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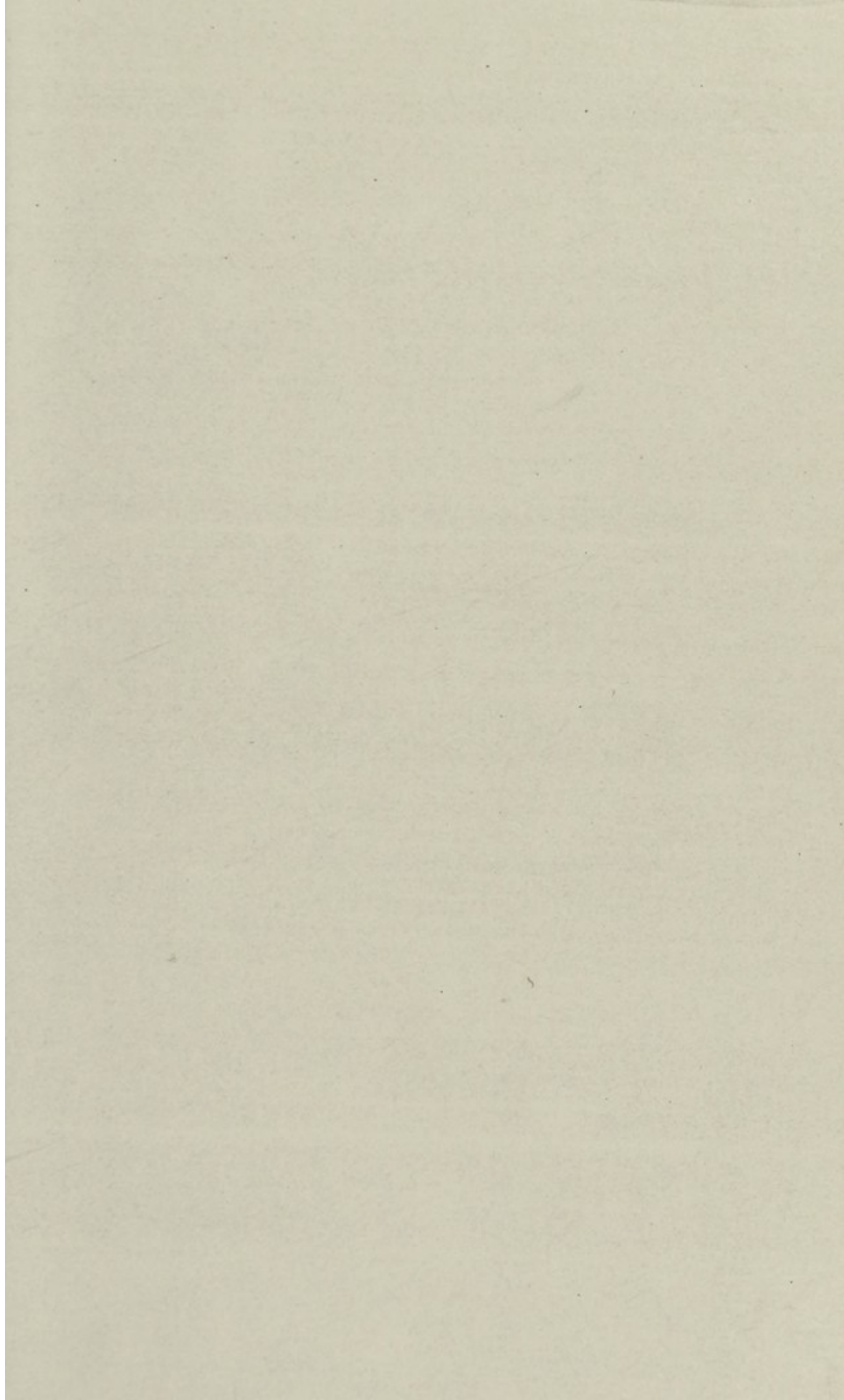
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1932



1932

County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

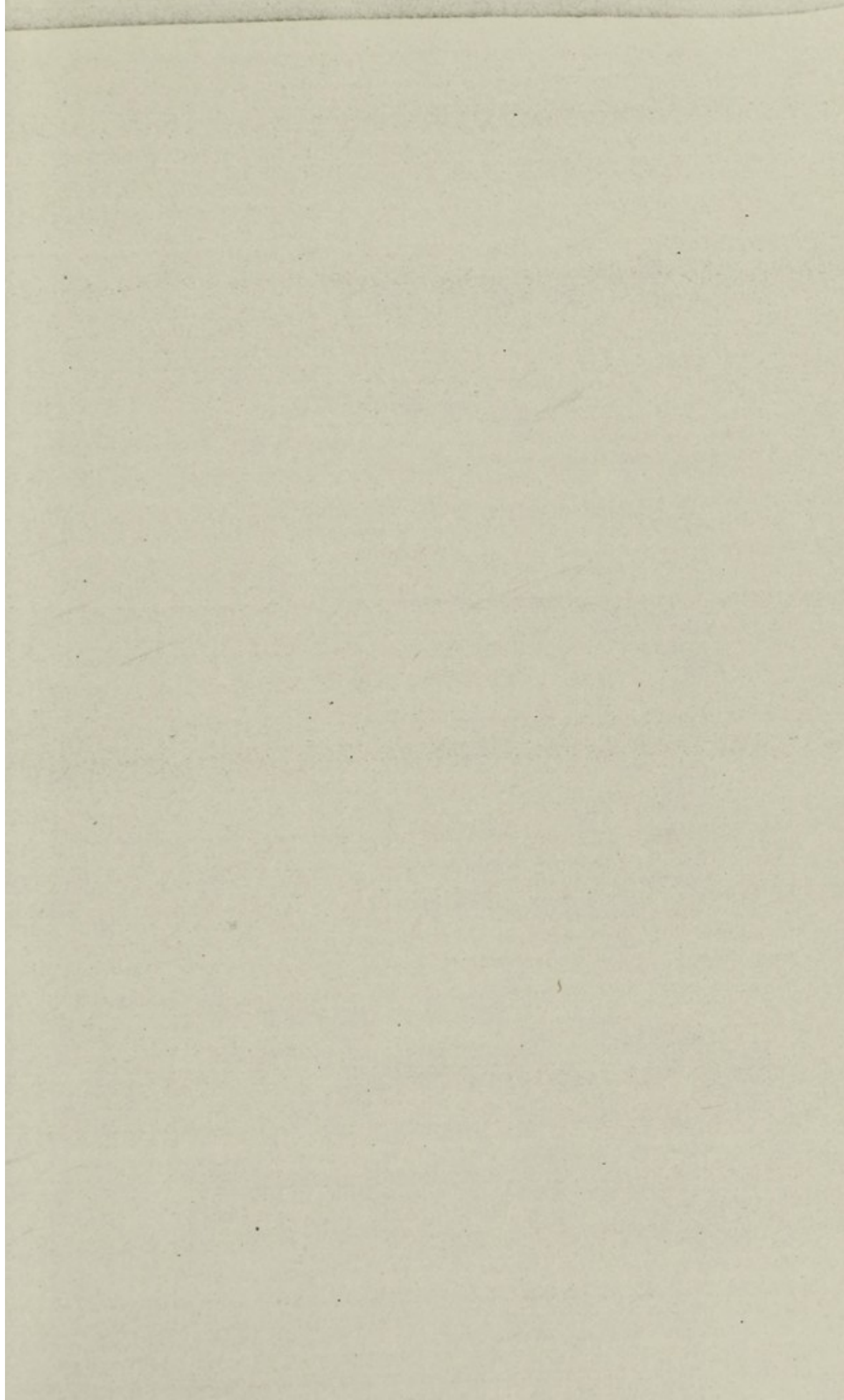
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1932

