

**[Report 1927] / Medical Officer of Health, Burton-upon-Trent County Borough.**

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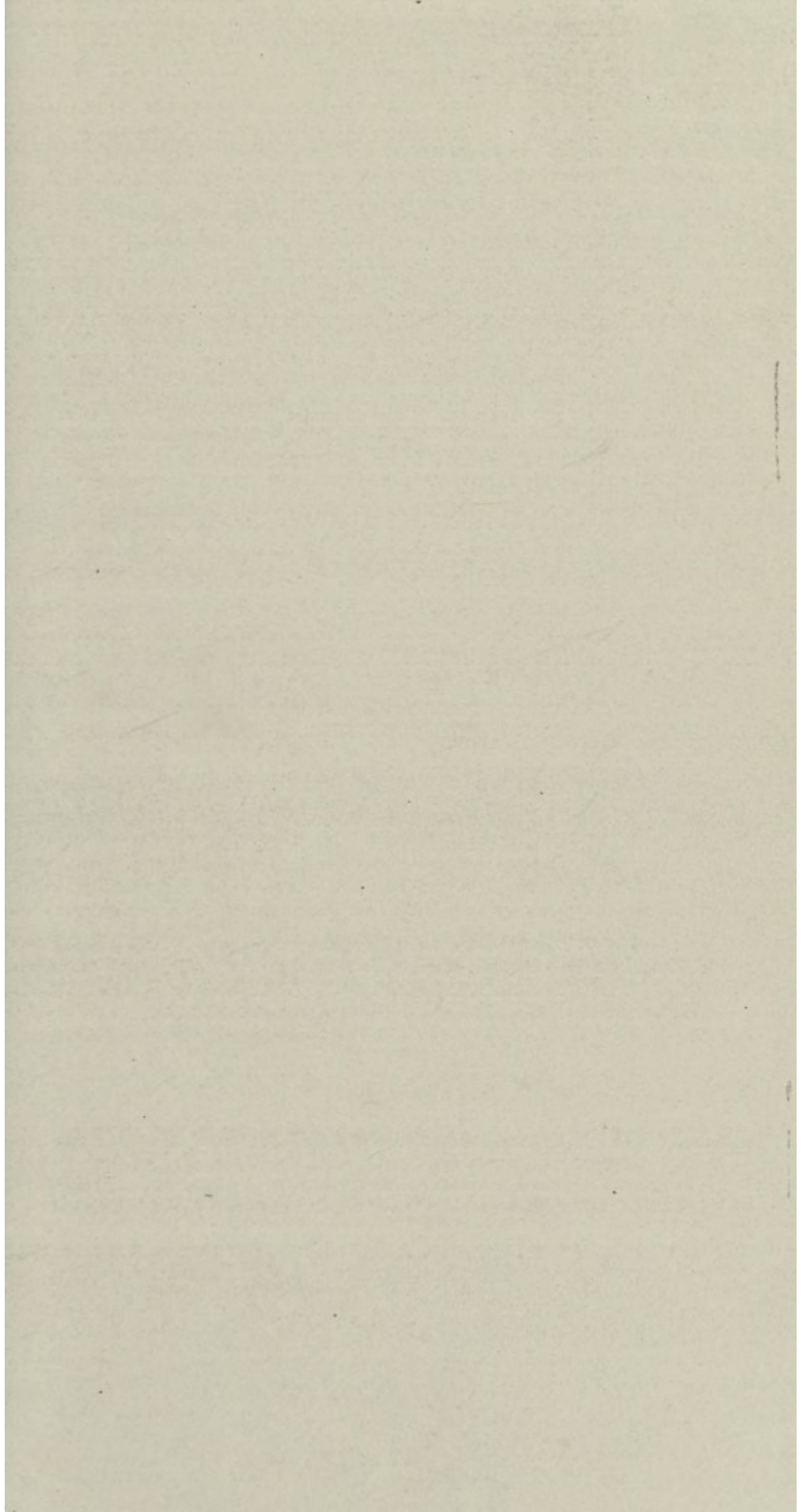
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1927



1927

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

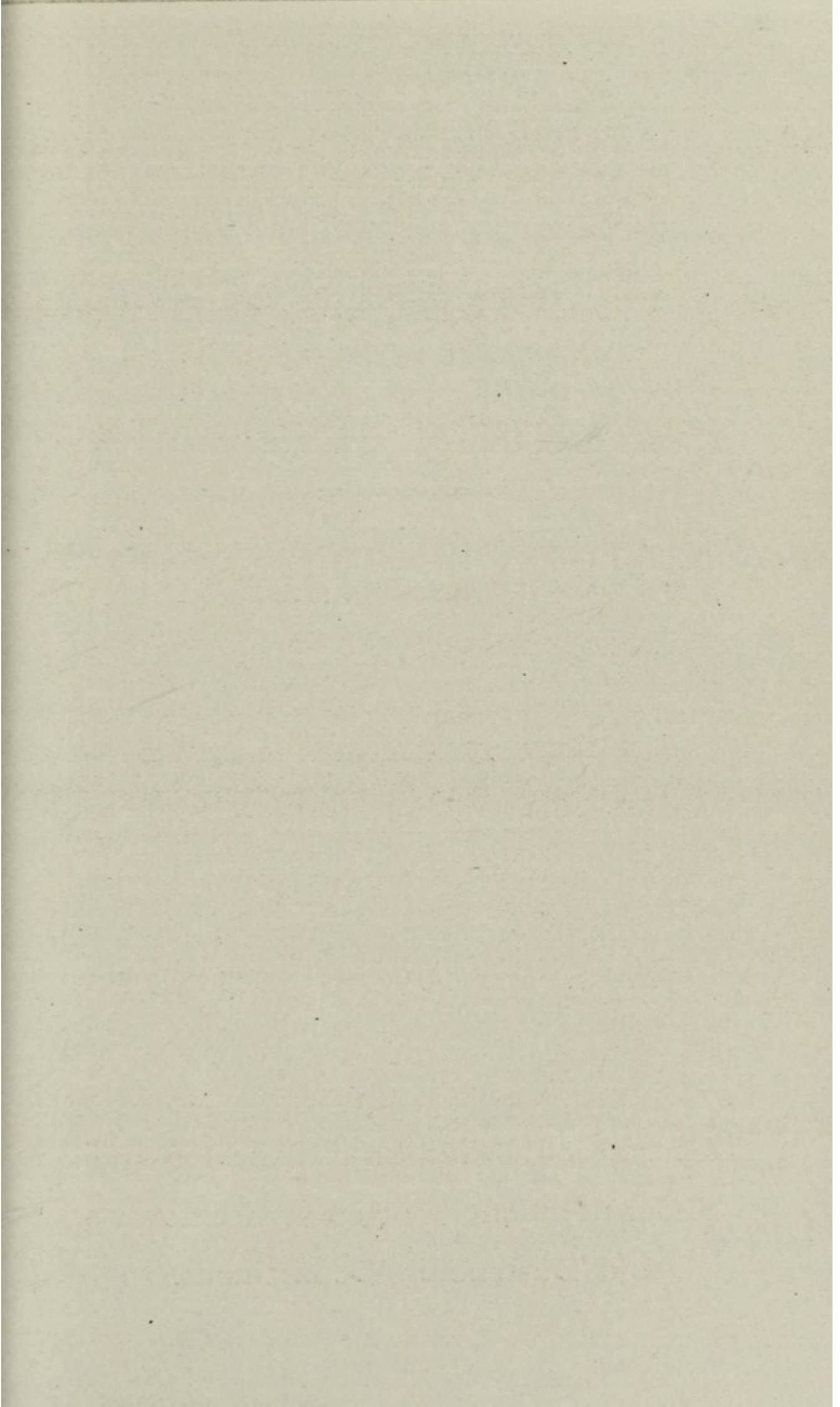
Medical Officer of Health  
and School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1927.

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

ALSO

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



# County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN A. ELLIOTT).

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

*Vice-Chairman*—COUNCILLOR W. D. JOHNSON.

ALDERMAN J. WILKINSON.

COUNCILLOR MARY GOODGER.

„ W. HUTSON.

„ J. JONES.

„ G. L. MEE.

„ L. T. PEACH, O.B.E.

„ G. E. RIDER.

„ G. SANDERS.

„ F. G. THOMPSON.

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF HEALTH COMMITTEE.

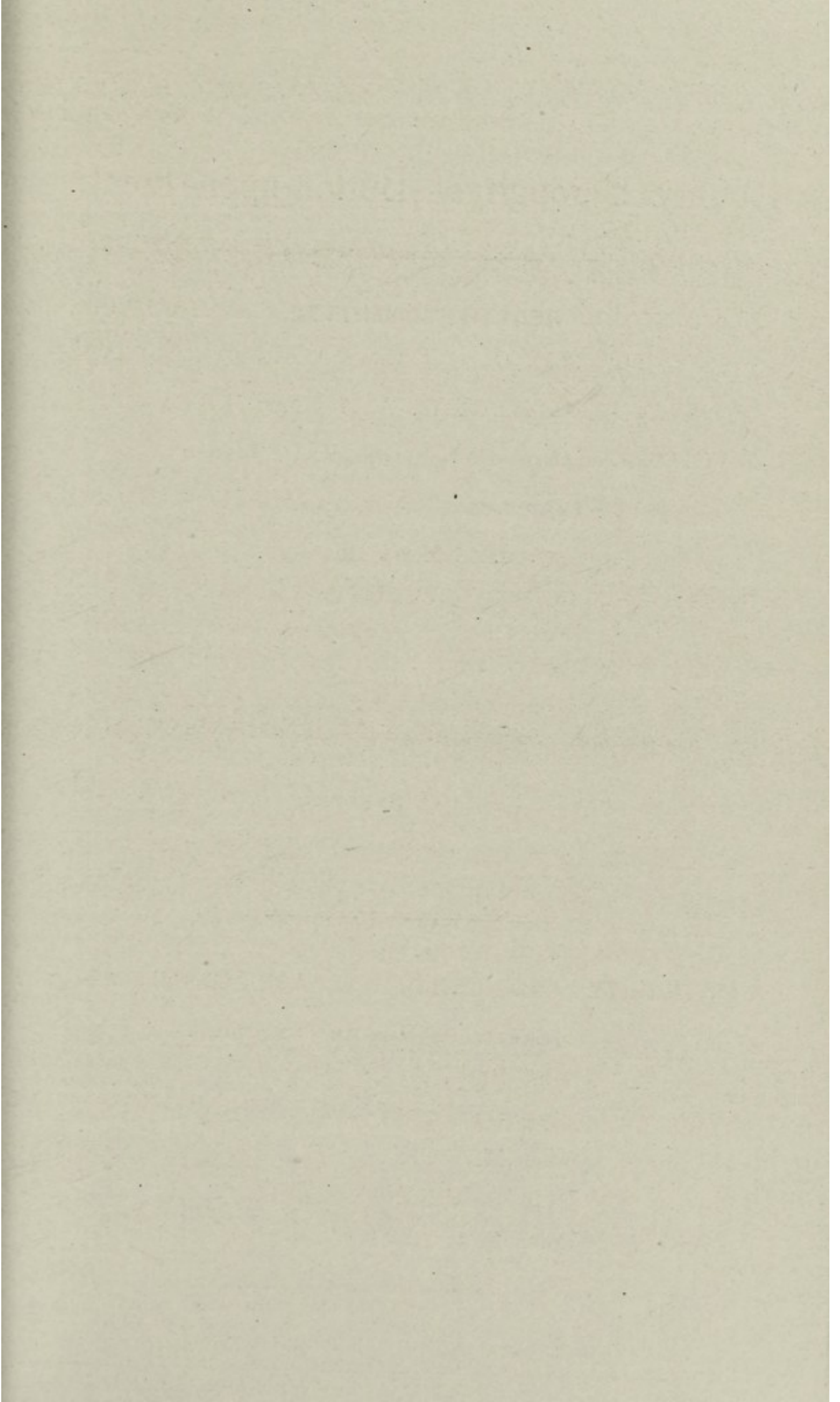
MRS. BELL.

MRS. GREEN.

MRS. MACGILP.

MRS. SANDERS.

MISS A. WILD.



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

*5th April, 1928.*

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

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough, and also the Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1927.

In the statistical records, the low birth-rate and the high cancer death-rate are unwelcome features, otherwise the vital statistics are fairly satisfactory.

