

[Report 1926] / Medical Officer of Health, Burton-upon-Trent County Borough.

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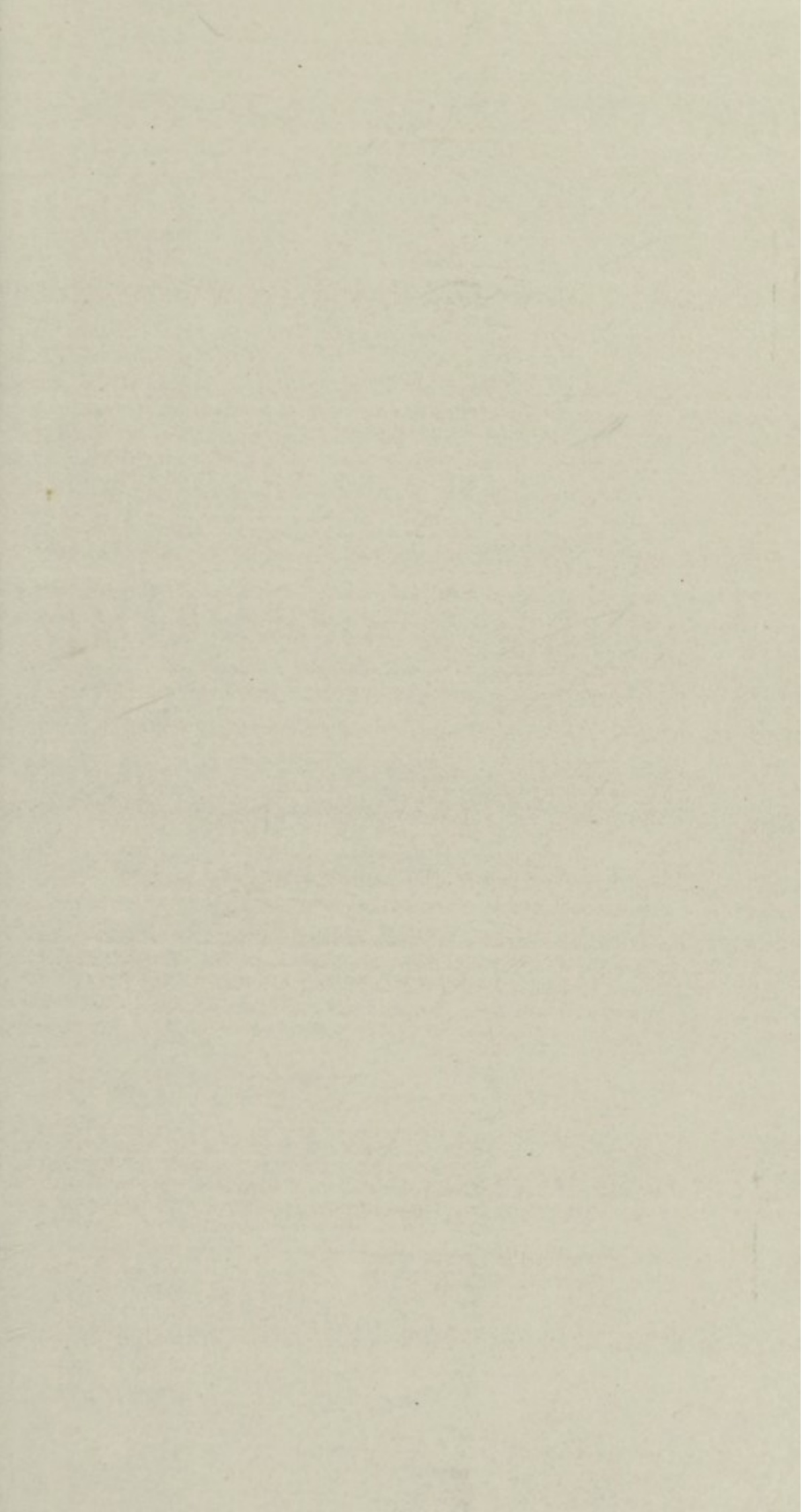
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1926



1926

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1926.

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

ALSO

Reports of the Sanitary Inspector and
Superintendent of Refuse Removal
and Destructor Department.



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County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR A. ELLIOTT).

Chairman—ALDERMAN J. W. A. BASSETT, M.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR W. D. JOHNSON.

ALDERMAN T. METCALFE, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. WILKINSON.

COUNCILLOR MARY GOODGER.

COUNCILLOR W. HUTSON.

COUNCILLOR J. JONES.

COUNCILLOR L. T. PEACH, O.B.E.

COUNCILLOR G. E. RIDER.

COUNCILLOR J. D. ROBERTSON.

(Ceased to be a Member November, 1926).

COUNCILLOR G. SANDERS.

COUNCILLOR F. G. THOMPSON.

(Appointed November, 1926).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF HEALTH COMMITTEE.

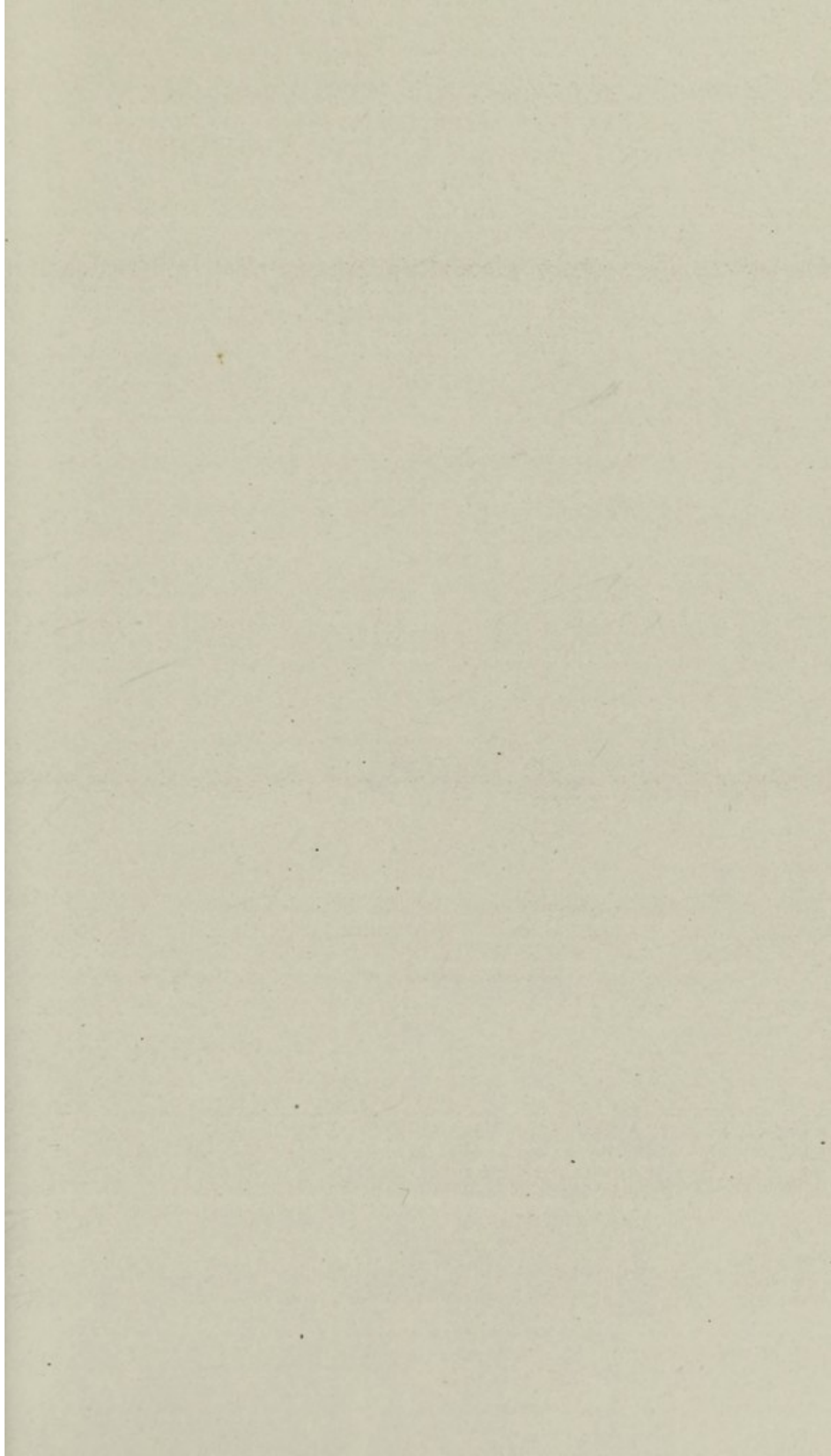
MRS. BELL.

MRS. CLARK.

MRS. GREEN.

MRS. MACGILP.

MISS E. THRIFT.



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

21st April, 1927.

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

I beg to present my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough, and also the Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1926.

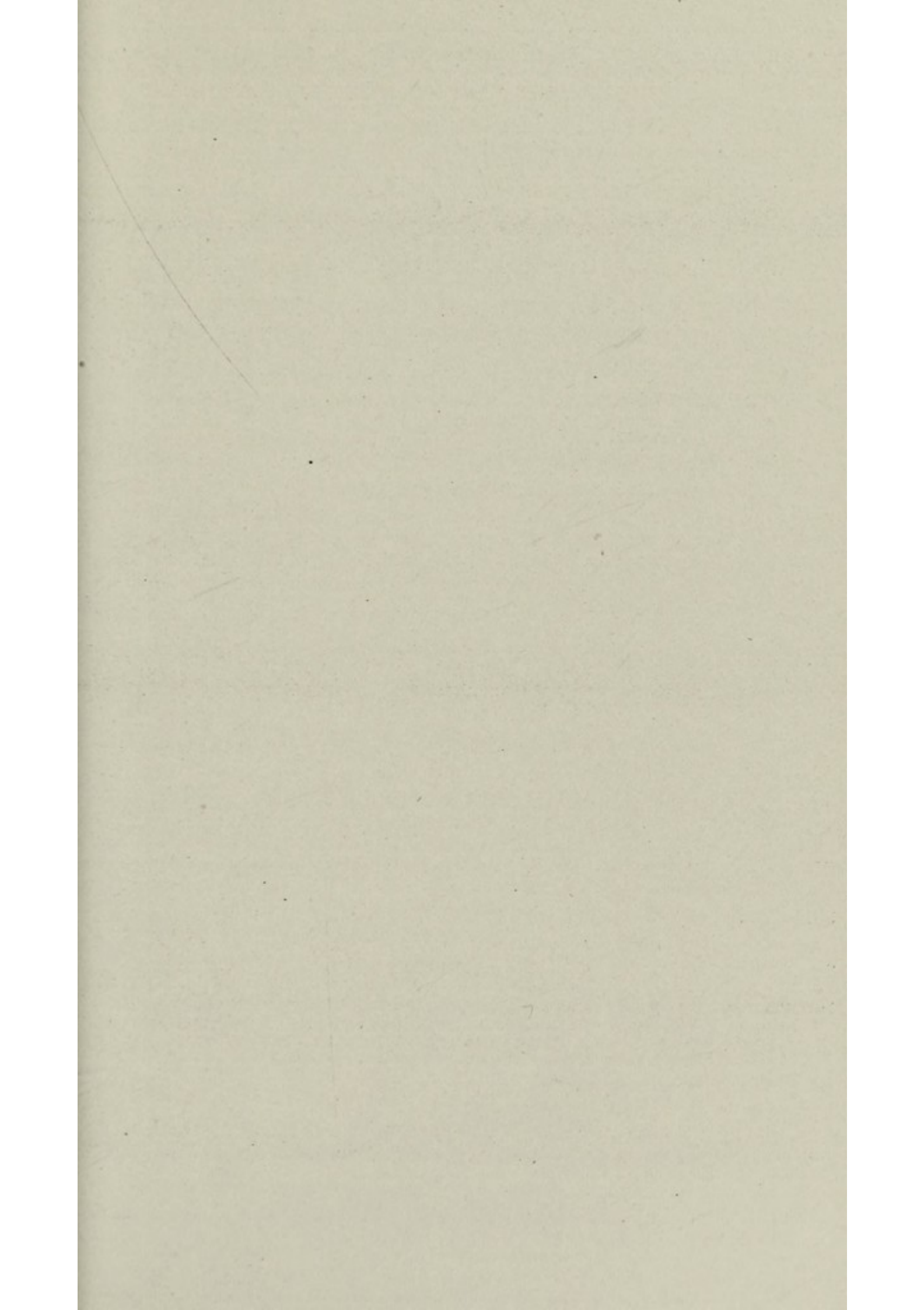
The general statistics for the year are of a very satisfactory nature, as the general death rate is the lowest recorded in the Borough, and the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the Infantile Mortality rate are likewise the lowest recorded.

I have to acknowledge the excellent work done by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Mackintosh), and also the great assistance I have received from the other members of my staff throughout the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. COWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.