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.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR W. HUTSON, J.P.), Vice-chairman.

Chairman—ALDERMAN W. D. JOHNSON.

ALDERMAN A. ELLIOTT, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MISS GOODGER, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. JONES.

COUNCILLOR J. H. KIRK.

COUNCILLOR H. S. LANCE.

COUNCILLOR G. L. MEE.

COUNCILLOR G. E. RIDER.

COUNCILLOR G. SANDERS.

COUNCILLOR J. SHERRATT.

COUNCILLOR F. G. THOMPSON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MRS. BELL.

MRS. MACGILP.

MRS. SANDERS.

MISS A. WILD.



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HEALTH OFFICE,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON UPON TRENT,

29TH MAY, 1933.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, MISS GOODGER, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1932.

The most striking feature of the vital statistics for the year is the great reduction in the number of births. The birth rate of 14.5 is the lowest recorded in the Borough.

In this connection also one has to record an infant mortality rate of 79, which is considerably higher than in recent years.

There was a decrease of cancer deaths during the year, but a slight increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis.

During the year the installation of X-Ray apparatus at the Sanatorium has proved a most useful aid in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis.

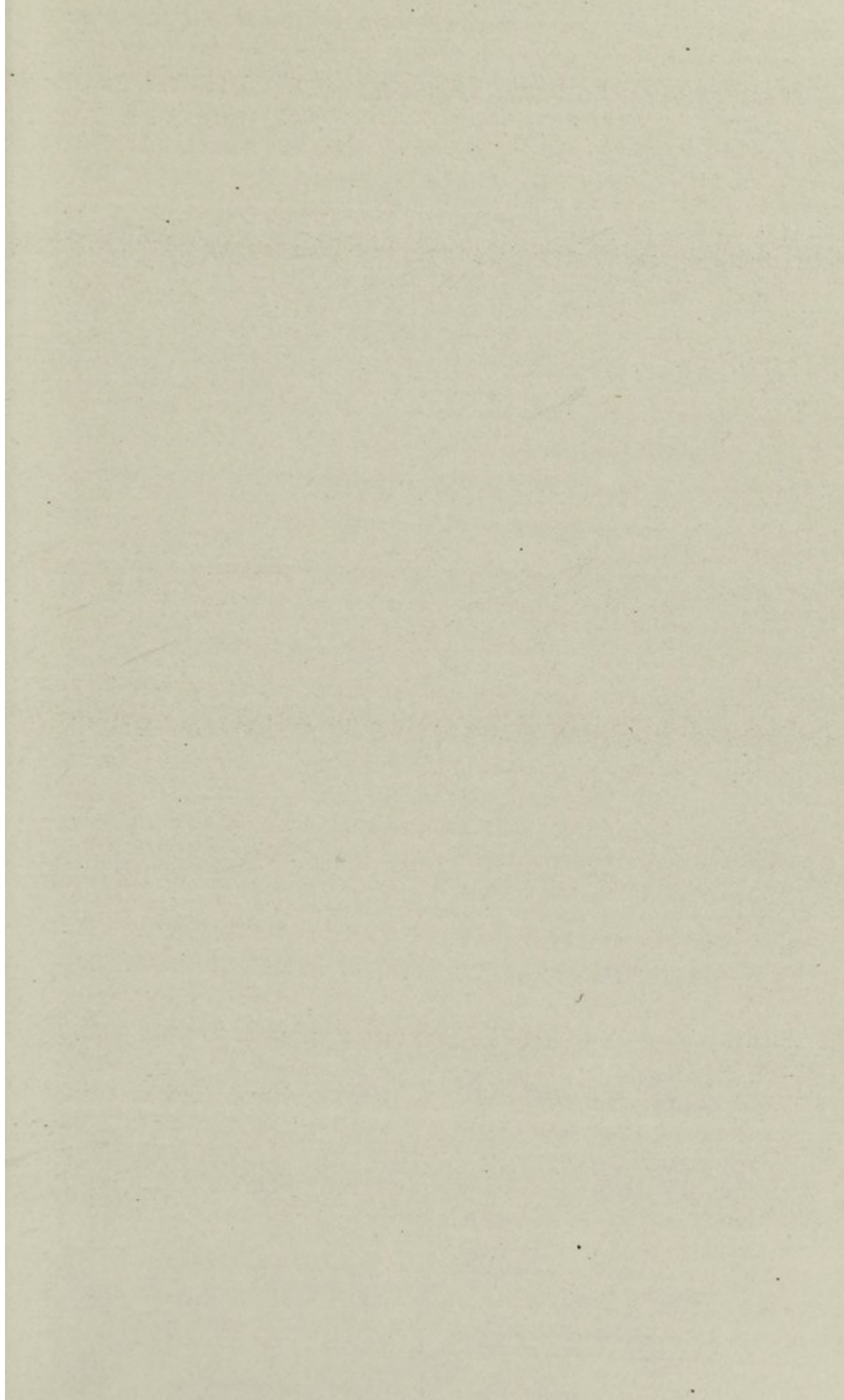
Infectious diseases of a serious type were not prevalent.

