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1921.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

FOR THE YEAR 1921,

BY

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

ALSO

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

"HONOR ALIT ARTES."

County Borough of Burton-on-Trent.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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

Chairman—ALDERMAN J. R. MORRIS, J.P.

(Resigned November, 1921).

do. COUNCILLOR J. W. A. BASSETT, M.B.E., J.P.

(Elected November, 1921).

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR W. AUSTIN.

(Elected November, 1921).

ALDERMAN T. METCALFE, J.P.

COUNCILLOR A. ELLIOTT.

„ G. HILL, J.P.

„ W. HUTSON.

„ W. D. JOHNSON.

„ W. LEAN.

„ J. D. ROBERTSON.

„ G. SANDERS.

„ J. WILKINSON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF HEALTH COMMITTEE.


MRS. BELL.

MRS. CLARKE.

MRS. GREEN.

MRS. STERN.

MISS E. THRIFT.



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HEALTH OFFICE,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-UPON-TRENT,

9th March, 1922.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-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 1921.

The Minister of Health has had under consideration the question of revising the particulars to be included in the Annual Report of Medical Officers of Health.

Annual Reports of a full and detailed character to be known as Survey Reports, will be required at intervals of not more than five years, while in other years reports (known as Ordinary Reports) of a shorter and more simple character will be asked for.

The report this year is to be an ordinary report, and the statistics are therefore given in summary form.

A special summary of nursing arrangements, hospital, and ambulance arrangements is included by request of the Minister of Health.

The vital statistics are on the whole satisfactory, although not quite equal to the high water mark reached in 1920.

The number of deaths from Cancer is the largest recorded in the Borough.

The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is the lowest recorded.

The general death-rate is only slightly over the lowest rate recorded which was in 1920.

The marriage and birth rate are both down to some extent.

I have to acknowledge the loyal co-operation received from the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Dormer, from the Matron of the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium (Miss Boyes), and from the Health Visitors, School Nurses, Sanitary Staff, and Clerks, in carrying out the important and varied work of my department.

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. COWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	4203
Population—Census 1921	...	...	...	...	48,927
Population estimated to mid-year 1921	...	...	...	...	49,410
No. of Inhabited Houses, 1921 (Census figures not available)	...	...	...	...
No. of Families or Separate Occupiers, 1921 (Census figures not available).	...	...	...	...
Rateable Value (April, 1921)	...	...	...	...	£304,312
Sum represented by penny rate (April, 1921)	...	...	...	...	£1,170

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
					1921.	1920.
Births (total)	...	623	571	1194	...	1301
„ Legitimate	...	600	548	1148	...	1241
„ Illegitimate	...	23	23	46	...	60
Birth Rate	...	...	...	24·16	...	26·24
Deaths	...	306	291	597	...	584
Death-rate	...	...	...	12·08	...	11·77
Illegitimate Births, percentage of total births)				3·8	...	4·6
No. of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth from Sepsis	...	...	...	2		
„ other causes	...	...	...	7		
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	...	...	...	76	...	68
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	72		
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	152		

	1921.	1920.
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	10	
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	10	
Number of Marriages	649	693
Marriage Rate	26.5	27.95
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	45	46
Death Rate from do.	0.91	0.92
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	19	22
Death Rate from do.	0.38	0.44
Number of Deaths from Cancer	67	63
Death-Rate from Cancer	1.35	1.27
Zymotic Death-Rate	0.46	0.46

3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	49	24	1
Scarlet Fever	182	161	—
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	3	1	1
Puerperal Fever	1	0	—
Pneumonia	32	0	—
Erysipelas	7	0	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	1	0	—
Dysentery	0	0	0
Trench Fever	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Polioencephalitis	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	0	0
TUBERCULOSIS :—			
Pulmonary { Males	48	46	—
{ Females	43	32	—
{ Total	91	78	—
Non-Pulmonary { Males	17	7	—
{ Females	16	9*	—
{ Total	33	16	—

* Including 2 observation cases.

There was no severe epidemic of infectious disease during the year. The number of Scarlet Fever cases notified was slightly less than in 1920, while the Diphtheria cases numbered about half of the notifications in the previous year. In the other notifiable diseases the notifications were about normal. Three infant departments were closed in the spring to prevent the spread of Whooping Cough, Chickenpox, and Measles.

Diphtheria "Contacts." During the year swabs were taken from 51 children who had been in contact with a case of Diphtheria. Of these only one gave a positive result.

Legal Proceedings. Legal proceedings were instituted against a medical practitioner for failing to notify a case of Scarlet Fever, when a fine of £2 and 5/- costs was imposed.

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	24	10	1	5	3	0
Horninglow	7	37	2	10	1	45
Broadway	27	9	51	21	2	11
Mission Room, Stapenhill	0	19	0	5	1	0
Victoria Road	16	34	56	28	7	6
Grange Street	57	13	23	5	4	1
Hawkins Lane	2	11	2	6	1	0
Christ Church	40	5	18	18	2	4
Shobnall Road	4	3	9	0	0	0
Hill Street and St. Peter's Street	2	48	19	12	0	0
Guild Street	0	6	0	5	1	0
Wetmore Road	5	0	3	2	0	0
Uxbridge Street	17	14	5	7	3	4
Catholic, Guild Street	2	8	0	1	0	0
Goodman Street and Stafford St.	2	51	1	7	5	3
High School (Girls)	0	0	0	4	2	0
Grammar School	0	0	0	0	0	0
No School	35	36	21	39	15	2
Private School	0	0	0	1	2	0
Bond Street	4	8	1	6	0	0
Totals ...	244	312	212	182	49	76

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

To cases of Measles	...	143	(Including 36 to children under 5 years of age).
To cases of Whooping Cough	...	79	
To cases of Chickenpox	...	244	
Total	...	612	

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, 1921	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1921
Scarlet Fever ...	27	*161	*165	0	23
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (Tuberculous)	0	1	0	1	0
Diphtheria ...	1	24	18	1	6
Typhoid Fever ...	0	1	0	1	0
Totals ...	28	187	183	3	29

* Including 2 from Tutbury Rural District Council, 1 Swadlincote Urban District.

The average period of isolation in hospital of the 165 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 43 days, and of the 18 Diphtheria patients 31 days.

“ Return ” Cases of Scarlet Fever. 3 “ Return ” cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. The onset in the secondary cases occurred 5 days, 15 days, and 15 days respectively after the discharge of the primary case from hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

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

Notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1921.

Age Period.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Over 65	Total
Males ...	0	0	6	6	10	13	9	3	1	48
Females ...	1	0	5	8	15	8	3	3	0	43
Total ...	1	0	11	14	25	21	12	6	1	91

Notification of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1921.

Age Period.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Over 65	Total
Males ...	0	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	0	17
Females ...	3	2	9	0	1	0	1	0	0	16
Total ...	3	6	14	3	3	1	2	1	0	33

With the exception of 1917 when 85 cases were notified, the number certified this year is the smallest in any year since notification came into force.

Proportion of Non-notified Cases. There was one death due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 2 from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in cases which were not notified. The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was 1 in 21.

The notification of Tuberculosis on the whole is efficiently carried out with one or two exceptions. Flagrant cases have been reported to the Health Committee, and letters of warning have been sent by the Town Clerk to the medical practitioners concerned.

Sanatorium. The total number of cases admitted to the Sanatorium for treatment during the year was 94, while 15 were undergoing treatment at the beginning of the year.

The cases admitted were as follows :—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Insured Persons	...	...		20	8	28
„ ditto (discharged soldiers)	...	...		16	—	16
Sent by Children's Care Committee	...	...	...	6	8	14
Others	...	...	...	11	25	36
				Total	...	94

Patients discharged from the Sanatorium. During the year 91 patients suffering from Tuberculosis were discharged from the Sanatorium, and 18 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	...	...	...		29	26
Slight Improvement	...	...	...		7	7
No change	...	...	...	...	2	2
Deterioration	...	...	...	...	6	2
Died	...	...	...	...	0	0
Treatment discontinued for other than						
medical reasons	...	...	...		3	5
Observation Cases	...	...	...		1	1
Under treatment at end of year	...	...	...		12	6

Tuberculosis Dispensary. The days and hours of opening were the same as in previous years. Acting on the suggestion of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, given in the Annual Report for 1920, all definitely diagnosed cases of Tuberculosis attending the Dispensary were referred in September, 1921, to their own doctor for domiciliary treatment, excepting those undergoing any special form of treatment. The numbers attending the Dispensary were thereby reduced greatly, and in February, 1922, the hours of attendance were fixed at 3 to 5 p.m. on Fridays, and 4.30 to 6 p.m. on Tuesdays.

64 fresh names were entered on the register during the year. Included in this number were 10 "suspected" contacts, and 22 cases sent for consultation and observation (7 by the School Medical Officer, 13 by Medical Practitioners, and 2 from other sources (Ministry of Pensions).