REPORT.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	4,203
Population—Census 1921 (corrected)	48,909
Population estimated to mid-year 1926	48,660
No. of Inhabited Houses, 1921 (Census)	11,082
No. of Families or Separate Occupiers, 1921	11,282
Rateable Value (Sept. 30th, 1926)	£303,961
Sum represented by penny rate (Sept. 30th, 1926)	£1,190

Population. The population is estimated by the Registrar-General for mid-year 1926 to be 48,660, which is a decrease of 870 compared with 1925. The estimate of 1925 also showed a decrease of 150. With a knowledge of local circumstances it is difficult to find justification for these decreases, more particularly for the large decrease in 1926.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1926.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			1926	1925
Births (total)	492	482	974	948
Births, Legitimate	480	463	943	909
Births, Illegitimate	12	19	31	39
Birth Rate			20·02	19·14
Deaths	302	264	566	727
Death Rate			11·6	14·7
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total births)			3·17	4 1
No. of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth from Sepsis			1	3
„ other causes			2	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births			60	78
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births			59	76

	1926	1925
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	64 ..	103
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1 ..	13
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1 ..	16
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	5 ..	6
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	28 ..	53
Death Rate from do.	0·57 ..	1·07
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	7 ..	4
Death Rate from do.	0·14 ..	0·08
Number of Deaths from Cancer	67 ..	59
Death Rate from Cancer	1·38 ..	1·19
Zymotic Death Rate	0·29 ..	0·87
Number of Marriages	423 ..	497
Marriage Rate	17·4 ..	20

The vital statistics for the year 1926 are very satisfactory on the whole. The number of births, and the birth rate show a considerable improvement, while the general death rate, the infantile death rate, and the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are in each instance the lowest recorded in the borough.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The hospital provision for the treatment of fever, smallpox, for tuberculosis and for maternity cases remains the same as was given in detail in the survey report of 1925, and the ambulance facilities, clinics, and treatment centres, and professional nursing in the home are also the same.

Treatment of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Arrangements were made during the year whereby cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis could be sent for treatment to the Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital provided by the Derbyshire County Council to the number of three at one time, and also for the treatment of the same number of cases at the St. Gerárd's Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Colehill.

One case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was also sent to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, Gobowen.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

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

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

Assistant Ditto:

*J. M. MACKINTOSH, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Dentist:

*E. WAYTE, L.D.S.

Veterinary Surgeon:

M. T. SADLER, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

Public Analyst:

W. PARTRIDGE, F.I.C. (part time).

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.

E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

L. BROOK, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.

Clerks:

G. M. UPTON.

J. BALL.

Miss G. BAKEWELL (at School Clinic).

Matron of Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium:

Miss M. HEAPY, Certified and Registered Nurse.

Health Visitors:

*Mrs. E. A. STEEL, Supt. Health Visitor, Certified and Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife, Health Visitors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

*Miss E. MAYALL, Certified Midwife.

*Miss S. TEAKLE, Certified and Registered Fever Nurse, Certified Midwife.

School Nurses :

*Miss M. E. COLEMAN, Certified and Registered Nurse and Certified Midwife.

*Miss W. JAMES, Certified and Registered Nurse and Certified Midwife.

School Dental Nurse :

*Miss M. MOORE, Certified and Registered Nurse and Certified Midwife.

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officers :

*W. P. LOWE, M.B., B.Ch. (part time).

*J. M. MACKINTOSH, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

*J. M. COWIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Venereal Diseases Clinic Medical Officer :

*C. T. HOLFORD, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), (part time).

* Contributions received towards salary from Government grant.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company are responsible for the public water supply of the Borough. The supply is on the constant system, and is sufficient in quantity and of good quality. The water is a hard one, and has no plumbo-solvent action.

A number of houses (about 380) are still supplied by shallow wells, the remainder having the public supply.

Samples of the public water supply were submitted for analysis both chemical and bacteriological, on four occasions, and were found to be of good quality.

In addition 61 samples were analysed from shallow wells ; of these 38 were found to be unfit for domestic use, and 23 were passed.

Closet Accommodation. During the year 36 privies and 265 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system, and 7 additional closets were provided so as to give separate closet accommodation to each house.

The work of the conversion of closets to the water carriage system was begun in the year 1901, and since that time 2,048 privy middens and 4,438 pail closets have been converted, while 525 additional water closets have been provided, a total of 7,011.

The closets remaining to be converted number 2,123 pail closets and about 90 privy middens, but a few of the latter are not in use.

In the following streets the closet conversion scheme was completed during the year, viz.:—

Canal Street
Fennell Street
Oxley Road
Siddalls Street
Stanley Street
Napier Street

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

The following report on the collection of house refuse has been presented to the Health Committee by Mr. F. W. Turner, Superintendent of the Refuse Removal Department for the year ending 31st March, 1927.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DESTRUCTOR DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

April, 1927.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT 1926-1927 (1st April, 1926, to the 31st March, 1927).

I beg to submit my Annual Report, and Summary of Work done during the past financial year.

Total number of foremen and workmen employed in the department is 47, compared with 49 the previous year. In the year 1904 72 workmen were employed.

On the 1st April, 1926, two old workmen were given an allowance of 15/- each, pending the time they are able to get old-age pensions. This matter comes up for further consideration on the 2nd May next.

Refuse Removal. The number of actual workmen employed in this work is 36, compared with 38 the previous year. Occasionally extra workmen have been put on temporarily to clear up the work.

	1926-7.	1925-6.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sick pay amounts to	6 14 2	27 5 10
Compensation pay amounts to ..	4 14 11	30 19 9

There is a welcome decrease in sickness amongst our workmen this year, compared with the previous year, as shown by the amount paid out.

One accident only has occurred for which compensation pay has been made, viz., Arthur Lester, who fell out of the back of a cart and injured his shoulder. This is the least amount paid under this heading for many years.

We have 19 horses at the present time, but only 18 are required to deal with the whole of the carting. No. 19 horse is lame with sprained tendons in the off fore leg. Mr. Sadler, Veterinary Surgeon, has fired and blistered the horse, and he is now turned out at Branstone for three months, by which time Mr. Sadler stated he will be a sound horse again. It will shortly be necessary to dispose of an old horse, and purchase a fresh one. In the year 1904 there were 32 horses in this department. No hired teams have been engaged during the year.

I may here state that a fresh shoeing smith has recently been engaged, and he is making a great improvement in the horses' feet, which had got into a very defective state.

Three fresh horses were purchased during the year, and they are satisfactory.

Three fresh horses are estimated for during the ensuing year.

43 vehicles are in use, 2 having been demolished.

265 sanitary pans have been converted to w.c.'s. during the year—this leaves 1,942 still to be converted. Out of the latter number there are 14 of which it is doubtful whether the conversion to

w.c.'s. can be made. They are as follows: 4 at Cherry Orchard, 4 at Bathing Sheds, 4 at Outwoods Recreation Ground, and 2 at Old Mills, off Watson Street. These are collected in the day time owing to the roads to same not being safe for night collection.

Fourteen combined privies and ashpits have been converted to w.c.'s. during the year—this leaves 49 of these pits still to be converted. Owing to the small number left, these pits are difficult to deal with from a working point of view, and it would facilitate matters considerably if they were absolutely wiped out.

11,100 ashpans have been emptied weekly.

256 ashpans have been supplied as renewals and additions.

181 dry ashpits have been emptied—compared with 204 the previous year.

11 cesspools have been emptied—compared with 8 the previous year.

70 combined privies and ashpits have been emptied—compared with 107 the previous year.

42 loads of excreta have been collected weekly, viz., 40 loads from sanitary pans and 2 loads from pits—a decrease of six loads per week.

Approximately 270 tons of house refuse is collected weekly in the winter months. In addition to the above there is the trade refuse and offal delivered by occupiers, which brings the total tonnage of 300 tons per week to be dealt with at the Destructor. When the whole of the houses on the High Bank and Wyggeston Street sites are occupied the amount of house refuse will be greatly increased thereby.

419 tons of nightsoil manure have been disposed of by trucks compared with 508 tons the previous year.

Arrangement has again been made with Mr. Woolley, Wetmore Hall Farm, for excreta to be deposited at his farm during the ensuing summer months on the usual terms, viz., £35 to cover everything.

The estimated cost of working and maintenance of plant for the past year was fixed at £8,974, the approximate cost is £9,069.

Estimate for ensuing year, £9,036.

Destructor. The number of men employed on this work is same as last year, viz., 11.

H. Aldous continues to receive 5s. per week allowance pay.

	1926-7.			1925-6.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sick pay amounts to	1	15	0	2	0	10
Compensation pay amounts to	1	4	10	Nil		
Allowance pay amounts to ..	13	0	0	13	0	0

The approximate weight of refuse dealt with is about 13,150 tons.

Owing to our tips in Stapenhill, Winshill, and Horninglow being filled up, all refuse (except ashes from pits in these districts) is brought to the Destructor.

I must again repeat (as per previous Report) that some extension of the Destructor works is necessary to deal with refuse, which is continually on the increase—caused by the erection of Corporation houses and houses by private enterprise.

It is not possible during the winter months to give the refuse the amount of time in the furnaces to thoroughly burn and reduce to its lowest level. This means there is more clinker residue to be cleared away than there would be if thorough burning could be done.

I would suggest that two additional furnaces be erected in order to reduce the pressure on the present furnaces, and also provide the necessary accommodation for the increase of house refuse, which is gradually taking place.

The general repairs last summer took between 8 and 9 weeks to complete, and the work will take a similar amount of time during the coming summer. One large arch is already badly cracked, and the firebricks in some of the furnaces are nearly burnt out, owing to the continuous pressure put upon them.

Messrs. Marple and Gillott, Ltd., Sheffield, have again purchased the old tins and galvanised scrap at 21s. per ton.

Messrs. Moore and Son have bought the light scrap iron, picked from refuse at 22s. 6d. per ton—this lot being loaded and carted away by purchaser.

The estimated working maintenance and loan charges was fixed at £3,639, and the approximate expenditure is £3,673. The estimate for ensuing year is £3,736.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. TURNER;

Superintendent.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I have received the following Report and Tables from Mr. J. Jenkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, under the Sanitary Officers, Order, 1922, Article 19 (12) :—

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

March, 1927.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1926.

I have to report a change in the staff. At the end of the year 1925 the staff consisted of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, two Assistant Inspectors, and Mr. G. M. Upton, who acted as Clerk-Inspector, but, consequent on the death of Mr. C. Gaunt, late Chief Clerk in the Health Department, Mr. Upton was transferred to the Health Office to be Chief Clerk. Another Assistant Inspector was appointed and commenced duties in April, 1926, and Mr. J. Ball was also transferred from the Health Office to act as Clerk in this department, and he is also required to discharge certain duties connected with the examination of specimens in the laboratory.

Closet Conversion. The progress made in this important work is still slow, but a sub-committee has been appointed and the whole question thoroughly discussed, when certain proposals were agreed upon which is hoped will have the effect of expediting this important work.

During the year 61 samples of water were obtained for analysis, and, following the custom in previous years, a letter was sent urging that the closets should be converted at the same time as the S.S.W.W. Company's water was laid on.

The number of complaints received during the year was 471, and in every case the premises complained of were visited, nuisances being found to exist in 437 instances, notices being served where necessary.

The number of nuisances abated during the year was 2,834, and the number of visits (17,648) is larger than that in any previous year in the Public Health History of the Borough.

It is again necessary to refer to the difficulty we experience in getting remedial work put in hand; in some instances a considerable time elapses after an order has been given to the builder before the work is completed.

It was not found necessary to institute proceedings under the Public Health Acts for failure to comply with the requirements of a notice, but in several instances letters were sent by the Town Clerk, after which the necessary work was put in hand.

There appears to be no diminution in the Acts and Orders which are constantly being passed, and which affect one branch or another of the Public Health. Following the Meat Regulations which came into force in 1925, the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, was passed, and many of the provisions of that Order came into force on the 1st October, 1926. This Order, which was made under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, is designed to bring about an improvement in the whole question of the production, storage and distribution of milk.

On the whole the year 1926 was a very busy one, a large amount of useful work being accomplished.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

	Found	Abated
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated w.c's.,		
privies and urinals	892	897
Defective roofs, eave and down spoutings ..	710	639
Houses damp, defective or dirty ..	682	577
Houses without proper ashes accommodation ..	384	310
Defective sinks, sink pipes, and yard paving ..	190	234
Accumulations of manure, &c.	58	49
Nuisances from overcrowding	1	3
Nuisances from black smoke	7	12
Miscellaneous nuisances	157	113
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3081	2834
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, &c.

	Found	Abated
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	24	15
Slaughterhouses	73	58
Bakehouses	13	15
Common Lodging Houses	54	61
Workshops	17	18
Offensive Trades	3	0
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	184	167

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary .. 1024	Statutory ..	62
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SUMMARY OF VISITS.

To Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	481
To Slaughterhouses	2923
To Bakehouses	100
To Common Lodging Houses	209
To Properties under notice	3049
To Premises re Nuisances	2643
To Markets and Shops re Food Inspection	875
To Premises re Infectious Disease	593
To Premises where swine are kept	185
Visits re Petrol and Carbide	711
Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts	334
Visits re Vermin repression	777
Visits re Shops Acts and Closing of Shops	2318
Visits re Offensive Trades	25
Visits re Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	145
Visits re Ice Cream	162
Visits re Overcrowding	87
Visits to Van Dwellings	83
Visits to Workshops and Outworkers	454
Smoke observations	60
Interviews with owners, agents, and builders	469
Miscellaneous visits	965

17,648

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 and 1923.

During the year one application for a certificate was received, but same was not granted, as the owner promised to have the work put in hand.

In the four cases referred to in the report for 1925, where the work was not completed, the same conditions existed at the end of 1926, and reduced rent was still being paid at the time of writing this report.

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

Examination of Milk for Tubercle. During the year 72 bulk samples of milk have been obtained and forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Full particulars regarding these will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations. The above regulations have entailed a considerable amount of work, the large number of visits to slaughterhouses (2,923), also the visits to markets and shops (875) for the purpose of meat and food inspection bearing out this statement.

From time to time during the year minor contraventions were noted chiefly in the directions of precautions not being taken to prevent contamination of meat by dirt, and in every case notices were given to the persons responsible.

Common Lodging Houses. The number of common lodging houses on the register is the same as last year, namely 4, there being accommodation for 178 adults and 7 children, 209 inspections having been made and 61 contraventions were discovered and dealt with during the year.