I have to acknowledge the excellent services rendered by the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. J. C. H. Mackenzie, and other members of my staff during the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. COWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.



REPORT.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area, (Acres)	4,203
Population—Census 1931	49,485
Population estimated to mid-year 1932	49,650
No. of Inhabited Houses, 1931 (Census)	12,168
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1932) (estimated)	12,288
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1932)	£274,934
Sum represented by penny rate (1st Oct., 1932)	£1,090

Population. The population of the Borough estimated by the Registrar General for mid-year 1932 is 49,650. This shows a decrease of 280 when compared with a similar estimate of 49,930 for 1931, but an increase of 165 over the census figures. The census taken in March, 1931, revealed a population of 49,485, and it is difficult to understand the estimate for mid-year, 1931, which showed an increase of 445 in 3 months. Probably the estimate for 1932 is more nearly correct.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

	Males.	Females.	Total	
			1932	1931
Live Births (total)	364	354	718	795
Live Births Legitimate	353	340	693	772
Live Births Illegitimate	11	14	25	23
Birth Rate			14.5	15.9
Still-births	20	12	32	34
„ Rate per 1,000 of total births (live and still)			42.6	41.0
Deaths	342	270	612	629
Death-rate			12.3	12.6

	1932	1931
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total live births)	3.5	2.9
No. of Women dying in or in consequence of Pregnancy and Childbirth from Sepsis ..	0	0
Ditto other causes	2	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	79	65
Deaths of legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	78	63
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	120	130
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	10	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	4	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	3	1
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	31	26
Death-rate from ditto	0.62	0.52
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ..	7	7
Death-rate from ditto	0.14	0.14
Number of deaths from Cancer	72	87
Death-rate from Cancer	1.45	1.74
Zymotic Death-rate	0.38	0.14
Number of Marriages	479	449
Marriage Rate	19.3	17.99

Vital Statistics. There was again a considerable drop in the number of births registered. The total number of births, viz., 718 is lower even than during the war years, when the lowest number registered in any year was 727 in 1917.

The birth rate of 14.5 per 1,000 is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

The death rate of 12.3 is rather under the average for recent years.

The chief cause of death is again heart disease, which was the registered cause of 106 deaths, and when combined with other diseases of the circulation and cerebral hæmorrhage of 188 deaths

or approximately 31 per cent. of the total deaths, compared with 175 deaths and 28 per cent. in the previous year.

Diseases of the lungs and respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis, caused 10 per cent. of the total deaths.

Cancer, with a total of 72 deaths, showed a decrease of 15 compared with 1931. This gives a cancer death rate of 1.45 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.74 per 1,000 in 1931.

Tuberculosis, with 31 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary deaths, showed a slight increase from the low death rate recorded last year.

There were 2 maternal deaths during the year.

The infant mortality rate of 79 per 1,000 live births was considerably higher than in recent years.

CENSUS FIGURES.

The full report for the County of Stafford of the Census taken on the 26th-27th April, 1931, was issued in January, 1933, and the following is a summary of the principal items relating to the Borough of Burton upon Trent :—

POPULATION.

The total population of the Borough was found to be 49,486. Males, 24,303. Females, 25,183.

This is an increase of 577 over the previous Census, or 1.2 per cent.

	1931	1921
No. of private families	12,543	11,282
No. of structurally separate dwellings		
occupied	11,972	11,082
Total Dwellings occupied or vacant ..	12,168	11,329

A private family means a group of persons in separate occupation of any premises or part of premises, lodgers being counted as separate families when boarding separately.

PARTICULARS OF WARD POPULATIONS.

WARD.	Population.	No. of Private Families.	Structurally separate dwellings occupied.	Rooms per person.
Broadway	5663	1434	1339	0.74
Burton	4308	1058	1029	0.83
Horninglow	7486	1936	1867	0.72
Shobnall	6250	1496	1435	0.76
Stapenhill	5740	1421	1365	0.78
Uxbridge	7590	1898	1762	0.81
Victoria	6227	1694	1621	0.72
Winshill and Wetmore	6222	1606	1554	0.75

PERSON PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER ACRE.

The following table shows the average number of persons per room for the whole of the county of Stafford, and the County Boroughs in the County, and also the persons per acre:—

AREA.	Persons per room	Persons per acre
England and Wales	0.91	—
County of Stafford, including county boroughs	0.92	1.9
Total of County Boroughs	0.93	14.3
Total of Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts	0.96	6.4
Total of Rural Districts	0.81	0.3
Smethwick	0.82	33.8
Stoke	1.04	13.0
Walsall	0.91	11.7
West Bromwich	1.01	11.3
Wolverhampton	0.87	18.7
Burton upon Trent	0.76	11.8

DWELLINGS, ROOMS AND FAMILIES.

Dwellings wholly vacant	196
Dwellings occupied by 1 private family	11,429
Dwellings occupied by 2 private families	522
Dwellings occupied by 3 or more private families	21

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES LIVING IN VARIOUS UNITS OF OCCUPATIONS.