17 cases were also 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, 165 contacts were examined in school (see report of the School Medical Officer), and 3 at the Town Hall, bringing the total number of contacts examined to 178.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 2,172, which gives an average per day of 21.3.

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.

Home Supervision. This was carried out by the Health Visitors, who also attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary as Dispensary Nurses. The total number of cases visited at home was 262, and the total number of visits 807.

Nine shelters with beds and bedding have been in almost constant use for the treatment of cases at home.

Treatment and Training. Four tuberculous discharged soldiers were sent to special institutions during the year for treatment and training in suitable occupations.

Advanced Cases. Two discharged soldiers suffering from Tuberculosis in an advanced stage where the accommodation for nursing was inadequate, were sent to special Institutions for the treatment of advanced cases.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision unim- paired.	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
	13	11	2	11	2	0	0

In all 40 cases of inflammation of the eyes came under the notice of the Health Department. Of that number 27 had practically no signs when visited, and were quite normal in a day or two, and

can hardly be regarded as true Ophthalmia. The remaining 13 cases were no doubt true Ophthalmia, and may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 3. Moderate, 1. Severe, 9.

One case was treated in the General Infirmary, and one in the Union Infirmary, the remainder being treated by the private practitioners in attendance, whose instructions were carried out by the Health Visitors.

The results obtained were not so favourable as in past years, as two cases have damaged eyes. In one case the right eye was destroyed, and there is also a small opacity on the left cornea which does not interfere with vision. In the second case the sight of the right eye is affected by a large opacity on the cornea.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year the arrangements for the treatment of Venereal Diseases were the same as described in previous reports.

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 ...	60	19	758	3 days
Soft Chancre ...	16	2	98	Nil.
Gonorrhœa ...	58	5	327	Nil.
Other Diseases ...	32	12	110	Nil.
Totals ...	166	38	1293	3 days

In 1920 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 179 males and 43 females, while the total number of attendances was 1,972.

The figures given in the above Table include patients from the Borough, from South Derbyshire, and from Staffordshire, and also includes 46 patients suffering from Syphilis, and 31 suffering from Gonorrhoea, and 13 from soft chancre, who attended the Clinic in 1920, and continued their attendance during 1921.

There were, therefore, 114 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1921, viz., 87 from Burton, 22 from South Derbyshire, and 5 from Staffordshire, compared with 169 new cases in 1920, of which 123 were borough cases.

Of the 1,293 attendances at the Clinic, 1,031 were made by Burton patients, 196 by South Derbyshire, and 66 by Staffordshire patients.

Salvarsan. The number of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes given at the Clinic was 325.

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	Gonorrhoea.	Spirochæta Pallida.
Treatment Centre	...	131	86	15
Private Medical Practitioners	...	29	18	0

Salvarsan Substitutes supplied to Private Medical Practitioners.

Two medical practitioners were supplied with Novarsenobillon during the year for the use of patients treated privately.

The number of doses supplied was 23.

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	356
To Medical Practitioners	14
	<hr/>
Total	370

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.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

There was no specially noteworthy cause of sickness and invalidity in the borough until the month of November, when there was a sudden increase in the notifications of pneumonia pointing to an outbreak of Influenza. The disease spread until in January, 1922, the height of the epidemic was reached. The number of persons attacked was very large, but the general type of the disease was mild, and there were very few deaths in proportion to the number attacked. A very considerable number of patients had marked gastric and intestinal symptoms, especially severe vomiting. A large number also had severe epistaxis, and myalgia of the lumbar and intercostal muscles of a severe type was present in nearly all cases. Rashes were found in a few cases in children, but attacks of giddiness have not been a marked symptom in this district. Another feature, probably influenzal in character, which was fairly frequent during the last two months of the year, was the prevalence of jaundice amongst children.

In this epidemic the evidence at present available points to a somewhat severe incidence in very young children, and a heavy fatality in persons of advanced age, whereas in 1918 the brunt of the attack fell on young adults, and persons of early middle age.

In January, 1922, medical practitioners were reminded of their duty to notify primary pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia, and that a supply of influenza vaccine was obtainable at the Health Office.

Extracts from the Ministry of Health pamphlet on Influenza, recommending certain precautions to be taken, were supplied to the local papers.

SUMMARY (FOR REFERENCE) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS HOSPITAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) General.

The Burton-upon-Trent District Nursing Institution provides a general district nursing service for the borough. The services are given free to the poor in the borough on request being made by a doctor, while cases who can afford to pay are charged a small fee according to their circumstances. A private nursing staff of 19 nurses is also maintained.

The Nursing Institution is not subsidised in any way by the Local Authority, but is maintained by public subscriptions, by a small endowment, and by the profit made on the private side of the work.

(b) For Infectious Diseases.

Arrangements have been made by the Corporation with the Nursing Institution for the nursing of sporadic cases of Measles at home at a fee of 1/6 per visit made. The cases of Measles during 1921 were few in number, and no nursing visits were made.

MIDWIVES.

No Midwives are employed by the Public Health Authority and no subsidy is paid to any practising midwife.

The number of midwives who in January, 1921, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives' Act, was 14. Subsequently 10 others gave notice, and their names were added to the register.

Five of the midwives hold their certificate under Section 2 of the Midwives' Act; 19 are trained and certificated midwives.

In 7 instances midwives were cautioned for offences against the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, 2 for defective registers, 1 for failing to notify the calling in of medical help, 1 for failing to notify the substitution of artificial feeding, 1 for failing to keep bag clean, and 2 for delay in obtaining medical help and delay in notifying cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified in the practice of a midwife.

Visits of inspection to Midwives to the number of 66 were made during the year.

The following notifications have been received from Midwives :—

Medical Assistance required	...	247
Still Births	... ..	10
Artificial Feeding	... ..	13

Medical Practitioners' Fees. Claims from medical practitioners for fees under Section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, for assistance to midwives in emergencies, amounted to £30 4s. for the year. Of that amount the sum of £7 4s. 9d. was repaid to the Corporation by the patients.

Midwives' Meetings. Meetings for midwives were arranged by Miss Scott as in previous years. Three addresses were given on subjects of importance in the work of a midwife by Dr. Snowie, Dr. Stanley, and the Medical Officer of Health.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Nature of Accommodation.</i>	<i>Provided by</i>
Infant Welfare Centre	55, Union St.	Exclusive use of building	Corporation
Day Nurseries	None	—	—
School Clinic	Town Hall	Waiting Room & treatment room	Corporation
Tuberculosis Dispensary	31, Union St.	do.	do.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	General Infirmary, New St.	In out-patient Department	By the Corporation by arrangement with Infirmary Committee

HOSPITALS PROVIDED.

- (1). **FOR TUBERCULOSIS.** A Sanatorium of 22 beds is provided by the Corporation. It is situated in the parish of Outwoods, just outside the borough boundary, in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital.
- (2) **FOR MATERNITY CASES.** There is no Maternity Hospital in the borough, but the Corporation have made an arrangement with the General Infirmary, New Street, Burton-on-Trent, for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour, and cases with complications arising after parturition, whether in the mother or in the child.

- (3). **FOR CHILDREN.** There is no Children's Hospital in the borough, but there is a Children's Ward of 12 beds at the General Infirmary, but this is not provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.
- (4). **FOR FEVERS.** An Isolation Hospital is provided by the Corporation. It is situated in the parish of Outwoods, just outside the borough boundary, and contains 45 beds.
- (5). **FOR SMALLPOX.** A Hospital containing 12 beds for Smallpox cases has been provided jointly by the Boroughs of Derby and Burton. It is situated at Blakeley, near Etwall.
- (6). **OTHER HOSPITALS.** The Burton General Infirmary, situated in Duke Street and New Street, provides 88 beds (including 12 beds for children) for general surgical and medical cases. It is supported by voluntary contributions and endowments, and is not subsidised by the Local Authority. Arrangements have been made by the Corporation with the Infirmary Committee for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour, and also for the treatment of Venereal Diseases.

There is also the Union Hospital in Belvedere Road provided by the Guardians.

Institutional provision for Unmarried Mothers, etc. No special institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children has been made in this borough.

Ambulance Facilities. (a) *For Infectious Cases.* A horse ambulance for infectious cases provided by the Corporation is stationed at the Isolation Hospital. It is mainly used for the removal of infectious cases to the Isolation Hospital.

(b) *For non-infectious and Accident cases.* Two ambulances are available for non-infectious and accident cases, a horse ambulance

and a motor ambulance. The horse ambulance was presented to the town, and the motor ambulance was lent by the Red Cross Society. Accident cases are removed free, but for other cases a small charge is made.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infant Welfare Centre. A Centre for Maternity and Infant Welfare is provided by the Corporation at 55, Union Street. The Centre is open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons, for infant consultations, and at the same time for ante-natal cases.

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.

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 during the year was 575, and the total attendances 14,660, giving an average per session of 71.

12,396 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at slightly over cost price for infants attending the Centre.

