee depends largely on the assistance of the School Nurse who presents the School Medical Officer's reports to the Committee and gives information and advice concerning cases.

During the year 63 cases were reported to the Committee and dealt with as follows :—

1. Boy aged 7, Sent to Convalescent Home.
2. Girl „ 8, do.
3. Boy „ 7, do.
4. Boy „ 6, do.
5. Girl „ 12, do.
6. Girl „ 11, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
7. Boy „ 6, do.
8. Girl „ 4, do.
- Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.
- Surgical instrument procured.
9. Girl „ 12 Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
10. Girl „ 12, Sent to Convalescent Home.
11. Girl „ 6, do.
12. Boy „ 7, Surgical instrument procured.
13. Girl „ 10, Sent to Convalescent Home.
14. Boy „ 12, do.
15. Girl „ 13, do.
16. Girl „ 8, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
17. Girl „ 4, Sent to Convalescent Home.
18. Girl „ 9, do.
19. Girl „ 13, do.
20. Boy „ 4, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
21. Girl „ 11, Sent to Convalescent Home.
22. Girl „ 3, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
23. Boy „ 8, Surgical instrument procured.
24. Boy „ 12, Sent to Convalescent Home.
- Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
25. Boy „ 12, Surgical instrument procured.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------|---|-----|--|
| 26. | Boy | „ | 10, | Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
Sent to Convalescent Home. |
| 27. | Girl | „ | 13, | Sent to Convalescent Home. |
| 28. | Boy | „ | 12, | do. |
| 29. | Boy | „ | 6, | do. |
| 30. | Girl | „ | 10, | do. |
| 31. | Girl | „ | 6, | do. |
| 32. | Girl | „ | 12, | Spring crutches supplied. |
| 33. | Girl | „ | 10, | Surgical instrument supplied. |
| 34. | Girl | „ | 12, | Sent to Convalescent Home. |
| 35. | Boy | „ | 11, | do. |
| 36. | Girl | „ | 10, | do. |
| 37. | Girl | „ | 12, | do. |
| 38. | Boy | „ | 8, | do. |
| 39. | Girl | „ | 9, | do. |
| 40. | Boy | „ | 12, | Surgical instrument supplied. |
| 41. | Girl | „ | 13, | Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium. |
| 42. | Girl | „ | 7, | Sent to Convalescent Home. |
| 43. | Girl | „ | 10, | do. |
| 44. | Girl | „ | 12, | do. |
| 45. | Girl | „ | 11, | do. |
| 46. | Girl | „ | 12, | Sent to seaside. |
| 47. | Boy | „ | 2, | Surgical instrument procured. |
| 48. | Girl | „ | 8, | Sent to Convalescent Home. |
| 49. | Girl | „ | 11, | do. |
| 50. | Boy | „ | 8, | do. |
| 51. | Girl | „ | 5, | Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium. |
| 52. | Girl | „ | 12, | Supervision given. |
| 53. | Girl | „ | 11, | Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium. |
| 54. | Girl | „ | 13, | Sent to Convalescent Home. |
| 55. | Girl | „ | 13, | do. |
| 56. | Boy | „ | 13, | do. |
| 57. | Boy | „ | 12, | Sent to Skin Hospital. |
| 58. | Girl | „ | 9, | Surgical instrument procured. |
| 59. | Boy | „ | 10, | do. |

- 60. Girl ,, 10, Surgical instrument procured.
- 61. Boy ,, 11, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
- 62. Girl ,, 7, Sent to Seaside.
- 63. Girl ,, 10, Surgical instrument supplied.

The difficult conditions brought about by the war, particularly with regard to Orthopædic treatment and the procuring of surgical instruments, have been to a considerable extent overcome, but the large demand still causes a certain delay. In spite of this, good work has been accomplished in this direction, and the Committee is greatly indebted to the Burton Infirmary for assistance in procuring instruments and for valuable treatment given to cases.

The work of the Committee owes a great deal to the generosity of the Feoffees, who, in addition to the annual grant of £25 and a grant of £96 for treatment for tuberculosis, provided a large number of tickets for children to be sent to the Royal Alexandra Convalescent Home at Rhyl. The benefit which delicate children derive from the bracing sea-air and the healthy life of the Convalescent Home can hardly be too highly estimated, and it is gratifying to be able to state that in no case has a child recommended by the School Medical Officer been refused a Convalescent Home ticket.