AREA.	No. of rooms.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 or more.
Staffordshire	1.4	8.4	12.2	34.0	24.8	16.4	2.0	0.8
Burton upon Trent	0.7	5.5	5.8	16.9	33.6	34.0	2.7	0.8
Smethwick	1.5	7.5	8.2	18.2	32.5	30.8	1.1	0.2
Stoke on Trent	1.7	10.9	9.3	48.6	17.1	11.2	1.0	0.2
Walsall	2.2	8.0	9.6	35.3	24.6	17.8	2.0	0.5
West Bromwich	2.0	10.3	17.7	31.8	24.3	12.4	1.2	0.3
Wolverhampton	1.1	7.0	8.0	33.0	30.2	18.0	2.1	0.6

PERSONS PER FAMILY, ROOMS, &c.

AREA.	Persons per family.		Rooms per dwelling.	Families per dwelling.
	1931	1921		
Staffordshire ..	4.10	4.62	4.69	1.06
Smethwick ..	3.90	4.67	5.11	1.08
Stoke on Trent	4.30	4.82	4.45	1.08
Walsall ..	4.05	4.61	4.75	1.07
West Bromwich	4.19	4.73	4.42	1.07
Wolverhampton	3.98	4.38	4.82	1.05
Burton upon Trent	3.84	4.25	5.29	1.05

**POPULATION LIVING MORE THAN 2 PERSONS PER
ROOM DENSITY.**

Area.	Percentage of Population.	Percentage of Private Families.
Staffordshire.. ..	9.18	5.01
Smethwick	4.64	2.43
Stoke on Trent	12.39	6.96
Walsall	8.79	4.89
West Bromwich	13.19	7.55
Wolverhampton	6.53	3.30
Burton upon Trent	3.67	1.81

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

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

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

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

Deputy Ditto:

*JOHN C. H. MACKENZIE, M.D., D.P.H.

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.
 A. E. THOMPSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst., Cert. Inspection of Meat.
 H. S. JENKINSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst., Cert. Inspection of Meat
 (left April, 1932).
 H. G. EASTER (Commenced August, 1932).

Clerks :

- G. M. UPTON.
 G. LAWTON. J. H. WILLIS.
 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 Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
 *Miss E. MAYALL, Certified Midwife (Left March, 1932).
 *Miss S. TEAKLE, Certified and Registered Fever Nurse, Certified Midwife.
 *Miss E. HOWSON, Certified and Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
 (Commenced April, 1932).

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officers :

- *W. P. LOWE, M.B., B.Ch. (part time).
 *JOHN C. H. MACKENZIE, M.D., D.P.H.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

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

Ophthalmologist for pre-school Children :

EDWIN R. JAGGER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S. (part time).

Consultant for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, and for Ante-Natal and Obstetric Complications :

N. L. EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (part time).

Dental Surgeon for Maternity and Child Welfare :

Miss A. P. KENNEDY, L.D.S. (part time). (Left March, 1932).

Miss J. W. H. HEPBURN, L.D.S. (part time). (Commenced April, 1932).

Venereal Diseases Clinic Medical Officer :

*E. H. BRINDLE, M.D., Edin. (part time).

Orthopædic Clinic :

*J. H. MOIR, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., Ch. B., D.P.H.,
Orthopædic Surgeon (part time).

*Miss M. J. W. ABBOTTS, Masseuse (part time).

District Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators :

E. C. SALT, M.B., Ch.B. (part time).

J. B. STANLEY, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (part time).

Vaccination Officer :

J. L. KIND.

Home Teacher for the Blind :

Miss S. A. O. BEDDOW, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.

* Contributions received towards salary from Government Grant.

Local Government Act, 1929. During the year there was no change made in the arrangement for the discharge of the medical services either at the poor law institution or in connection with poor law medical out relief.

At the poor law hospital there was a minor alteration whereby the number of maternity beds was reduced from six to five, the total number of beds now provided at the institution being 311.

The total number of admissions during the year ending the 31st December, 1932, was 706. About 28 per cent. of these patients came from the Derbyshire and Staffordshire sections of the old union area.

Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives. No additional accommodation for mental defectives was provided during the year, although this question received a considerable amount of attention. These cases are either sent to the poor law institution or vacancies are found for them in voluntary institutions.

Hospital Accommodation. The new additions to the General Infirmary were completed during the year. These provide 12 extra beds for patients, a new X-Ray department, a casualty receiving room, new examination and treatment rooms for Venereal Diseases, an office and additional accommodation for the nursing staff.

Maternity and Nursing Homes. One new application for the registration of a Maternity Home was received during the year, but before it could receive consideration by the Committee the application was withdrawn.

As one combined maternity and nursing home was deemed unsuitable for the nursing of maternity cases a consultation with the registered owners was arranged, and it was agreed to discontinue the use of this home for maternity cases. The registration

of this house was therefore withdrawn and a new application for registration as a nursing home for non maternity cases only was granted. The other three registered maternity and nursing homes remain as before.

Children Act, 1908. The arrangements for discharging the functions of the Local Authority under Part 1 of the Children Act 1908 remain the same as previously described. At the end of 1932 there were 15 children "taken for reward" on the register.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

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

The water supply was analysed on four occasions during the year, the following being the average result of the analyses in parts per 100,000 :—

Free ammonia	..	..	..	..	Nil
Albuminoid ammonia	..	..	..	..	.004
Chlorine	..	..	..	..	2.8
Nitrogen (as Nitrates)	..	..	..	..	0.32

Oxygen absorbed in three hours at 80 deg. F.	..	.017
--	----	------

Bacillus Coli absent in 1 c.c. and 10 c.c.

The number of houses still supplied by shallow wells in the Borough is 20.

Four samples of water taken by the Sanitary Inspectors from shallow wells were analysed during the year. Of these, two were found to be unfit for domestic use, and two were passed.

Closet Accommodation. During the year 254 pail closets and 4 privies were converted to the water carriage system, and 10 additional closets 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 2,116 privy middens and 6,214 pail closets have been converted, while 584 additional water closets have been provided, a total of 8,914.