Ante-Natal Work. Seven new cases were registered at the Infant Welfare Centre, and a total of 42 attendances were made by ante-natal cases.

This branch of work does not progress well under the present arrangements.

In this connection the Health Visitors paid 300 visits to ante-natal cases at home.

Maternity Bags. The number of maternity bags lent was 13. In one bag the articles were very much damaged, and in another case the bag and all the contents were lost. In the latter case action was taken in the County Court, and judgment was obtained but no payment has yet been received.

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. McGilp, Mrs. Stern, Mrs. Sanders, and Miss Thrift, held 10 meetings throughout the year. The Committee give valuable help in the management of the Infant Welfare Centre, and also had administrative control of the assisted milk supply for expectant and nursing mothers and for infants, after this work was taken over from the Voluntary Aid Association in June, 1921.

Assisted Milk Supply. The supply of milk for expectant and nursing mothers, and for infants in the first part of the year, was made under the "Milk (Mothers and Children's) Order, 1919," made by the Food Controller, and the "Local Authorities Milk (Mothers and Children's) Order, 1919," but these orders were revoked in March, 1921. Subsequently the sanction of the Minister of Health under the "Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918," had to be obtained to a scheme for the supply of milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years.

The supply of milk in the past was actually made by the Voluntary Aid Association which made the necessary investigations, and this arrangement was very satisfactory to all parties concerned; but when the new scheme came into force it was so hedged round with conditions as to leave little or no latitude to the Association in dealing with the cases. It was, therefore, arranged with the Association in June, 1921, that the Corporation would carry out this part of the work direct, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee took over the administration of it in June, 1921.

The Officer appointed to investigate the cases was the Investigation Officer of the Voluntary Aid Association—co-operation between the two bodies thus being to a large extent secured.

During the year the number of families supplied with milk free of charge was 104, at a cost of £88 14s. 0d.

National Baby Week. The Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee decided to celebrate Baby Week on June 4th, 1921, in conjunction with the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts Jamboree.

The Health Visitors co-operated at the Jamboree in assisting to arrange a section devoted to child welfare.

I have again to acknowledge with thanks the cordial help given me by the ladies on the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee during the year, and also the valuable services of the Voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. The combined scheme of Health and Tuberculosis visiting was given up on the 4th April, 1921, and after that date the three Health Visitors devoted their time entirely to maternity and infant welfare work, and to tuberculosis work.

Notification of Births. The number of births notified under the " Notification of Births Act " was 1,169 (including 24 still births). The number of births registered was 1,194.

The proportion of live births notified is, therefore, 96 per cent.

The number notified by midwives was 1,023, and by parents and doctors 146.

The Health Visitors paid the following visits :—

Primary visits to babies	...	...	1066
Secondary visits to children under			
12 months	...	...	2417
Visits to children over 1 year		...	2461
Visits to still-births	...	...	13
			—
Total	...	...	5957
			—

612 visits to non-notifiable infectious diseases were also made by the Health Visitors.

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

Milk is tested for Tuberculosis at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, while the laboratory work in connection with Venereal Diseases is done by arrangement with the Derbyshire County Council at their Laboratory, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.

The work done in connection with Venereal Diseases and milk will be found in another part of this report.

The total number of specimens sent to the Lister Institute was 486, and the results may be summarised as follows :—

<i>Disease.</i>			<i>Results Positive.</i>	<i>Results Negative.</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	70	190
Enteric Fever	...	...	0	0
Tuberculosis	...	...	58	168

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

During the year 60 phials each containing 2,000 units, were supplied to medical practitioners in the Borough.

Anti-Influenza Vaccine and Antitoxin for the prophylactic treatment of Tetanus, supplied by the Ministry of Health, were also available at the Health Office. Both were applied for in small amounts.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, LOCAL ACTS AND BYELAWS.

	<i>Date of Adoption.</i>	<i>Date of coming into operation.</i>
Infectious Disease (Notifica- tion) Act, 1889	Oct., 1892	5 Dec., 1892.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum added to above for 3 years ...	March, 1911	1 May, 1911.
Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	Sept., 1891	2 Nov., 1891.
Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Part 3) ...	Dec., 1896	1 March, 1897.
Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, Section 7		January, 1900.
Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890, Part 3 ...		10 May, 1899.
Notification of Births Act, 1907	Nov., 1910	April, 1911
Public Health Acts Amend- ment Act, 1907, Sections 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46, 49, 50, 55, 57, 58, 62, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 95	Oct., 1909	6 April, 1910
The Town of Burton-upon- Trent Act, 1853.		
Burton-upon-Trent Improve- ment Act, 1878.		
Burton-upon-Trent Corpora- tion Act, 1880.		

	<i>Date of Adoption.</i>	<i>Date of coming into operation.</i>
Burton-upon-Trent Corpora- tion Act, 1896.		
Burton-upon-Trent Corpora- tion Act, 1901		
Byelaws for the Prevention of Nuisances arising from filth dust, ashes and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health		March, 1894.
Byelaws for the Prevention of Nuisances arising from snow		May, 1892
Byelaws for the cleansing of footways and pavements ...		May, 1892.
Byelaws with respect to Com- mon Lodging Houses ...		Sept., 1894.
Byelaws with respect to slaughterhouses		March, 1894.
Byelaws with respect to new streets and buildings, etc. ...		April, 1907.
Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk- shops		May, 1901.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

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 of the 13th December, 1910.

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-ON-TRENT,

February, 1922.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Thirteenth Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1921.

There has been no change in the Staff during the year.

It is gratifying to be able to report a successful year's work, the number of nuisances abated during 1921 being 2,747, this being the largest number dealt with in any one year.

A larger number of complaints was received than during any previous year, the total being 444. In every case the premises referred to were visited, and where necessary, action was taken, the number of cases where nuisances were found to exist being 391.

It was not found necessary to institute proceedings for failure to abate nuisances ; but in four cases particulars were reported to your Committee who authorised proceedings, and after a letter was sent by the Town Clerk, the work was put in hand without having recourse to the Police Court.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C.'s, privies and urinals	...	...	...	...	494
Defective roofs, eave and down spoutings	...	...	...	...	549
Houses damp, defective or dirty	...	...	...	...	1043

Houses without proper ashes accommodation	...	...	131
Houses without proper water supply	...	...	108
Defective sinks, sink pipes and yard paving	...	...	198
Accumulations of manure, etc.	...	...	136
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	12
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	23
Effluvium nuisances	...	...	8
Houses overcrowded	...	...	4
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	41
			<hr/> 2747 <hr/>

CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, ORDERS, ETC.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	28
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	125
Slaughterhouses	...	...	26
Factories and Workshops	...	...	52
Bakehouses	...	...	3
Gut Scrapers	...	...	1
			<hr/> 235 <hr/>

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

During the year under review 24 applications for Certificates were received under the above Act, and in every case a certificate was granted; but in only 9 cases was it necessary for the tenants to apply to the County Court Judge for an order suspending the increase. In the remaining 15 instances the work was put in hand without further action. In the case of 2 houses where application was made to the County Court by the tenants, the defects were of such a character as to justify action under the Public Health Acts, and Statutory Notices were served upon the persons responsible for the abatement of the nuisances which existed, and at the time of writing this report this work has also been completed.

In the Report for the year 1920, reference was made to one case under this Act where the matter was in abeyance at the end of the year ; all the work was however eventually carried out without application being made to the County Court.

Housing. The total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects amounts to 1,358, and included in this total are 135 houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District Regulations, 1910). The nuisances discovered in these latter houses (amounting to 834) are included in the gross list of nuisances dealt with, which I give in another part of this report ; the summary of these nuisances being as follows :—

Defective drains, eave and down-spoutings and roofs	132
Defective yard paving, dampness, defective light and ventilation	94
Defective W.C's., urinals, closets, ash-places, and want of receptacles for house refuse	187
General want of repair, dirty houses and defective sinks	421
	<hr/> 834 <hr/>

Common Lodging Houses. The number of common lodging houses on the register is the same as last year, viz., 4, there being accommodation for 183 adults and 10 children ; 230 inspections having been made.

Every lodging house is visited weekly, and it must be borne in mind that the frequenters of these lodging houses belong to what is termed the “ submerged tenth ” ; and constant watchfulness on the part of both keepers and deputies is needed to maintain even a moderate standard of cleanliness.

The number of contraventions discovered during the year was 125, and it is pleasing to record that the keepers and deputies promptly comply with any suggestions made by the Inspectors.

Two new deputies have been approved by the Local Authority during the year.

Inspection of Canal Boats.

No. of Boats inspected	...	...	29
No. of inspections of same	...	...	34
No. of contraventions	...	...	2

OCCUPANTS.

No. of men	...	...	...	...	48
No. of women	...	...	...	...	21
No. of children	...	...	...	...	29

With one exception, this is the largest number of boats ever been inspected in any one year in the Borough.

Sale of Food & Drugs Acts, etc. Under the above Acts 104 samples have been obtained and handed to the Public Analyst who has from time to time reported to you the result of the analyses.