Inspection of Canal Boats.

No. of boats inspected	..	..	..	12
No. of inspections	..	..	..	12
No. of infringements	..	..	..	1
Cases of infectious disease	..	..	..	0
No. of notices served	..	..	..	1

OCCUPANTS.

No. of men	..	..	..	..	..	10
No. of women	..	..	..	..	..	10
No. of children	..	..	..	..	..	15

Van Dwellings. Attention has been paid to the above throughout the year, 83 inspections having been made.

For the most part the vans were found to be in a cleanly condition.

Ice Cream. The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 162 inspections having been made.

Shops Acts, 1912 to 1920. Owing to the frequent change of tenants of small shops systematic inspections are necessary in order that the shopkeepers may be acquainted of the various provisions regarding the times of closing, &c.

Consequent on the fashion for ladies to have their hair bobbed or shingled a considerable addition has been made to the number of establishments which come under the Hairdressers and Barbers' Shops Closing Order, which is in force in the Borough. During the last two years about 20 establishments, which cater specially for ladies, have been opened, and in every case the proprietors were made acquainted with the provisions of the Closing Order and the names and addresses entered in the Shops Register. The total number of visits made during the year under the Shops Acts was 2,318.

Smoke Abatement. It was not found possible during the year 1926 to devote much time to this particular work, only 60 observations having been taken during the year.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. The administration of the above Act continues to receive attention, applications for advice or assistance having been received, more or less, throughout the past year. We received information of 65 additional premises being infested, and in every case necessary action was taken.

During National Rat Week, from the 1st to the 6th of November, special attention was paid to this particular work, over 2,000

poison baits being laid in the sewers in various parts of the town, also at the Borough Hospital and several other premises.

The total number of visits paid during the year re rat destruction was 709, and we have evidence of nearly 1,200 rats having been destroyed, whilst 9 letters were sent to owners or occupiers of premises requiring work to be carried out in the direction of rat extermination.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

(a) SWINE FEVER.

The complete immunity from this disease which we have enjoyed for some years past has been continued, there being no case of swine fever confirmed in the Borough during the last 12 months. The cattle sales were attended throughout the year for the purpose of granting movement licences, and, the regulations requiring the cleansing and disinfection of vehicles used in the conveyance of swine have been observed throughout the year.

(b) FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The position with regard to Foot and Mouth Disease has been much better during the year under review than was the case in 1925, there being only two or three occasions when the saleyard was closed except for the sale of fat stock.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

During the year 8 cases of Tuberculosis in cattle were dealt with and slaughtered under the Order, three of them being detected consequent upon the examination of samples of milk. The animals were valued before slaughter, and compensation was paid to the farmers in accordance with the provisions of the Order, having regard to the extent of disease found to be present after post-mortem examination.

(d) ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL) ORDER.

This Order, which requires the cleansing and disinfection of railway trucks used for the conveyance of animals on the railway is strictly administered, frequent inspections being made of the cattle docks where animals are loaded and unloaded.

In one or two instances letters have been sent to the L. M. & S. Railway Company, calling attention to certain matters which require attention, all of which were promptly attended to.

During the year several Orders came into operation dealing with the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts, the first was a Disinfection Order which was passed to make provision for a standardised disinfectant to be used in all cases of outbreaks of diseases amongst cattle, sheep, swine and horses.

Another Order, "The Markets, Sales and Lairs Order," makes provision for enforcing the proper paving, &c., of all markets and saleyards.

Another important Order described as "The Movement of Animals (Records) Order" has for its object the provision whereby animals may be traced which have been in contact with diseased or suspected animals, and the Order requires a record to be kept by any person who moves any animal to, or from, any premises with certain specified exceptions.

Housing. The total number of dwelling-houses inspected during the year for housing defects amounted to 1,742, and included in this total are 84 houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925.

The nuisances discovered in these 84 houses amounted to 376, of which 325 have been abated, the summary of these nuisances being as follows :—

Defective drains, eave and down spoutings and roofs ..	142
Defective yard paving, dampness, defective lighting and ventilation	29
Defective w.c's., urinals, closets, ash-places and want of receptacles for house refuse	75
General want of repair, dirty houses and defective sinks	130
	<hr/>
	376
	<hr/>

Sanitary Accommodation in Music Halls, &c. There has been no occasion for any action during the year with reference to above, inspections having been made throughout the year, and in one or two instances minor defects have been pointed out to the manager of the premises, the nuisances being abated without any further action being taken.

Storage of Petroleum Spirit, &c. The premises licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit and carbide of calcium have all been inspected throughout the year.

The number of premises licensed is increasing every year, new applications for licences being received practically every month, and the work of inspection of these premises is also correspondingly increasing.

During the year under review the Petroleum Act, 1926, was passed and came into operation forthwith. New regulations are contained in the Act regarding the testing of Petroleum Spirit, and, in addition, the fees payable in respect of licences to keep spirit are now largely increased. Under the Petroleum Act of 1871 a fee not exceeding five shillings could be charged by a Local Authority for a licence, but the fees now payable vary from five shillings to five pounds, in accordance with the quantity of spirit stored.

The Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance) Regulations, 1926, also came into operation during the year. These regulations govern the conditions under which Petroleum Spirit may be conveyed.

The 1926 Act and regulations impose additional duties on the officials entrusted with the duty of administering same.

The total number of licences issued during the year was 98, and 711 visits were paid to these premises during the year.

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

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JENKINSON, C.R.S.I.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under
the above-mentioned Acts.

Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers. The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year was 199, as compared with 198 the previous year. The total number of defects found in factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year was 26. In 18 cases 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 Workshops Act, 1901, have been duly received, the number being as follows :—

38 lists comprising 160 outworkers.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops, and workplaces during the year amounted to 454.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under *b*) 135

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts.

(1) By the Local Authority 95

(2) By other bodies or persons .. 21

Housing Schemes. The following schemes for the erection of houses by the Corporation passed during the last few years are now practically complete, viz.,

	Number of Houses.				
Mona Road	24
Ash Street and Beech Street	44
Baker Street and Short Street	60
Nelson Street	8
Eton Road and Derby Road	45
Saxon Street	8
Wellington Street	10
High Bank Road	94
Park House Site	16

During 1926 further schemes for the erection of 192 houses in Wyggeston Street and 8 houses in Eldon Street were passed, and these houses are now in course of erection.

When completed this will give a total of 509 houses.

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	1742
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	84
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(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 ..	1641

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	1494
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing, Act, 1925.

(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	0
(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 | .. | 138 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied | | |
| (a) By owners | .. .. . | 109 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | .. | 0 |

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- | | | |
|--|---------|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | .. .. . | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | .. .. . | 3 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | .. .. . | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made | .. .. . | 0 |
| (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | .. .. . | 0 |

INSPECTION AND SUPPLY OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. During the year 1926, 72 bulk samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, to be tested for Tuberculosis, and 6 were reported positive, or 8.3 per cent. of the total.

Of the 6 positive bulk samples, 2 related to one farm, one sample was from the mixed milk of 3 farms, one sample from the mixed milk of 2 farms, and the remaining two samples were from individual farms.

There were, therefore, 8 farms affected, of which 4 were in the borough, 3 in the county of Stafford, and one in the county of Derby.

The Borough Veterinary Surgeon visited and inspected the cows at the borough farms, but in the other cases notification was sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the counties concerned, and these farms were visited and inspected by the Veterinary Surgeons employed by the county councils.

In every case where the bulk sample was positive, the affected animals were found and slaughtered.

Veterinary Inspection of Cows. Arrangements were made towards the end of the year whereby all the cows in the borough would be inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon—this arrangement in the first instance to hold good for the first six months of 1927 only.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The following table shows the number of persons registered under the above :—

No. of cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors..	..	29
No. of retail dairymen and milk purveyors	.. ..	91
No. of wholesale traders, producers, &c. ..	.. ..	4
		<hr/>
		124
		<hr/>

During the past year 39 persons made applications for registration, and in every case the premises were inspected, and when found to be suitable, their names were put on the register. Fourteen discontinued the business during the year.

No applications were made for licences for the sale of milk as "Certified," "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," "Grade A" or "Pasteurised" during the year.

A notable feature during 1926 was the number of applications received for registration as purveyors of bottled sterilized milk. Two firms who deal wholesale in this commodity canvassed a number of small shopkeepers, and many of them commenced to sell bottled sterilized milk, which accounts for the large number (39) of persons who made application for registration during 1926.

It must be admitted that the sale of bottled milk has certain advantages, the chief perhaps being that there is less liability of contamination than is the case when the milk is exposed to the air.

The registration of premises where milk is sold only in sealed bottles appears now not to be necessary according to the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

481 inspections of dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops were made during the year, and in 24 cases contraventions of the regulations were discovered and dealt with.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection. The number of slaughterhouses in use in the Borough at the end of the year is as follows:—

Registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Licensed	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
							—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
							==

The inspection of meat continues to receive the attention such an important subject deserves, a large amount of time being devoted to this particular work by the three inspectors who hold certificates for meat inspection.

The number of visits of inspection to slaughterhouses during the year was 2,923, and the total weight of meat, fish, and other unsound food condemned amounted to 44 tons, 2 cwts.

The firm referred to in last year's report who were building a new up-to-date slaughterhouse completed the work in 1926.

The following table gives a classification of the meat condemned :

		Bovines		Sheep		Pigs	
		Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.
Tuberculosis	..	83	122	..	..	3	332
Other Diseases	..	56	4	9	1	5	..
Unsoundness	..	28	20	24	11	..	3

Diseased meat is disposed of partly by destruction at the Destructor, partly by boiling down for feeding pigs, and to some extent by boiling down at the Knackers' Yard.

There are five open meat stalls in the Market on Thursdays and three on Saturdays.

These have been sufficiently screened to comply with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Some of the butchers keep their shop windows closed at all times, whilst others are influenced by weather conditions, sometimes having the windows closed and at other times having them open.

There is no public slaughterhouse in the borough.

Bakehouses. There are now 22 bakehouses in use in the borough, 12 being workshops and 10 factories.

All these have been inspected, when 13 contraventions were recorded. These were remedied on receipt of notice from the Inspectors.

The number of inspections made to bakehouses during the year was 100.

There are no underground bakehouses in the borough.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Report on Work as Public Analyst for the year 1926.

During the year 1926 110 samples were submitted for analysis, this total being constituted as follows : Milk 43, Separated Milk 1, Cream 4, Preserved Cream 3, Butter 11, Arrowroot 1, Cornflour 1, Ground Rice 4, Coffee 5, Vinegar 6, Pepper 5, Sponge Cake 5, Beer 11, Tea Infusion 2, Boiled Water 1, Apples 2, Oranges 1, Dried Milk 4.

Four samples were returned as adulterated which shows a percentage of adulteration of 3.64. Three of the adulterated samples were of milk, the fourth being of sponge cake.

The average composition of milk was satisfactory with 3.65 per cent. of fat and 8.78 per cent. of solids-not-fat. Each of the adulterated samples contained added water in the amounts of 5 per cent., 12 per cent., and 3 per cent. respectively. Another sample was rather dirty, containing, as it did, 17 parts by weight per million of dirt and about one-fifth of this was dung ; this called for an " observation."

Butter contained on an average 14.04 per cent. of water. Four contained boric acid in an average amount of 0.28 per cent.; this is higher than the 1925 figure, and for there to be a rise agrees with results in other districts. As sometimes happens, the articles least in need of preservative are preserved, and the two driest butters with 12.2 and 12.8 per cent. of water respectively contained boric acid, and the drier of these two contained the most preservative of any (0.40 per cent.) Butter contained on an average 0.99 per cent. of salt.

Three of the samples of cream were articles sold in tins. They contained respectively 24.2, 24.4, and 23.4 per cent. of fat, and were therefore greatly inferior to cream bought loose in cartons or jugs, which contained respectively 63.0, 52.0, 60.0, and 62.1 per cent. of fat, and which must be considered to be of great credit to the producers. In cream sold as Preserved Cream, there was an average of 0.287 per cent. of boric acid.

One sample of Ground Rice was of poor quality owing to the presence of 0.09 per cent. of fine sand. Usually, when sand is found in food, it has first touched the food as sand. Rice, however, may first meet it in the form of small stones, which, owing to size and shape, continue an association with the rice, if this is not ground, till it reaches the purchaser. Such small stones can often be found among rice grains. If the grains be ground, the stones get crushed too, and form the sand. In the other samples of Ground Rice, sand was present in amounts of 0.01, 0.03, and 0.03 per cent. respectively.

Of the five samples of Sponge Cake, two were innocent of boric acid, two others contained amounts of 1.5 and 1.6 grains of boric acid per pound respectively, while another one was reported as adulterated because it contained 5.6 grains of boric acid per pound. An amount like the last would only be reached if one of the ingredients contained more preservative than it should.

All the samples of Beer were satisfactory in the matter of content of arsenic. I found the amount of salt in these samples to range from 13.9 to 28.0 grains per gallon, with an average of 18.1.

All the samples of Coffee were free from excessive moisture, the average moisture being 3.86 per cent., and the maximum 4.95 per cent. One sample had been roasted imperfectly.

Vinegar contained acetic acid in amounts varying from 4.05 to 4.95 (average, 4.36) per cent. If it was sold from a cask, a vinegar with 4.05 per cent. of acetic acid would not be saleable for long owing to the gradual loss of acid which would lower it below the 4 per cent. required.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE,

Public Analyst.

MILK & CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

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 percentage of Preservative in each sample.		
Milk	...	..	..	43	..	Nil	
Cream	..	...	..	4	..	Nil	

Preserved Cream.