The closets remaining to be converted number 100.

The conversion of closets during the year was carried out partly by the scheme previously in use whereby the Corporation made a contribution towards the cost and partly by a new scheme approved by the Unemployment Grants Committee.

By means of the latter 281 pail closets and 4 privies have been converted.

The scheme for the conversion of closets to the water carriage system is now practically complete. The remaining unconverted closets are mostly on railway sidings or in awkward situations, or where there is no sewer available. There are also a number attached to insanitary houses where a demolition order may be made at no distant date.

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. P. J. Borley, Superintendent of the Refuse Removal Department, for the year ending 31st March, 1933.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DESTRUCTOR DEPT.,
 BURTON UPON TRENT,
 18th May, 1933.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
 COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1932-1933 (1ST APRIL, 1932, TO 31ST MARCH,
 1933).

I beg to submit my Annual Report and Summary of work
 done during the period as shown above.

The total number of workmen employed (on the regular list)
 in both branches of the Department is 33, the same as the previous
 year. Temporary men have been employed occasionally owing to
 illness of regular workmen.

REFUSE REMOVAL DEPARTMENT.

Seven old workmen are on the allowance list, as against eight
 the previous year, viz.:—

J. Hallam receives 17/6 per week.
 C. Warren receives 12/6 per week.
 H. Whittaker receives 10/- per week.
 W. Clarke receives 10/- per week.
 W. Paskin receives 20/- per week.
 H. Seabridge receives 10/- per week.
 J. Coldicott receives 5/- per week.

The total number of workmen employed in the Refuse Removal
 Department is 22, the same as the previous year.

Sick pay amounts to £7 11s., against £9 19s. 4d. in 1932.

Compensation pay amounts to £6 16s., against £1 1s. 9d. the
 previous year.

We have now five Freighters fully employed on the work of collecting refuse from approximately 12,100 houses.

The amount of refuse collected by the freighters (which has all been passed over the weighbridge) is 11,708 tons, 11 cwts., 2 qrs., an increase of 172 tons, 16 cwts., 3 qrs., on the previous year.

The amount of night soil collected is 1,500 tons, and the amount of trade refuse received at the Destructor and delivered by tradesmen themselves is 1,650 tons, making a grand total of 14,858 tons. 11 cwts., 2 qrs., compared with the total for last year of 14,695 tons, 14 cwts., 3 qrs.

21 dry ashpits have been emptied compared with 59 the previous year.

Two combined privies and ashpits have been emptied during the year, compared with four the previous year.

151 sanitary pans have been converted into w.c.'s. during the year, this leaves 114 still to be converted.

Two combined privies and ashpits have been converted to w.c.'s., leaving two pits still to be dealt with.

We have discontinued the use of the Wetmore Hall Farm Depot, as I find the Horninglow Depot adequate to meet all our present requirements.

The estimated cost of working and maintenance of plant was fixed at £6,363, the approximate cost being £6,069.

Estimate for the coming year is £5,934.

DESTRUCTOR.

The number of workmen employed is 11.

The allowances to old workmen are :—

F. Holmes receives £1 15 0 weekly.

S. Fletcher receives £1 6 3 weekly.

W. Quinton receives 5/- weekly.

Sick pay amounts to £1 7s. 6d., compared with £7 9s. 1d. the previous year.

Payment of compensation now rests with the Insurance Company, as you have now decided to insure all workmen employed at the Destructor Works.

Old tins are now dealt with by pressing them into a solid block on a baling press. This method saves us considerable expense and time, and is a source of revenue.

The waste paper is now also baled in a special paper baling press, and is disposed of to various paper mills.

The total amount of clinker moved from the Destructor Works was 6,594 tons, 10 cwts. 0 qrs.

The estimated cost of working and maintenance of plant was fixed at £4,411 and the approximate cost was £4,387.

Estimate for the coming year is £4,364.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their great help from time to time, also I desire to pay a tribute to the efficient way in which the workmen of these Departments have assisted me.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

PERCY BORLEY,

Manager.

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 UPON TRENT,
March, 1933.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

I have to record certain alterations in the staff. Mr. H. S. Jenkinson, who was an Assistant Inspector, obtained an appointment as Inspector to the Hawarden (Flintshire) Rural District Council, and the Clerk, Mr. H. G. Easter, was promoted to the post of Clerk Inspector to enable him to obtain his certificate as a Sanitary Inspector. Mr. G. M. Lawton, who for some years has been employed in the office of the Medical Officer of Health, was promoted to the post vacated by Mr. Easter, and he also is now studying for the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

The number of complaints received during the year was 540, and in every case the premises complained of were visited, nuisances being found to exist in 516 instances, notices being served where necessary.

The number of nuisances abated during the year was 2,328, and, in addition, 303 contraventions which were discovered in Dairies, Lodging Houses, Slaughterhouses, etc., were remedied.

As will be seen from the detailed report which follows, a large amount of work of a useful character has been carried out ; the total number of inspections of all classes—19,908—is extremely satisfactory.

I have again to refer to the difficulty we experience in getting remedial work put in hand ; in some cases a considerable time elapses before the order is given to the builder to carry out the repairs needed, and also in some cases the majority of the work is put in hand, but other work of perhaps a less important character is left undone.

It was not found necessary to introduce proceedings in any case for failing to comply with the requirements of Notices, but 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.

	Found	Abated
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated w.c's. and urinals	545	583
Defective roofs, eave and down spoutings ..	402	400
Houses damp, defective or dirty	726	746
Houses without proper ashes accommodation ..	221	245
Defective sinks, sink pipes, and yard paving ..	153	136
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	22	19
Accumulations of manure, etc.	62	55
Houses without proper water supply	14	41
Miscellaneous nuisances	92	98
Nuisances from black smoke	5	5
	2242	2328

CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, ETC.

	Found	Abated
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	49	47
Common Lodging Houses	62	81
Slaughterhouses	115	118
Bakehouses	17	14
Workshops	22	14
Meat Regulations	26	29
	291	303

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary 903.