Van Dwellings. Attention has again been paid to the above ; the place where the van dwellers camp is on a piece of ground at rear of lodging house in Branstone Road. Whilst the habits of some of these people are cleanly, there are others whose ideas of sanitation are very primitive, and frequent inspections are necessary.

In two cases tents of a very unsatisfactory character had been erected, and notices were given to the occupiers of same to cease using them as dwellings.

In several cases, also, mothers of ailing children were advised to call in a doctor.

The total number of inspections during 1921 was 316.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

To Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	248
To Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	1858
To Bakehouses	...	...	...	90

To Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	230
To Properties under notice	...	...	...	...	2081
To Premises re Nuisances	...	...	...	...	2024
To Premises where swine are kept	...	...	...	...	342
To Premises, re Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	492
To Markets and Shops re Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	243
Visits re Petrol and Carbide	...	...	...	...	269
Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts	...	...	...	...	107
Visits re Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	1413
Visits to Factories, Workshops and Outworkers	...	...	...	...	415
Visits to Van Dwellings	...	...	...	...	316
Observations re Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	583
Visits re Destruction of Rats	...	...	...	...	637
Observations re Effluvium nuisances	...	...	...	...	92
Visits re Housing	...	...	...	...	70
Visits re Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	40
Visits re Wart Disease of Potatoes	...	...	...	...	49
Visits re Sale of Food & Drugs Acts	...	...	...	...	161
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	572
					<hr/>
					12332
					<hr/>

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary ... 1095

Statutory ... 59

Diseases of Animals Acts. During the year only one case of suspected Swine Fever was reported, which was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture. This is the smallest number of notifications which has ever been received in any one year in the Borough, and taking into consideration the large number of premises where swine are kept, it must be regarded as very satisfactory.

All the cattle sales at the Derby St. Smithfield were visited throughout the year to grant the necessary movement licences, and also to supervise the necessary cleansing and disinfecting of carts in accordance with Swine Fever Orders.

Sheep Dipping. The requirements of this Order were duly complied with.

Shops Acts 1912-1920. Under the above Acts frequent inspections have been made throughout the year, not only with regard to the Statute which requires all shops to close at 8 p.m. Monday to Friday, and 9 p.m. Saturday, but also the obligation to close on one half-day per week.

The following contraventions were discovered and reported to your Committee who authorised proceedings :—

- (a) Keeping a shop open and serving customers after the hour of closing—fined 15/- inclusive.
- (b) Ditto—fined 15/- inclusive.
- (c) Employing assistants after half-past one on the day of the weekly half-holiday, also failing to exhibit the Assistants' Half-Holiday Notice—fined 10/- and £1 respectively.
- (d) Ditto—fined 10/- and £1 respectively.

In addition to the prosecutions several warnings were sent by the Town Clerk after the facts had been reported to your Committee, and also many warnings have been given by the Inspectors.

During the year 1920 application was made by the butchers and pork butchers for orders fixing the hours of closing of such shops on the several days of the week, and also for fixing the day of the weekly half-holiday, and the Orders were made by the Council, and confirmed by the Secretary of State, and came into force in February, 1921.

An application was also received from the hairdressers and barbers asking for the existing order which was made in 1906, to be revoked, and new Orders to be made fixing earlier hours of closing on the several days of the week than existed under the old order.

The making of these Orders necessitated a large number of inspections being made, especially in the case of the hairdressers and barbers, as this came before the Committee on three occasions before the application was granted.

The Orders relating to the hairdressers and barbers are now in force at the time of writing this report (February, 1922).

The number of inspections made during the year was 1,413.

Ice Cream. The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 40 inspections having been made.

Factories and Workshops. The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year was 217, as compared with 233 in the previous year. The total number of defects found in factories, workshops and work-places during the year was 52. In every case the necessary work was put in hand on receipt of a notice from this Department.

The lists of outworkers as required by Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, have been duly received, the number being as follows :—

Lists 49 comprising 154 outworkers,
all of which have been visited.

In three cases infectious disease has occurred on Outworkers' premises, and the necessary disinfection has been carried out, not only of the premises, but also the wearing apparel, lace work, etc., in such premises.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year amounted to 415.

Vermin Repression. This work has received a certain amount of attention during the year, requests having been received for advice and assistance in dealing with the following types of vermin : bugs, fleas, crickets, ants, beetles, etc., and a certain amount of success has been attained.

59 rooms in dirty houses have been fumigated ; in addition, 22 rooms in lodging houses have been done.

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 116, the premises cleared being 55 ; we have evidence of 2,066 rats having been destroyed, and over 2,500 poison baits have been laid.

It has been found necessary to serve 12 notices on certain occupiers who failed to carry out the necessary work to free their premises from rats.

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 637.

Smoke Abatement. The question of pollution of the air by the emission of dense black smoke has received serious attention during the year, 583 observations having been taken of 62 different chimneys.

The total number of nuisances from smoke reported to your Committee during the year was 30, and letters were sent by the Town Clerk in many cases, and in certain instances Statutory Notices were authorised, two of these being served with respect to two different chimneys. The total number of notices and letters sent during the year was 24.

In addition 11 interviews took place between the Sanitary Inspectors and engineers, etc., of the firms concerned, and it is

gratifying to report that in every instance suggestions made were favourably received, and I am glad to be able to state that a distinct improvement has been brought about.

Petroleum Acts and Orders. The premises which are licensed for the storage of petroleum and carbide of calcium have all been inspected; the stores for the most part being in accordance with the Regulations.

In the Annual Report for 1920 attention was called to the increase in the number of motor vehicles, and it is of interest to note the large number of stores licensed, as compared with that for the year 1913.

YEAR 1913.

No. of premises licensed for the storage of petroleum 28,
representing 6,376 gallons; also

5 premises used for the storage of carbide of calcium, representing 500lbs.

At the time of writing this report (February, 1922), there are 65 premises licensed for the storage of petroleum, the storage capacity of same being 82,802 gallons, whilst for the storage of carbide of calcium there are now 21 premises which are licensed for a total quantity of 8 tons.

The number of visits during the year 1921 was 269.

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,

JOSEPH JENKINSON, C.R.S.I.,

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

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company are responsible for the public water supply of the borough.

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

Six samples from shallow wells were also analysed, 3 being passed and 3 condemned. One sample was also analysed from a stream at Shobnall.

Closet Accommodation. During the year 26 privies and 46 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system, and 7 additional water closets were provided.

Since the commencement of this work 1,676 privy middens and 3,207 pail closets have been converted, while 479 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 722 privy middens, and 3,365 pail closets.

FOOD.

Milk Supply and Tuberculosis. Bulk samples of milk to the number of 60 were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, to be tested for tuberculosis, and in 4 cases a positive report was received, but only 3 farms were affected, as two of the positive reports were from the same farm.

The farms concerned were visited by the Veterinary Surgeon who examined the cows.

At the first farm samples were taken from 3 cows, but all were reported negative. A debilitated cow had been sent to the Knacker before the visit to the farm, and this animal was reported to have

had a bad udder. A control sample from the whole herd was subsequently reported to be negative.

At the second farm, three samples were taken from suspected animals, one of which was reported positive. This animal was slaughtered. A Control sample was then taken from the bulk milk, and this sample was again reported positive. The farm was again visited and 2 samples taken, one of which was positive. The affected animal was slaughtered and another control sample taken, which was negative.

At the third farm two samples were taken by the Veterinary Surgeon, one of which was reported positive. The affected cow was slaughtered. A bulk sample was again taken for control purposes, and this was again reported positive. The farm was re-visited, when samples were taken from 3 cows, one of which was positive. The affected animal was isolated from other cows in milk. Two further control samples were taken.

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

No. of Cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors	32
No. of Cowkeepers who are not milk purveyors	4
No. of Dairymen and Milk Purveyors	37
No. of Milkshops	22
	—
	95
	—

During the year 3 persons discontinued business, and 6 new names were placed on the register.

248 inspections of dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops were made during the year, and in 28 cases contraventions of the regulations were found and dealt with.

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 1921.

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 percen- tage of preservative in each sample.
Milk	47	Nil
Cream	3	Nil
<i>Cream sold as Preserved Cream</i>	1	

- (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	...	...	1
(2) Statements incorrect	...	...	0
(3) Percentage of Preservatives found in each sample	...	...	...
			·254%
			Boric Acid.

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

(1) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	1
(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.