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

(1) Correct statements made	..	..	..	3
(2) Statements incorrect	..	..	..	0
(3) Percentage of Preservatives found in each sample	0.287 (average)			

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

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

- (c) Instances where apart from analysis the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (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

Particulars of the adulterated samples and of the action taken is given below :—

SPONGE CAKE. One sample contained 5.6 grains of boric acid per pound. This sample was informal and the vendor was warned.

MILK. Three samples of milk were found to be adulterated with 5, 12, and 3 per cent. of added water respectively.

Instructions were given to institute legal proceedings in the case of the 12 per cent. of added water sample, but owing to the reserve sample bursting the prosecution had to be dropped.

In the case of the 5 per cent. of added water sample, samples were taken by the Inspectors of the County Council on delivery at the farm, and they were reported genuine.

In the case of the 3 per cent. of added water sample, a letter of warning was sent.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows particulars of the various notifiable infectious diseases for the year 1926.

Infectious Diseases, 1926.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	90	82	4
Scarlet Fever	107	103	2
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid) ..	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	2	1	1
Pneumonia	59	0	31
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	2	1	0
Poliomyelitis	4	1	0
Dysentery	0	0	0
Trench Fever	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Polioencephalitis	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	0	1
Erysipelas	15	1	1

Infectious diseases as a whole were not very prevalent during the year 1926, with the exception of Diphtheria, which towards the end of the year became prevalent, mainly in Stapenhill, Uxbridge and Broadway Wards.

Diphtheria Contacts. During the year "swabs" were taken from 96 children who had been in contact with a case of Diphtheria, and four gave a positive result.

In addition, two special inspections were made of children in the Stapenhill schools, and three inspections of the Broadway schools where Diphtheria was prevalent.

Encephalitis Lethargica. There were 3 cases of Epidemic Encephalitis notified during the year, one being under 15 years, and two over 15 years of age. None of these cases proved fatal up to the end of the year.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from Zymotic diseases was 14, viz., Whooping Cough 1, Diarrhoea 6, Measles 1, Diphtheria 4, and Scarlet Fever 2.

Schools and Infectious Diseases.

The following Table shows how the schools were affected with the various infectious diseases, including the principal non-notifiable infectious diseases:—

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Chicken- Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Mumps.
Winshill	2	6	3	4	0	27
Horninglow	6	38	6	2	1	34
Broadway	16	15	12	10	22	78
Mission Room, Stapenhill ..	4	0	21	0	12	48
Victoria Road	8	89	11	7	1	43
Grange Street	46	13	71	3	4	115
Hawkins Lane	1	28	8	3	0	19
Christ Church	6	2	45	7	4	65
Shobnall Road	2	0	1	1	0	16
Hill Street and St. Peter's Street	2	2	7	1	5	56
Guild Street	1	4	0	10	1	14
Wetmore Road	0	6	0	1	0	6
Uxbridge Street	20	7	26	12	5	29
Catholic, Guild Street	0	0	6	0	0	7
Goodman Street and Stafford St.	9	26	28	9	1	15
High School (Girls)	0	1	0	1	0	0
Grammar School	0	0	0	0	0	0
No School	23	33	18	33	31	12
Private School	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bond Street	2	1	2	2	3	5
Totals ..	148	271	265	107	90	589

Infectious Diseases (Non-Notifiable). Mumps was rather prevalent during the year, but none of the other non-notifiable infectious diseases were present in epidemic form.

Visits to Infectious Diseases (Non-Notifiable). The Health Visitors paid the following visits to non-notifiable infectious diseases during the year :—

Visits to Measles ..	248	(Including 53 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough	157	(Including 64 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Mumps ..	27	(Including 7 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox	241	(Including 85 to children under 5 years of age).

Diphtheria Antitoxin was supplied as usual from the Health Office for all cases of Diphtheria in the Borough, if applied for. During the year 139 phials each containing 4,000 units were supplied to medical practitioners in the Borough.

Laboratory Work. Bacteriological examinations for infectious diseases were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Town Hall, with the exception of the test for Enteric Fever which was done at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The total number of specimens examined was 883.

The results of the specimens examined during the year may be summarised as follows :—

DISEASE	Results Positive	Results Negative
Diphtheria	76	490
Enteric Fever	0	1
Tuberculosis	75	241

Included in the above were 89 specimens of sputum (otherwise negative) which were examined by a concentration method, and of these 10 were found to be positive.

Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, &c.) Regulations, 1919. There were no notifications of Malaria, Dysentery, or Trench Fever during the year, but 59 cases of Pneumonia were notified.

Tests for Infectious Diseases. No use was made during the year of the Schick and Dick tests for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, but a considerable number of Schultz-Charlton tests for Scarlet Fever were made at the Isolation Hospital.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Cases Treated. The following table shows the number of cases admitted and discharged from the hospital during the year, with the number of deaths.

Patients.	In Hosp'l 1st Jan., 1926.	Admitted	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Hosp'l 31st Dec., 1926.
Scarlet Fever ..	23	*111	†122	0	12
Diphtheria ..	0	84	65	3	16
Chickenpox ..	0	1	1	0	0
Erysipelas ..	0	1	0	1	0
Other Disease ..	0	3	3	0	0
Totals ..	23	200	191	4	28

* Including 7 from Tutbury Rural District Council and 1 from Gresley.

† Including 14 " " " " 1 "

The average period of isolation in the hospital of the 122 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 42 days, and of the Diphtheria patients 28 days.

"Return" Cases of Scarlet Fever. There were two cases of Scarlet Fever discharged from the hospital which appeared to give rise about a fortnight later to two fresh cases.

Smallpox. No cases of Smallpox were notified during the year.

Two primary vaccinations and one re-vaccination of persons who had been exposed to the infection of Smallpox in another town were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1926.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1926 are given in the table below :—

Age-Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	..	..	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
5	..	..	0	1	4	8	0	0	1	0
10	..	..	1	0	2	6	2	3	3	0
15	..	..	0	2	2	1				
20	..	..	2	6	4	0	11	2	0	2
25	..	..	3	3	0	2				
35	..	..	4	5	0	0	9	1	1	0
45	..	..	13	5	0	0				
55	..	..	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards			3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	..		33	26	17	19	22	6	5	2

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924. Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the registers kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1926 :—

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
323	100	92	192	62	69	131

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. Four cases where death was certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis had not been previously notified to the Medical Officer of Health. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was 1 in 9, as compared with 1 in 28 the previous year.

TABLE 1.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1926.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	27	22	—	4	5	2	9	15	32	24	9	19
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	5
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	64	41
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ..	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	2
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	78	68
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st ..												
(a) Diagnosis completed ..	63	45	11	11	9	7	30	37	72	52	41	48
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	182
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	1
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	12
4. Died during the year	16
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ..	5
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1632
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Ortho- pædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ..	0
8. Number of attendances at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for (a) "Light" treatment	1419
(b) Other special forms of treatment	0
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ..	0
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:	
(a) At Homes of Applicants	26
(b) Otherwise	39
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	74
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	542
13. Number of	
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	317
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	0
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	73
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	32
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :—	
(a) Form G.P. 17	6
(b) Form G.P. 36	55

TABLE II.
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.
RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1926.

	Observation	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Total
		"Sanatorium" Beds	"Hospital" Beds	Disease of Bones and Joints	Other Conditions	
Adult Males	2	9	—	Some cases sent to Bretby Hall, Coleshill and Gobowen.		—
Adult Females	2	9	—			—
Children under 15	Included	above.				
Total	4	18	—	—	—	—

(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1926.

			In Institutions on Jan. 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31
Number of Patients	Adts.	M.	10	24	22	1	11
		F.	6	18	18	—	6
	Chil.	M.	2	6	5	—	6
		F.	1	7	4	—	3
Number of Observation Cases	Adts.	M.	—	2	1	—	1
		F.	—	3	3	—	—
	Chil.	M.	—	3	3	—	—
		F.	1	3	3	—	—
	Total		20	66	59	1	27

TABLE III.

Annual Return showing the immediate results of treatments of patients* and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during 1926.

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Total	
		Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Class T.B. minus	Quiescent	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
		Improved	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
		No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Died in Institution ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Class I.B. plus. Gp. 1	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Improved	1	1	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
		No material improve't	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Died in Institution ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Class T.B. plus Gp. 2	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Improved	2	-	-	8	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	18
		No material improve't	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Died in Institution ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Class T.B. plus. Gp. 3	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Improved	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		No material improve't	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Died in Institution ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bones & Joints	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		Improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Died in Institution ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abdominal	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Improved	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Died in Institution ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Organs	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Died in Institution ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peripheral Glands	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Improved	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Died in Institution ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.		Under 1 wk.			1-2 weeks			2-4 weeks			More than 4 weeks				
	Tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-tuberculous ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	7	
	Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	

* It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME

of the County Borough Council of Burton-upon-Trent.

TABLE IV.—(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) at the end of 1926, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.				Previous to 1926*.				1926.					
				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus.				
					Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.		Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).
ALIVE	Discharged as cured.	Chil.-Ad'lts dren	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Disease arrested	Chil.-Ad'lts dren	M.	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
			F.	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
			M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Disease not arrested.	Chil.-Ad'lts dren	M.	2	3	18	1	22	5	4	6	2	12
			F.	5	4	8	2	14	2	4	6	3	13
			M.	2	3	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	1
			F.	4	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	1
Condition not ascer- tained during the year				10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lost Sight of or other- wise removed from Dispensary Register				13	1	2	1	4	—	—	1	—	1
Dead.	Chil.-Ad'lts dren	M.	20	2	23	37	62	—	—	—	3	3	
		F.	16	—	14	25	39	—	—	—	—	—	
		M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals				99	15	67	68	150	10	8	15	8	31

* The quinquennial period 1921-1925 (inclusive).

TABLE IV.—(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of *the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) at the end of 1926, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.				Previous to 1926*.					1926.				
				Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
ALIVE	Discharged as cured.	Chil-Ad'lts	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			M.	—	1	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease arrested	Chil-Ad'lts	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			M.	2	2	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	—	1	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not arrested.	Chil-Ad'lts	M.	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	4
			F.	1	2	1	2	6	1	—	—	—	1
			M.	2	4	2	5	13	2	2	—	4	8
			F.	4	2	3	5	14	6	2	1	6	15
Condition not ascertained during year				3	4	1	6	14	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register				4	8	1	10	23	—	—	—	—	—
Dead.	Chil-Ad'lts	M.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
		M.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals				16	29	9	38	92	11	5	2	11	29

* The quinquennial period 1921-1925 (inclusive).

Sanatorium. The number of cases admitted to the local Sanatorium during the year was 61, while 20 were undergoing treatment at the beginning of the year.

The cases admitted were as follows :—					Males.	Females.	Total.
Insured Persons	..	..	..	..	19	9	28
Discharged Soldiers	..	..	..	..	3	0	3
Sent by Children's Care Committee	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Others	..	..	..	..	5	16	21
Total							61

In addition to above, four cases were sent to Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital, three cases to St. Gerard's Hospital, Coleshill, one case to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, Gobowen, one case to Treloars Home, Alton, and one discharged soldier was sent for treatment and training to Preston Hall.

Of the above, three are being paid for through voluntary agencies, the remainder being at the expense of the Corporation.

Patients Discharged from Residential Institutions. The condition of the patients discharged from residential institutions during the year will be found in Table 3.

Tuberculosis Dispensary. In 1926 the hours of attendance at the Tuberculosis Dispensary were the same as in the previous year, viz., 3 to 5 p.m. Fridays, and 4-30 to 6 p.m. Tuesdays.

The number of cases examined for the first time at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary in 1926 (excluding contacts) was 223. Included in that number are 26 consultations at the homes of the patients and 39 other consultations.

The number of contacts examined was 113, of which 98 were children examined in school.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 1,632, which gives an average per session of 16.3.

Home Supervision. The Health Visitors, who also act as Dispensary Nurses, undertake the home supervision of Tuberculosis patients. The total number of cases visited at home was 189, and the total number of visits 542.

In addition 74 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of tuberculosis patients.

Ten shelters with beds and bedding have been lent to patients to continue their treatment at home.

Treatment by Ultra Violet Rays. The following is a summarised list of the diseases treated during the year by means of Ultra Violet Rays (Tungsten Arc Lamp), with the results obtained :—

Tuberculous Glands.

Much improved	..	..	..	..	11
Improved	..	..	..	..	2
Slightly improved	..	..	..	..	2
No better	..	..	..	..	2
Treatment insufficient	..	..	..	..	2
					—
Total	—	—	..	..	19

Tuberculous Bones and Joints.

Much improved	..	..	..	..	2
Improved	..	..	..	..	2
Treatment insufficient	..	..	..	..	1
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	5

Tuberculous Abdomen.

Much improved	..	..	..	..	5
Improved	..	..	..	..	3
Slightly improved	..	..	..	..	1
No better	..	..	..	..	1
Treatment insufficient	..	..	..	..	3
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	13

Lupus.

Much improved	..	..	..	..	3
Treatment insufficient	..	..	..	..	1
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	4

Pleurisy and Empyema.

Much improved	..	..	..	..	3
No better	..	..	..	..	1
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	4

Other Conditions.

Much improved	..	..	..	..	2
Improved	..	..	..	..	4
Slightly improved	..	..	..	..	1
No better	..	..	..	..	4
Treatment insufficient	..	..	..	..	6
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	17

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year the arrangements for the treatment of Venereal Diseases remained the same as previously described.

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

Diseases.	No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Attendances.	No. of In-patient Days.
	Males.	Females.		
Syphilis	27	26	623	Nil.
Soft Chancre ..	0	2	16	Nil.
Gonorrhœa	36	11	323	210
Other Diseases ..	26	7	72	Nil.
Totals ..	89	46	1034	210

In addition to those given in the table there were 150 attendances for intermediate treatment.