Statutory 58.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

To Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	498
To Slaughterhouses	3935
To Bakehouses	94
To Common Lodging Houses	179
To Properties under notice	3052
To Premises re Nuisances	1766
To Markets and Shops re Food Inspection	602
To Premises re Infectious Disease	618
To Premises where swine are kept	541
Visits re Petrol and Carbide	578
Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts	364
Visits re Vermin Repression	1364
Visits re Shops Acts and Closing of Shops	1986
Visits re Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	298
Visits re Ice Cream	64
Visits to Van Dwellings	498
Visits to Workshops and Outworkers	285
Smoke observations	53
Interviews with owners, agents and builders	508
Miscellaneous visits	679
Visits re Housing	1161
Visits re Closet Conversion	129

Visits re House to House Inspection	...	..	..	89
Visits re Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	231
Visits re Overcrowding	..	..	..	336
				19,908

In connection with the control of infectious disease, in every case where a library book is found in the house, the book is brought to the Town Hall and disinfected before being returned to the Library, and during the year 416 books were disinfected.

House-to-House Inspections. This important work has again received attention during the year, 112 houses having been inspected under the Housing Acts. Further particulars relating to house-to-house work will be found in another part of this report.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. These regulations have entailed a considerable amount of work in the administration of same, there having been 3,935 visits to slaughterhouses and 602 visits to markets and shops for the purpose of food inspection.

During the year 285 notices to slaughter were received in addition to the notices of regular slaughter received from the butchers. For the most part they referred to the slaughter of pigs by cottagers, which were in most cases killed at slaughterhouses, and in every case the carcasses were inspected after slaughter.

From time to time during the year minor contraventions were noted, chiefly in the direction of precautions not being taken to prevent contamination in the handling of meat, and in every case a warning was given to the offender.

Shops Acts, 1912 to 1923. The administration of these Acts continues to receive attention, 1,986 visits having been made during the year 1932. 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.

During the year complaints were received of some of the small shops being kept open after the hour fixed for closing. Frequent inspections were made, but no case was discovered which justified a report to the Health Committee recommending proceedings.

In one case, however, a butcher from an adjoining district was found to be selling meat from a motor van after the hour of closing fixed by the Butchers Closing Order, and the facts were reported to the Health Committee, and after full consideration a warning was issued.

Smoke Abatement. A certain amount of useful work was accomplished in the direction of smoke abatement, 53 observations were taken during the year and five letters were sent.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. The administration of this Act continues to receive attention, applications for advice or assistance being received practically every week during the past year. The total number of visits paid during the year for the purpose of rat destruction was 1,075, 94 additional premises being dealt with, and over 7,000 poison baits have been laid.

During National Rat Week, 7th to 12th November, special attention was devoted to the work, certain additional measures being taken, including the treatment of many of the sewers, special baiting of premises which from the nature of the work are likely to become infested, publication of articles in the local newspapers, inviting the co-operation of the townspeople, and the posting of descriptive publications throughout the town, also at the Town Hall, Market Hall, and Public Library. The local rat catchers were also interviewed and encouraged to devote as much time as possible to rat destruction during the week.

Ice Cream. The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 64 inspections having been made.

Common Lodging Houses. The number of Common Lodging Houses on the register is three, there being accommodation for 130 adults and 7 children ; 179 inspections were made, and 62 contraventions of a minor character were discovered and dealt with during the year.

Van Dwellings. The inspection of this class of habitation continues to receive attention. The chief place where vans are encamped is on the ground at the rear of the Common Lodging House in Branstone Road, but there are also a few vans in the other parts of the town.

A few complaints were received from some residents in Leicester Street, whose gardens extend to the ground whereon the vans are placed, and on inspection it was found that the van dwellers, whose conduct had caused the complaints to be sent, had left the ground. The matter was also brought to the notice of the Health Committee, and a report was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health on this subject.

Frequent inspections were made of this ground, and from time to time the attention of the Lodging House keeper has been called to nuisances of a minor character.

The number of visits during the year amounted to 498.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. During the year 231 visits were made under this Act, particularly as regards the sale of imported articles of food which need to be properly marked, the various shops and stalls in the market receiving particular attention during the summer months.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. During the year 1932 143 samples were obtained for analysis, this total being constituted as follows:—

Milk 86, Butter 25, Cream 6, Brawn 5, Jam and Marmalade 3, Dried Fruit 4, Vinegar 4, Turpentine 3, Essence of Coffee and Chicory 2, Cheese 5.

The following list gives particulars of the cases of adulteration :

- (a) Sample of New Milk deficient in fat to extent of 3%.
- (b) Sample of New Milk deficient in fat to extent of 4%.
- (c) Sample of New Milk added water 2 parts in 100.
- (d) Sample of New Milk deficient in fat to extent of 10%.
- (e) A sample of Brawn [adulterated by the presence of .16% of saltpetre.

In all the above cases, after full consideration by the Committee, letters of warning were sent by the Town Clerk, and further samples from the vendors of the milk were taken, all of which were found to be genuine.

A further case of milk being adulterated by the addition of 4 parts in 100 of added water was discovered, and a sample of the milk was taken in course of delivery from the farmer to the retailer concerned, and this latter sample on analysis was found to be deficient in fat to extent of 3% and also to contain added water 4%. A prosecution was instituted and defendant was fined £5.

Housing. The total number of houses inspected during the year 1932 for defects amounted to 1,164. Of this number, 1052 were inspected as a result of complaints or investigation after cases of Infectious Disease. The remaining 112 houses were inspected and the nuisances found were recorded as required by the Housing

Act Regulations. The defects discovered in these 112 houses amounted to 948, the summary being as follows:—

(a) Defective drains, eaves and downspoutings and roofs	162
(b) Defective yard paving, dampness, defective lighting and ventilation, and want of proper washing accommodation	287
(c) Defective w.c's., sinks, closets, ashplaces, and want of receptacles for house refuse	120
(d) General want of repair	379
	948

The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. During the year 4 informal samples of Fertilisers were obtained for analysis, which were all found to be genuine.