J. M. COWIE, *Public Analyst.*

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. Adul- terated.	No. taken inform- ally.	No. Adul- terated.	Total No. of Samples.	Total No. Adul- terated.
Milk	...	...	27	0	20	0	47	0
Cream	...	...	0	0	4	0	4	0
Butter	...	...	10	0	0	0	10	0
Margarine	...	...	5	0	4	0	9	0
Lard	...	...	5	0	3	0	8	0
Jam	...	...	0	0	2	0	2	0
Coffee	...	...	0	0	2	0	2	0
Arrowroot	...	...	0	0	1	0	1	0
Rice	...	...	0	0	3	0	3	0
Corn Flour	...	...	0	0	4	0	4	0
Pepper	...	...	0	0	2	0	2	0
Dripping	...	...	0	0	1	0	1	0
Cheese	...	...	0	0	5	0	5	0
Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil	...	...	0	0	4	0	4	0
Ground Rice	...	...	0	0	3	0	3	0
Total			47	0	58	0	105	0

As will be seen from the above Table no adulterated samples were found during the year.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection. The number of slaughterhouses in use at the end of the year was 31, of which 1 is registered and 30 licensed (16 being licensed annually, and 14 licensed during present occupancy).

The number of visits of inspection to slaughterhouses during the year was 1,858.

The total weight of meat, fish, and other unsound food condemned during the year was 17 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. 10lbs., this amount being in excess of that condemned in any year previously.

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 90.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

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 Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium :

MISS K. BOYES.

Health Visitors :

* MISS H. C. SCOTT, C.M.B. Certificate (Inspector of Midwives).

* MISS E. MAYALL. „ „

* MISS S. TEAKLE. „ „

School Nurses :

* MRS. A. H. YOUNG. C.M.B. Certificate.

* MISS M. E. COLEMAN

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.*Medical Officers :*

- * DR. W. P. LOWE (part time).
- * DR. P. A. DORMER.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.*Medical Officers :*

- * DR. C. T. HOLFORD (part time).
- * DR. W. P. LOWE (part time).

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

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

P. A. DORMER, M.D., D.P.H.

- * Contributions received towards salary from Government grants.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	34
(b) As part of Municipal Housing Scheme						29

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.**INSPECTION.**

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1358 |
| (2) Number of houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 135 |
| (3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1305 |

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers...	1008
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit	
(a) By owners ;	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	140
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied	
(a) By owners ;	86
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

C. Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	0
--	---

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made...	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit ...	5
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ...	7
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ...	3

Unfit Houses. The work undertaken in 1920 under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, of getting houses which were dilapidated repaired and made fit for human habitation was continued during 1921, as follows :—

Nos. 102, 103, 104, Queen Street.	Work completed, houses occupied.
Nos. 1 & 2, Tutbury Road	do.
35a, Charles Street.	do.
137 to 143, Horninglow Road, North.	Work completed.
18, Paget Street.	Work completed, house occupied.
99 & 100, Newton Rd. (no formal notice served)	do.
48, Horninglow St. (no formal notice served)	do.

With the exception of the houses in Horninglow Road North, all the above houses were empty and derelict before action was taken. Nos. 1 & 2, Tutbury Road were converted into one house, and 48, Horninglow Street was converted into two houses.

During the year a total of 10 houses was made available for housing purposes.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act. 1909. No representations under Section 17 of this Act that houses were unfit for human habitation were made during the year. A number of houses have been scheduled for dealing with in the future, but no action can be taken so long as the houses are occupied and there is no possibility of housing the tenants displaced. During the year 6 houses in Albert Place, Station Street (included in the houses scheduled) were demolished in the course of the erection of some new buildings.

The houses dealt with during the year were as follows :

2 & 3, *Stanton Road*—Demolition Order served February, 1921.

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.

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

House adjoining Public Library, Union Street—Demolition Order served April, 1921.

9, *Fleet Passage*—Demolition Order served April, 1921.

Housing Schemes. No new housing schemes were passed during the year, but 12 of the houses in the Mona Road scheme, and 17 in the Ash Street and Beech Street scheme were completed.

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

MONTH.	RAINFALL.				No. of days on which 0·01 or more fell.	TEMPERATURE (IN SHADE).						No. of nights at or below 32-deg.
	Total inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		Mean.		Maximum.		Minimum.				
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.			
JANUARY	2·52	·36	17	44·38	59	9	25	15	4		
FEBRUARY	·39	·28	25	40·5	60	24	28	22	10		
MARCH	1·68	·23	3	45·7	66	24	28	7	3		
APRIL	1·96	·40	18	47·6	70	1, 2 & 28	27	16	6		
MAY	1·46	·26	29	53·7	81	25	31	5	1		
JUNE	·43	·23	3	59·1	88	25	38	19 & 28	0		
JULY	0·67	·35	25	65·16	93	10	42	2	0		
AUGUST	5·38	·88	11	61·49	82	1	37	31	0		
SEPTEMBER	1·35	·65	12	57·84	83	8	36	29	0		
OCTOBER	3·03	1·60	3	55·0	79	6 & 9	30	24	1		
NOVEMBER	2·10	·72	2	40·16	61	4	22	9	13		
DECEMBER	2·27	·38	27	42·33	58	17	24	4	11		
YEAR—1921	23·24	1·60	3 Oct.	51·08	93	10 July	22	9 Nov.	49		

TABLE I.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1921.

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	Hornings' w	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	24
Diphtheria
Erysipelas
Scarlet Fever	161
Enteric Fever	1
Puerperal Fever
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
Polio-myelitis
Dysentery
Influ. Pneumonia
Primary Pneumonia
Trench Fever...
Malaria
Polioencephalitis
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	78
Other-forms-of Tuberculosis...	16
Encephalitis Lethargica	—
Totals	413	19	43	194	53	66	35	3	56	59	57	72	50	43	35	41	280	

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 1921.

Causes of Death.	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 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 to 75	75 and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes	597	90	22	9	22	26	71	139	116	102
Enteric Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	10	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza.....	10	2	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	45	1	...	...	...	9	19	15	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	19	3	4	...	4	1	5	2	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease...	67	1	...	...	...	...	3	34	22	7
Rheumatic Fever	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Diabetes	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	27	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	8	9
Heart Disease	75	...	...	...	1	2	5	28	22	17
Arterio-sclerosis.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7
Bronchitis	44	7	3	...	...	...	...	6	13	15
Pneumonia (all forms)	39	7	9	4	2	1	4	5	4	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Diarrhœa, &c., (under 2 yrs.)	16	10	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	19	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	6	2
Puerperal Fever.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Accidents & diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth...	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Other Deaths from Violence...	17	1	...	1	4	1	3	2	1	4
Other Defined Diseases.....	110	12	2	1	5	4	9	15	26	36
Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...

1921.

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 and treatment of school children in the Borough during the year 1921.

Staff. The staff consists of the School Medical Officer, one Assistant School Medical Officer, and two school nurses.

During the first three months of the year a combined scheme of school nursing, health visiting, and tuberculosis visiting was in force, five nurses being employed, three of whom were appointed by the Health Committee, and two by the Education Committee. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining staff qualified to work in all three capacities it was found impossible to continue this arrangement, so on April 4th, 1921, the work was divided.

Now, for purposes of school work, the Borough is divided into two areas, each nurse being responsible for the children attending the schools in her area. The nurses have charge of the school clinic on alternate weeks.

School Buildings. The school buildings remain the same as in 1920, the number of schools being 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 1921 was 8,225, and the average number in attendance 7,350.

The figures for 1920 were 8,323 and 7,233.

Medical Inspection. The arrangements for medical inspection are the same as given in last year's report.

The following are the numbers inspected at routine inspection in different age groups.

- (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 859.
- (b) All children between 8 and 9 years of age. Number examined 811.
- (c) Children admitted. Number examined 773.

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

(a) Routine cases examined	...	...	...	...	2,443
(b) Special cases examined in school	...	...	...	...	315
(c) Number of children examined and treated at School Clinic	...	...	...	...	576
(d) Number of children examined at school clinic for defective vision (Not included in " c ")	...	...	...	...	222
(e) Number of defective children re-examined in school or school clinic	...	...	...	...	1,728
(f) Number of inspections for cleanliness by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	17,645
(g) Number of home visits paid by School Nurses...	...	...	...	...	1,188

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.—Boys.

Age last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Height.		Average Weight.	
		Centimetres.	Inches.	Kilogrammes	Pounds.
3.....	69	94.25	37.1	15.05	33.2
4.....	115	99.98	39.3	16.31	35.9
5.....	147	105.72	41.4	17.49	38.5
6.....	30	109.3	43.	18.93	41.7
7.....	8	111.75	44.	20.57	45.3
8.....	419	121.9	48.	23.34	51.4
12.....	417	140.28	55.2	33.74	74.4
13.....	23	146.	57.5	36.89	81.3
Other Ages	6				
Total ...	1234				

GIRLS.

Age last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Height.		Average Weight.	
		Centimetres.	Inches.	Kilogrammes	Pounds.
3.....	68	91.3	35.9	14.22	31.3
4.....	127	99.24	39.05	15.9	35.
5.....	154	104.8	41.25	17.2	37.9
6.....	40	110.15	43.3	18.16	39.9
7.....	9	113.	44.5	21.47	47.3
8.....	392	120.85	47.6	22.82	50.3
12.....	396	140.83	55.4	33.38	73.6
13.....	21	144.3	56.8	35.95	79.2
Other Ages	2				
Total ...	1209				

Uncleanliness. If it were not for the numerous cases of infection by the head louse, which are met with in the schools, one could say that the children attending the Burton-on-Trent Elementary schools are well cared for, and that uncleanliness practically does not exist among them. The clothing too is good and well kept as a rule.