In 1925 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 79 males and 43 females, the total number of attendances being 1,085 for treatment by the Medical Officer, and 170 for intermediate treatment.

The figures given in the above Table include patients from the Borough, from South Derbyshire, from Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and Sheffield, and also includes 31 patients suffering from Syphilis, 14 suffering from Gonorrhœa, and 3 from conditions other than Venereal, who attended the Clinic in 1925, and continued their treatment during 1926.

There were, therefore, 87 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1926, viz., 56 from Burton, 19 from South Derbyshire, 9 from Staffordshire, 2 from Leicestershire, and 1 from Sheffield, compared with 89 cases in 1925, of which 51 were Borough cases.

Of the 1,184 attendances at the Clinic, 752 were made by Burton patients, 329 by South Derbyshire, and 103 by Staffordshire patients.

Salvarsan. The number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given at the Clinic was 378.

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

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

	Wassermann	Gonorrhœa	<i>Spirochaeta Pallida</i>
Treatment Centre	62	103	3
Private Medical Practitioners ..	76	89	0
Total	138	192	3

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

To the Clinic	...	...	...	286
To Medical Practitioners	..	...	...	65
				—
Total	...	..	...	351

Propaganda Work. Notices were posted in all the public conveniences twice during the year, and advertisements were also inserted in the local Press.

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 22.

No action was taken in the Borough under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

MIDWIVES.

No Midwives are employed by the Local Authority, and no subsidy is paid to any practising Midwife.

The number of Midwives who in January, 1926, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act was 21. Subsequently 9 others gave notice, and their names were added to the register.

There is only one untrained Midwife now in practice in the Borough.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year—one was treated at home and one at the General Infirmary. One of the cases was fatal.

Lectures to Midwives. One lecture was given during the year to Midwives by the Medical Officer of Health on "Puerperal Pyrexia."

Notifications. The following notifications have been received from Midwives :—

Medical assistance required	..	..	184
Still Births	..	..	11
Artificial Feeding	..	..	22
Miscellaneous	..	..	2

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 £57 12s. 6d. for the year, and of that sum £30 15s. was repaid to the Corporation by the patients.

No fee can now be claimed by a Medical Practitioner for these services unless a claim is lodged within two months of the date of attendance.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infant Welfare Centre. The centre for Maternity and Infant Welfare is carried on at 55 Union Street. The number of the staff and the days of opening remained the same as previously described.

Voluntary Helpers. A number of ladies have acted as voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre, and their work in this respect has been of very great assistance and has been much appreciated.

Number of Cases. The number of new cases registered at the Centre during the year was 597, and the total attendance 12,384 giving an average per session of 61.3, as compared with an average of 53.5 for 1925.

The infantile mortality rate of 60 per 1,000 births is the lowest recorded in the Borough.

5,468 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at slightly over cost price for infants attending the Centre.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. A Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, consisting of the following ladies: Mrs. Green (Chairman), Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. McGilp, Councillor Miss Goodger, Mrs. Sanders, and Miss Thrift, held eleven meetings during the year. The Committee has administrative control over the assisted milk supply for expectant and nursing mothers and for infants, and also gives valuable help in the management of the Infant Welfare Centre.

Assisted Milk Supply. During the year the number of families supplied with free milk was 83, at a cost of £79 5s. 11d.

Maternity Bags. The number of maternity bags lent during the year was 15, 7 being paid for, and 8 lent free to cases where the husband was unemployed.

Ante Natal Clinic. The Ante Natal Clinic was held throughout the year on Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock at the Infant Welfare Centre, when the Medical Officer of Health was in attendance.

Total Ante Natal cases seen by the Doctor 151

Total attendances 305

In addition to above, 13 Ante Natal Cases were seen by the Superintendent Health Visitor at the Centre, and these made 56 attendances.

Total Ante Natal cases attending the Clinic 164

Total attendances at the Clinic 361

In this connection the Health Visitors also paid 374 visits to Ante Natal cases at home.

Hospital Beds. The following cases were treated at the General Infirmary during the year, in accordance with the arrangements previously described for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour, and also cases with complications arising after parturition whether in the mother or in the child.

Condition or Disease.	Result	
	Cured	Died
Placenta Prævia	1	0
Retained Membranes	10	0
Incomplete abortion	8	0
Difficult labour	5	0
Contracted Pelvis	2	0
Other conditions	2	0
Puerperal Sepsis	0	1
	—	—
	28	1

Registration of Maternity Homes. In accordance with the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, three places were registered as Maternity Homes, viz.:—

Nursing Institution, Union Street.

Finsbury Home, Shobnall Street.

A Private Home in Station Street.

Maternity Beds. Arrangements were in force during the year with the Burton-on-Trent Nursing Institution, Union Street, for the provision of two beds for maternity cases, where the circumstances were such that it was very difficult for a confinement to be carried out at home. Only two patients were admitted during the year.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. The number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act was 1,000 (including 28 still births). The number registered was 1,018.

The proportion of live births notified is, therefore, 95.5 per cent.

Fifty-one births which occurred in Burton have been transferred to other districts by the Registrar-General, and seven from outside the Borough have been added, making the nett number of births for the year 974.

The number of births notified by midwives was 932, and by parents and doctors 68.

The Health Visitors paid the following visits :—

Primary visits to babies	852
Secondary visits to children under 12 months	1836
Visits to children over one year	2911
Visits to still births	21
	<hr/>
	5620

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

Dental Treatment. The scheme for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for all children under 5 years of age remained the same as previously described.

The following is a summary of the work done :—

No. of children treated	11
No. of mothers treated	18
No. of teeth extracted	102
No. of fillings	3
Other operations	28

Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Other Infections. The following table gives particulars of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during the year. Two of the cases were treated in hospital and 13 at home, the actual treatment of the latter being done by the Health Visitors, who carried out the instructions of the doctor in attendance.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision unim- paired.	Vision impaired	Total Blind	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital				
	15	13	2	15	0	0	0

In addition to above, 10 other cases of inflammation of the eyes were brought to the notice of the Health Department by Midwives but when visited practically no signs of disease were found.

The 15 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 13. Moderate, 0. Severe, 2.

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations. Under these regulations Dr. Hicks, of Derby, was appointed to act as consultant when required, and arrangements were made with the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for the bacteriological examination of lochia and blood.

SUPPLY OF INSULIN.

With the consent of the Ministry of Health, it was arranged in February, 1926, to provide a free supply of Insulin for the treatment of patients suffering from Diabetes, who were unable to otherwise procure this remedy. This has so far been supplied for the treatment of one patient only.

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

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1926.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY IN THE DISTRICT.							Removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	All Ages—Years.						Shobnall	Victoria	Horn'glo'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
Smallpox ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ..	90	0	26	57	3	4	0	0	6	7	23	20	10	3	18	82
Erysipelas ..	15	1	0	1	1	4	5	3	3	4	2	2	1	2	0	1
Scarlet Fever ..	107	1	23	67	14	2	0	0	15	23	29	18	6	9	4	103
Enteric Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever ..	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Polio-myelitis ..	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Dysentery ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influ. Pneumonia ..	5	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Primary Pneumonia ..	54	5	22	11	2	4	8	2	10	5	15	10	4	2	3	0
Trench Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polioencephalitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	2	0	3	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	59	0	1	3	14	27	14	0	11	6	5	6	14	3	6	42
Other forms of Tuberculosis	36	0	5	20	7	2	2	0	4	5	3	1	7	5	5	9
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	393	23	83	159	46	47	30	5	58	25	60	83	46	24	39	242

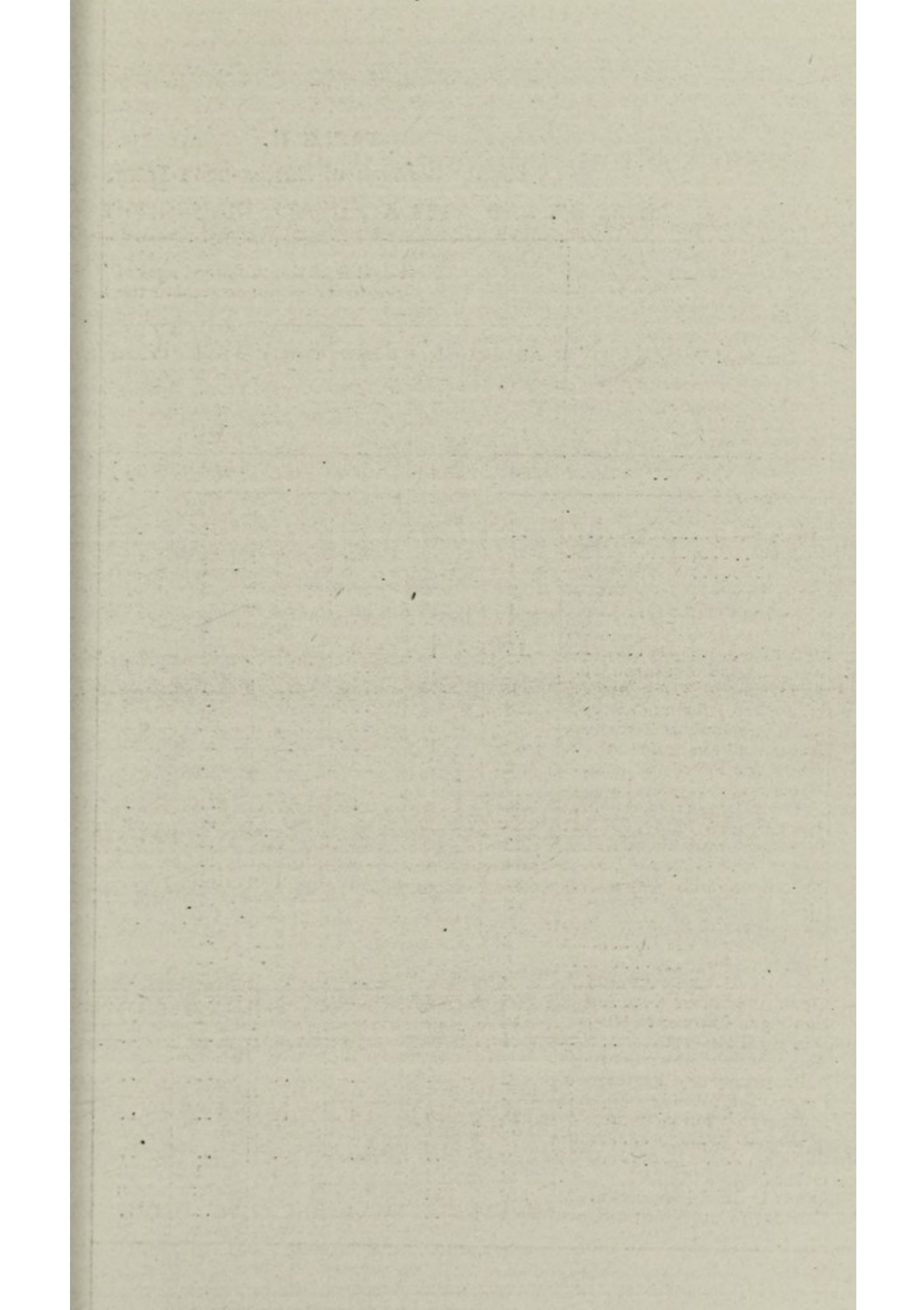
Burton-on-Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium is outside the Borough.

TABLE II.

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1922

Causes of Death.	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" v occurring within or without the District.							
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 to 65
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Causes	566	58	16	8	13	20	57	148
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Influenza	15	1	2	1	..	..	4	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Meningococcal Meningitis	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	28	..	..	..	..	5	13	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	7	..	..	1	2	1	2	1
Cancer, malignant disease	67	1	..	..	..	..	6	29
Rheumatic Fever	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Diabetes	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	30	..	1	..	..	..	2	9
Heart Disease	83	..	..	..	..	2	6	19
Arterio-sclerosis	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bronchitis	41	5	1	..	..	..	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	31	8	6	1	1	..	5	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Diarrhœa, &c.	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	8	..	..	..	..	5	1	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	18	..	..	..	1	..	1	11
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth	28	27	1	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Other Deaths from Violence ..	10	1	..	1	1	2	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	118	11	2	2	3	3	6	32
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..



1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories(including Factory Laundries)	29	5	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	172	30	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total ..	201	35	—

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

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	13	17	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	10	9	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	6	6	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	30	33	—	—

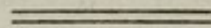
METEOROLOGY.

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 ..	2·97	·71	1	21	38·3	52	10	13	16	12		
FEBRUARY ..	2·87	·93	7	14	43·6	58	15	26	14	4		
MARCH ..	1·17	·34	6	11	44·1	60	9	28	22	7		
APRIL ..	2·35	·96	16	15	48·7	70	5	31	12	2		
MAY ..	3·89	1·02	14	20	50·5	75	26	29	9	3		
JUNE ..	2·51	·76	15	12	56·8	80	20	39	24	0		
JULY ..	2·59	·61	$\frac{5}{2}$	14	63·25	86	14	44	27	0		
AUGUST ..	2·34	·98	9	15	61·84	81	30	41	28	0		
SEPTEMBER ..	1·15	·40	25	13	57·92	82	19	33	23	0		
OCTOBER ..	2·94	·69	8	13	46·3	73	2	22	19	12		
NOVEMBER ..	4·25	·76	$\frac{1}{6}$	19	41·5	55	11	23	1	8		
DECEMBER ..	·95	·40	17	12	39·4	50	28	26	15	12		
YEAR—1926 ..	29·98	1·02	14 May	179	49·35	86	14 July	13	16 Jan.	60		

1926.