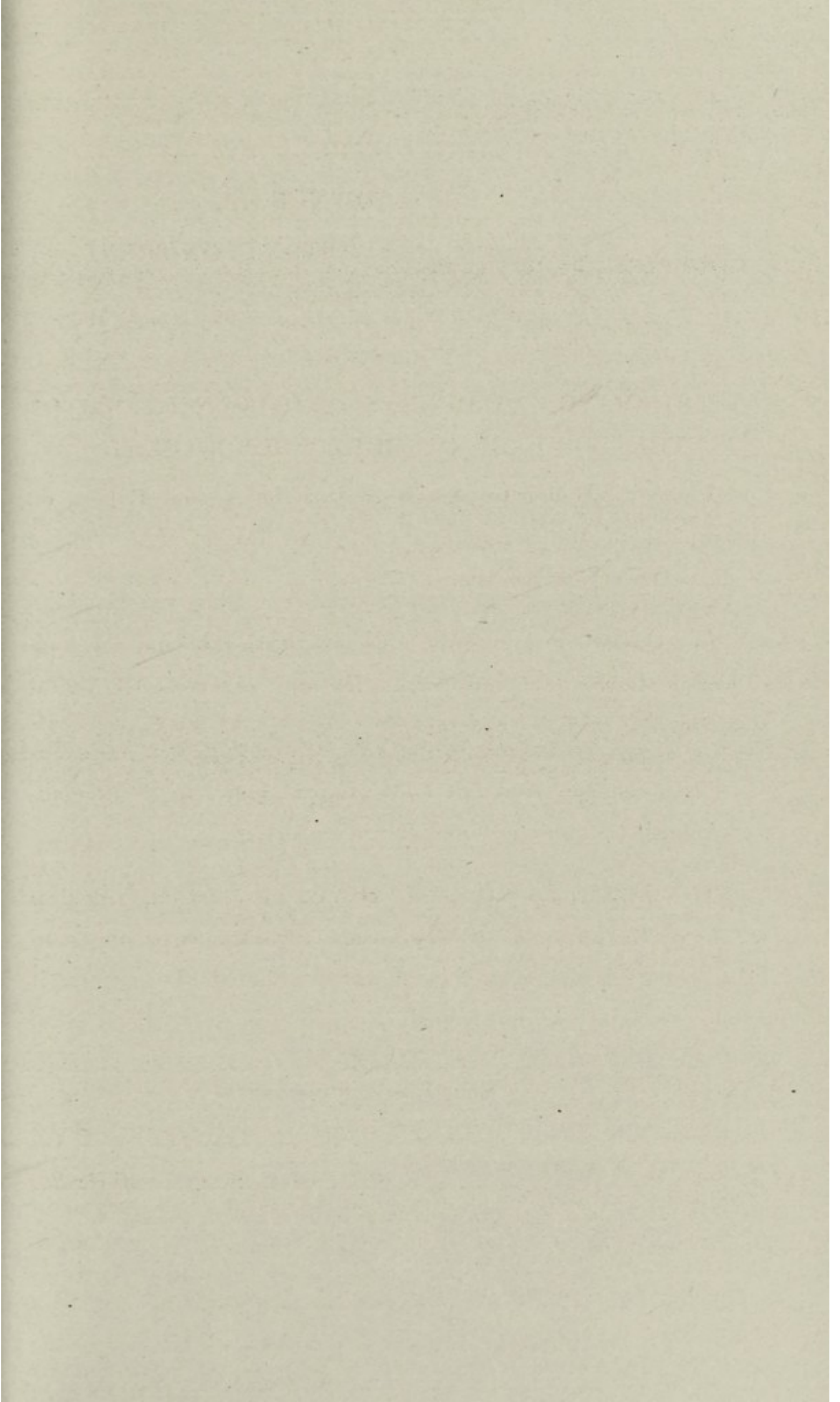
The large percentage of milk samples found to be tuberculous during the year is noted in the report.

The loyal co-operation of Dr. Grant, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. Jenkinson, Sanitary Inspector, and other members of my staff in all the work of the Department is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

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 1927	...				48,930
No. of Inhabited Houses, 1921 (Census)	...				11,082
No. of Families or Separate Occupiers, 1921	...				11,282
Rateable Value (Sept. 30th, 1927)	...				£308,088
Sum represented by penny rate (Sept. 30th, 1927)...					£1,201

**Population.** The population is estimated by the Registrar-General for mid-year 1927 to be 48,930, which is an increase of 270 compared with 1926.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1927.

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
					1927.	1926.
Births (total)	...	435	450	885	...	974
„ Legitimate	...	423	424	847	...	943
„ Illegitimate	...	12	26	38	...	31
Birth Rate	... ..	...	...	18.0	...	20.02
Deaths	... ..	332	302	634	...	566
Death-rate	... ..	...	...	12.9	...	11.6
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total births)				4.3	...	3.17
No. of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth from Sepsis	... ..	...	...	0		1
„ other causes	... ..	...	...	1		2
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	... ..	...	...	64	...	60
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	... ..	...	...	63	...	59
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	... ..	...	...	105	...	64
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	... ..	...	...	0	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..	...	...	7	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	... ..	...	...	4	...	5

	1927.	1926.
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	38 ...	28
Death-rate from ditto ...	0.78 ...	0.57
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	8 ...	7
Death-rate from ditto ...	0.16 ...	0.14
Number of Deaths from Cancer ...	81 ...	67
Death-rate from Cancer ...	1.6 ...	1.38
Zymotic Death-Rate ...	0.35 ...	0.29
Number of Marriages ...	475 ...	423
Marriage Rate ...	19.4 ...	17.4

**Vital Statistics.** When compared with the record statistical data of 1926 the vital statistics for 1927 are not so favourable although on the whole satisfactory.

The number of births and the birth rate are the lowest recorded in the borough apart from the three war years, 1917, 1918, and 1919.

The general death rate has increased from 11.6 per 1,000 to 12.9, this increase being mainly due to the greater number of deaths recorded from Pneumonia, Cancer, Influenza, Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from Cancer, viz., 81, is the largest recorded in the borough. The year 1923 showed the same number of deaths from this disease, the next highest being 67 deaths in 1921.

#### **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.**

The hospital provision for the treatment of fever and 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 are also the same.

The facilities for professional nursing in the home are the same, except that provision has now been made for the home nursing of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, whereby nurses can be obtained from the Nursing Institution for attendance on such patients.

## 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. (Left May, 1927).

\*JAMES GRANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed June, 1927).

*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. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat,  
(left October, 1927).

F. LOMAS, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. (appointed November, 1927).

*Clerks :*

G. M. UPTON.

J. BALL (left November, 1927).

H. G. EASTER (appointed December, 1927).

A. T. PECK (appointed November, 1927).

Miss G. BAKEWELL (at School Clinic).

Miss F. C. SADLER (at Infant Welfare Centre).

*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. (to May, 1927).

\*JAMES GRANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed June, 1927).

*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.

**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, 1927, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act was 24. Subsequently 5 others gave notice, and their names were added to the register. There is only one untrained Midwife now in practice in the Borough.

**Lectures to Midwives.** One lecture was given during the year to Midwives by Dr. E. M. Stratton on "Ante-Natal Care."

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

Medical assistance required	...	...	...	173
Still births	...	...	...	12
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1

**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 £34 12s. 0d. for the year, and £19 8s. 0d. was repaid to the Corporation by patients during the same period.

## 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 544, and the total attendance 11,810, giving an average per session of 59, as compared with an average of 61.3 for 1926.

4,811 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. MacGilp, Councillor Miss Goodger, and Mrs. Sanders, 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 81, at a cost of £77 15s. 0d.

**Maternity Bags.** The number of maternity bags lent during the year was 7, 3 being paid for, and 4 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 number of patients seen	...	177
Total number of attendances	... ..	328

In this connection the Health Visitors also paid 358 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	—
Retained Membranes ... ..	—	—
Incomplete abortion ... ..	6	—
Difficult labour ... ..	2	—
Abortion ... ..	3	—
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2	—
Miscarriage ... ..	2	—
Other conditions ... ..	5	—
Total	22	0

**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. Twenty-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 934 (including 32 still births). The number registered was 902.

According to the above figures the proportion of live births notified is 100 per cent, but the above figures are not strictly comparable as there may be some delay in the registration of the births. As a matter of fact there were 17 births reported by the Registrar which had not previously been notified under the Notification of Births Act.

Thirty-seven births which occurred in Burton have been transferred to other districts by the Registrar-General, and twenty from outside the Borough have been added, making the nett number of births for the year 885.

The number of births notified by Midwives was 876, and by parents and Doctors 58.

The Health Visitors paid the following visits :—

Primary visits to babies	...	...	...	799
Secondary visits to children under 12 months	...	...	...	1667
Visits to children over one year	...	...	...	3025
Visits to still-births	...	...	...	15
				<hr/>
			Total	...
				5506
				<hr/>

620 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 :—

Number of children treated	...	...	9
Number of mothers treated	...	...	22
Number of teeth extracted	...	...	101
Number of fillings	...	...	13
Other operations	...	...	17

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum and other Infections.** The following table gives the particulars of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during the year. All the cases were treated at home, the actual treatment being done by the Health Visitors, who carried out the instructions of the Doctor in attendance.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
	13	13	0	13	0	0	0

In addition to above 6 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 13 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be classified as follows :—

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

**Registration of Maternity Homes.** The three homes registered under the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, given in last year's report remained on the register. No action was taken under this Act during the year.

#### 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 two patients.

### 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 plumbosolvent action.

A number of houses (about 184) 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 75 samples taken by the Sanitary Inspectors were analysed from shallow wells; of these 61 were found to be unfit for domestic use, and 14 were passed.

**Closet Accommodation.** During the year 24 privies and 286 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system, and 6 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 2,072 privy middens and 4,724 pail closets have been converted, while 531 additional water closets have been provided, a total of 7,327.

The closets remaining to be converted number 1,837 pail closets and about 70 privy middens, but a few of the latter are not in use.

An attempt was made during the year to clear the Winshill district of privy middens and pail closets. Some success attended this attempt, but at the end of the year in the higher parts of Winshill there still remained about 20 closets not converted.

**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, 1928.

REFUSE REMOVAL & DESTRUCTOR DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-ON-TRENT,

*April, 1928.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH  
COMMITTEE,

ANNUAL REPORT 1927-1928 (1st April, 1927, to 31st March,  
1928).

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 both branches of the department has varied owing to sickness, etc., but the average is 47, which is the same as for the previous year.

Three old workmen are on the allowance list, compared with two the previous year, the additional man being W. Clarke who was given 15s. 0d. per week temporarily. These three men are now in receipt of the old-age pension.

**Refuse Removal.** The number of workmen employed under this heading is 36, being the same as for the previous year.

	1927-8.			1926-7.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Sick Pay amounts to	...	22	7	0	6	14	2
Compensation Pay	...	20	0	2	4	14	11

There has been considerably more sickness than in the previous year, especially from the latter end of December last up to the middle of March. At one period we had 10 workmen absent and the average has been 7 for 10 weeks, Influenza, Bronchitis and Rheumatism being chiefly the causes of same.

There have been four accidents for which compensation pay has been made, viz.,

H. Seabridge slipped down while carrying out refuse—absent  $3\frac{1}{2}$  weeks.

A. Dukes knocked over by horse being startled by heavy motor car—broken arm—absent  $6\frac{1}{2}$  weeks.

H. Tomlinson slipped down in street—absent 1 week.

H. Bull fell off a cart and injured his shoulder—absent 4 weeks.

18 horses are engaged in the whole of the carting. It has not been necessary to engage any hire team work. 2 fresh horses have been purchased during the year, and another one will be purchased shortly.

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

The shoeing of horses is now carried out satisfactorily.

43 vehicles are in use for various classes of work.

Notice has been received from Mr. Butt to close the present Stapenhill depot—time expires 16th January, 1929.

I have seen Mr. Ball, of Heath Farm, Stanton Road, who has some land near the present depot and he is considering the matter of a depot being opened up. He will give his decision shortly. It is important that closet conversions at Stapenhill should be pressed forward as speedily as possible, in consequence of the uncertainty of tipping accommodation.

I have arranged for the rent of the Winshill depot to be reduced from £18 per year to £5 per year.

A burst water pipe at the gas sidings depot has caused us a good deal of trouble recently and Woolley's depot at Wetmoor Farm had to be brought into use three nights whilst the defects were made good.

343 sanitary pans have been converted to W.C.s during the year—this leaves 1,599 still to be converted. Of the latter number about 20 may be deducted for the pans that are in use at the bottom end of Heath Road as these cannot be brought in to the W.C. system, except by special arrangement.

Eight combined privies and ashpits have been converted to W.C.'s. during the year—this leaves 41 of these pits still to be converted.

11,300 ashpans have been emptied weekly.

287 ashpans have been supplied as renewals and additions.

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

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

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

Thirty-six loads of excreta have been collected weekly—a decrease of six loads per week.

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

We have four Corporation trucks used for nightsoil manure conveyance—one truck could now be spared. Six other trucks have been transferred at £25 each to the Pumping Station at various times as they could be spared. I suggest that No. 4. truck be similarly dealt with.

While the above conversions have caused a decrease in that work during the year, there is an increase of work in house refuse

collection, seeing that nearly the whole of the Corporation houses in High Bank and Wyggeston Street sites (300 houses) are now occupied.

Arrangement has again been made with Mr. Woolley, Wetmore Farm, respecting the deposit of excreta at his farm during the coming summer on the usual terms, viz., £35 to cover everything.

The estimated cost of working and maintenance of plant was fixed at £9,036, the approximate cost is £8,953, estimate for ensuing year is £8,866.

### DESTRUCTOR.

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

Sick pay amounts to £6 14s. 2d.—compared with £1 15s. 0d. the previous year.

No compensation pay was paid during the year—compared with £1 4s. 10d. the previous year.

H. Aldous continues to receive 5s. 0d. per week allowance pay.

The approximate weight of refuse dealt with is 13,250 tons which is 100 tons more than the previous year.

Although no extension or other provision has been made at the Destructor for dealing with increased refuse we have been able to carry on owing to the relief obtained by the Markets refuse being dealt with by that Committee, and also by refusing to accept from occupiers garden and other refuse which should either be destroyed or deposited at a tip.

May I again suggest that some provision or extension of the Destructor should be made so as to destroy the refuse to its lowest possible margin which is not possible under present conditions.

The general repairs carried out during last summer took between 8 and 9 weeks, several arches had to be rebuilt and all the furnaces were in a bad state caused by the extreme pressure put upon them.

During the time the repairs were in hand part of the refuse was tipped on the L.M. & S. Railway Company's Wharf at Bond End, and picked up again at the earliest opportunity.

Messrs. Marple and Gillott Ltd., Sheffield have again purchased the old tins and galvanised scrap at 20s. 6d. per ton, the same being loaded by us in trucks at Bond End Wharf.

Messrs. Moore & Son, Milton Street, Burton-on-Trent, have bought the light scrap picked from refuse at 22s. 6d. per ton, this being the same price as the previous year. This lot is loaded and carted by purchasers.

The estimated working, maintenance and loan charges were fixed at £3,736, and the approximate expenditure is £3,872.

The estimate for ensuing year is £3,906.

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, 1928.*

**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, 1927.

The number of complaints received during the year was 395 and in every case the premises complained of were visited, nuisances being found to exist in 362 instances, notices being served where necessary.

The number of nuisances abated during the year was 2,191 and the number of visits (20,071) 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 cases a considerable time elapses after an order has been given to the builder before the work is completed.

Proceedings were instituted under the Public Health Acts for failure to comply with the requirements of a notice, and at the hearing, a fine and costs amounting to £7 10s. 0d. were imposed. In several instances proceedings were authorised by the Committee, but after letters had been sent by the Town Clerk, the necessary work was put in hand and completed without a summons being issued.

#### SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C.'s and urinals ...	622	577
Defective roofs, eave and down spoutings ...	469	471
Houses damp, defective or dirty ...	487	467
Houses without proper ashes accommodation	218	253
Houses without proper water supply ...	17	8
Defective sinks, sink pipes and yard paving	159	152
Accumulations of manure, etc. ...	70	81
Nuisances from black smoke ...	34	3
Miscellaneous Nuisances ...	199	177
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance ...	4	2
	—————	—————
	2279	2191
	—————	—————

## CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, ETC.

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ... ..	33	31
Slaughterhouses ... ..	89	82
Bakehouses ... ..	10	11
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	68	67
Workshops ... ..	21	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	221	212
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary ...	955	Statutory ...	53
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## SUMMARY OF VISITS.

To Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ... ..	631
To Slaughterhouses ... ..	3402
To Bakehouses ... ..	109
To Common Lodging Houses ... ..	234
To Properties under notice ... ..	3676
To Properties re Nuisances ... ..	2396
To Markets and Shops re Food Inspection ... ..	732
To Premises, re Infectious Disease ... ..	2031
To Premises where swine are kept ... ..	306
Visits re Petrol and Carbide ... ..	782
Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts ... ..	320
Visits re Vermin repression ... ..	1108
Visits re Shops Acts and Closing of Shops ... ..	1775
Visits re Offensive Trades ... ..	3
Visits re Sale of Food & Drugs Acts ... ..	190
Visits re Ice Cream ... ..	93
Visits to Van Dwellings ... ..	92
Visits to Workshops and outworkers ... ..	497
Smoke Observations ... ..	57
Interviews with Owners, Agents and Builders ... ..	433
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	992
Houses without proper Water Supply ... ..	57
Houses without proper Closet Accommodation ... ..	155

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**Public Health (Meat) Regulations.** The above regulations have entailed a considerable amount of work; the large number of visits to slaughterhouses (3,402), also the visits to markets and shops (732) 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.

**Shops Acts, 1912 to 1920.** The administration of these Acts continues to receive attention, 1,775 visits having been made during the year 1927. Closing Orders are in force regulating the hours of closing for the following trades, viz., boot dealers, hairdressers and barbers, watchmakers and jewellers, and butchers and pork-butchers.

For the most part the Orders are complied with, but in the case of the Butchers' Closing Order, the hour fixed for closing, 7 p.m. on every night except the early closing day, is found to be somewhat early for Friday and Saturday nights and there is a feeling amongst certain of the Butchers that the Order might be altered.

A meeting of Butchers has been held which I attended, but definite action was deferred pending the issue of the report of the Departmental Committee on the Closing of Shops which was appointed by the Home Secretary in March, 1927.

The Report of the Committee has now (March, 1928) been issued, but their recommendations have not so far been embodied in an Act of Parliament and no further action has been taken.

Complaints are also received from time to time of smaller shops being kept open after the hour fixed for closing, but there has been no case discovered which necessitated a report to the Health Committee for proceedings.

**Smoke Abatement.** An important Act, the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, was passed and came into operation on the 1st July, 1927.

This is a most important Act and is intended to be used for the purpose of improving the atmosphere of our towns.

The expression "smoke" now includes soot, ash, grit and gritty particles, and the law is strengthened in certain respects to enable action to be taken with a view to bringing about an improvement regarding smoke nuisances.

During the year it was not found possible to devote much time to this particular work, only 57 observations being taken, but several interviews took place with the Engineers of various firms, and in the case of one of the largest brewing firms, as the result of these interviews, arrangements have been made for fixing automatic stokers of the newest type to prevent the emission of dense black smoke, and at the time of writing this report three boilers have been provided with such apparatus and there is now no nuisance to be observed from the chimney into which the smoke from these boilers discharges. It is intended to continue to instal such plant on the remaining boilers, and experiments are being tried to see if such are applicable to copper furnaces, which will bring about a tremendous diminution in the emission of smoke discharged into the atmosphere.

In addition several interviews took place with the Manager and Engineer of a Factory in the western part of the town and, as a result, the existing chimney was discarded and a new steel stack, 65 feet high, was erected, which has considerably increased the efficiency of the steam plant and practically abolished the nuisance.

**Milk Supply.** During the year 75 samples of milk were taken to be tested for dirt and 8 letters were sent to farmers whose samples were found to be dirty, and it is pleasing to record that a great improvement has been brought about in consequence.

**Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.** The administration of this Act continues to receive attention, many applications for advice or assistance having been received during the past year. 101 additional premises were dealt with by this Department, but in the case of 18 houses in one of the residential parts of the town, the services of a professional ratcatcher were utilised and the occupiers of the said houses paid for the work carried out.

During National Rat Week, 31st October to 5th November, special attention was devoted to the work, over 4,000 poison baits being laid in the sewers in various districts, at the Corporation Electricity Station, the Outwoods Sanatorium, and at a large tip where refuse from the market is deposited.

In addition, attention has been paid to the Electricity Sub-Stations in various parts of the town, it having been found that owing to faulty connections to houses where electricity has been laid on, rats gained access thereto, and the Electricity Engineer gave prompt attention to the important work of ratproofing and protecting the cables at these Sub-Stations.

The total number of visits paid during the year re rat destruction was 1,108, about 10,000 poison baits having been laid, and we have direct evidence of nearly 1,400 rats having been destroyed, whilst 5 letters and 1 statutory notice were served requiring work to be carried out in the direction of rat extermination.

**Ice Cream.** The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 93 inspections having been made.

**Common Lodging Houses.** The number of Common Lodging Houses on the register is three, the lodging house situated at 1, 2, 3 and 4, Fleet Passage, being closed on the 31st December, 1927.

For the past few years the defects existing at this lodging house have rendered it almost impossible to maintain even a moderate standard of cleanliness and sanitation, and the premises have been dealt with under the Housing Act, 1925, and a Closing Order has been made.

There is accommodation for 134 adults and 7 children at the 3 lodging houses now on the register. 234 inspections were made and 67 contraventions of a minor character were discovered and dealt with during the year.

**Van Dwellings.** Constant visits have been made to this type of dwelling throughout the year, 92 inspections having been made. In the absence of Bye-laws regulating same, all that can be done is to see that no nuisance arises in the vicinity of the van dwellings.

Minor nuisances have been found from time to time, all of which have been remedied on notices being given to the occupiers.

#### **Inspection of Canal Boats.**

No. of Boats inspected	...	...	...	18
No. of inspections ...	...	...	...	23
No. of infringements	...	...	...	3
Cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	0
No. of Notices served	...	...	...	3

#### **OCCUPANTS.**

No. of men	...	...	...	...	22
No. of women	...	...	...	...	19
No. of children	...	...	...	...	41

**Sanitary Accommodation in Music Halls, &c.** There has been no occasion for any action during the year with reference to the above, inspections having been made throughout the year, and in one or two instances minor defects have been pointed out to the managers 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 nearly every month, and the work of inspection of these premises is also correspondingly increasing.

The total number of licences issued during the year was 105, and 782 visits were paid to these premises.

**Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 and 1923.**

During the year one application for a certificate was received, but same was not granted, the work being completed following a letter to the owner.

In the case of the four outstanding cases referred to in the Report for 1926, in one of the cases an arrangement was come to between the landlord and tenant and proper rent is now being paid, whilst in the other three cases reduced rent was still being paid at the end of the year.

**Diseases of Animals Acts.**

*(a)* SWINE FEVER.

During the past year two outbreaks of Swine Fever were confirmed in the Borough, but the infected pigs were obtained from South Derbyshire.

The necessary cleansing and disinfection were carried out under the supervision of the Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

During the year also, all the cattle sales were attended for the purpose of granting movement licences and also to supervise the disinfection of vehicles used for the conveyance of swine from the markets.

*(b)* FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

During the year Burton was placed in an Infected Area on three occasions, when the Saleyard was closed except for the Sale of fat stock. The granting of the necessary movement licences during these periods placed additional duties on the staff, not only during the week, but also during week ends.

*(c)* THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDER OF 1927.

This Order was passed and came into force during the year, and this Order provides for protection of animals during transit by water and by rail, also the cleansing and disinfection of trucks, &c.

Frequent inspections during the year were made of the Cattle Docks where animals are loaded and unloaded and one or two contraventions of a minor character were discovered and were promptly remedied by the Railway Company on the receipt of a notice by the Inspector.

**Rag Flock Act, 1911.** Inspections have been made of the premises in the town where flocks are used for upholstering, etc., but it has not been found necessary to take any samples during the year, local tradesmen insisting on a warranty when purchasing supplies.

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., M.S.I.A.,

*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 198, as compared with 199 the previous year. The total number of defects found in factories, workshops and outworkers' premises during the year was 21. In 21 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 :—

41 lists comprising 162 outworkers.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops and work places during the year amounted to 497.



(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... ..	95
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	12
(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	... ..	1561
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	... ..	1258
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	... ..	140



(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied	
(a) By owners ... ..	114
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

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

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..	11
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	8
(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 ... ..	2
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ... ..	2

### INSPECTION AND SUPPLY OF FOOD.

**Milk Supply.** The condition of the milk supply during 1927 was very unsatisfactory, in so far as infection with Tuberculosis is concerned. It will be seen below that no less than 17·8 per cent of the samples sent for test were reported to be tuberculous.

This shows the great necessity for a better standard of milk production.

It also appears to be very doubtful whether cow-keepers and farmers are all carrying out their duties under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, in notifying animals with diseased udders, or suffering from Tuberculous emaciation.

It does not appear to be sufficiently realised that all farmers and cow-keepers are bound to notify either to a Police Constable or to an Inspector of the Local Authority any animal which comes under any of the following heads :—

- (1) Any cow which is, or appears to be, suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, indurated udder or other chronic disease of the udder ; or
- (2) Any bovine animal which is, or appears to be, suffering from tuberculous emaciation ; or
- (3) Any bovine animal which is suffering from a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis.

Failure to notify in accordance with this Section of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 renders the owner of the cow liable to prosecution.

During the year 1927, 90 bulk samples of milk taken by the Sanitary Inspectors were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, to be tested for Tuberculosis, and 16 were reported positive, or 17·8 per cent of the total.

Of the 16 positive bulk samples, 2 related to one farm, and the remaining samples were from individual farms.

There were, therefore, 15 farms affected, of which 3 were in the borough, 10 in the county of Stafford, and 2 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.

At 14 farms where the bulk sample was positive, Tuberculous cows were found, and these, 17 in number, were slaughtered.

At one farm the affected animal was not found, and a further control sample proved to be negative.

**Tuberculosis Order 1925.** Under the Tuberculosis Order 1925 three animals were notified as probably being Tuberculous. Samples of milk were taken from two of these animals for a laboratory test, and one of these proved to be positive. All the animals were slaughtered-

**Veterinary Inspection of Cows.** The arrangement made whereby all the cows in the Borough would have to undergo periodical inspection by a Veterinary Surgeon was terminated during the year 1927.

### **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		32
No. of retail dairymen and milk purveyors	...	102
No. of wholesale traders, producers, etc.	... ..	7
		<hr/>
		141
		<hr/> <hr/>

During the past year 33 persons made application for registration, and in every case the premises were inspected, and when found to be suitable, their names were put on the register. Sixteen discontinued the business during the year.

**Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.** One licence for the sale of Grade A milk was applied for and granted during the year 1927. Subsequently this farmer ceased to supply, but at the beginning of 1928 another farmer was granted a licence to sell Grade A milk in the Borough.

Milk sold under the provisions of above order is guaranteed to a greater or less extent to be clean and free from disease, and it is some advance to be able to record that one of the grades of milk specified in the order can now be obtained from a farmer in the district.

The highest class of milk under above order is known as "Certified Milk," the next in order being "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk," then "Grade A Milk" and "Pasteurised Milk."

Briefly, the following are the main conditions and standards which apply to each grade.

**Certified Milk.** Produced under a licence from the Minister of Health. Every animal in the herd must have passed the tuberculin test, and must also pass such test every 6 months. All animals in the herd have to be examined by a Veterinary Surgeon every three months. The milk must be bottled at the farm immediately after production. The milk must not contain at any time before delivery to the consumer *Bacillus Coli* in one-tenth of a c.c., and must not contain more than 30,000 bacteria per c.c. The milk must not at any stage be treated by heat.

**Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.** Produced under licence from the Minister of Health. The animals must pass the tuberculin test the same as certified milk, and the milk must not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c., and no *Bacillus Coli* in one-hundredth of a c.c. The milk must not at any time be treated by heat.

**Grade A Milk.** No animal must be added to the herd which has at any time re-acted to the tuberculin test. All cows belonging to the herd must be examined by a Veterinary Surgeon every three months, and every animal certified as showing signs of disease must be excluded from the herd. The milk must not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c., and no *Bacillus Coli* in one-hundredth of a c.c.

**Pasteurised Milk.** Pasteurised milk is milk which has been retained at a temperature of from 145 degrees and not more than 150 degrees Fahrenheit for at least half an hour, and then immediately cooled to not more than 55 degrees Fahrenheit. The milk must not be treated by heat more than once. Pasteurised milk on a sample being taken before delivery to the consumer must not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

**Inspection of Dairies.** 631 inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were made during the year, and in 33 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 3,402, and the total weight of meat, fish and other unsound food condemned amounted to 32 tons, 17 cwts., 22 lbs.

The following table gives a classification of the meat condemned:

	BOVINES.		SHEEP.		PIGS.	
	Whole Car-cases.	Part Car-cases.	Whole Car-cases.	Part Car-cases.	Whole Car-cases.	Part Car-cases.
Tuberculosis	47	118	—	—	3	322
Other Diseases	62	15	11	2	10	6
Unsoundness	11	22	22	9	5	5

There are four 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, 13 being workshops and 9 factories.

All these have been inspected, when 10 contraventions were recorded. These were remedied on receipt of notice from the Inspectors.

The number of inspections made to bakehouses during the year was 109.

There are no underground bakehouses in the Borough.

### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

#### Report on Work as Public Analyst for the year 1927.

During the year 1927, 99 samples were submitted for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, this total being constituted as follows:—Milk 38, Butter 20, Cream 4, Preserved Cream 3, Cheese 6, Bread 1, Sponge Cake 3, Coffee 7, Pepper 2, Vinegar 11, and Jam 4.

Seven samples (5 of milk and 2 of vinegar) were returned as adulterated which shows a percentage of adulteration of 7·07.