Unfortunately one often finds children who are well fed, well clothed, whose hair is brushed and well cared for up to a point, and yet the hair is only too often infected with lice to a greater or less degree.

During the year a great effort has been made to reduce the incidence in the schools of infection by the head louse. The school nurses, by a vigorous following up of infected cases, have effected a considerable improvement in this direction. It is, however, very difficult to obtain the willing co-operation of some parents in this campaign against the head louse. Many parents believe or profess to believe, that the presence of nits and lice in a child's hair is inevitable and natural.

Occasional cases of infection by body vermin are met with. In this connection great help has been given by the Sanitary Inspectors who visit the house where the child lives, and give instructions as to the disinfection of bedding, etc.

In the majority of cases we insist on the parents or guardians carrying out the treatment of uncleanliness themselves.

If the treatment is unnecessarily delayed and the child is absent from school on account of the parents' neglect, the case is referred to the School Attendance Officers, who may take proceedings under the Bye-Laws for non-attendance.

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

As in former years the worse cases are referred 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 17,645 inspections for uncleanliness, and the average number of visits made by the school nurses to each school was nine.

Minor Ailments. A total of 665 minor ailments was referred for treatment during the year, and of these 576 were treated at the school clinic.

A few of these cases were discovered at routine inspection, but the majority were either discovered by the nurses during their periodic surveys for cleanliness, or sent to the clinic by parents, teachers, or school attendance officers.

All cases of minor defects which are notified to 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.

Tonsils and Adenoids. A total of 87 cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids was referred for treatment, and 46 cases were kept under observation but not referred for treatment.

The majority of these cases which receive operative treatment are treated at the Burton Infirmary.

Section c of Table 4 shows that 112 cases were referred for treatment for defects of nose and throat, of these 57 received operative treatment and 42 received other forms of treatment, making a total of 99 cases treated.

The remaining 13 were all cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids; some of these cases on being advised by the School Medical Officer that treatment was necessary, visited their own doctor, who advised that no treatment was necessary. In these cases no further action was taken by the School Medical Officer.

A few parents or guardians absolutely refused to allow their children to submit to treatment for these defects.

Tuberculosis. No definite case of pulmonary tuberculosis was found amongst the routine cases, but among the special cases three children were found to have definite signs of this disease, and five children were found to have indefinite signs.

Two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were found amongst the routine cases, and twenty-seven amongst the specials.

During the year fourteen children suffering from tuberculosis were admitted to the Borough Sanatorium, treatment being provided by the Children's Care Committee.

The Children's Care Committee also provides treatment for suspected cases, sending them to a convalescent home; details of these cases will be found in the report of the Children's Care Committee.

Examination of Phthisis Contacts. All children attending the Public Elementary schools who have been in contact with a known case of pulmonary tuberculosis are examined at school at the same time as the re-examination of children who have been found defective at the routine inspections. The total number of "Contacts" examined in school during the year was 165, most of these cases being examined three times during the 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—77 ...	75	1	1
Girls—88 ...	84	2	2
Total—165 ...	159	3	3

Skin Diseases. Ringworm, scabies, and impetigo formed the majority of the cases of skin disease found.

All the cases of skin disease noticed received treatment either at the school clinic, by private practitioners, or home treatment.

A total of 451 children were found during the year to be suffering from skin disease of some form ; of these 396 were treated at the school clinic. It was not found difficult to obtain regular attendances for treatment in the majority of instances, though in a few cases of ringworm of the head cure was unnecessarily delayed on account of irregular attendance at the clinic.

Of the 77 cases of ringworm of the head 63 were treated under the Local Education Authority's scheme (including 21 cases who received X-Ray treatment by arrangement with Dr. O'Sullivan).

Eye Disease. 44 cases of eye disease were treated at the clinic, the majority being blepharitis and cases of conjunctivitis.

A few cases of iritis, keratitis, and corneal ulcer were met with. These were treated at the Burton Infirmary.

Vision. During the year 259 cases of defective vision were referred for refraction, 222 submitting to refraction at the school clinic, 30 were examined by private practitioners or hospital, and 7 otherwise. Of the 30 examined by private practitioners or hospital the majority were treated at the Burton Infirmary.

Glasses were prescribed for 173 cases in all. Up to December 31st, 1921, 144 of these had obtained glasses, and by the end of January, 1922, all but two of the remainder had been provided with glasses.

There is a special fund from which glasses prescribed may be provided in necessitous cases. The number of glasses provided from this fund during 1921 was 39.

It has been found impracticable to prescribe glasses for minor defects of vision, so unless there are signs of eye strain or the child complains of defective vision, cases who read 6/12 or better with each eye are not referred for treatment. If the existence of eye strain is doubtful the case is kept under observation for a time.

In all cases where the vision with either eye is worse than 6/12, and in all cases of suspected eye strain, we insist on the child submitting to refraction.

Ear Disease and Defective Hearing. 123 cases of defective hearing and ear disease were referred for treatment; of these all received some treatment. 110 cases were treated at the school clinic, the remainder by private practitioners.

All of these cases were either otitis media or cases of obstruction by cerumen. The treatment of otitis media is not at all satisfactory. Practically all these cases require daily attention over a long period, and this attention could quite well be given in their own homes by parent or guardian. In practice it has been found that they attend the clinic daily for a time, then become irregular

and finally neglect to come altogether unless they are followed up. Unfortunately it is the rule among parents here to consider Otitis Media as a trivial complaint, and some of these parents will not give the attention necessary to prevent a chronic case from being offensive to class mates and teachers.

Dental Defects. No definite arrangements have been made for the treatment of dental defects in school children. It had been proposed that dental work should be done at the new school clinic in Union Street, and a dentist engaged, but owing to the present financial stringency both the provision of the new clinic and the engagement of a school dentist have had to be postponed.

Infectious Diseases. When infectious diseases are prevalent among school children, special inspections are made by the School Medical Officer to detect overlooked cases among the children in school. During the year inspections were made for this purpose on account of outbreaks of Whooping Cough, Measles, and Chicken-pox.

The following schools were closed during the year to prevent the spread of Whooping Cough or Chicken-pox.

Grange Street Infants—from 25th February until after Easter Holidays.

Stapenhill Infants—from 11th March until after Easter Holidays.

Christ Church Infants—from 17th March until after Easter Holidays.

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	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	71
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	93
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	21
Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	25
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	7
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	2
Septic Sores	...	...	...	...	...	22
Verminous Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	587
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sore Throat	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	...	45

Following-up. Cases found defective at routine inspection or at special inspections, either by School Medical Officer or School Nurse, are followed up at the school clinic, in school, or when necessary by visits to the home.

The Assistant School Medical Officer visits each school three times a year for the purpose of following up cases (both "special" and "routine") which have been found defective, and also pays a number of home visits when the case is missed at school.

At their periodic surveys for cleanliness the nurses exclude the worst cases and require them to visit the school clinic for

re-inspection some time before the period of exclusion expires, in order that it may be seen whether treatment has been satisfactorily applied. The cases not bad enough for exclusion are warned, a note being sent to the parent or guardian ; they also are required to visit the school clinic on a certain date, and if they do not do so the nurse visits the school and sees them there. In addition, the worst cases are frequently looked up in school, and if necessary, visits paid to the home to give instructions to parents or guardian.

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 725 instances, which is equal to 29 per cent. of the total. The proportion varied from 51 per cent. in the Entrants, to 29 per cent. in the Intermediates, and 11 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. As in former years the teachers have been very helpful in facilitating the work of medical inspection, both by informing the parents when the examination is to take place, entering certain particulars on the examination cards, and also by being present during the examination helping to keep discipline and seeing that the children for examination are immediately available when wanted.

In many cases, also, the teachers give us considerable help by following up the cases themselves.

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.

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. 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.

The work of the Children's Care Committee has been of the most helpful and valuable character, and I have to convey my thanks to the Committee for the excellent work accomplished.

CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE REPORT, 1921.

The Children's Care Committee was re-appointed by the Education Committee in November, 1920, and was constituted as follows :—Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Coxon, Miss Evershed, Mrs. Green, Miss Miers, Mrs. Oakden, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Williams, and Miss E. M. Lowe (Hon. Secretary).