The Committee desires to express its thanks to the Voluntary Aid Association whose co-operation in providing railway fares for necessitous cases and granting milk for tubercular children has been of great assistance.

ELSIE M. LOWE,

Hon. Secretary.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

A considerable number of neglected children have been reported to the Inspector of the National Society for the prevention of cruelty to children.

16 families were reported to the Inspector because the children were in a verminous and neglected condition.

The Inspector did a large amount of very good work in dealing with these cases, and great improvement was effected in practically all cases, although in some the improvement was only of a very temporary character.

No legal proceedings were taken by the Inspector arising out of a school case during the year.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children. These children are found at routine inspections, amongst special cases, and are also referred at other times by the teachers and by the School Attendance Officers.

There is no special school in the Borough for such children.

Arrangements are made to send them to schools outside the Borough.

At the present time there are four children attending schools for the deaf, six children attending schools for the blind, and two children attending schools for Epileptics.

No new cases were sent to special schools during 1920.

Nursery Schools. There are no nursery schools in the Borough.

Secondary Schools. The Secondary Schools in the Borough are not under the Education Committee, but are conducted by an independent body, "The Governors of the Burton-on-Trent Endowed Schools."

No provision has been made for the medical inspection of secondary schools.

Continuation Schools. No Continuation Schools have so far been opened in the Borough.

Employment of Children and Young Persons. Bye-laws regulating the employment of children and young persons under the "Employment of Children Act, 1903," and the "Education Act, 1918," were made for the Borough on the 14th April, 1920, and were confirmed on the 9th June, 1920.

All employed children are examined by the School Medical Officer before permission is given for the children to be employed.

Up to 31st December, 1920, the number of such certificates granted by the School Medical Officer was 114. None were found unfit.

The school medical cards are always produced to the Juvenile Employment Committee, and any case of doubt is referred by the Committee to the School Medical Officer.

Children who are to be employed in factories are of course examined by the Factory Surgeon.

Miscellaneous. A special examination and report was made on 13 girls who were about to become Bursars with a view to training for the teaching profession.

Play Centres. Two play centres have been established in the Borough, one at Victoria Road and one at Broadway School.

These are attended by children from the poorer homes where the children have few opportunities for recreation at home.

Teachers are in charge of these Centres, and the children attend very well during the winter months.

The two centres in the Borough have been a great success

School Clinic. The number of school children examined and treated at the School Clinic for minor ailments was 525, the number of attendances being 8,344. Number examined but not treated was 213

In addition 301 children attended at the school clinic for defective vision, and of that number 289 were submitted to refraction, the total attendances for eye-testing purposes being 641.

The total number of attendances at the school clinic for treatment of minor ailments, defective vision, etc., was 8,985.

During the year a building belonging to the Education Committee in Union Street was inspected and plans prepared with a view to converting it into a new school clinic. Provision was made in the plan for a dental clinic, for eye testing rooms, for the cleansing of dirty children, and for the treatment of minor ailments.

For economic reasons it was not found possible to proceed with this proposal any further during the year.

For several reasons the accommodation at the present school clinic at the Town Hall is inadequate, and it is to be hoped that the provision of the new clinic will not be unduly delayed.

Vaccination. The condition of the children regarding vaccination is given in the Table below. It will be seen that more than half the children below the age of 8 years are now unvaccinated.

Age Period.	Unvac- cinated.	VACCINATION.			
		1 mark.	2 marks.	3 marks.	4 marks or more.
Entrants ...	67·80	1·17	1·43	3·14	26·46
Children (Inter- mediate Group)	64·37	1·18	2·39	5·06	27·0
Leavers ...	30·13	2·58	6·46	10·04	50·79

Statistical Tables. The Statistical Tables are given at the end of this report.

It was not found possible to give Table 3 as full information was not available. It is hoped that a medical register of all exceptional children in the Borough will be completed by the end of this year, and that it will be possible to give Table III. in next year's report.

It should also be stated that since these Tables were sent to the Board of Education Table IV. has been revised.