The average composition of milk was:—fat 3·61 per cent., solids-not-fat 8·83 per cent. The averages for the separate quarters were as follows:—

1st Quarter—3·39% fat and 8·84% solids-not-fat.

2nd Quarter—3·39% fat and 8·76% solids-not-fat.

3rd Quarter—4·03% fat and 8·84% solids-not-fat.

4th Quarter—3·81% fat and 8·91% solids-not-fat.

Milk was therefore satisfactory in every quarter including the third, or very wet, one. There was no case of addition of water to milk during the year, but five samples showed deficiencies in fat to the extents of 2, 9, 11, 7 and 7 per cent, respectively.

Butter contained on an average 14.71 per cent of water. Five samples contained boric acid in an average amount of 0.184 per cent and these averaged 14.32 per cent of water. The fifteen samples free from preservatives averaged 14.84 per cent of water. Salt in butter varied from 0.2 to 2.4 per cent with an average of 1.12 per cent.

A sample of brown bread which was said to taste rather bitter showed no bitter chemical substance but, as it had been made from flour infested to a slight degree with "smut," it is probable that chemical change in the bran, produced by fungi, caused the taste.

The four samples of jam were of good quality with no stinting of sugar, the "water-soluble extract" averaging 72.3 per cent. While samples of greengage, black currant, and apricot jams were free from added colouring matter, one of red plum contained an added dye belonging to the class of coal-tar dyes used for red ink. This dye is frequent in jams made from either red plum, strawberry, or raspberry, i.e., fruits that are red but give brown jams.

Five samples of cheese were made from whole milk, but one, which contained 31.1 per cent of water and 17.09 per cent of fat, had been made from partly-skimmed milk. Such an article, though less valuable than whole-milk cheese has its patrons and, unless it claims (directly or indirectly) to be made from whole milk is not to be adversely reported upon. It is usually of foreign origin.

A sample of vinegar contained 2.32 per cent of acetic acid instead of at least 4 per cent. Nine days later, a sample from the same source showed only 1.50 per cent of acetic acid. The deficiencies were attributed to slow sale, extending over five months, from a cask. Another barrel which left the brewery at the same time contained 4.42 per cent of acetic acid; the excess over 4 per cent would have been adequate in most places to allow sale in portions of the vinegar to finish before gradual loss brought the acetic acid below 4 per cent, especially if the cask was kept closed in the intervals between sales. In other samples of vinegar acetic

acid ranged from 4.02 to 4.60 per cent with an average of 4.37 per cent. Two of these were artificial, made by the addition of caramel to dilute acetic acid.

Two samples of tinned cream (foreign makes) contained 23.2 and 20.3 per cent of fat respectively, while English cream contained on an average 49.7 per cent of milk-fat.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE,

Public Analyst.

### MILK & CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.

#### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917. ANALYST'S REPORT FOR 1927.

##### *Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	No. of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	No. in which preserva- tive was reported to be present and percent- age of preservative in each sample.
Milk ... ..	38	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 ... ..	.217 (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 are given below :—

**Milk.** Five samples of milk were found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 2, 9, 11, 7 and 7 per cent, respectively.

All the vendors were warned.

**Vinegar.** One informal sample of vinegar was reported to be deficient in Acetic Acid. A formal sample taken ten days later was even more deficient in Acetic Acid. The deficiency was attributed to slow sale and consequent evaporation.

The vendor was warned.

#### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows particulars of the various notifiable infectious diseases for the year 1927.

##### Infectious Diseases, 1927.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox ... ..	15	13	0
Diphtheria ... ..	63	55	6
Scarlet Fever ... ..	38	31	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid) ... ..	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever ... ..	3	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	3	2	0
Pneumonia ... ..	77	1	51
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	1	0	1
Poliomyelitis ... ..	0	0	0
Dysentery ... ..	0	0	0
Trench Fever ... ..	0	0	0
Malaria ... ..	0	0	0
Polioencephalitis ... ..	2	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	3	0	0
Erysipelas ... ..	7	1	0

**Smallpox.** One outbreak of Smallpox of a mild type occurred during the year 1927. There were in all 15 cases discovered, and 13 were removed to Hospital for isolation and treatment. The other 2 cases had been overlooked, and the patients were only removed to the disinfecting station for disinfection purposes. In connection with this outbreak 160 contacts ( (a) Primary 110 (b) Re-vaccination 50) were vaccinated by the Medical Officers of the Health Department under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

**Diphtheria.** Diphtheria was less prevalent than in 1926.

During the year "swabs" were taken from 72 children who had been in contact with a case of Diphtheria, and 3 gave a positive result.

In addition one special inspection was made of the children attending Stapenhill Mission Room Infants School for Diphtheria "Carriers."

**Zymotic Deaths.** The number of deaths from Zymotic diseases was 17, viz., Whooping Cough, 7 ; Diarrhœa, 4 ; and Diphtheria, 6.

**Hospital Accommodation.** Hospital accommodation was amply sufficient for all cases requiring hospital treatment during the year. It was, therefore, not necessary to make any special selection of cases in order to use the hospital accommodation to the best advantage.

**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.	Chick- en Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Mumps.
Winshill ... ..	0	45	4	0	0	1
Horninglow ... ..	34	3	42	1	2	2
Broadway ... ..	1	15	8	1	7	1
Mission Room, Stapenhill ... ..	9	6	0	1	3	1
Victoria Road ... ..	41	25	25	3	2	22
Grange Street ... ..	10	27	10	1	1	1
Hawkins Lane ... ..	0	7	3	0	2	0
Christ Church ... ..	27	19	1	1	9	2
Shobnall Road ... ..	0	6	1	3	0	1
Hill Street and St. Peter's Street	0	17	3	6	0	2
Guild Street ... ..	0	4	2	0	2	1
Wetmore Road ... ..	6	21	3	0	1	0
Uxbridge Street ... ..	4	27	5	2	8	1
Catholic, Guild Street ... ..	0	1	0	0	1	0
Goodman Street and Stafford St.	12	4	8	2	7	2
High School (Girls) ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grammar School ... ..	0	0	0	1	0	0
No School ... ..	34	24	17	16	17	3
Private School ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond Street ... ..	13	1	31	0	1	5
Totals ...	191	252	163	38	63	45

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

Visits to Measles ... ..	154	(Including 51 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough ... ..	182	(Including 67 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Mumps ... ..	42	(Including 7 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox ... ..	250	(including 81 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 49 phials, each containing 4,000 units, were supplied to medical practitioners in the borough.

**Laboratory Work.** Bacteriological examinations for infectious diseases are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Town Hall, with the exception of the tests for Enteric Fever and Puerperal Fever, which if required are done at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The total number of specimens examined was 857.

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

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Results</i>	
	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Diphtheria ... ..	68	436
Enteric Fever ... ..	0	0
Tuberculosis ... ..	88	265

Included in the above were 31 specimens of sputum (otherwise negative) which were examined by a concentration method. All were negative.

**Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, &c.) Regulations, 1919.** There were no notifications of Malaria, Dysentery, or Trench Fever during the year, but 77 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 Hospital January 1st, 1927	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1927
Scarlet Fever ...	12	*33	†41	0	4
Diphtheria ...	16	‡56	‡64	3	5
Polioencephalitis ...	0	1	1	0	0
Erysipelas ...	0	1	1	0	0
Pneumonia ...	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>

\* Including 2 from Tutbury Rural District Council.

† Including 2 from Tutbury Rural District Council.

‡ Including 1 Diphtheria "Carrier."

The average period of isolation in the hospital of the 41 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 41 days, and of the Diphtheria patients 31 days.

**"Return" cases of Scarlet Fever.** There were no cases of Scarlet Fever discharged from Hospital, which appeared to give rise to "Return Cases."

**Cleansing of Verminous Persons.** Under Part 4 of the Public Health Act, 1925, arrangements were made during the year with the Burton-on-Trent Board of Guardians, whereby facilities were made available for persons residing in the Borough for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings. Only one man was cleansed under these arrangements during the year.

The disinfection of infested premises is carried out by the sanitary staff.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

#### New Cases and Mortality during 1927.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1927 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	1	0	0	0	0	1
5 ... ..	0	2	11	5	1	1	3	1
10 ... ..	2	2	6	12	8	2	1	0
15 ... ..	4	2	2	4				
20 ... ..	4	4	2	0	7	4	1	0
25 ... ..	3	5	0	0				
35 ... ..	5	10	0	0	10	3	0	1
45 ... ..	10	3	2	1				
55 ... ..	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
65 & upwards	9	0	0	0				
Totals ...	43	30	24	22	28	10	5	3

**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, 1927 :—

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
353	102	99	201	71	81	152

**Proportion of Non-Notified Cases.** Five 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 9 the previous year.





1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	218
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	67
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	28
4. Died during the year	30
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	13
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1621
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic 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	0
(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	16
(b) Otherwise	38
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	140
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	558
13. Number of	
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	352
(b) X-ray examinations made, in connection with Dispensary Work	0
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	107
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	34
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:—	
(a) Form G.P. 17	13
(b) Form G.P. 36	63

**TABLE II.**  
**TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.**  
**RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.**

(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1927.

	Observation.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanatorium" Beds	"Hospital" Beds	Disease of Bones and Joints	Other Conditions	
Adult Males ...	2	10	—	1	—	13
Adult Females ...	2	9	—	—	—	11
Children under 15	Also included	above		6	—	6
Total ...	4	19	—	7	—	30

(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1927.

			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.	11	28	19	7	13
		F.	6	17	16	1	6
	Chil.	M.	3	3	5	—	1
		F.	4	9	4	—	9
Number of Observation Cases	Adts	M.	1	—	1	—	—
		F.	—	2	2	—	—
	Chil.	M.	—	3	3	—	—
		F.	1	3	4	—	—
Total			26	65	54	8	29

TABLE III.

Annual Return showing the immediate results of treatments of patients\* and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1927.

	Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Inst.												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 TB. minus	Quiescent ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Improved ...	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
		No material improve't	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Died in Institution	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Class TB. plus Group 1	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Improved ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
		No material improve't	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Class TB. plus Group 2	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Improved ...	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	13
		No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Died in Institution	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Class TB. plus Group 3	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Improved ...	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		No material improve't	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Died in Institution	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Bones and Joints	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Improved ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	
		No material improve't	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abdominal	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Improved ...	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
		No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Organs	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Improved ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Periphe- ral Glands	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Improved ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		No material improve't	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Observa- tion for purpose of diag- nosis		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks			2-4 weeks			More than 4 weeks			Total					
		Tuberculous ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-		1	5			
		Non-tuberculous ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-		-	1	5		
		Doubtful ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		

\*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 at the end of 1927, 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.				1927.							
			Class T.B. minus.	Class T. B. plus			Class T.B. plus	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).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured	Chil-	M.	37	4	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		dren	F.	21	4	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Ad'ts	M.	27	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			F.	23	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Disease arrested	Chil-	M.	15	1	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		dren	F.	6	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Ad'ts	M.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			F.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Disease not arrested	Chil-	M.	4	3	13	2	18	3	4	5	1	10	3	2	5	4	11
		dren	F.	9	5	9	1	15	2	4	5	1	10	3	1	4	4	9
		Ad'ts	M.	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
			F.	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Condition not ascertained during the Year				6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register				91	15	16	6	37	3	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	2	4
DEAD.	Chil-	M.	92	16	93	96	205	1	-	1	4	5	3	-	2	4	6	
	dren	F.	53	7	36	66	109	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	
	Ad'ts	M.	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F.	15	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals			...	424	61	174	175	410	10	8	15	8	31	15	3	14	14	31

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 at the end of 1927, 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.					1927.				
			Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured	Chil.	M.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Ad'ts	F.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		M.	1	1	-	-	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			F.	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Disease arrested	Chil.	M.	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	
		Ad'ts	F.	-	2	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		M.	3	10	2	6	21	1	1	-	3	5	-	1	-	1	
			F.	3	2	3	8	16	1	-	1	3	5	-	-	-	
	Disease not arrested	Chil.	M.	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	
		Ad'ts	F.	2	-	2	1	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
		M.	2	2	-	2	6	1	1	-	1	3	1	5	-	8	
			F.	4	1	1	4	10	4	2	1	3	10	6	3	-	10
Transferred to Pulmonary			1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Condition not ascertained during the Year			1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			6	10	1	16	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
DEAD.	Chil.	M.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Ad'ts	F.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		M.	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2		
			F.	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTALS ...			28	34	11	50	123	11	5	4	11	31	9	10	3	20	42

**Sanatorium.** The number of cases admitted to the local Sanatorium during the year was 57, while 20 were undergoing treatment at the beginning of the year.

The cases admitted were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Insured Persons ... ..	25	9	34
Discharged Soldiers ... ..	1	—	1
Sent by Children's Care Committee	2	3	5
Others ... ..	5	12	17
			57
	Total	...	...
			57

In addition to above, one case was sent to Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital, four cases to St. Gerard's Hospital, Coleshill, and one case to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, Gobowen.

Of the above, two 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 1927 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 1927 (excluding contacts) was 219. Included in that number are 16 consultations at the homes of the patients and 38 other consultations.

The number of contacts examined was 169, of which 136 were children examined in school.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 1,621, which gives an average per session of 17.

**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 210, and the total number of visits 558.

In addition 140 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of tuberculous patients.

Fourteen patients have been lent shelters, bed and bedding, to continue their treatment at home.

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.** It was not necessary to take any action under the above Regulations during the year 1927.

**Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.** No action was taken under the above section during the year 1927.

**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	...	...	...	...	21
Improved	...	...	...	...	0
Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	2
No better	...	...	...	...	3
Treatment insufficient	...	...	...	...	6
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	32

**Tuberculous Bones and Joints.**

Much improved	...	...	...	...	4
Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	1
No better	...	...	...	...	1
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	6

**Tuberculous Abdomen.**

Much improved	...	...	...	...	5
Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	2
No better	...	...	...	...	2
Treatment insufficient	...	...	...	...	2
Total					11

**Lupus.**

Much improved	...	...	...	...	1
Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	1
Total					2

**Other Conditions.**

Much improved	...	...	...	...	4
No better	...	...	...	...	2
Treatment insufficient	...	...	...	...	2
Total					8

**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	33	21	600	Nil.
Soft Chancre	3	1	18	Nil.
Gonorrhœa	34	13	336	158
Other Diseases	18	6	57	Nil.
<b>Totals</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>158</b>



In addition to those given in the Table there were 78 attendances for intermediate treatment.