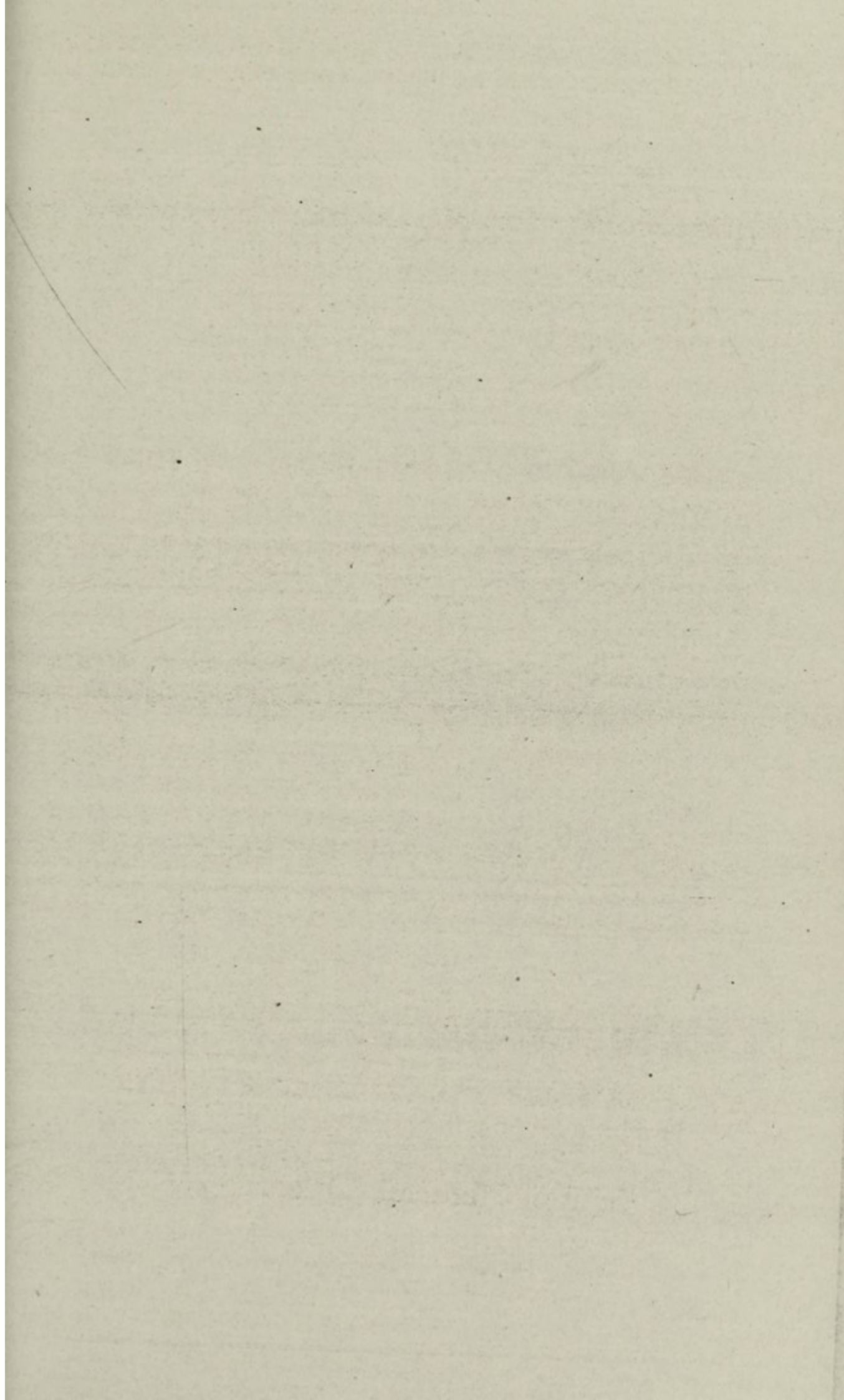
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL
OFFICER.



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-UPON-TRENT.

I present herewith the Annual Report on the work done in connection with the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children in the Borough during the year 1926.

The survey report of last year dealt in detail with the administrative machinery of the School Medical Service. Repetition of these details this year would be superfluous, and accordingly more space will be given to an analysis of clinical work.

1. **Staff.** The Staff of the School Medical Department comprises the School Medical Officer, one Assistant School Medical Officer, and one School Dentist, three School Nurses, two of whom devote their whole time to the medical inspection and treatment of school children, while the third is employed entirely in dental work ; and one clerk, whose whole time is occupied in the work of the department.

2. **Co-ordination.** The School Medical Officer and the Assistant School Medical Officer are also Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer of Health respectively, and the School Dentist carries out duties in connection with the Child Welfare Department of the Health Service. This arrangement permits of proper co-ordination of the work of the various Health Departments.

3. **School Hygiene.** No change has taken place in the school buildings during the year. The only really unsatisfactory school in the borough, from the hygienic point of view, is Christ Church.

4. **Medical Inspection** was completed during the year in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Education. The average number of children on the roll in 1926 was 8,086, and the average

number in attendance 7,165 ; the corresponding figures for 1925 were 8,120 and 7,145. The detailed figures for these inspections will be found in the tables at the end of the report. A considerable fall in the numbers of the " intermediate " group inspected in 1926 is accounted for by the low birth-rate in the year 1918. The increase in the number of " special " inspections is largely due to the fact that a special enquiry into cases of ear disease was made during the year.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) **Uncleanliness.** The number of individual children found unclean was 540, as compared with 630 last year ; and the number of exclusions for uncleanliness fell from 910 in 1925 to 790 in the year under review. On the other hand, there are still far too many cases, especially among the older children, of dirty skin and clothing, not sufficiently bad to warrant exclusion. There were seven prosecutions under the bye-laws for non-attendance after exclusion for verminous conditions.

(b) (e) **Minor Ailments** accounted for more than 1,000 exclusions from school, half of which were due to Impetigo. There was an increase in the number of cases of Ringworm of the Scalp ; the cases were almost entirely confined to the Horninglow and Shobnall districts. A non-infectious skin disease known as Urticaria Papulosa seems to be exceedingly prevalent among Burton children.

(c) **Tonsils and Adenoids.** At routine and special inspections during the year 168 cases were referred for treatment and 116 for observation. The number of cases requiring treatment represents 4.6 per cent. of the total number of children inspected. At the routine inspection of entrants 6 per cent. of those examined were found to require treatment for naso-pharyngeal obstruction.

(d) **Tuberculosis.** 98 contacts of notified cases of Tuberculosis were examined during the year ; of these 8 cases were found with suspicious symptoms, and 2 with definite signs of Tuberculosis.

(f) (g) **Vision.** 226 cases of defective vision were referred for treatment, and a further 66 for observation. At routine inspections 3.2 per cent. of all children examined were found to require treat-

ment for defective sight, and nearly 5 per cent. of those whose vision could be tested by Snellen's types.

(h) **Ear Disease and Hearing.** A special enquiry was made during the year into the number of cases of ear disease and defective hearing. 153 cases were found to require treatment, and 91 of these suffered from suppuration of the middle ear.

(i) **Dental Defects.** At ordinary medical inspections 74 cases of dental disease were referred for treatment. The School Dentist inspected 3,981 children in the course of the year, and found that 2,247 of them (56 per cent.) required treatment.

(j) **Crippling Defects.** In the course of routine and special inspections the following cases were referred for treatment :—

Organic Heart Disease	7
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints ..	4
Deformities resulting from other conditions	33

35 new names were entered on the register of physically defective children.

6. Infectious Disease. The Table on page 36 gives full particulars of the incidence of infectious disease in the various schools. Measles, Whooping Cough, and Chickenpox were less prevalent than in 1925, and the figures for Scarlet Fever remained unchanged. The notable feature was the increased prevalence of Diphtheria. This disease affected chiefly Broadway and Stapenhill Schools. Two special visits were paid by the Medical Officer to the Stapenhill Schools, and three to Broadway, for the purpose of examining contacts and advising as to precautionary measures. The exclusion and treatment of some positive contacts from Broadway School appeared to have some influence in controlling the epidemic. The connecting link between Stapenhill and Broadway schools was discovered in the course of the investigation.

No schools were closed during the year under Article 57 of the Code, but certificates were given in certain cases by the School Medical Officer under para. (2) a, Rule 23, of Schedule 4 of the Code.

Vaccination. The following Table gives particulars of the number of vaccinated and unvaccinated children among those examined as routine cases in 1926 ; the corresponding figures for 1925 are given for comparison.

Age Period.	Unvaccinated.		Under 4 Marks.		4 or more Marks.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
Entrants ...	75·5	72·0	3·2	2·5	21·3	25·5
Intermediates	48·3	54·4	9·8	7·4	41·9	38·2
Leavers ...	53·1	48·3	6·4	6·3	40·5	45·4

7. Following Up. During the year the School Nurses paid 670 home visits for the purpose of following up cases referred for treatment at medical inspections. This number does not include special visits made for the purpose of investigation. In addition 31 special home visits were paid by the Medical Officer and 15 special visits to the schools in connection with mental defectives, the control of infectious disease, &c.

8. Medical Treatment. (a) The total number of attendances at the School Clinic (exclusive of dental cases) was 9,746, as compared with 7,757 in 1925. 760 cases of minor ailments were dealt with, increases being recorded especially in Ringworm of the Scalp, and minor conditions of the ear.

(b) **Tonsils and Adenoids.** The Local Authority does not provide treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids. Cases requiring treatment are referred to their private practitioners, and through them are dealt with either at home or in private institutions, or at the General Infirmary. The Education Committee and Voluntary Associations assist by providing Infirmary tickets in necessitous cases. Through the courtesy of the Hospital staff I have been able to obtain an almost complete record of the cases which have received operative treatment during the year, and consequently the following

up of such cases has been greatly facilitated. The number of children treated by operation was 123; 13 received other forms of treatment.

(c) **Tuberculosis.** There is close co-operation between the School Clinic and the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and cases of suspected Tuberculosis are referred to the latter for examination. 19 school children suffering from various forms of Tuberculosis were treated in Hospital or Sanatorium during the year.

The co-operation between the Clinic and the Dispensary is extended to cover the treatment of delicate children; it will be seen from Table 3 that 131 children are recorded as delicate. Actually 94 of these received treatment at the Dispensary for varying periods during the year. Of these 54 showed an increase of weight of over 2 lbs., and a further 20 recorded smaller increases. 22 cases remained stationary or actually lost weight while under treatment, but 12 of these attended for short periods only. I think the results of treatment of delicate children justify the development of a scheme providing for combined education and treatment in the open air.

(d) **Skin Disease.** Most cases of skin disease dealt with at the School Clinic come under the heading of minor ailments. All cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were seen by the Medical Officer, and the majority received treatment at the Clinic. Five cases received X-Ray treatment, all with excellent results.

(e) (f) **Vision, &c.** Most of the cases of external eye disease are treated at the Clinic, but the more serious cases are referred to the Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Infirmary.

For the treatment of errors of refraction a special clinic is held every Friday. No charge is made for examination and prescription, and spectacles may be obtained at a specially reduced price in accordance with a contract entered into by a local firm of Opticians. There is also a fund through which the Education Committee provides glasses for necessitous cases; this fund was utilised in 1926 for 32 cases.

All cases in which glasses are prescribed are closely followed up, and pressure is brought to bear on refractory parents, if necessary. The assistance of the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. was sought in some instances, but it was not found necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

The chief difficulty, however, is not in securing the provision of glasses in the first instance, but in the supervision of children for whom glasses have been provided. In this matter the co-operation of teachers is of great importance. The following list compiled from a recent survey of the schools shows the number of cases in which the wearing of glasses was considered necessary. The Table does not include the slighter cases of defective vision.

School	Number of Children.	
	Wearing Glasses.	Not wearing Glasses.
Bond Street	6	0
Broadway (Mixed and Infants)	12	2
Christ Church (Mixed and Infants)	31	2
Goodman Street (Girls and Infants)	8	3
Grange Street Boys	7	1
Grange Street Girls and Infants	7	3
Guild Street Boys	13	0
Guild Street Girls	13	4
Holy Trinity	3	4
St. Modwen's	3	5
Shobnall	6	2
Stafford Street	8	3
Stapenhill Boys	9	1
Stapenhill Girls and Infants	11	0
Stapenhill Mission Room	6	2
Uxbridge Street Boys	6	3
Uxbridge Street Girls and Infants	12	0
Victoria Road Boys	10	7
Victoria Road Girls and Infants	16	2
Wetmore Road	7	3
Winshill Boys	7	0
Winshill Girls and Infants	8	1
	—	—
	209	48
	81%	19%

Three principal reasons are given for failure to wear glasses :
 (a) "I can see as well without them"—Hyperopia and H. Astigmatism. (b) "They're broken (or lost)," and are apt to remain so for years. (c) "Mother (or father) doesn't let me wear them."

It is proposed in future to supply Head Teachers with a list of cases in which the wearing of glasses is necessary, and I have no doubt that their co-operation will secure a higher standard of maintenance of glasses.

Beyond school age the control of defective vision ceases, and there is a rapid fall in the proportion of children who retain their glasses. The following Table shows the number of children still wearing glasses regularly out of a hundred unselected cases who left school five years ago. None of these had a refractive error of less than 0.5d myopia, or 1.0d astigmatism, or 2.0d Hyperopia, and in all the vision was 6/12 or less in the better eye.

Defect.						Wearing Glasses.	Not wearing Glasses.
Hyperopia	..	..	..	..	..	8	16
Myopia	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Astigmatism		..	..	..	..	12	44
						—	—
						30%	70%

The position is that a very small proportion of slight cases of visual error, and only 30 per cent. of severe cases, wear spectacles after leaving school ; it would appear that there is a good deal of time and effort wasted in providing glasses for school children. The difficulty is to find a working standard, in order to provide glasses for those who really require them and are capable of making use of them. I have adopted the plan of insisting on treatment in all cases where I considered that the eyesight and general health would suffer, if the error were not corrected ; in other cases I have been content with merely "offering treatment," and leaving the decision to the persons concerned, thus :—

"It has been brought to my notice that your child
 (complains of headaches), (looks too closely at his book), (suffers from a slight defect of sight). If you wish to have further treatment for his sight, kindly notify me to that effect, and I shall be glad to make an appointment."