I have to acknowledge the great assistance rendered me by Dr. P. A. Dormer, Assistant School Medical Officer in the preparation of this report.

J. M COWIE,

School Medical Officer.

TABLE I.

Number of children inspected from 1st January, 1920, to
31st December, 1920.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

			ENTRANTS.					
Age ...			3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys	...	...	81	164	186	97	53	581
Girls	...	...	73	149	170	103	39	534
Totals	...	...	154	313	356	200	92	1115

				Inter- mediate) Group.	LEAVERS.		Other Ages.	Total
Age ...				8	12	13		
Boys	...	...	...	395	361	14	9	779
Girls	...	...	...	357	307	12	8	684
Totals	...	...	...	752	668	26	17	1463

B.—SPECIAL CASES.

			Special Cases.	Re-Examinations (i.e., No. of Children Re-examined).
Boys	...	...	997	1663
Girls	...	...
Totals	...		997	1663

C.— Total number of **Individual Children** inspected by the Medical Officer, whether as routine or special cases (no child being counted more than once in one year).

Number of individual children inspected :—

3,575

TABLE II.

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection 1920.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.				CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
				Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	...	...	...	8	17	92	5
Uncleanliness—Head	...	...	...	52	0	208	0
	Body	...	...	20	0	17	0
Skin	Ringworm—Head	...	...	12	0	69	0
		Body	...	2	0	27	0
	Scabies	...	...	9	0	75	0
	Impetigo	...	...	5	0	123	0
	Other Diseases (Non-tubercular)	...	...	7	0	131	0
Eye	Blepharitis	...	...	11	0	21	0
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	3	0	16	0
	Keratitis	...	...	0	0	1	0
	Corneal Ulcer	...	...	2	0	2	0
	Corneal Opacities	...	...	1	2	2	2
	Defective Vision	...	...	162	14	185	10
	Squint	...	...	25	1	26	0
Ear	Other Conditions	...	...	1	0	5	0
	Defective Hearing	...	...	30	9	90	1
	Otitis Media	...	...	14	2	37	1
	Other Ear Diseases	...	...	0	0	1	0
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	54	38	71	68
	Adenoids	...	...	13	6	21	2
Enlarged Cervical Glands	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	47	7	69	11
	Other Conditions	...	...	20	13	20	2
	Defective Speech	...	...	18	28	26	5
Heart and Circulation.	Heart Disease :	...	...	0	0	3	0
Lungs	Organic	...	...	13	8	8	1
	Functional	...	...	0	11	2	20
	Anæmia	...	...	19	6	35	2
	Bronchitis	...	...	29	6	20	2
Tuberculosis	Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	...	...	1	2	6	1
	Pulmonary :						
	Definite	...	...	1	0	6	0
	Suspected	...	...	2	1	2	7
	Non-Pulmonary :						
	Glands	...	...	6	0	11	0
	Spine	...	...	0	0	1	0
Nervous System	Hip	...	...	1	0	0	0
	Other Bones and Joints	...	...	1	0	6	0
	Skin	...	...	0	0	2	0
	Other forms	...	...	2	0	6	0
	Epilepsy	...	...	1	0	6	0
	Chorea	...	...	0	0	4	0
	Other Conditions	...	...	1	3	7	0
Deformities	Rickets	...	...	1	0	1	1
	Spinal Curvature	...	...	9	10	9	0
	Other forms	...	...	3	5	21	1
Other Defects and Diseases				15	11	53	2

Number of individual children having defects which required treatment or to be kept under observation—2,455.

TABLE IV.

A.—Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Treated.	Total.
			Otherwise.	
<i>Skin—</i>				
Ringworm—Head ...	80	56	24	80
Ringworm—Body ...	29	26	3	29
Scabies ...	84	78	6	84
Impetigo ...	128	126	2	128
Minor Injuries ...	9	9	0	9
Other Skin Diseases ...	138	109	27	136
Ear Disease ...	141	59	33	92
Eye Disease—External or otherwise ...	47	24	23	47
Miscellaneous ...	44	38	6	44

B.—Treatment of Visual Defects.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

Referred for Refraction.	SUBMITTED TO REFRACTION.				For whom Glasses were prescribed.	For whom Glasses were provided.	Recom- mended for Treat- ment other than by Glasses.	Received other forms of treatment.	For whom no treat- ment was considered necessary.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme— Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Otherwise.	Total.					
347	289	53	5	347	293	278	1	1	54

C.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Referred for Treatment	Number of Children.			
	Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme— Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	
315	—	151	151	97

TABLE V.