In 1926 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 89 males and 46 females, the total number of attendances being 1034 for treatment by the Medical Officer, and 150 for intermediate treatment.

The figures given in the above Table include patients from the Borough, from South Derbyshire, and from Staffordshire, and also includes 12 patients previously treated at other Centres and 26 patients suffering from Syphilis, and 14 suffering from Gonorrhœa, who attended the Clinic in 1926 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1927.

There were, therefore, 77 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1927, viz., 49 from Burton, 26 from South Derbyshire, and 2 from Staffordshire, compared with 87 cases in 1926, of which 56 were Borough cases.

Of the 1089 attendances at the Clinic 756 were made by Burton patients, 280 by South Derbyshire, and 53 by Staffordshire patients.

**Salvarsan.** The number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given at the Clinic was 382.

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

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

	Wassermann	Gonorrhœa.	Spirochæta Pallida.
Treatment Centre ...	59	75	5
Private Medical Practitioners ...	77	43	2
Total ...	136	118	7

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 ... ..	250
To Medical Practitioners ...	24
	—
Total ...	274

**Propaganda Work.** Notices were posted in all the public conveniences twice during the year.

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

TABLE I.  
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.  
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1927.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY OF THE DISTRICT.							Removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	All Ages—Years.					Shobnall	Victoria	Horningsw	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winsthill & Wetmore		Stapenhill
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45									
Smallpox ...	15	0	1	8	3	2	0	0	13	1	1	0	0	0	13
Diphtheria ...	63	0	10	45	6	1	0	1	22	4	4	3	3	3	55
Erysipelas ...	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	38	1	4	27	4	2	0	0	13	2	2	0	7	31	0
Enteric Fever ...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever ...	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polionychitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infu. Pneumonia ...	15	0	2	0	3	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Primary Pneumonia ...	62	6	10	9	4	15	8	9	9	12	0	5	6	1	1
Trench Fever... ..	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
Polioencephalitis ...	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	2	3	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	66	0	2	10	15	24	1	8	14	7	13	7	7	3	40
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	46	1	16	22	4	3	0	3	3	4	7	10	10	10	10
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Totals ...	338	21	47	122	43	59	11	40	52	81	38	27	32	39	155

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

included in pagination.

TABLE II.

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

AGES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1927.

Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.										
All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 to 65.	65 to 75	75 and upward	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
634	57	14	21	15	25	59	158	139	146	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
28	2	1	2	2	3	3	6	5	4	
ca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gitis	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
sis	38	...	...	...	2	10	11	13	2	...
seases	8	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
isease	81	...	...	...	...	...	11	35	20	15
...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	...	...	1	6	4	...	...
...	42	...	...	...	...	2	11	14	15	...
...	89	...	...	...	3	1	4	27	28	26
...	19	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	7	...
...	46	1	...	1	1	...	10	20	13	...
...	51	6	9	7	...	1	5	7	11	5
seases	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
phritis	18	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	6	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of Preg-	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
urition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
includ-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birth...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...
olence...	8	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...
...	131	12	2	2	2	3	13	22	19	56
unknown	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

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

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	INSPEC- TIONS. (2)	WRITTEN NOTICES. (3)	PROSE- CUTIONS. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	45	4	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	237	27	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) ... ..	—	—	—
Total ... ..	282	31	—

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

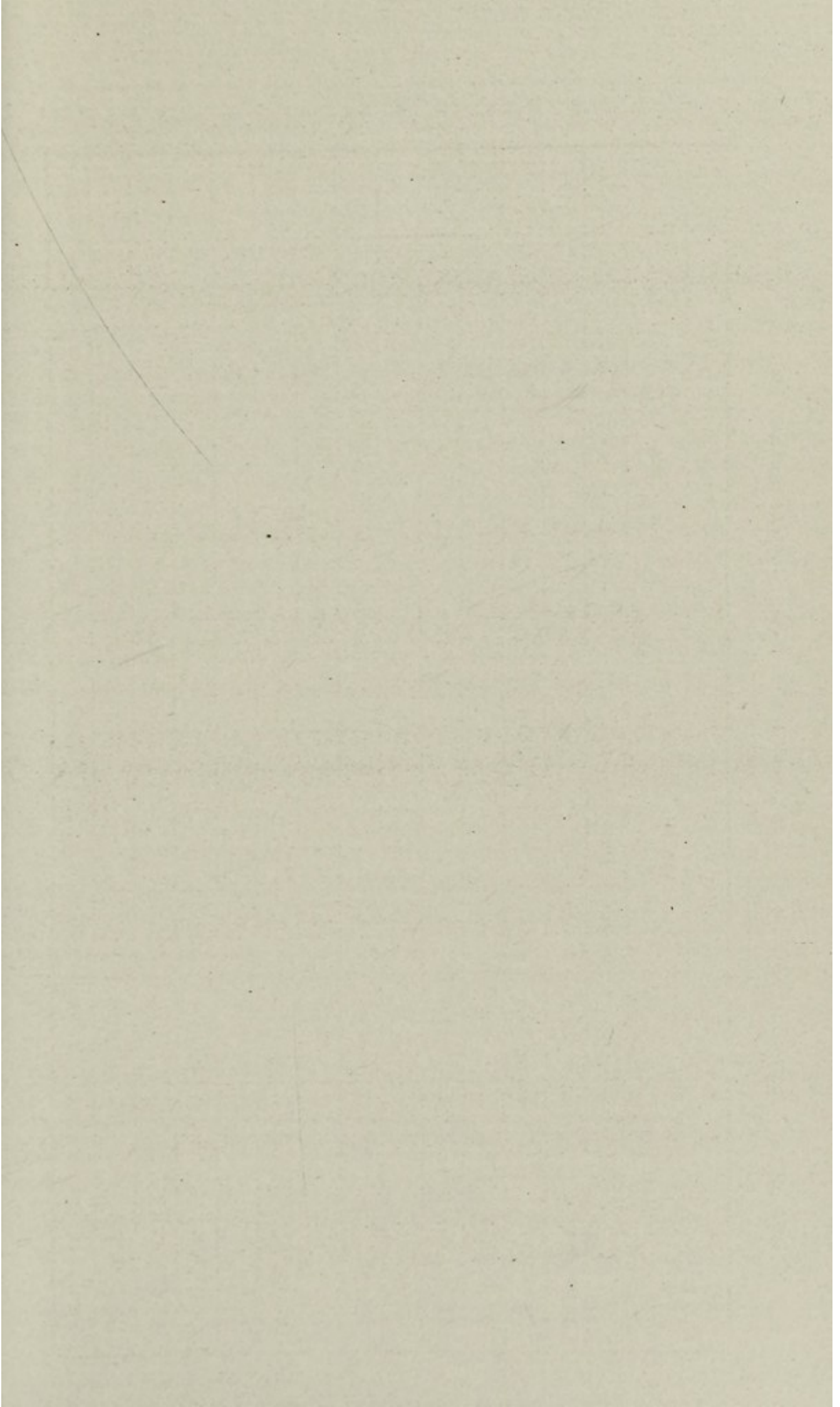
Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prose- cutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Reme- died. (3)	Referred H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	19	24	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	3	2	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	9	6	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	31	32	—	—

## OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

NATURE OF WORK.	In- stances	N'tices served	Prose- cutions
Wearing Apparel :—			
Making, &c. ... ..			
Cleaning and washing ... ..	1	1	
Household linen ... ..			
Lace, lace curtains and nets ... ..			
Curtains and furniture hangings ... ..			
Furniture and upholstery ... ..			
Electro-plate ... ..			
File making ... ..			
Brass and brass articles ... ..			
Fur pulling ... ..			
Cables and chains ... ..			
Anchors and grapnels ... ..			
Cart gear ... ..			
Locks, latches and keys ... ..			
Umbrellas, &c. ... ..			
Artificial flowers ... ..			
Nets, other than wire nets ... ..			
Tents ... ..			
Sacks ... ..			
Racquet and tennis balls ... ..			
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags ... ..			
Brush making ... ..			
Pea picking ... ..			
Feather sorting ... ..			
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ... ..			
Stuffed toys ... ..			
Basket making ... ..			
Chocolates and sweetmeats ... ..			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c. ... ..			
Textile weaving ... ..			
Total ... ..	1	1	—

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

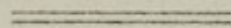
MONTH.	RAINFALL.				No. of days on which 0.01 or more fell.	Mean.	TEMPERATURE (IN SHADE).					
	Total inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		Maximum.			Minimum.		No. of nights at or below 32-deg.			
		Depth.	Date.				Deg.	Date.		Deg.	Date.	
JANUARY	2.23	.61	28	22	38.9	54	9	18	20	11		
FEBRUARY	1.79	.38	27	15	38.0	56	16	20	11	18		
MARCH	2.25	.62	31	21	28.1	67	21	28	9	3		
APRIL	1.56	.41	8	16	47.2	72	21	25	30	4		
MAY	1.69	.55	15	13	52.15	75.5	4	31	1	1		
JUNE	4.88	.78	18	23	55	78	16	38	15	0		
JULY	3.56	.92	27	17	60.7	82	10	46	29	0		
AUGUST	4.65	.77	18	20	60.8	77	6	43	26	0		
SEPTEMBER	4.37	1.20	14	19	54.7	74	2	36	27/30	0		
OCTOBER	2.20	.96	22	16	50.71	68	6/7	29	5	4		
NOVEMBER	3.51	.72	28	17	42.2	64	2	27	10/28	8		
DECEMBER	2.67	.79	14	13	34.4	52	6	18	20	14		
YEAR—1927	35.36	1.20	14 Sept.	212	46.9	82	10 July	18	20 Jan. 20 Dec.	63		





1927.

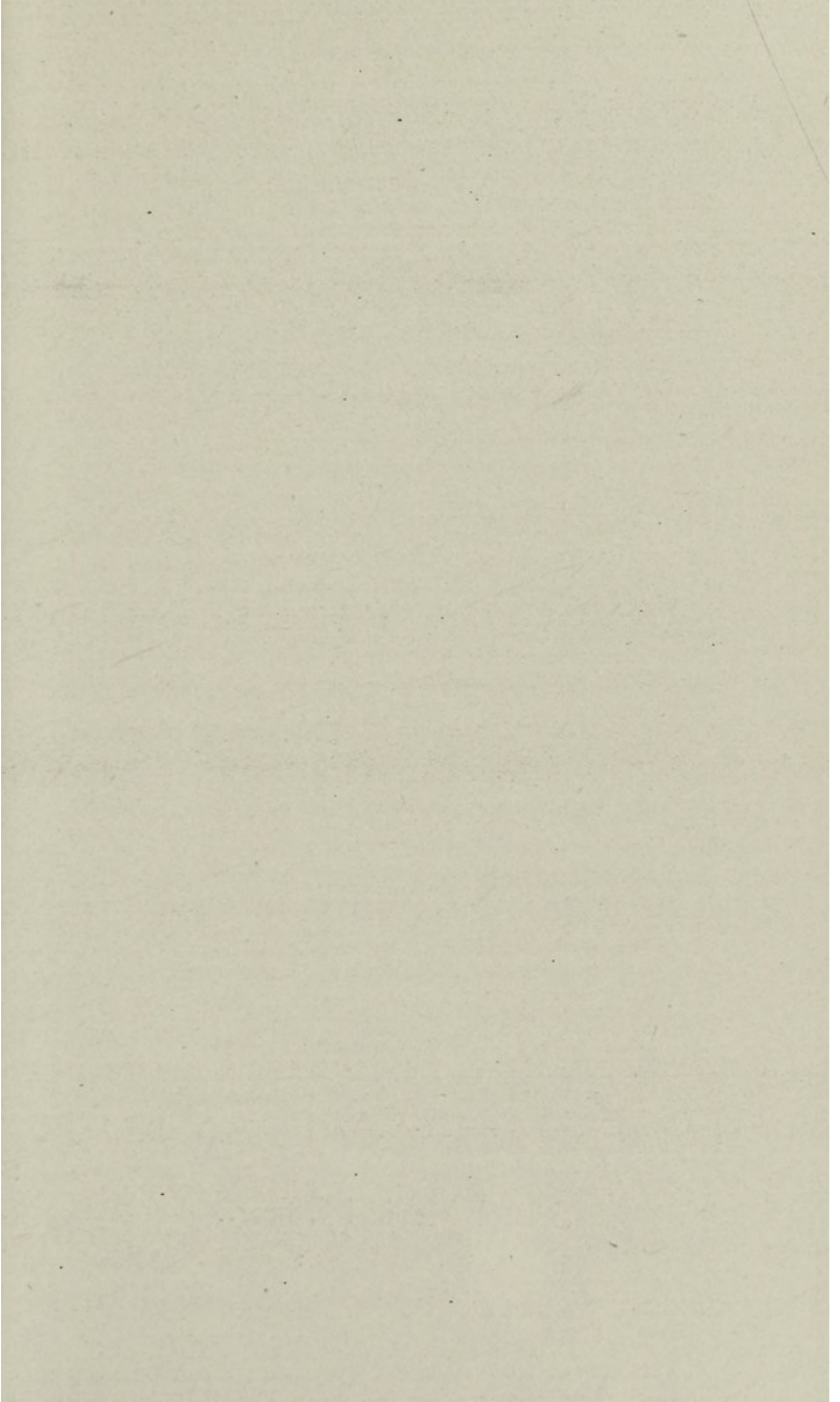
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SCHOOL MEDICAL  
OFFICER.



BY

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

School Medical Officer.



# Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

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

I beg to submit herewith the Annual Report of the work of the School Medical Service of the Borough during 1927, which embodies firstly, a consideration of the findings of medical inspection, and secondly, details the application of treatment in various defects.

Previous reports have described the administrative mechanism of the service, and it would be opportune to devote the attention largely to the analysis of the work done, and the conditions revealed. On the whole, the findings would seem to indicate that the school population of the Borough compares very favourably in health and physical efficiency with the school population of the country generally. This could be explained in many ways but, undoubtedly, the chief factors which are concerned are the relatively good housing conditions of the people, and the interest and efficiency of the majority of the parents in matters affecting the health of the young.