The result of these "offers" has so far been encouraging; most of them have been accepted, and the parents have attended personally and taken a great interest in the examination.

(g) **Ear Disease.** A clinic for the treatment of minor ear conditions was opened early in 1926, and the Medical Officer has carried out treatment once a week throughout the year. In addition, a number of children attended for daily dressing. The total number of children treated was 104, distributed as follows:—

1. Minor treatments (Removal of Wax, &c.)	..	35	
	{	Apparent cure (no discharge for 3 months)	.. .. 39
2. Otitis	{	Relieved	12
Media	{	Still under treatment	9
	{	Ceased attendance	2
	{	Transferred for operation ..	7
			<hr/> 104

The methods of treatment employed were Zinc Ionisation and the local application of collosol iodine oil. Syringing was not used, and patients were instructed not to allow water to enter the ears.

(h) **Dental Defects.** 1320 children were treated at the Clinic for dental defects during 1926, the total attendances being 2,340. Details of treatment are given in Table 4, Group 4 at the end of the Report.

It is to be noted that 59 per cent. of those found to require treatment were actually treated at the Clinic.

8. (i) **Crippling Defects and Orthopædics.** A complete scheme of orthopædic treatment for an area such as Burton-on-Trent comprises the following:—

(1) Ascertainment of the number of cripples in the area and the nature of their defects. This is already being carried out in the borough, and full particulars of crippled children are entered on the register of physically defective children. Many crippling defects have their origin in the pre-school age, so it is important that all bodies interested in child welfare and public health should

give to the department early information regarding physically defective children; for by early and continuous treatment much deformity may be prevented.

(2) The provision of remedial facilities. (a) An orthopædic hospital should be available to serve the needs of an area.

An important advance has been made by the Local Authority in 1926 in the provision of institutional treatment for crippled children.

In fact, every case brought forward has been given an opportunity of receiving special treatment of this kind, and the following is a list of cases dealt with during the year:—

Child. Sex & Age.	Disease.	Hospital.
F. 6	Tubercle of Spine	St. Gerard's Hospital, Coleshill
M. 9	Tubercle of Hip	do.
M. 10	do.	do.
F. 5	do.	do.
M. 12	do.	Burton General Infirmary
F. 10	do.	do.
F. 7	do.	Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hosp'l.
M. 4	do.	do.
M. 10	do.	do.
F. 7	do.	do.
F. 5	do.	Sir Wm. Treloar's Home, Alton

All these cases have been examined and recommended for treatment by the Medical Officer of Health. For some the Local Authority has been responsible, while in other cases payment has been made by voluntary agencies.

(b) The establishment of an Orthopædic Clinic at which children can attend for examination by an Orthopædic Surgeon; and at which children can be seen at regular intervals for examination and treatment by an Orthopædic Surgeon and an Orthopædic Nurse. This clinic should be open at least once a week for examination purposes, and twice a week or more for treatment.

Up to the present no Orthopædic Clinic has been provided by the Local Authority. The majority of cripple children who require active treatment (other than operative) attend the Massage Department of the General Infirmary.

(c) The provision of facilities for the supply of the necessary surgical appliances.

In this respect Voluntary Associations, especially the Children's Care Committee, have done a large amount of very good work. In many cases surgical boots and other instruments have been supplied and maintained through these agencies, and the practical utility of this work cannot be overestimated.

(d) The establishment of effective arrangements for the following up of the children by school nurses, to ensure regular attendance at the clinics, and the utmost co-operation of all concerned in the remedial activities provided.

These arrangements are, of course, largely dependent on the effective organisation of a Children's Orthopædic Clinic, and cannot be complete until such a clinic is in working order.

(3) Provision of efficient after-care facilities. Re-educative and remedial exercises should be provided after the crippling defects have been so far remedied as to enable the children to attend regularly the ordinary public elementary schools.

What has been said under Section (2) applies with equal force to this section. The establishment of the Orthopædic Clinic is an essential premise to the provision of after-care facilities.

The Medical Officer paid during the year 25 visits to the Orthopædic Department of the Infirmary, 6 visits to St. Gerard's Hospital, Coleshill, and 2 to Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital in connection with the treatment of cripple children.

13. Co-operation of Parents. One of the most important parts of a routine medical inspection is the personal influence of the Medical Officer on the parent. Consequently every encouragement should be given to parents to attend these examinations. There is no doubt that parents take an increasing interest in Medical Inspections, and year by year their attendance has increased—from 22 per cent. before the war to 45 per cent. in the present year.

Nevertheless the attendance of parents at the examination of older children is not so satisfactory as one could wish; this applies especially to the Intermediate group, in which the largest percentage of defect is found.

The following Table, which shows the percentage distribution of parents' attendance in the various groups, points out the direction in which improvement might be made :—

PARENTS PRESENT-PERCENTAGE, 1926.

School.	Infants.	Intermediates.		Leavers.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Stapenhill	78	45	69	31	67	60
Stapenhill Mission Room ..	79	—	36	—	29	69
Winshill	57	42	25	17	11	38
Bond Street	52	33	25	—	—	44
Victoria Road	73	19	62	14	43	54
Uxbridge Street	62	45	43	15	29	41
Horninglow	66	52	73	0	14	52
Wetmore Road	72	8	43	10	24	46
Grange Street	62	24	33	26	24	43
Goodman St. & Stafford St.	82	33	37	4	43	56
Broadway	69	35	43	16	28	44
Christ Church	54	30	25	0	6	34
Holy Trinity	81	10	36	0	7	46

The total percentage of parents' attendances as compared with last year is as follows :—

	1926.	1925.
Infants	68·2	66
Intermediates	38·1	40
Leavers	19·9	18
	—	—
Total	45·1	43
	==	==

14. Co-operation of Teachers. In the great majority of schools the teachers take the greatest interest in Medical Inspection. They make admirable arrangements for the inspection, and do everything possible to promote the comfort of the parents who attend, and to secure privacy and quiet for the examination. They gladly co-operate with the Medical Staff in notifying early cases of defect and in using their influence with the parents to secure early treatment. I should like to make a special appeal to the teachers to encourage more parents to attend the inspections of "intermediate"

and "leaver" groups; and to pay particular attention to the position in class of children with defective sight and hearing.

15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officers. During the past year the co-operation of School Attendance Officers has been especially valuable in the investigation of cases of prolonged absence from school.

I should be glad to receive from them early notification of cases of physical defect in children under school age which they may observe in the course of their work.

16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies. The work of the various Voluntary Associations in the Borough has been organised to prevent overlapping and indiscriminate charity, and it is of great importance to successful treatment of delicate and physically defective children that arrangements for their care should be under unified control. The establishment of a centrally placed School Clinic should make it possible for every case of this kind to be seen by the Medical Officer and referred through him for such treatment as is found necessary.

The Medical Department is greatly indebted to the Children's Care Committee for the investigation of the circumstances of delicate and crippled children, and for the provision of treatment in Convalescent Homes and Hospitals.

I have pleasure in appending a detailed report of the work of this Committee during the year 1926.

CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE.

Report for 1926.

The Children's Care Committee was re-appointed by the Education Committee in November, 1925, and constituted as follows :—

Mrs. Birch (Hon. Secretary), Miss Evershed, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Oakden, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Walley, and Mrs. Williams.

To the great regret of the Committee, in February, 1926, Mrs. Birch was compelled to resign her position as Hon. Secretary owing to ill-health.

Mrs. Birch had rendered valuable services as Hon. Secretary for three years.

The Committee are pleased she will still remain one of their members.

In March Miss Evershed was appointed Hon. Secretary.

In September Mrs. Vaughan resigned from the Committee owing to indisposition. The Committee greatly regret the loss of her valuable help. In November Mrs. Templeman was appointed a member of the Committee.

During the year 87 cases were reported to the Committee and dealt with as follows :—

1. Boy aged 12, Provided with surgical boot.
2. Boy „ 13, Sent into the country.
3. Girl „ 7, Under supervision.
- *4. Girl „ 6, Sent to Convalescent Home.
5. Girl „ 9, Under supervision.
6. Boy „ 5, do.
7. Boy „ Provided with surgical instrument.
8. Girl „ 10, Under Supervision.
9. Boy „ 14, do.
- *10. Boy „ Sent to Convalescent Home.
11. Boy „ 5½, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
12. Girl „ 12, Sent to Convalescent Home.
13. Boy „ 12, do.
- *14. Girl „ do.
15. Boy 6, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium and later into the Country.
- *16. Boy „ 12, Sent to Convalescent Home.
17. Boy „ 13, do.
18. Boy „ 13, Provided with surgical instrument.
- *19. Girl „ 5, Sent to Convalescent Home.
- *20. Girl do.
- *21. Boy „ 11½, do.
22. Boy „ 9, do.
- *23. Boy do.
24. Girl do.

25.	Boy	aged	Sent to Convalescent Home
*26.	Girl	„ 11,	do.
27.	Boy	„ 9,	Provided with surgical boot.
28.	Boy	„ 5,	Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
29.	Girl	„ 12,	do.
30.	Boy	„ 7,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
31.	Girl	„ 12,	do.
*32.	Boy	„ 5½,	do.
*33.	Boy	„ 11½,	do.
*34.	Girl		do.
*35.	Girl		do.
*36.	Girl	„ 11,	do.
37.	Girl	„ 6,	do.
*38.	Girl	„ 11½,	do.
*39.	Boy	„ 12½,	do.
40.	Boy	„ 12,	Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
41.	Boy		Provided with surgical instrument.
42.	Girl	„ 10,	Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
43.	Girl	„ 9,	Provided with surgical boot.
44.	Girl		Provided with surgical instrument.
*45.	Girl		Sent to Convalescent Home.
*46.	Girl		do.
47.	Boy	„ 7,	do.
48.	Girl	„ 14,	do.
49.	Boy		Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
50.	Girl	„ 7½,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
*51.	Boy	„ 7,	do.
52.	Boy	„ 6,	do.
*53.	Girl		do.
54.	Girl	„ 7,	Sent to Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital.
*55.	Boy	„ 13½,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
*56.	Boy		do.
*57.	Boy	„ 11,	do.
58.	Boy	„ 8,	do.
59.	Girl	„ 6,	do.
*60.	Girl		do.
61.	Girl	„ 6,	do.
*62.	Girl	„ 10½,	do.

63.	Girl	aged 7,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
64.	Boy	„ 7,	do.
*65.	Boy	„ 5,	do.
*66.	Girl	„ 10 $\frac{1}{4}$,	do.
*67.	Boy	„ 13,	do.
*68.	Boy	„ 11,	do.
69.	Girl	„ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Provided with surgical boots.
70.	Boy	„ 6,	Operation in Birmingham Orthopædic Hospital. Part maintenance provided.
71.	Boy	„ 11,	Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
72.	Girl	„ 9,	do.
73.	Boy	„ 6,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
74.	Girl	„ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$,	do.
75.	Girl	„ 8,	do.
76.	Girl	„ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	do.
77.	Girl	„ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Parents refused treatment.
78.	Girl		do.
79.	Boy	„ 9,	Operation in Coleshill Orthopædic Hospital. Part maintenance provided.
*80.	Boy		Not suitable for convalescent home treatment.
81.	Boy	„ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Sent into the country.
82.	Girl		Provided with boots.
83.	Girl		Sent to Convalescent Home.
84.	Girl	„ 10,	do.
85.	Girl	„ 6,	do.
86.	Girl	„ 9,	do.
87.	Girl		Grant given for fares during treatment.

The cases marked * were sent by the "Burton Observer" Uncle Jack Fund to Convalescent Homes; the Children's Care Committee supervising each case, after examination at the Clinic by the School Medical Officer.

The Committee thanks the Voluntary Aid Association for providing fares, and the Lord Burton Memorial Fund for grants towards the cost of instruments, their assistance being of very great help.

The "Mayoress Needlework Guild" has given garments, and these have been very useful for necessitous children going to Convalescent Homes.

The Committee are very grateful for the generous help of the Feoffees. They have again given a grant of £25, and also grants for Sanatorium treatment for tubercular cases, and have provided many tickets for Convalescent Homes.

PHYLLIS M. EVERSHED,

Hon. Secretary.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children. The registers for these children have been kept up to date during the year; a summary of their contents will be found in Table 3 at the end of the Report.

As shown in Section 8, a great advance has been made in the treatment of physically defective children, and further developments along the lines indicated in that section may be expected in the near future.

For the partially blind children, especially cases of high myopia, no provision has yet been made. There are at least 40 children in the borough who would derive benefit from education in a special class for children with defective sight.

No special provision is made by the Local Authority for the education of mentally defective children, and there are no recognised classes for backward children, although individual teachers make special arrangements in this respect.

Of the 21 epileptic children, 16 are in attendance at the public elementary schools; the remainder are under supervision at home. All of the former are slight cases, and the disease does not materially interfere with school work.

21. Employment. Permission for the employment of children of school age is granted only after examination and certification by the School Medical Officer. In 1926 76 children were examined for employment; two certificates were refused.

The following Table gives particulars of children holding employment cards for the year ending 31st December, 1926 :—

Employment.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Newspaper delivery	75	6	81
Errands	43	2	45
Milk Delivery	4	0	4
Parcel Delivery	4	0	4
House Duties	1	1	2
Totals	127	9	136
	==	==	===

22. Special Enquiries. The Entrant Child.

“ It would be valuable if each School Medical Officer in his Annual Report for 1926 would specially review the health of the entrant child in his area—and indicate any special aspect of the problem with which he is faced ” (Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for the year 1925).