Summary of Treatment of Defects as shown in Table IV.*(i.e., A. B. C.).*

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Ailments ...	700	525	175	700
Visual Defects ...	347	289	58	347
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	315	—	248	248
Dental Defects ...	—	—	—	—
Other Defects ...	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI.

Summary relating to Children medically inspected at the Routine Inspections during 1920.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected at the routine Inspections	2578
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from :—	
Malnutrition	8
Skin Disease	35
Defective Vision (including Squint)	187
Eye Disease	18
Defective Hearing	30
Ear Disease	14
Nose and Throat Disease	134
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tubercular)	18
Defective Speech	0
Dental Disease	124
Heart Disease :—	
Organic	13
Functional	0
Anæmia	19
Lung Disease (non-Tubercular)	20
Tuberculosis :—	
Pulmonary { Definite	1
{ Suspected	2
Non-Pulmonary	10
Diseases of the Nervous System	2
Deformities	13
Other Defects and Diseases	15
(3) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than cleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	190
(4) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanness, Defective Clothing, &c.) ...	535
(5) The No. of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding Uncleanness, Defective Clothing, &c.)	459

("Specials" not included in this Table).

INDEX.

Ante-natal Work	...	...	...	...	...	43
Bacteriological Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	39
Births	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	9
Causes of Death	...	...	...	...	...	55
Closet Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	10
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	18
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	8
Destruction of Rats	...	...	...	...	...	51
Effluvium Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	49
Factory and Workshops Act	...	...	...	...	...	50
Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	...	...	...	22
Housing and Town Planning Act	...	...	...	...	...	45
Housing Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	44
Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	8
Infant Welfare Centre	...	...	...	...	...	42
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	26
Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	8
Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	29
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	39 &	43
Marriages	...	...	...	...	...	8
Milk (Mothers & Children) Order	...	...	...	...	...	23
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	23—	24
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	27
Meteorology	...	...	...	...	...	53
Milk and Cream Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	22
Milk Supply	...	...	...	...	...	21
Notification of Births	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	44
Population	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	9, 30	
"Return Cases"	...	...	...	...	...	29
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	25
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	9
Refuse Departmental Report	...	...	...	...	...	11
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	18
Scavenging	...	...	...	...	...	10
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	23
Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	32
Sanitary Inspector's Report	...	...	...	...	...	15
Schools and Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	28
Tables	...	...	...	...	53—	58

INDEX—continued.

Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	...	...	...	35
Uncertified Deaths	...	...	...	...	8
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	36
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	10
Zymotic Death-rate	...	...	...	...	36

SCHOOL REPORT.

Ailments, Minor	...	...	...	...	65
Children's Care Committee	...	...	...	...	74
Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	64
Continuation Schools	...	...	...	...	78
Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, &c.	...	...	...	...	72
Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	69
Employment of Children	...	...	...	...	79
External Eye Disease	...	...	...	...	67
Ears and Hearing	...	...	...	...	68
Exceptional Children in area	...	...	...	...	78
Excluded Children	...	...	...	...	70
Height of School Children	...	...	...	...	63
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	69
Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	65
Number of Children	...	...	...	...	61
Nursery Schools	...	...	...	...	78
N.S.P.C.C.	...	...	...	...	77
Open-air Education	...	...	...	...	71
Play Centres	...	...	...	...	79
Physical Training	...	...	...	...	71
Provision of Meals	...	...	...	...	72
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	67
School Baths	...	...	...	...	72
School Buildings, Hygienic Conditions of	...	...	...	...	60
School Closure	...	...	...	...	69
School Clinic	...	...	...	...	79
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	78
Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	67
Special Examinations	...	...	...	...	83
Staff	...	...	...	...	60
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	66
Tuberculosis Contacts	...	...	...	...	67
Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	65
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	80
Verminous Conditions	...	...	...	...	64
Vision	...	...	...	...	68
Weight	...	...	...	...	63