It must be noted that there still occurs a large amount of preventable illness and defects. This will undoubtedly continue until such time as the cloud of ignorance of the elements of hygiene is dispelled by the ever increasing propaganda of the municipal health centres, and the compelling force of public opinion. One instance of an infection which should be stamped out altogether by these two factors mentioned is Impetigo, a skin affection almost

entirely due to neglect of ordinary standards of cleanliness, and another is the almost constant presence in a few families of verminous conditions either of head or body.

(1) **Staff.** The staff of the School Medical Service comprises one School Medical Officer, one Assistant School Medical Officer, one School Dentist, together with three School Nurses, of whom one is entirely employed in the work of the Dental Department, while the others devote their whole time to inspection and treatment of school children. In addition to these, there is a clerk employed wholly in recording the work of the service.

I have to report a change of personnel during the year. In May, Dr. Mackintosh resigned his appointment on being appointed to a post elsewhere, and he was succeeded by Dr. Grant in June.

(2) **Co-ordination.** The Borough is very favourably situated as to the compactness of its Health Services, and the medical personnel of the Public Health and Tuberculosis services are also similarly connected with the School Medical Service, and thus are in a position to direct the activities of each branch so as to avoid overlapping, and ensure maximum efficiency. The health of the children may be said, therefore, to be guarded from the time when they are first brought under the notice of the Infant Welfare Centre until they leave school by the same medical staff.

In a similar manner, the Tuberculosis service co-operates with the School Medical Service in ensuring accurate recording of defects, and in the continual and thorough re-inspection of the Tuberculous child. Suspicious and proven cases of active Tuberculosis met with in school are immediately referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for more intensive study by the Tuberculosis Officer, while the definitely arrested and quiescent cases of Tuberculosis attending school are frequently re-inspected as to the state of the disease by the School Medical Officer.

In the prevention of Infectious Diseases in school children, and in the work of the Children's Care Committee with regard to the delicate and debilitated child, the same co-operation exists with the minimum of effort.

(3) **School Hygiene.** There are 16 council schools in the Borough, divided into 31 departments, and 3 non-provided schools, divided into 5 departments.

During 1927 no change has taken place in the structure of the school buildings so that their condition remains essentially as indicated in the survey report of 1925.

The lighting and heating systems continue to give satisfaction, the latter being of the low pressure hot water pattern. The cloak rooms are heated by extensions of this system. In a few of the infants' classrooms, coal fires are used as adjuncts. Natural ventilation is utilised throughout. In the elementary school classrooms, the dual pattern of desk is used throughout, with the exception of a few infant classrooms, where tables and chairs or fixed desks are fitted. In the Central schools, single locker desks figure in the equipment.

Practically none of the children take their meals in school.

(4) **Medical Inspection.** The inspection of the health of school children was carried out during the year entirely in conformity with the regulations of the Board of Education, and there was practically no disturbance of the school routine.

In 1927 there were 8,194 children on the roll, and the average number in attendance was 7,225—a very slight increase in both instances on the figures for the year 1926, which were 8,086 and 7,165 respectively.

The analysis of the different age groups inspected during the year show a remarkable fall in the number of "Entrants" inspected, a peculiarity which is accounted for by the great decrease of the number of births in 1921 and 1922 compared with 1920.

The findings in regard to the nutritional state of Burton school children are appended here :—

	A (Good)		B (Normal)		C (Sub-normal)		D (Bad)		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Entrants.	146	196	268	223	21	9	1	—	864
	342 = 39.6%		491 = 56.8%		30 = 3.5%		1 = .1%		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Inter- mediates.	72	92	187	162	28	24	3	1	569
	164 = 28.9%		349 = 61.3%		52 = 9.1%		4 = .7%		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Leavers.	123	104	226	220	32	36	—	1	742
	227 = 30.6%		446 = 60.1%		68 = 9.2%		1 = .1%		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total.	733 = 33.7%		1286 = 59.1%		150 = 6.9%		6 = .3%		2175

## 5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) **Uncleanliness.** That the propaganda work against the causes of disease is yielding good results is shown by the gradually diminishing number of individual children found unclean each year. This year the figure is 457. I append the numbers for the past four years in illustration.

The number of exclusions for uncleanliness similarly shows a downward tendency being 414 in the year under consideration.

	YEARS.				
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
No. of unclean children ...	1106	824	630	540	457
No. of exclusions for uncleanliness ...	1850	1309	910	790	414

There were eight prosecutions under the bye-laws for non-attendance at school after exclusion for verminous conditions.

There still is evident, nevertheless, more of the minor conditions coming under this head than one expects to see. Such are flea-bites, unwashed clothing, and merely local washing of the face and hands with forgetfulness of the trunk. It is to this group that the debilitated or "delicate" child so frequently belongs, that one thinks of the efficiency of the mother, or rather the lack of it, as being the determining factor in many instances.

(b) (e) **Minor Ailments and Skin Diseases.** Under this head, there are grouped the common infectious diseases of the skin, and several other miscellaneous and temporary indispositions. These caused altogether about 700 exclusions from school, and more than half of these were due to Impetigo, the disease to which I previously referred.

There was a considerable number of vaccinations of school children, and "contacts" of Smallpox, and they attended for the dressing of their arms.

The number of Ringworm cases remained much the same as last year—although there was a slight decrease in the scalp affection, and a slight increase in the skin variety.

There was a number of cases of slight inflammation of the eye, and also of that common cause of deafness—the accumulation of wax in the auditory passages.

Both of these ailments, if neglected, may lead to damaged efficiency and permanent defect in the afflicted child.

(c) **Tonsils and Adenoids.** During the year 1927, 137 children were recommended to have surgical treatment for disease of the lymphoid structures of the nose and throat. This means that the defect occurred in 4.1 per cent of the total number of children examined, and in about 9 per cent of the entrants. A further 132 were referred for further observation.

The School Medical Service may justly claim that their exertions in this direction have prevented a tremendous burden of acute illness, and permanently impaired health. The presence of adenoids in childhood is undoubtedly the main contributory cause of permanently defective hearing, a disorder serious enough in itself, but apt to lead to fatal complications, and difficult to heal. Further, much of the pre-disposition to infectious diseases is caused by enlarged and unhealthy tonsils. These latter also as shown in the latest research work in Rheumatism, are often the focus from which a healthy system is bombarded by the organisms believed to be causative of Rheumatism, and its frequent complication—heart disease. The latter affection is responsible for about 10 per cent of the total deaths in England and Wales.

(d) **Tuberculosis.** In this County Borough, through the co-operation of the various health services, complete information is passed to the School Health Department of all notified cases of Tuberculosis and these are inspected when they commence to attend school again. This explains the large number of cases of Tuberculosis examined at special inspections which is to be found in Table 2.

A much more complete knowledge of the amount of Tuberculosis in the Burton school populace is to be obtained from the following table, which shows the figures for active disease, as well as for arrested disease. In the interpretation of this table it is to be noted that a case must remain for three successive years "arrested" before it is considered "cured."

Site.	Active.	Arrested.
Lungs.	6	11
Non-Pulmonary —		
1. Bones ... ..	14	8
2. Abdomen ... ..	6	16
3. Other Organs ... ..	1	4
4. Glands ... ..	16	19
Total ... ..	43	58



In addition to the continual review of these notified cases, the School Medical Officer, who is also Tuberculosis Officer, exercises continuous supervision over the "contacts" of active infectious Tuberculosis, and refers to the Dispensary any such children who develop suspicious symptoms. In 1927, 136 contacts were so examined, and 9 cases were found with some suggestive symptoms, and 2 cases of definite tuberculosis were discovered.

(f) (g) **Vision.** In addition to the 63 minor eye ailments elicited and considered under heading (b) (e), there were 18 cases of inflammatory affections of the refractive media of the eye referred for treatment. These conditions impair vision irreparably unless promptly and adequately treated.

179 cases of defective vision were noted as requiring correction by suitable glasses, and of these, 26 required treatment for squint. At routine examinations, 2.5% of all children were found to require treatment for errors of refraction, and approximately 3.5% of those whose vision could be tested by reading test types.

(h) **Ear Disease.** 146 children were found to require treatment for ear conditions causing deafness, and 95 of these suffered from the "running ear" of middle ear disease.

(i) **Dental Defects.** The number of cases referred to the School Dentist for treatment is increased this year by the fact that considerable attention was devoted to the temporary molar teeth of the entrant child. These teeth have a determining influence on the regularity of the permanent dentition. There were 5,158 children inspected by the School Dentist throughout the year, 3,064 (59 per cent) of these required treatment.

One effect of the attention paid to the teeth is shown by the very satisfactory state of the teeth of the children of the "Leaver" group. Where decay has occurred, it is the common experience to find that the tooth has received attention.

(j) **Crippling Defects.** The following diseases were found at routine and special inspections, all of which come under the head of crippling defects, i.e., defects permanently destroying the

efficiency of the child and interfering with normal education. Their names were entered on the register of Physically Defective children. Below is given a summary of the conditions found :—

Organic Disease of Heart	...	...	3
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	...	...	4
Tuberculosis of other parts	...	...	4
Deformities occurring as a sequela to			
Poliomyelitis	...	...	5
Defects of Vision	...	...	2
Defects of Hearing...	...	...	2
Congenital Deformities, etc.	...	...	6
Miscellaneous Diseases	...	...	3
			—
Total	...	...	29
			—

An analysis of cases on the register of Physically Defective children is instructive :—

Organic Heart Disease (Severe)—			
(a) Congenital	...	...	8
(b) Acquired	...	...	4
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	...	...	18
Tuberculosis of other parts	...	...	13
Deformities occurring as a sequela to			
Poliomyelitis	...	...	21
Defects of Vision (chiefly high myopia)...			18
Defects of Hearing...	...	...	5
Congenital Deformities	...	...	18
Other acquired Deformities	...	...	5
Miscellaneous Defects	...	...	12
			—
Total	...	...	122
			—

It is interesting to note that in 26 cases, the defect was present at birth, and that in the other 96 cases the causes are largely

preventable, according to the present state of our knowledge. It is not too much to hope that in the near future Tuberculosis will cease to figure in this list.

In 1927 a register was kept of children suffering from any Rheumatic condition or organic disorder of the heart no matter how slight. There were 73 names on this register at the end of the year, and the conditions elicited were as under:—

ORGANIC HEART DISEASE—

Disease of mitral valve	...	...	32
Disease of aortic valve	...	...	0
Disease of both valves	...	...	1
Congenital lesions	...	...	8
Organic Heart Disease and Chorea	...	...	1
Chorea (but no heart disease)	...	...	14
Sub-acute Rheumatism ("Growing pains," etc.)	...	...	4
History of Rheumatism, but no defect	...	...	13
Total	...	...	73

Three children died of Heart Disease during the year, an indication of the early and continual toll taken by Rheumatism and its associated attacks on one of the vital organs.

**Exclusions from School.** Two reasons operate in this action of the School Medical Officer. Firstly, the possibility of infection being spread to other children, and secondly, the incapacity of the child for being educated by reason of the defect.

EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL.

Skin	{	Impetigo	...	...	313
		Eczema and Dermatitis	...	...	10
		Scabies	...	...	5
		Herpes Zoster	...	...	20
		Urticaria Papulosa	...	...	2
		Favus	...	...	1
		Ringworm of Scalp	...	...	19
		Ringworm of Flesh	...	...	21

Ears	Otitis Media	...	...	...	18
Eyes	{	Corneal Ulcers	...	...	16
		Inflammation of Conjunctiva			49
		Blepharitis and Hordeola	...		11
Throat	{	Tonsillitis and Sore Throat	...		36
		Enlarged Glands	...	...	16
Vaccination		...	...	...	11
Sores		...	...	...	19
Bronchitis		...	...	...	6
Rheumatism		...	...	...	3
Nasal Catarrh		...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis		...	...	...	7
Epilepsy		...	...	...	3
Anæmia		...	...	...	1
Chorea		...	...	...	6
Mastitis		...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	93
Total					693

6. **Infectious Diseases.** The table found on Page 41, gives an analysis of the incidence of the infectious diseases in various schools.

The salient feature of this is the prevalence of Smallpox at Christ Church School—chiefly among the younger children. The disease was first detected at the beginning of June. Prompt precautions were adopted by the Medical Officer of Health, with the result that the incidence was kept extremely low. The classes affected were practically unvaccinated, and this deficiency was promptly to a large extent remedied. A further threat from the same source, but in a different class, on the last day of the term preceding the summer holidays was equally efficiently warded off. During the 3 months following the detection of the original cases, the Head Master of Christ Church School rendered invaluable aid to the staff by his great care with suspects. The school nursing

staff worked hard during this period, continually inspecting the children for mild cases. All absentees were visited at home and their condition ascertained.

The School Medical Officer paid one visit to Stapenhill Mission Room School for the detection of overlooked cases of Diphtheria.

No schools were closed during the year under Article 57 of the Code, but certificates were granted in the case of seven schools by the School Medical Officer under paragraph (2) a, Rule 23, of Schedule 4 of the Code.

#### VACCINATION TABLE.

Age Period.	Unvaccinated.		Vaccinated.			
			Under 4 marks.		4 or more marks.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Entrants ...	72.0	66.9	2.5	8.76	25.5	24.37
Intermediates ...	54.0	59.0	9.4	9.07	38.2	31.23
Leavers ...	48.0	50.0	6.3	8.51	45.4	41.48

7. **Following Up.** In the course of the year 1927, 727 home visits were made by the School Nurses for the purpose of ensuring the treatment of cases found to require it. 55 other visits were made to investigate home conditions with reference to conditions found at examination. In the case of all serious defects of vision or hearing, etc., no child is allowed to go without the necessary treatment, the refractory cases usually breaking down at the threat of legal proceedings.

The Medical Officer paid 24 home visits in connection with illness of school children (apart from visits in connection with Infectious Disease), and 9 special visits to schools in connection with the control of Infectious Disease.