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

During the year 71 cases were reported to the Committee and dealt with as follows :—

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Boy aged | 3, | Surgical instrument supplied. |
| 2. Boy | „ 7, | Sent to Convalescent Home. |
| 3. Girl | „ 11, | do. |
| 4. Boy | „ 6, | do. |
| 5. Girl | „ 7, | do. |

6. Boy aged 6, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
7. Girl „ 8, Surgical instrument supplied.
8. Girl „ 11, Sent to Convalescent Home.
9. Girl „ 4, Surgical instrument supplied.
10. Boy „ 13, Surgical instrument repaired.
11. Girl „ 7, Supervision exercised.
12. Boy „ 7, Surgical instrument supplied.
13. Boy „ 8, Sent to Convalescent Home.
14. Boy „ 8, Surgical instrument supplied.
15. Girl „ 12, Sent to Convalescent Home.
16. Girl „ 10, do.
17. Boy „ 5, do.
18. Boy „ 13, do.
19. Boy „ 7, do.
20. Boy „ 8, do.
21. Girl „ 9, do.
22. Girl „ 12, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
23. Boy „ 5, Surgical instrument supplied.
24. Girl „ 12, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
25. Girl „ 11, do.
26. Girl „ 8, do.
27. Girl „ 10, Sent to Convalescent Home.
28. Girl „ 8, do.
29. Girl „ 6, do.
30. Girl „ 10, do.
31. Girl „ 7, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
32. Boy „ 10, do.
33. Girl „ 7, Sent to Convalescent Home.
34. Boy „ 10, do.
35. Boy „ 8, do.
36. Girl „ 11, do.
37. Girl „ 11, do.
38. Girl „ 10, do.
39. Girl „ 7, do.
40. Boy „ 8, do.

41. Girl aged 7, Sent to Convalescent Home.
42. Girl „ 12, do.
43. Girl „ 10, do.
44. Boy „ 5, Surgical instrument supplied.
45. Girl „ 10, Sent to Convalescent Home.
46. Girl „ 5, do.
47. Girl „ 10, do.
48. Boy „ 5, do.
49. Girl „ 9, do.
50. Girl „ 11, do.
51. Girl „ 6, do.
52. Boy „ 7, do.
53. Boy „ 6, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
54. Girl „ 13, do.
55. Girl „ 5, do.
56. Boy „ 8, Sent to Convalescent Home.
57. Boy „ 8, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
58. Girl „ 11, do.
59. Boy „ 13, do.
60. Girl „ 11, Sent to Convalescent Home.
61. Girl „ 9, Supervision exercised.
62. Boy „ 13, Sent to Birmingham Skin Hospital.
63. Boy „ 5, Supervision exercised.
64. Girl „ 5, Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.
65. Girl „ 6, Surgical instrument supplied.
66. Boy „ 13, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
67. Girl „ 13, Supervision exercised.
68. Girl „ 11, Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.
69. Boy „ 6, Sent to Eye Specialist.
70. Girl „ 14, Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.
71. Boy „ 6, Surgical instrument repaired.

In April an arrangement was made with the Editor of the *Burton Observer* whereby all cases sent to Convalescent Home by the "Uncle Jack" Fund, should be referred to the Children's

Care Committee, to be dealt with under the School Medical Officer. By this means it was hoped to avoid the overlapping which must necessarily occur when two Authorities are engaged in the same sphere of work. Five cases were treated during the year under this scheme.

1. Boy aged 13, Sent to Convalescent Home.
2. Girl „ 12, do.
3. Girl „ 13, do.
4. Girl „ 5 do.
5. Girl „ 11, do.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the work of the Committee meets with appreciation from the majority of the parents.

Co-operation in the home is essential if the benefit received from treatment is to be maintained.

The greatly increased cost of surgical instruments involves a heavy charge on the funds of the Committee, and we are greatly indebted to the Committee of the Burton Infirmary, who, through the Lord Burton Memorial Fund have rendered valuable help in the provision of instruments.

The work of the Committee has been greatly facilitated by the generosity of the Feoffees who again gave a grant of £25 at the beginning of the year in aid of this work, and to whom the Committee is also indebted for grants in aid of Sanatorium treatment, and for a large number of letters of recommendation to the Royal Alexandra Hospital at Rhyl.

The Committee desired to express its thanks to the Education Committee for a grant of £7 15s., and to the Voluntary Aid Association whose co-operation in providing railway fares for necessitous cases has been of great assistance.

ELSIE M. LOWE,

Hon. Secretary.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Eight families were reported to the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. because the children were in a verminous and neglected condition, eleven families because of neglect to provide glasses which were necessary, and one family because the parents neglected to provide proper treatment for a child who was suffering from Scabies.

In all cases a marked improvement resulted from the case being reported to the Inspector though in many the improvement was only temporary.

Legal proceedings were taken by the N.S.P.C.C. in one case which had been referred to the Society by the School Medical Officer. A sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment was passed on each parent.

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE BOROUGH.

During the year a list was prepared of all exceptional children in the Borough. This included children who had shown evidence of mental defect, blind (including partially blind) children, deaf and dumb (including partially deaf) children, epileptic children, and physically defective children.

Names were obtained from the records of medical inspection in past years, and also from the teachers and attendance officers.

The investigation was a very full one and occupied a very considerable amount of time.

From the records obtained a special register of exceptional children in the borough has been prepared, which will be kept up to date from year to year.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

The Stanford Revision of the Binet Simon Intelligence tests was used in testing the children on the list classed as probably

mentally defective. These tests, although viewed with a certain amount of scepticism in the first instance, were found in practice if strictly used according to the directions, to be of very great assistance in determining the mental capacity of the children. The tests can only be applied properly in a quiet room. All the testing was done at the Health Office with the exception of a few children who were either unfit to come to the Town Hall, or were not allowed to come by the parents.

The average time per child in applying the intelligence tests was 65 minutes, and the total number tested was 169. It will be seen, therefore, that it was a long and somewhat tedious process, and that much time was occupied.

In addition, 18 children were examined, but were not considered suitable for the Stanford tests. The total number specially examined for mental deficiency was, therefore, 187, and the classification made was as follows :—

		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Normal Intelligence	...	6	3	9
Dull or Backward	...	21	17	38
Border line cases	...	27	16	43
Feeble-minded	...	42	30	72
Imbeciles	...	13	7	20
Idiots	...	4	1	5
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	113	74	187
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

It should be realised that there are no definite dividing lines between the various classes, and that each group gradually merges into the next. Many cases will, therefore, be found about the dividing lines which are of a doubtful character, and may be put in different classes by different observers. The most important dividing line is that between the dull or backward and the feeble-minded, that is, between what may be regarded as children of dull

but normal intelligence, and those who are definitely mentally defective. To prevent as far as possible the risk of wrongly classifying a child as mentally defective, a group of border line or doubtful cases has been introduced, the children in which will require further observation and examination before a definite diagnosis can be arrived at, but ultimately the greater number will be raised to the dull or backward group, and a few placed amongst the feeble-minded.

Idiots and imbeciles are not trainable to any extent, and are only fit for home care or for custodial institutions. None of the idiots are in school, but eleven children classified as imbeciles are attending schools. It will be necessary after further examination to exclude at least some of these, as some of them are a nuisance to the other children, and learn very little.

The feeble-minded group includes the children who will receive most benefit in a special school for feeble-minded children, while the dull or backward group will continue to attend ordinary elementary schools or special classes for dull or backward children.

The feeble-minded group of 72 children (of whom 8 were under 7 years of age) is larger than would be expected in a town the size of Burton. In the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for 1920, the proportion of feeble-minded children in the whole country is given as .085 per cent. of the total population. The same proportion in Burton would give 42 feeble-minded children.

In the Report of the Royal Commission on the care and control of the feeble-minded, it is stated that 0.73 per cent. of the children attending public elementary schools of England and Wales are mentally deficient. Applied to Burton this proportion would give 60 mentally deficient children, whereas the actual number reported above is 82 (*i.e.*, feeble-minded, and imbeciles actually attending school).

The report of the Commission also stated that the numbers appear to vary to a considerable degree in different districts. Again, the results of the examination and the diagnosis made in each child have been submitted to the head teachers concerned with the request that they would make a note on any case where their experience as a teacher of the child was in marked disagreement with the results obtained.

In all, the names of 173 children were submitted to the teacher, and the replies show that in the opinion of the head teachers

9 children were classified too high, and 8 children were classified too low by the Medical Officers, but in only 3 cases was the disagreement more than slight.

On the whole it may be said that the teachers are in agreement with the diagnosis made by the Medical Officers.

It would appear probable, therefore, that the proportion of such cases in Burton is rather high.

As regards the feeble-minded group it will no doubt be found when the practical work of a special school is taken in hand that the numbers will be reduced to some extent partly by some of the children developing more normally as they get older, and being able to be transferred again to an ordinary elementary school, and partly by a few at the other end of the scale being found too bad for teaching of any value. Again, some of the border line cases will come down into the feeble-minded group, and possibly an odd case classified as imbecile may be found to be teachable. Also the 8 children under 7 years of age are not eligible for a special school until they reach the age of 7.

Blind Children. There are three boys and two girls attending certified schools for the blind. In addition there are two children in school who, although they can see to some extent, are partially blind and cannot be taught in an ordinary elementary school.