Inspection of Canal Boats.

No. of Boats inspected	11
No. of infringements	0
Cases of infectious disease	0
No. of Notices served	0
Occupants.	
No. of men	11
No. of women	13
No. of children	12

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts, 1920 and 1923.

One application for a certificate was received during the year, but before the certificate was granted the necessary work was put in hand and completed.

A certain number of applications for advice were received during the year both as regards repairs and also as to the rents charged, and in every case a satisfactory conclusion was arrived at between landlord and tenant.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

(a) SWINE FEVER.

The almost complete immunity which we have experienced in the Borough for the past 13 years from this disease was continued during 1932, there being only one case confirmed during the year, although there were 14 suspected cases.

As in previous years, Inspectors have attended every sale in order to grant the necessary movement licences under the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order. In a few cases swine were removed from the sale without this licence being obtained, and warnings were given in such cases. 1,532 licences were issued during the year, copies being sent to adjoining Local Authorities in every case where swine were moved outside the Borough, and in the case of swine licensed to premises in the Borough inspection was made during the time of isolation in order to see that the requirements of the Order were complied with. Several cases of contravention were discovered, warnings being given in every case.

(b) FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

During the year, Burton has enjoyed complete immunity from this disease, and it is gratifying to know that throughout the country during the past year or so the number of outbreaks show a decided decrease.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Under the above Order, action was taken during the year in respect of seven animals, five of which were found to be giving tubercular milk, the remaining two being notified by the owners, and in every case the animals were slaughtered. In three cases the disease was localised, and in four cases advanced, the compensation being paid as provided by the Order.

(d) TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDER, 1927.

The above Order has been administered during the year, special attention having been given to the conveyance of animals to and from the sale-yard.

In addition, the railway cattle dock at Burton, which is a centre for the feeding and watering of animals in course of transit, also for the cleansing and disinfection of cattle trucks, has been inspected weekly.

During the year the Railway Company were communicated with, asking for the grouting with cement of the granite sets to floors of the pens, which were so open jointed as to prevent their proper cleansing and disinfection. This work was promptly carried out, and I am glad to record the willing co-operation of the Railway Companies and their officials in all matters relating to the transit of animals.

Sixteen carcasses of pigs were found dead in the trucks on arrival—three had died of Peritonitis, two of Endocarditis, three of Pneumonia, one of Fractured Ribs and Hæmorrhage, one of Tuberculosis of lungs with congestion, and six of Suffocation.

Considering over 22,000 pigs were received by rail during the year, I feel that the Railway Companies are to be congratulated on such a low percentage of casualties.

(e) THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1931.

Since the above Order came into force, which makes provision for the construction of vehicles used for conveyance of animals by road in order to prevent injury to such animals, the requirements of the Order have been complied with, no case of a vehicle having been found which did not comply with the requirements of the Order.

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

There are 91 petroleum stores, the total amount of spirit stored therein being 180,070 gallons, and 13 stores where carbide of calcium is stored, the total amount of this commodity being 11 tons 16½ cwt., and 578 visits were made to these premises during the year.

The foregoing report gives some idea of the multifarious duties which now devolve upon the Sanitary Inspector, but there are many details which cannot be tabulated. Clerical work, correspondence, office routine and interviews with people at the office necessarily take up a considerable amount of time, and this particular work has a tendency to increase.

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,

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 174. The total number of defects found and dealt with in factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year was 22.

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:—

35 lists comprising 302 outworkers.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops and outworkers' premises during the year amounted to 389.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured, but there are certain premises where rag flock is used or sold, and these have been inspected. In every case it was found that a warranty is obtained with all consignments of flock purchased.

HOUSING.**(a) Statistics.**

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

Total	..	..	..	..	..	79
By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	36
By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	..	0
By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	..	43
Number of Subsidy Houses	..	..	..	..	..	0

Housing Schemes. During 1932 the housing scheme for the erection of 36 houses of a non-parlour type in Woods Lane was completed. A further scheme for the erection of 145 non-parlour houses at Horninglow was passed during the year, but the actual erection of the houses had not been commenced by the end of the year 1932.

Clearance Area. A clearance order was made during the year with reference to Court No. 1 Station Street, which had been represented as an unhealthy area. The area consisted of 26 houses, 9 of which were void and more or less derelict, and 17 houses occupied by 16 families with a population of 75 persons. One large family occupied two houses.

Twelve of the families were provided with houses in the Woods Lane housing scheme, and four families in other parts of the town.

All the houses, 26 in number, were demolished and the site cleared during the year.

Unfit Houses. During the year six houses were represented to the Local Authority as being unfit for human habitation, viz., 10B Fleet Street, 14A Fleet Street, 66 Waterside Road, 60 and 61 Hill Street, and 45 New Street. In the case of 10B Fleet Street and 60 and 61 Hill Street undertakings were accepted that the owners would carry out certain alterations so as to render the houses habitable. Demolition orders were made in respect of 14A Fleet Street and 66 Waterside Road, but were not complied

with by the end of the year. The other house, 45 New Street, was dealt with in 1933. The demolition of the four houses, 37-40 Brough Road, against which a demolition order was made in 1931, was carried out by the owner. Two of the tenants in these Brough Road houses and two of the tenants from Fleet Street were provided with houses in the Woods Lane new housing scheme.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1164

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 6068

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 112

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 1250

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 35

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 1104

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 871

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	116
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	86
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

(e) 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 after service of formal notices—			
(a) By owners			0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..			0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders become operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close			0
(f) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.			
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative			0
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit			0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative			0
(4) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders			0

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. During the year 1932, 76 bulk samples of milk taken by the Sanitary Inspectors were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, to be tested for Tuberculosis. Thirteen were reported positive, or 17.1 per cent. of the total.

Of the 13 positive samples, two related to one farm, the remainder being from individual farms. There were, therefore, 12 farms affected, of which 6 were in the Borough, 4 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 Surgeon employed by the County Councils.