8. **Medical Treatment.** (a). Altogether there were 9,384 attendances at the School Clinic—practically the same number as in 1926. 873 cases of minor ailments were treated. There was a

slight increase in minor eye defects, but this was balanced by a decrease in minor conditions of the ear. The number of cases of Ringworm treated is almost the same as last year. Many children attended for dressing of the arms following vaccination.

(b). **Tonsils and Adenoids.** The treatment of this condition is carried out mainly at the General Infirmary. The Local Authority incurs no expenditure on this account. The cases are referred to their private medical attendants, and thus are either treated by operation at the Infirmary, or, in a few cases, operated on at home.

Assistance is given by the Education Committee and by various Voluntary Associations, which provide Infirmary tickets for necessitous cases. I am indebted to the staff of the Burton Infirmary for supplying a record of the cases treated by operation. During the year 1927, 140 children had this defect remedied by operation.

(c). **Tuberculosis.** During the year 1927, 12 children of school age underwent treatment in the Outwoods Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, three of whom suffered from lung disease, and nine from Non-Pulmonary disease. In addition 11 children were treated in various Orthopaedic Institutions for bone and joint Tuberculosis.

Of the 101 notified cases of Tuberculosis in the schools, most have had periods of treatment, either at the Sanatorium or at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, until the disease is arrested. Further supervision continues in the case of arrested disease until the arrestment has been maintained for three years. The Tuberculosis Dispensary is further made use of to aid in the treatment of "delicate" children, and the usual course has been to observe these cases for a period of three months, combined with tonic medication. If no Tuberculosis is found, these cases are referred for supervision in school and provisionally considered non-tuberculous.

During 1927, 97 such "delicate" children attended the Dispensary for treatment and observation, 40 of these children gained more than 2 lbs. in weight, 16 others made smaller increases, 6 remained stationary, and the remainder did not attend continuously.

(d). **Skin Disease.** Such cases were for the most part treated at the School Clinic. All cases of Ringworm were inspected by the Medical Officer, and the diagnosis was verified with the aid of microscopy in the case of disease of the scalp. Five cases of Ringworm of the scalp were submitted for X-ray epilation with curative results.

(e). **External Eye Disease.** Cases of simple inflammation of the conjunctiva or eyelids were treated at the School Clinic. The more serious inflammatory and ulcerative disorders of the cornea were referred to the General Infirmary to be seen by the Ophthalmologist. There were no cases of serious impairment of vision resulting from these defects.

(f). **Defects of Vision.** Defective vision is treated by a special clinic held on Fridays both in the forenoon and in part of the afternoon, and also on several miscellaneous days fixed by the Medical Officer from time to time. No charge is made for the treatment, and if a prescription for glasses be given, these can be obtained at a low price, under a contract between a local optician and the Education Committee. In necessitous cases, there is a fund through which the Education Committee relieves the parents of this expense. This fund was made use of for 19 cases in 1927.

Continual re-inspection is made of children for whom glasses are considered to be necessary, and strong pressure brought to bear to obtain the glasses, and also to get them worn. The Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has acted where representations were made to him, and in every instance has been successful without resorting to legal compulsion.

Teachers can be of great service in insisting on their pupils wearing glasses, and through this medium, in most cases, these necessities for the preservation of vision are in constant use. In very slight defects use is still made of offers of treatment with about 50 per cent of response.

In last year's report attention was directed to the percentage of children who wore glasses after leaving school.

It will have been noted that in one class of defect (Myopia), 50 per cent of the children continued to wear glasses.

It seems, therefore, appropriate that most of our attention should be devoted to the class of child who finds glasses indispensable to him in the struggle for existence. Myopia or "shortsight" is a defect which is first noticed as a rule about the age of 10, and which with continual use of the eyes for close work, tends to rapidly deteriorate, so that, if unchecked, permanent grave injury and even blindness can result in the severer cases.

During this year, preventive measures have been initiated as follows:—

1. On the discovery of slight myopia, the parents are interviewed by the School Medical Officer and the nature of the defect explained together with the request that only school reading should be done, until the period of adolescence is over.

2. The myopia cases are re-inspected every 3 months, with a view to deciding whether it is rapidly progressive or not.

3. In the rapidly progressive myopia, the so called malignant myopia, a standard has been set of -5D error of refraction, and children below this standard are considered to be specially defective.

During 1927, provision was made by the School Medical Officer for the special treatment of these children in ordinary schools. Instructions were issued to parents and teachers warning them of the nature of the defect, and detailing the preventive steps, which include the use of special large printed text books, and the use of blackboards and chalk for limited periods only, the remainder of the education being *viva voce*.



(g). **Ear Disease.** Work has been continued at the special session of the School Clinic which is devoted to the examination and treatment of aural defects, and is held once a week. Daily treatment was also performed by the staff in numerous cases, when such was thought to be necessary. The Medical Officer has also instructed parents in the incurable cases of ear disease as to the toilet of the ear—a subject of which they are usually profoundly ignorant. 121 cases of ear disease attended this clinic and 104 cases were treated. The table below gives the summary of results.

(1). Minor ailments (all cured).

Removal of wax	...	...	37
Forunculosis	...	...	2
Eczema of auricle and meatus			2
Catarrhal conditions	...	...	9

(2). Otitis Media.

	Apparently Cured.	Relieved.
Acute	... 9 ...	—
Chronic	... 17 ...	3

Transferred to General Infirmary,

Burton	...	...	3
Ceased attendance	...	...	3
Continuing treatment	...	...	8

In Otitis Media, the methods of treatment used were various and ranged the gamut from instillations of a cleansing or antiseptic nature coupled with the mechanical removal of the discharge, to Zinc Ionisation. Several cases were referred for removal of adenoids thought to be contributory. The results of treatment by Zinc Ionisation in the following table are disappointing in their ultimate results. Only chronic cases of old standing however, were so treated. In future most attention will be paid to the disease in its acute phase when it seems so much more easily curable.

## Treatment by Zinc Ionisation :—

Transferred to General Infirmary	1
Cured (no recurrence of discharge)	2
Discharge ceases but recurs ...	6
No effect ... ..	1
	—
	10
	—

(h). **Dental Defects.** 1,646 children were treated at the Clinic for dental defects during 1927, the total attendances being 2,936. Details of treatment are given in Table 4, Group 4, at the end of the report.

It is to be noted that 53·7 per cent of those found to require treatment were actually treated at the Clinic.

(i). **Crippling Defects and Orthopædics.** Special consideration was given during the year to the treatment of crippling defects and a scheme was prepared for the special treatment of cripple children by means of an Orthopædic Clinic and the treatment at Orthopædic Hospitals where necessary. The scheme was not quite complete, and had not received official approval at the close of the year.

Sooner or later, the Local Education Committee will require to consider the question of a Special Classes School, comprising provision for Open Air Education Classes for crippled, myopic, and feeble minded children. The treatment of such cases is greatly retarded by their being dealt with in an ordinary class. Open Air Education would be the most suitable treatment for the delicate child.

Further, the presence of feeble minded children in ordinary classes does no good to the other children, and the feeble minded child gets none of the special education which would stand him in good stead later on in life when he attempts the battle of life handicapped by his defect, and in competition against people of normal mentality.

9. **Open Air Education.** No open-air schools or classrooms have yet been provided, but playground classes and school journeys have been held as described in previous reports.

10. **Physical Training.** There is no area organiser of physical training, and this work is practically all carried on by the individual members of the teaching staff, most of whom are enthusiasts for the physical culture of their class.

Large recreation grounds are available in Burton and organised games are indulged in by the children from each school once a week if the weather permits. Football, Association and Rugby, is played by all the schools, and the competitive element further sustains interest on the part of the scholars, there being two shields for those who follow the Association code, and one for those who follow the Rugby code. Cricket is played in school recreation periods in the appropriate season, and there is an athletic festival annually. In 1927, the entries for the various athletic events, approximated to 1,000.

In swimming, the Local Education Committee fosters interest by providing instruction in swimming, after school hours. Four teachers are engaged for this purpose. A fixed quota goes from each school weekly for instruction. Prizes are given to those who learn to swim 21 yards, and five competitive shields are given to those schools which supply the highest percentage of successful beginners, and for team races, and for girls' championship. In 1927, 207 children passed the test of swimming 21 yards, and altogether 22,192 attendances were made by elementary school children at the Baths.

In Guild Street Central Schools for boys and girls, interest in swimming is even more sustained. Each runs its own gala and the boys' school annually obtains about 25 awards of the Royal Life Saving Society.

11. **Provision of Meals.** Free breakfasts are provided in all cases of necessity, but this is done by voluntary subscription, no part of the cost falling on the rates. No other school meals are provided.

12. **School Baths.** There are no such fitments in the schools of the Borough.

13. **Co-operation of Parents.** Parents attend at the routine medical inspections in fairly large numbers as the following table will show. Such attendance is highest in the Entrant Class, and falls off gradually in the Leaver Class. The explanation of this would seem to be that most parents do not understand the reason of their presence at these examinations, and attend chiefly in order to look after their children during the ordeal of examination, the older children being considered able to look after themselves.

Wherever possible, the Medical Officer has been at great pains to explain the nature of a defect, and its possible consequences if left untreated.

#### PARENTS PRESENT PERCENTAGE, 1927.

School.	Intermediates Leavers						Total.
	Infants.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Shobnall ...	77	44	63	24	41	49	
Stapenhill Mission							
Room ...	78	—	63	—	7	65	
Winshill ...	72	30	28	13	15	44	
Bond Street ...	46	15	25	—	—	31.4	
Victoria Road ...	73	38	66	7	37	52	
Uxbridge Street ...	36	35	24	14	16	27	
Horninglow ...	69	17	27	0	0	42	
Wetmore Road ...	80	10	15	8	33	35	
Grange Street ...	85	48	48	17	29	57	
Goodman Street and							
Stafford Street	83	17	0	0	0	40	
Broadway ...	78	0	0	19	23	55	
Christ Church ...	72	19	24	13	6	38	
Holy Trinity ...	96	0	40	10	36	55	
Guild Street ...	—	—	—	16	25	21	
St. Modwen's ...	27	11	38	0	13	18	

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

			1927.	1926.
Infants	...	...	71·64	68·2
Intermediates	...	...	33·74	38·1
Leavers	...	...	16·6	19·9
			—	—
	Total	...	43	45·1
			====	====

14. **Co-operation of Teachers.** Throughout the Borough, the teaching staff continue to take a great interest in the medical inspection, and frequently show children for the opinion of the School Medical Officer as to their state of health. Nearly all the mentally defective children are discovered in this way, as well as many of the defects of the special senses.

During 1927, the co-operation of teachers has been especially sought in the treatment of myopic schoolchildren, and I have to thank them for their activities in this direction. With regard to various epidemic outbreaks, the teaching staff has been particularly willing to take all steps necessary for the prevention of spread of infection.

15. **Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.** In the case of prolonged school absence, the Attendance Officers have given valuable assistance in ascertaining the nature of the defect causing absence.

16. **Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.** During the year under review, the Children's Care Committee have continued their excellent arrangements for the treatment of delicate and otherwise defective children. I append below the report of the work of this committee during the year. All the cases dealt with are inspected by the School Medical Officer and the action taken is the outcome of his suggestions.

**CHILDRENS' CARE COMMITTEE  
REPORT FOR 1927.**

The Childrens' Care Committee was re-appointed by the Education Committee in November, 1926, and constituted as follows :— Mrs. Birch, Miss Evershed, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Oakden, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Templeman, Mrs. Walley, Mrs. Williams. The Officers were re-elected, viz., Chairman Mrs. Green, Vice-Chairman Mrs. Oakden, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer Miss Evershed.

During the year 91 cases were reported to the Committee and dealt with as follows :—

1. Boy aged 7, Provided with surgical boots.
2. Boy „ 12, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
3. Boy „ 10, Operation in Coleshill Orthopædic Hospital.  
Surgical instrument and part maintenance provided.
4. Boy „ 6, Under supervision.
5. Girl „ Grant given for fares during treatment.
6. Girl aged 14, Provided with surgical boots.
7. Boy „ 6, Sent to Convalescent Home.
- \*8. Girl „ 12, Sent to Convalescent Home for two months.
9. Girl „ 9, Sent to Convalescent Home.
- \*10. Girl „ 6½, Sent to Convalescent Home for three months.
11. Boy „ 9½, Sent to Convalescent Home.
12. Girl „ 13½, Provided with surgical instrument.
13. Girl „ Spectacles repaired.
- \*14. Girl „ Sent to Convalescent Home.
15. Girl aged 6¾, „ do.
16. Girl „ 9, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
17. Girl „ 2½, Sent to Convalescent Home.
18. Boy „ 8, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
19. Girl „ 9, Operation in Coleshill Orthopædic Hospital.  
Part maintenance provided.
20. Girl „ 7, Sent to Convalescent Home.

21. Boy Sent to Birmingham Specialist.
- \*22. Boy aged 10, Sent to Convalescent Home.
23. Girl ,, 5, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
24. Girl ,, 11, do.
25. Girl ,, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sent to Convalescent Home.
26. Boy ,, 12, do.
- \*27. Girl ,, 13, do.
28. Girl ,, 10, do.
29. Boy ,, 10, do.
30. Girl ,, 10, do.
31. Boy ,, 13, Provided with surgical boots.
- \*32. Boy ,, 13, Sent to Convalescent Home.
- \*33. Boy ,, 14, do.
- \*34. Girl ,, 13, do.
- \*35. Girl ,, 10, do.
36. Girl ,, 13, do.
37. Boy ,, 6, Sent to Convalescent Home for two months.
38. Girl ,, 10, Sent to Convalescent Home.
39. Boy ,, 8, do.
40. Girl ,, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
41. Girl ,, 9, Sent to Convalescent Home.
42. Boy ,, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Provided with surgical instrument.
43. Girl Provided with surgical boots.
- \*44. Girl ,, 14, Sent to Convalescent Home.
- \*45. Boy ,, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ , do.
- \*46. Girl do.
- \*47. Girl aged 9, do.
48. Girl ,, 7, do.
49. Girl Sent to Birmingham Specialist.
- \*50. Girl Sent to Convalescent Home.
51. Boy Referred to own Doctor.
52. Boy aged 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ , Sent to Convalescent Home.
53. Girl ,, 10, Provided with boot.
54. Boy ,, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sent to Convalescent Home.
55. Girl ,, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sent to Convalescent Home for two months.