One (a boy) has already been reported to the Committee. The other (a girl) is blind in one eye and has severe ulceration in the other eye. She will not be fit to send away until the ulceration settles down.

In addition to above there are two other children (a boy, aged 11 years, and a girl aged 11 years) whose eyesight is very defective, and it may later on be necessary to consider these cases for special schools.

Another child (a girl aged 4) who is not yet at school, appears to be blind, and will have to be considered for a special school.

Deaf and Dumb Children. Four deaf and dumb children are attending certified schools.

One child (a girl, aged 5 years) who attends Holy Trinity Infants' School, is deaf and dumb, and will have to be sent to a certified special school for deaf and dumb children.

Epileptic Children. There are two epileptic children attending special schools, and 21 are attending ordinary elementary schools. None of the latter have fits badly, while some have only had one or two fits in their lives. In addition, there is one epileptic not attending school, who is also mentally defective, not included in the mentally defective table.

Physically Defective Children. **TUBERCULOSIS.** There are seven children attending school with Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and five not attending school. All the cases with open Tuberculosis who may be regarded as infectious have been taken off the register. In addition there are eight children more or less crippled through Tuberculosis attending school, and eight not attending school.

Other Cases. There are 33 children suffering from crippling due to causes other than Tuberculosis, of which 31 attend school.

Of other physical defectives, such as delicate children, suitable for admission to open-air schools, and children suffering from severe heart disease, there are 45 attending school and 6 not in school.

Employment of Children and Young Persons. Prior to permission being granted for the employment of children the child must be examined and certified fit by the School Medical Officer.

During 1921 sixty children were examined for employment, none being found unfit.

School Clinic. The number of children examined and treated at the school clinic for minor ailments was 576, the number of attendances being 8,302. In addition 222 children attended the clinic for eye testing purposes, the number of attendances for eye testing purposes being 522.

The accommodation at the present school clinic in the Town Hall is inadequate, both the waiting room and treatment room are too small and frequently become unpleasantly congested.

Vaccination. The following Table gives particulars of the number of children who were vaccinated among those who were examined as "routine" cases during 1921. :—

Age Period.	Unvac- cinated.	VACCINATION.			
		1 mark.	2 marks.	3 marks.	4 marks or more.
Entrants ...	67·92	1·17	1·43	4·39	25·09
Children (Inter- mediate Group)	65·6	0·98	1·97	3·33	28·12
Leavers ...	39·58	2·68	4·89	8·26	44·59

Miscellaneous. The situation with regard to Open-air Education, Physical Training, Provision of Meals, School Baths, Nursery Schools, Secondary Schools, Continuation Schools, and Play Centres, is as described in my report for 1920.

A special examination and report was made on 14 girls and 4 boys who were about to become Bursars, with a view to training for the teaching profession.

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, 1921, to
31st December, 1921.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Age ...			ENTRANTS.					Total.
			3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	
Boys	...	...	69	115	147	30	12	373
Girls	...	...	68	127	154	40	11	400
Totals	...	...	137	242	301	70	23	773

Age ...			Inter- mediate) Group.	LEAVERS.		Other Ages.	Total	Grand Total.
			8	12	13			
Boys	...	...	419	417	23	2	861	1234
Girls	...	...	392	396	21	0	809	1209
Totals			811	813	44	2	1670	2443

B.—SPECIAL CASES.

			Special Cases.	Re-Examinations (i.e., No. of Children Re-examined).
Boys	...	...	1016	1728
Girls	...	...
Totals	...		1016	1728

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 :—

3,369

TABLE II.

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection 1921.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		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	...	...	...	...	6	1	36	2
Uncleanliness—Head	...	...	...	...	50	0	55	0
Body	...	...	...	...	12	0	11	0
Skin	Ringworm—Head	...	...	...	4	0	73	0
	Body	...	...	...	2	0	35	0
	Scabies	...	...	...	3	0	21	0
	Impetigo	...	...	...	5	0	171	0
	Other Diseases (Non-tubercular)	...	...	...	15	2	122	0
Eye	Blepharitis	...	...	...	7	0	27	0
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	1	0	5	0
	Keratitis	...	...	...	1	0	1	0
	Corneal Ulcer	...	...	...	0	0	6	0
	Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	1	1	3	0
	Defective Vision	...	...	...	107	12	101	7
	Squint	...	...	...	7	0	21	1
Ear	Other Conditions	...	...	...	4	0	7	0
	Defective Hearing	...	...	...	13	0	29	0
	Otitis Media	...	...	...	11	0	37	0
	Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	2	0	31	0
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	20	33	13	3
	Adenoids	...	...	...	7	3	18	3
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tub.)	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	13	3	16	1
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	4	1	21	0
Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0
Heart and Circulation.	Heart Disease :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Organic	...	...	...	5	0	4	1
	Functional	...	...	...	0	18	0	1
Lungs	Anæmia	...	...	...	14	0	12	0
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	25	1	11	0
	Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	2	1	0	0
Tuber- culosis	Pulmonary :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Definite	...	...	...	0	0	3	0
	Suspected	...	...	...	0	0	5	0
	Non-Pulmonary :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glands	...	...	...	0	0	11	0
	Spine	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
	Hip	...	...	...	1	0	2	0
	Other Bones and Joints	...	...	...	0	0	5	0
	Skin	...	...	...	0	0	2	0
Nervous System.	Other forms	...	...	...	1	0	7	0
	Epilepsy	...	...	...	2	0	5	0
	Chorea	...	...	...	2	0	5	0
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	1	2	10	0
Deformities	Rickets	...	...	...	0	0	2	0
	Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	2	6	3	0
	Other forms	...	...	...	6	3	15	0
Other Defects and Diseases					16	18	47	2

Number of individual children having defects which required treatment or to be kept under observation—1,503.

TABLE III.

Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area in 1921

		1921.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Blind (including partially blind) within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind & Deaf Children) Act, 1893		Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	1	2
		Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	3	2	5
		Not at School	1		1
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf) within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind & Deaf Children) Act, 1893		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	1	1
		Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	3	1	4
		Not at School	—	—	—
Mentally Deficient	Feeble-Minded	Attending Public Elementary Schools	42	29	71
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	—	—	—
		Notified to the Local Control Authority by Local Education Authority during the year	—	—	—
		Not at School	—	1	1
	Imbeciles ..	At School	7	4	11
		Not at School	6	3	9
	Idiots ..	—	4	1	5
Epileptics		Attending Public Elementary Schools	15	6	21
		Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	2	—	2
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools ..	—	—	—
		Not at School	1		1
Physically Defective	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	5	7
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools ..	—	—	—
		Not at School	3	2	5

TABLE III.—*continued.*

			1921		
			Boys.	Girls	Total.
Physically Defective— <i>cont.</i>	Crippling due to Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	4	4	8
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools ..	—	—	—
		Not at School	2	6	8
	Crippling due to causes other than Tuberculosis, i.e., Paralysis, Rickets, Traumatism	Attending Public Elementary Schools	19	12	31
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	—	—	—
		Not at School	1	1	2
	Other Physical Defectives e.g., delicate and other children suitable for admission to Open-air schools, children suffering from severe heart disease	Attending Public Elementary Schools	28	17	45
		Attending Open-air Schools ..	—	—	—
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children other than Open-air schools	—	—	—
		Not at School	2	4	6
Dull or backward ..	Retarded 2 years		183	172	355
	Retarded 3 years		64	59	123

TABLE IV.

A.—Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.		Treated.	Total.
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	
<i>Skin—</i>				
Ringworm—Head ...	77	63	14	77
Ringworm—Body ...	37	37	0	37
Scabies	24	15	9	24
Impetigo	176	162	14	176
Minor Injuries ...	12	12	0	12
Other Skin Diseases ...	137	119	18	137
Ear Disease	123	110	13	123
Eye Disease—External or otherwise ...	63	44	19	63
Miscellaneous ...	16	14	2	16

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.					
259	222	30	7	259	173	144	5	3	81

C.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Referred for Treatment	Number of Children.			Received other forms of Treatment.
	Received Operative Treatment.			
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme— Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	
112	—	57	—	42

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 ...	665	576	89	665
Visual Defects ...	259	222	37	259
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	112	0	99	99
Dental Defects ...	—	—	—	—
Other Defects ...	379	71	272	343
Total ...	1415	869	497	1366

TABLE VI.

Summary relating to Children medically inspected at the Routine Inspections during 1921.

(1)	The total number of children medically inspected at the routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	2443
(2)	The number of children in (1) suffering from :—							
	Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Skin Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	Defective Vision (including Squint)	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
	Eye Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Defective Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Ear Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Nose and Throat Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tubercular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Dental Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
	Heart Disease :—							
	Organic	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Functional	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Lung Disease (non-Tubercular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
	Tuberculosis :—							
	Pulmonary { Definite	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	{ Suspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Diseases of the Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
(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)	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
(4)	The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, Defective Clothing, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	324
(5)	The No. of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding Uncleanliness, Defective Clothing, &c.)	294

("Specials" not included in this Table).

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