A comparison of the notes made on the record card of the Welfare Centre with those of the first routine inspection of the same child reveals the fact that many diseases and disabilities appear for the first time on the latter record. In other words, these diseases make their first appearance during the “ dark ages ” between two and five years of age. In Burton-on-Trent one is able to follow a very considerable number of children from Welfare Centre to school as some 77 per cent. of children born in the central area attend the centre, about 50 per cent. from the Shobnall and Horninglow districts, and 33 per cent. from the outlying districts of Winshill and Stapenhill. It has thus been possible to follow up a number of cases from birth to school age with a view to determining the period at which a given defect arose. For example, 100 cases were taken at random in which serious defects were found at five years, and the record followed back to infancy to discover at what age the defect was first noted.

The following table gives the history of some of the most common defects found in the entrant child :—

TABLE (A).

Disease.	First observed in			Total in 5th year
	1st year.	2nd year.	5th year.	
Malnutrition	6	1	10	17
Naso-pharyngeal disease ..	2	8	28	38
Rickets	3	1	5	9
Chronic Bronchitis ..	5	7	4	16
Otitis Media	4	1	7	12
Squint	—	1	4	5
Tuberculous glands ..	—	—	3	3
Total				100

I have used the non-committal term " naso-pharyngeal disease " in preference to "Adenoids " and " Enlarged Tonsils," because I consider that the symptoms are of far more importance than the physical signs. "Naso-pharyngeal disease " may be roughly defined as "such a degree of enlargement of tonsils or adenoids, or both, as to give rise to symptoms which call for treatment, e.g., mouth breathing, frequent sore throats, deafness, and ear discharge."

The above table shows that out of 38 cases of this condition only 10 were noted while the child was under supervision at the Welfare Centre, and all the above cases were supervised for at least two years. The condition is admittedly hereditary in a proportion of cases, and in these cases it tends to appear in infancy and affect most of the members of the family. It is possible, however, that many of the " later " cases might be prevented if we knew how to detect the earliest symptoms and so institute early preventive treatment. Apart from heredity, many possible factors in the production of naso-pharyngeal disease require to be investigated, before the field of enquiry can be narrowed down to practical limits.

I think it is generally admitted that the type of infant food used has little material influence on the subsequent health and nutrition of the child. I give below the result of an enquiry into two hundred cases which showed some well-marked defect at the routine examination of entrants :—

TABLE (B).

Disease.			Breast Fed.	Artificially Fed
Malnutrition	..	..	23	27
Rickets	..	..	10	6
Naso-pharyngeal disease	..	..	34	38
Chronic Bronchitis	..	..	23	17
Otitia Media..	..	..	10	12

The relation of these disabilities to infectious disease is more difficult to ascertain, as the answers of parents on this subject are unreliable. The small number of cases from which accurate accounts could be obtained did not seem to show any close relationship between the common infectious and either malnutrition or naso-pharyngeal disease. Even in the case of middle ear disease a history of antecedent Measles or Scarlatina was the exception rather than the rule.

Most enquiries into the relation of the size and shape of the palate to naso-pharyngeal obstruction have lent no support to the establishment of any relationship. In the following group of cases an impression of the teeth was taken in plasticine and a transverse measurement made at the level of the first bicuspid teeth; the height of the palate was estimated more roughly according to type: "V," "Saddle," "Arch," &c. The palates were then divided into "normal" and "narrow" on a combination of the estimates. The table shows the relationship to naso-pharyngeal obstruction, past or present (a case which has received operative treatment is considered as a case of obstruction).

TABLE (C).

NORMAL PALATE	}	No obstruction	134	80.2 per cent.
		Obstruction	33	19.8 per cent.
NARROW PALATE	}	No obstruction	33	77 per cent.
		Obstruction	10	23 per cent.

These figures agree with those of previous investigations, and indicate that the size and shape of the palate have no direct bearing on the development of naso-pharyngeal disease.

The beginnings of a further enquiry were made into the relation of home conditions to the disabilities of the entrant child.

For the purposes of investigation home conditions were divided into three groups:—

Group 1. Good environment. Members of this group must satisfy two conditions : (a) The Medical Officer has had a personal interview with the mother, and considers her to be efficient, interested in her children, and anxious to do what she can for their welfare, and (b) the house has been inspected by a member of the staff, and found to be clean, well ordered, and suitable in other respects for the upbringing of children.

Group 3. Bad environment. (a) The Medical Officer, after a conversation with the mother, comes to the conclusion that she is inefficient—ignorant, dirty, careless, or neglectful as the case may be, and (b) The home has been inspected and found to be dirty, overcrowded, or otherwise unsuitable for the proper care of child life.

Group 2 (which is excluded from the enquiry), consists of cases which, for one reason or another, do not fall into either of the above groups.

A hundred unselected cases of defect from Groups 1 and 3 were taken ; the analysis of the more serious defects is given in the following table :—

TABLE (D).

Disability.				Group 1. Age 4-5 years	Group 3. (Entrant).
Malnutrition	slight	..	..	11	18
	severe	..	..	nil	9
Rickets	..	..	..	1	12
Naso-pharyngeal disease	..	..	..	21	21
Otitis Media	..	..	..	1	11
Bronchitis	..	..	..	9	17
Enlarged glands	..	..	..	6	6
Total defects				49	94

NOTES (1). No really serious case of Malnutrition was found in Group 1, as compared with 9 in Group 3.

(2) Naso-pharyngeal disease showed no difference in incidence between the good homes and the bad, but there was this striking contrast ; out of the 21 cases from Group 1, no less than 12 had been treated by operation before admission to school, and were, therefore, sound at the time of examination ; whereas in the cases from Group 3, only 3 had received operative treatment.

(3) A single child from bad home conditions suffered more disabilities than the child from the good homes, roughly in the proportion of 2 to 1. For example, the combination of Malnutrition, Rickets, Naso-pharyngeal disease, and Otitis Media was found in Group 3, but not in Group 1, indicating very clearly the value of early treatment in checking the disease progress.

In examining my own records of Welfare Centre work I am continually baffled by the fact that the common ailments of the school child are insidious processes, not sudden apparitions like the exanthemata. In following up my observations, for example, of a child who ultimately required operation for Tonsils and Adenoids, I have the greatest difficulty in discovering the earliest symptoms which pointed to the onset of this condition. In most cases a note appears on the record, out of a clear sky as it were : " This child has developed enlarged tonsils and adenoids." The same is true to a less extent of Rickets and other conditions.

One feature, however, was observed in a large number of the cases ; that many of the disabilities of the entrant child seem to have their origin in the second year. In case after case loss of weight, or failure to gain, was noted at this time associated with symptoms of infection of the throat and nose, loss of appetite, restlessness at night, &c. I think this point requires closer investigation, but two principal causes may be suggested :—

(a) **Infection.** At this period the child begins to move about freely by himself and becomes exposed to infection by floor dust, contact with other young children, &c.

(b) **Nutritional.** I do not think the question of feeding in the second year is sufficiently understood by many mothers, even the more intelligent. There is a tendency on the one hand to continue too long on an exclusively milk diet, and on the other to add solid food to the diet without at the same time proportionally reducing the amount and strength of the milk given.

Irregular meals also and unsuitable articles of adult diet so often given at this period no doubt render the tissues unusually liable to infection by the germs of disease.

In conclusion, I feel that, if one could increase the number of routine examinations of children during the second year and investigate more fully the early symptoms of disease in that period, some advance would be made towards elucidating the problems met with at the examination of the entrant child.

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

Dr. Mackintosh, Assistant School Medical Officer, has been responsible for the preparation of this report, and his assistance in this respect is hereby acknowledged.

J. M. COWIE,

School Medical Officer.

TABLE 1.
RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	..	..	..	..	1129
Intermediates	..	..	..	..	556
Leavers ..	..	..	..	..	839
<hr/>					
Total	..	..	..	..	2524
Number of other Routine Inspections	..				25

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	..			1043
Number of Re-Inspections ..	..	..			2843
<hr/>					
Total	..	..	..	..	3886

TABLE II.

A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.		ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition		4	20	29	5
Uncleanliness :		—	—	—	—
(See Table IV., Group V.)					
Skin	Ringworm—Scalp	1	0	25	0
	Body	0	0	1	0
	Scabies	2	0	5	0
	Impetigo	7	1	14	2
	Other Diseases (Non-tuberculous) ..	6	3	40	4
Eye	Blepharitis	0	1	10	2
	Conjunctivitis	4	0	13	3
	Keratitis	0	0	7	0
	Corneal Opacities	0	0	5	0
	Defective Vision (ex.squint)	72	34	154	32
	Squint	8	4	13	7
Ear	Other Conditions	10	12	18	8
	Defective Hearing	6	5	30	1
	Otitis Media	23	13	68	1
	Other Ear Diseases	8	7	18	5
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only ..	27	49	25	1
	Adenoids only	24	24	13	2
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	34	12	14	1
	Other Conditions	4	17	27	10
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tub.)		7	31	57	4
Defective Speech		0	1	3	0
Teeth—Dental Diseases		63	15	11	1
(See Table IV., Group IV.)					
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	Organic	4	11	3	1
	Functional	0	10	10	1
	Anæmia	3	3	2	0
Lungs	Bronchitis	19	20	8	5
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	8	24	4	0
	Pulmonary :				
	Definite	1	0	2	0
Tuberculosis	Suspected	0	0	9	0
	Non-Pulmonary :				
	Glands	1	1	10	0
	Spine	0	0	0	0
	Hip	0	0	3	0
	Other Bones and Joints	1	0	0	1
	Skin	2	0	1	0
	Other Forms	3	0	5	4
Nervous System	Epilepsy	4	0	7	0
	Chorea	0	1	6	2
	Other Conditions	1	4	12	6
Deformities	Rickets	0	0	2	1
	Spinal Curvature	3	0	3	2
	Other Forms	11	7	14	3
Other Defects and Diseases		22	28	86	56

TABLE II.—B:

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to require Treatment	
CODE GROUPS :—			
Entrants	1129	133	11·78
Intermediates	556	71	12·7
Leavers	839	93	11·084
Total (Code Groups) ..	2524	297	11·766
Other Routine Inspections	25	1	4·0

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area for Year 1926.

		Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Blind (including partially blind)—</i>	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	1	1	2
(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Public Elementary Schls. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ..	— — —	1 1 —	— 1 —
(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind Attending Public Elementary Schls. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ..	1 8 — —	— 13 — 1	1 21 — 1
<i>Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)—</i>	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	2	1	3
(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Public Elementary Schls. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ..	— — —	— — —	— — —
(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf Attending Public Elementary Schls. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ..	— 2 — —	— 2 — 1	— 4 — 1
<i>Mentally Defective—</i>	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ..	—	—	—
Feeble-minded (cases not notifi- able to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Public Elementary Schls. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ..	34 2 —	21 — —	55 2 —
Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded Imbeciles Idiots	— 4 —	— 0 1	— 4 1
<i>Epileptics—</i>	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	—	—	—
Suffering from severe epilepsy	In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools Attending Public Elementary Schls. At no School or Institution ..	— — — 4	— — — 1	— — — 5
Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schls. At no School or Institution ..	12 —	4 —	16 —

TABLE III.—*continued.*

		Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Physically Defective—</i> Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
	At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ..	2	1	3
Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ..	2	—	2
	At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ..	1	—	1
Delicate children (<i>e.g.</i> , pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, &c.)	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ..	68	63	131
	At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ..	—	—	—
Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ..	3	7	10
	At other Institutions	2	6	8
	At no School or Institution ..	2	2	4
Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease), <i>e.g.</i> , children suffering from paralysis, &c., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Cripple Schools ..	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ..	36	26	62
	At other Institutions	7	2	9
	At no School or Institution ..	8	3	11

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December,
1926.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP 1.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for
which see Group V.)

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total. (4)
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm—Scalp	26	5	31
Ringworm—Body	13	4	17
Scabies	7	4	11
Impetigo	415	51	466
Other Skin Disease	32	24	56
Minor Eye Defects (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	71	23	94
Minor Ear Defects	113	3	116
Miscellaneous (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, &c.)	83	21	104
Total	760	135	895

**GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding
Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)**

Defect or Disease. (1)	No. of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Submitted to refraction by Private Prac- titioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (3)	Otherwise. (4)	Total. (5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report)	166	15	4	185
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ..	4	0	0	4
Total	170	15	4	189

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	149
(b) Otherwise	19

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	157
(b) Otherwise	21

GROUP III.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Number of Defects.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated
Under the Local Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital. (1)	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Total (3)		
—	123	123	13	136

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were :

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

Routine Age Groups	{	Aged 5	..	..	..	..	782
		Aged 6	..	..	..	..	710
		Aged 7	..	..	..	..	477
		Aged 8	..	..	..	..	363
		Aged 9	..	..	..	..	520
		Aged 10	..	..	..	..	590
		Aged 11	..	..	..	..	355
		Total	..	..	..	..	3797
Specials		..	..	..	..	..	184
		Grand Total	..	..	..	..	3981

(b) Found to require treatment.. .. 2247

(c) Actually treated 1320

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of
periodical examination 466

(2) Half-days devoted to :

Inspection 51
 Treatment 430

Total 481

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 2340

(4) Fillings :—

Permanent teeth 552

Temporary teeth 137

Total 689

(5) Extractions :—

Permanent teeth 304

Temporary teeth 1263

Total 1567

(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	53
(7) Other operations :—	
Permanent teeth	160
Temporary teeth	562
Total	722

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	12
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	20966
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean	540
(iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	nil
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	24
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