56.	Girl		Sent to Convalescent Home
*57.	Boy	aged 6½,	do.
58.	Girl	„ 5,	do.
59.	Girl	„ 12,	do.
60.	Girl	„ 11½,	do.
61.	Girl	„ 8½,	do.
*62.	Boy	„ 5,	do.
*63.	Boy		do.
*64.	Girl	„ 12¼,	do.
65.	Boy		Under supervision.
66.	Girl	„ 11,	Sent to stay with relations.
*67.	Boy	„ 12½,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
68.	Boy	„ 7½,	do.
*69.	Girl	„ 7,	do.
70.	Girl	„ 13,	do.
*71.	Boy	„ 7¾,	do.
72.	Boy	„ 12,	do.
*73.	Boy	„ 6¾,	do.
74.	Girl	„ 8½,	do.
75.	Boy		do.
76.	Girl	„ 13,	do.
77.	Boy	„ 5¾,	do.
78.	Girl	„ 12,	do.
*79.	Boy	„ 10,	do.
80.	Boy	„ 7,	Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
81.	Girl	„ 5,	do.
82.	Boy	„ 11,	Operation in Coleshill Orthopaedic Hospital. Part maintenance provided.
83.	Boy	„ 10,	Provided with surgical boot.
84.	Boy	„ 3,	Provided with surgical instrument.
*85.	Boy	„ 7½,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
*86.	Boy	„ 10,	do.
87.	Girl	„ 11,	do.
88.	Girl		Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
89.	Boy		Sent to Convalescent Home.
90.	Boy	aged 13,	do.
91.	Boy	„ 7¼,	do.



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

The garments given by the "Mayoress' Needlework Guild" have again been very useful.

Miss Gretton kindly sent a grant for a special case.

The Committee are greatly indebted to the Voluntary Aid Association, and to the War Memorial Trustees for providing railway fares, and to the Lord Burton Memorial Fund for a grant towards the cost of surgical instruments.

The Feoffees have given a grant of £25, grants for all Sanatorium treatment for tubercular cases, and 39 tickets for Convalescent Homes. Besides this very generous help, they have given a special grant of £35 towards the cost of a case sent to Coleshill Orthopædic Hospital for an operation. This case was a long expensive one, but proved very successful.

The Committee wish to record their thanks to the Feoffees for all their great help.

ELLA W. GREEN,

*Chairman.*

PHYLLIS M. EVERSLED

*Hon. Secretary.*

17. **Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.** The methods of ascertaining these children have resulted in the registers being kept up to date. An advance in the treatment of severely Myopic children has been entered into this year as shown on page 78 of the School Medical Officer's report, although this arrangement falls short of the ideal—a special myope class.

Twenty-five children were examined for mental deficiency, and eight of these were entered on the register of mentally defective children. There are now 58 names on this register, of whom 51

attend the ordinary classes in the elementary schools. No mentally defective children were notified to the Local Authority during the year.

Two fresh names were added to the register of Epileptic children, so that there are now 28 children of school age suffering from this complaint. Fortunately 25 of these are able to attend school continuously, their complaint not being severe.

21. **Employment of School Children.** Permission for the employment of children of school-age is granted only after examination and certification by the School Medical Officer. In 1927, 75 children were examined for employment, one certificate was refused, and a certificate previously given was cancelled on account of illness of child.

The following table gives particulars of children holding employment cards for the year ending 31st December, 1927 :—

Employment.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Newspaper delivery	70	8	78
Errands ... ..	33	1	34
Milk delivery ...	6	0	6
Parcel delivery ...	2	0	2
House duties ...	3	0	3
Totals ...	<u>114</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>123</u>

There were no contraventions of the bye-laws during the year.

The Juvenile Employment Committee continue to receive confidential information regarding the health and physique of children who have left school.

23. **Miscellaneous.** A special examination and report was made on 12 children who were about to become Bursars with the intention of training for the teaching profession.

Dr. Grant, 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 I.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

## A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	864
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	569
Leavers	...	...	...	...	742
					—
			Total	...	2,175
					—

Number of other Routine Inspections ... 28

## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	1,119
Number of Re-Inspections	... ..	3,272
		—
	Total	... .. 4,391
		—

TABLE II

A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1927.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections		
	No of Defects.		No. of Defects.		
	Requir- ing Treat- ment.	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment.	Requir- ing Treat- ment.	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment.	
Malnutrition ... ..	9	40	15	8	
Uncleanliness :	—	—	—	—	
(See Table IV., Group V.)					
Skin	Ringworm—Scalp ... ..	1	0	15	0
	Body ... ..	0	0	7	0
	Scabies ... ..	0	0	3	0
	Impetigo ... ..	11	1	31	0
	Other Diseases (Non-T.B.)	16	11	84	14
Eye	Blepharitis ... ..	2	4	17	0
	Conjunctivitis ... ..	4	1	35	1
	Keratitis ... ..	0	0	10	0
	Corneal Opacities ... ..	0	1	7	1
	Defective Vision (ex. squint)	46	43	107	26
	Squint ... ..	9	21	17	10
	Other Conditions ... ..	7	4	29	13
Ear	Defective Hearing ... ..	9	6	42	9
	Otitis Media ... ..	22	10	73	3
	Other Ear Diseases ... ..	7	5	17	1
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only ... ..	56	64	13	6
	Adenoids only ... ..	8	22	7	11
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ... ..	40	26	13	3
Other conditions ... ..	7	27	55	8	
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-T.B.)	7	46	25	2	
Defective Speech ... ..	0	6	1	6	
Teeth—Dental Diseases ... ..	138	11	11	1	
(See Table IV., Group IV.)					
Heart & Circ- ulation	Heart Disease :				
	Organic ... ..	3	13	7	1
	Functional ... ..	0	31	3	5
Lungs	Anæmia ... ..	1	3	5	1
	Bronchitis ... ..	6	48	18	3
	Other Non-T.B. Diseases ... ..	2	21	13	5
	Pulmonary :				
	Definite ... ..	0	0	2	5
Suspected ... ..	4	0	5	0	
Tuber- culosis	Non-Pulmonary :				
	Glands ... ..	3	1	9	0
	Spine ... ..	0	0	0	0
	Hip ... ..	0	0	1	0
	Other Bones and Joints ... ..	0	0	2	0
	Skin ... ..	0	0	0	0
	Other forms ... ..	1	0	8	0
Nervous System.	Epilepsy ... ..	0	3	4	2
	Chorea ... ..	0	1	4	2
	Other Conditions ... ..	2	7	9	21
Deform- ities	Rickets ... ..	0	3	1	0
	Spinal Curvature ... ..	1	2	1	2
	Other forms ... ..	5	17	8	6
Other Defects and Diseases ... ..	15	45	108	23	

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 .. ..	864	125	14.467
Intermediates .. ..	569	54	9.49
Leavers .. ..	742	91	12.236
Total (code groups) ..	2175	270	12.414
Other routine inspections	28	5	17.857

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area for Year 1927.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Blind (including partially blind)—</i> (i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ... ..	1	0	1
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	1	1
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	—	—
(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ... ..	1	—	1
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	8	10	18
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	—	—
<i>Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)—</i> (i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ... ..	—	—	—
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	—	1
	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 Schools	2	4	6
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	1	1
<i>Mentally Defective—</i> Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority.)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ... ..	—	—	—
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	32	19	51
	At other Institutions ... ..	4	—	4
	At no School or Institution ... ..	3	—	3
Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded ... ..	—	—	—
	Imbeciles ... ..	—	—	—
	Idiots ... ..	—	—	—
<i>Epileptics—</i> Suffering from severe epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ... ..	—	—	—
	In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	2	—	2
Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	17	8	25
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	1	1
<i>Physically Defective—</i> Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	—	2	2
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	1	1	2

TABLE III.—*continued.*

		Boys.	Girls	Total.
<i>Physically Defective (continued)—</i>				
Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	—	1	1
	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	5	4	9
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	1	—	1
Delicate children ( <i>e.g.</i> , pre-or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	77	73	150
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	3	4	7
Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	1	1	2
	At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	12	17	29
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	7	7
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	3	3
Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease), <i>e.g.</i> , children suffering from paralysis, etc., 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 ... ..	38	30	68
	At other Institutions ... ..	1	1	2
	At no School or Institution ... ..	5	3	8

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December,  
1927.

## TREATMENT TABLE.

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

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm—Scalp ...	17	6	23
Ringworm—Body ...	20	3	23
Scabies ... ..	4	—	4
Impetigo ... ..	461	32	493
Other Skin Disease ...	92	18	110
Minor Eye Defects ... (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	118	21	139
Minor Ear Defects ...	59	5	64
Miscellaneous ... (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chil- blains, &c.)	102	24	126
Total ...	873	109	982



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

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) .. .. .	176	11	..	187
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ..	..	4	..	4
Total .. .. .	176	15	..	191

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. .. .	159
(b) Otherwise .. .. .	12

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. .. .	148
(b) Otherwise .. .. .	12

**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 Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
—	140 .	140	—	140

## GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

Routine Age Groups	}	Aged 5	...	...	...	...	866
		Aged 6	...	...	...	...	750
		Aged 7	...	...	...	...	700
		Aged 8	...	...	...	...	500
		Aged 9	...	...	...	...	439
		Aged 10	...	...	...	...	582
		Aged 11	...	...	...	...	632
		Aged 12	...	...	...	...	549
		Total	...	...	...	...	5018
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
		Grand Total	...	...	...	...	5158

(b) Found to require treatment ... .. 3064

(c) Actually treated ... .. 1646

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of  
periodical examination ... .. 784

(2) Half-days devoted to :—

Inspection ... .. 49

Treatment ... .. 446

Total ... .. 495

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 2936

(4) Filling :—

Permanent teeth ... .. 795

Temporary teeth ... .. 307

Total ... .. 1102

(5) Extractions :—

Permanent teeth ... .. 451

Temporary teeth ... .. 1955

Total ... .. 2406

(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions ... ..	66
(7) Other operations :—	
Permanent teeth ... ..	157
Temporary teeth ... ..	503
	—
Total ... ..	660

#### GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses ... ..	12
Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	*36262
Number of individual children found unclean ... ..	457
Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ... ..	Nil
Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ... ..	23
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ... ..	8

\*Including 15630 Examinations for Smallpox.

## INDEX.

	PAGE
Ante-natal Work ... ..	12
Annual Report, Supt. Refuse Removal Department	16
Annual Report, Sanitary Inspector ... ..	20
Annual Report, Public Analyst ... ..	36
Assisted Milk Supply ... ..	12
Bakehouses ... ..	36
Births ... ..	7
Borough Isolation Hospital ... ..	43
Canal Boats ... ..	26
Cleansing of verminous persons ... ..	44
Closet Accommodation ... ..	15
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	25
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops ... ..	33
Deaths ... ..	7
Diphtheria Antitoxin ... ..	42
Diphtheria Contacts ... ..	40
Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers ... ..	28 & 60
Housing ... ..	29
Hospital Beds ... ..	12
Infantile Mortality ... ..	7
Infant Welfare Centre ... ..	11
Infectious Diseases ... ..	39
Infectious Diseases (Non-notifiable) ... ..	42
Inspection and Supply of Food ... ..	31
Insulin ... ..	14
Laboratory Work ... ..	42
Marriages ... ..	8
Maternity Beds—Nursing Institution ... ..	13
Maternity and Child Welfare ... ..	11
Maternity and Child Welfare—Dental Treatment ...	13
Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee ...	11
Medical Practitioners' Fees under Midwives Act ...	11
Meteorological Table ... ..	62
Midwives ... ..	10
Milk and Cream Regulations ... ..	38
Milk Supply and Tuberculosis... ..	31
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 ... ..	33
Notification of Births and Health Visiting ... ..	13

## INDEX—continued.

	PAGE
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	14
Population ... ..	7
Provision of Health Services ... ..	8
Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62 ... ..	53
Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, &c.) Regulations, 1919 ... ..	43
Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regula- tions, 1925 ... ..	53
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924 ...	45
Registration of Maternity Homes ... ..	14
"Return" Cases of Scarlet Fever ... ..	43
Sanitary Circumstances ... ..	15
Sanatorium ... ..	52
Scavenging ... ..	16
Schools and Infectious Diseases ... ..	41
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection ... ..	35
Smallpox ... ..	40
Staff ... ..	9
Statistics ... ..	7
Tables ... ..	57
Tests for Infectious Disease ... ..	43
Tuberculosis ... ..	44
Tuberculosis Order, 1925 ... ..	33
Tuberculosis Schemes, Tables ... ..	46
Tuberculosis Dispensary ... ..	52
Ultra Violet Rays ... ..	53
Unfit Dwelling Houses ... ..	29
Veterinary Inspection of Cows ... ..	33
Venereal Diseases ... ..	54
Water Supply ... ..	15
Zymotic Death-rate ... ..	8
Zymotic Deaths ... ..	40

## SCHOOL REPORT.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children ...	87
Children's Care Committee Report ... ..	84
Co-operation of Parents ... ..	82
Co-operation of School Attendance Officers ...	83
Co-operation of Teachers ... ..	83
Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies ... ..	83
Co-ordination ... ..	66

## SCHOOL REPORT—continued.

	PAGE
Crippling Defects and Orthopædics ... ..	71 & 80
Dental Defects ... ..	71 & 80
Ear Disease and Hearing ... ..	71 & 79
Employment of School Children ... ..	88
Exclusions from School ... ..	73
Findings of Medical Inspection ... ..	68
Following Up ... ..	75
Infectious Disease ... ..	74
Medical Inspection ... ..	67
Medical Treatment ... ..	75
Minor Ailments ... ..	69
Miscellaneous ... ..	88
Open Air Education ... ..	81
Physical Training ... ..	81
Provision of Meals ... ..	81
School Baths ... ..	82
School Hygiene ... ..	67
Skin Diseases ... ..	77
Staff ... ..	66
Tables ... ..	89
Table of Parents Present at Examinations ... ..	82
Tonsils and Adenoids ... ..	69
Tuberculosis ... ..	70 & 76
Uncleanliness ... ..	68
Vision ... ..	71 & 77
Vaccination ... ..	75