At ten of these farms (5 in the Borough and 5 outside) tuberculous cows were found to the number of ten. All these animals were slaughtered and were found to be affected with Tuberculosis. At the remaining two farms the affected animals were not found.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Two notifications under this Order were received during the year, and in each case an animal was slaughtered and found to be tuberculous.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

The following table shows the number of persons registered :

No. of cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors	..	..	31
No. of retail dairymen and milk purveyors	..	..	157
No. of wholesale traders, producers, etc.	..	..	6
			194

During the year 19 persons made application for registration. The premises were inspected in every case and their names were put on the register, and ten persons discontinued the business during the year.

A number of retailers now deliver milk in bottles, which is an improvement in the method of delivering ordinary milk by retail.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. At the time of writing this report there are 15 licences in force authorising the sale of Grade A milk in the Borough, one being a Producer's Licence in

the Borough, two being Supplementary Licences granted to Producers whose farms are outside the Borough, and twelve are Dealer's Licences for the sale of milk from shops.

The pioneer in the sale of graded milk in the Borough died in the Spring of 1933; another producer, whose premises are also outside the Borough, took over his business.

A licence was also granted for the sale of Pasteurized Milk.

The above are the only forms of graded milk which are available in the Borough at present.

Specimens sent for Bacterial Count. Sixteen samples of graded milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for bacterial count. All the reports showed that the specimens were within the limits prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Order.

Inspection of Dairies. 498 inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were made during the year, and in 49 cases contraventions of the regulations were discovered and dealt with.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection. During the year 1932, four changes of occupation of Slaughterhouses took place. In two of the cases the old licences were granted to certain butchers to endure during their occupancy of the premises, and the new licences granted were annual licences. In the other two cases the licences were again annual licences.

The Slaughterhouse at rear of No. 63 New Street, together with the fasting pens, etc., were thoroughly overhauled and put into a good state of repair during the year, and a new licence was then granted, this being one of the changes of occupation referred to.

The number of Slaughterhouses in use in the Borough at the end of the year is as follows :—

Registered	..	..	..	..	..	1
Licensed	..	..	..	..	..	29
						—
Total						30
						==

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.

The number of visits of inspection to Slaughterhouses during the year was 3,935, and the total weight of meat and other unsound food condemned amounts to 53 tons 18 cwts. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. Of this large total, $27\frac{1}{2}$ tons is accounted for by the condemnation of casualty animals, i.e., animals which are sent to certain Slaughterhouses in the town owing to accidents, illness, etc., and where emergency slaughter has to be resorted to. It must be apparent to everyone that it is far better for this particular class of meat to be properly dealt with in a Slaughterhouse than for animals to be killed in obscure barns and other unsuitable places in country districts, as was probably the case some years ago.

A further explanation is that a large number of animals dealt with by the Staffordshire County Council and the Derbyshire County Council under the Tuberculosis Order are also brought to a Slaughterhouse in the Borough.

The following table gives a classification of the meat condemned :

	Bovines		Sheep		Pigs	
	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.
Tuberculosis ..	51	74	..	..	8	737
Other Diseases ..	77	10	27	1	33	11
Unsoundness ..	4	13	3	0	15	11

The total number of offals condemned is as follows :—

Livers (Beasts)	..	429	Pig's Plucks	..	2158
Lungs	..	251	Sheep's Plucks	..	164
Kidneys	..	314	Pig's Livers	..	601
Hearts	..	229	Sheep's Livers	..	264
Tripes	..	211			

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.

Bakehouses. There are now 19 bakehouses in use in the Borough, 8 being workshops and 11 factories. All have been inspected, when 14 contraventions were recorded, but these were remedied on receipt of a notice from the Inspector. The number of inspections made to bakehouses during the year was 94. There are no underground bakehouses in the town.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Report on Work of Public Analyst for the Year 1932.

During the year 1932, 143 samples were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, this total being constituted as follows : Milk 86, Cream 6, Butter 25, Cheese 5, Jam 2, Marmalade 1, Dried Fruit 4, Vinegar 4, Coffee and Chicory Essence 2, Bráwn 5 and Turpentine 3.

Seven samples (six of milk and one of bráwn) were returned as adulterated, which shows a percentage of adulteration of 4.90. With the exception of 1927, when the figure rose to 7.07 per cent., this is the highest percentage of adulteration since I was appointed in 1925.

The quality of milk dropped during 1932. The average composition was : Fat 3.59 per cent., Solids-not-fat 8.84 per cent. One sample of milk contained 4 per cent. of added water, and the remaining 96 per cent. of this article was deficient in fat to the

extent of 3 per cent. Two other samples contained respectively 2 and 4 per cent. of added water, while yet another three were respectively deficient in fat to the extent of 3, 4 and 10 per cent.

My report for 1931 declared the average percentage of water in butter to be 13.84. In 1932 the average water was 15.94 per cent., and only one sample was as good as the previous year's AVERAGE, and that contained 13.6 per cent. of moisture. There were four other samples with between 14.3 and 14.5 per cent. of water, but the other twenty samples of butter were of a type from which the town had been comparatively free in the past: namely, those deliberately loaded with water to, or slightly above, the maximum of sixteen per cent. These wet butters are made in factories where the products are controlled by analysis and despatched to retailers with that nicely calculated degree of moisture ABOVE the legal standard that, allowing for the drying incident on shaping and wrapping, the chances are that when sampled by the sampling officers the water does not exceed sixteen per cent. To omit much that could be said: to get good quality butter, that made in the environs of Burton is far preferable to, and keeps better than that coming from a distance.

One sample of brawn contained eleven grains of saltpetre to the pound. As a hungry man can eat half a pound and the medicinal dose of saltpetre (a drug with a depressant action) is five grains, I gave a certificate of adulteration in this case. Two of the samples were free from saltpetre, while the remaining two contained respectively 1.55 and 0.40 grain per pound. It can therefore be concluded that (with the exception of the manufacturers of the first-named) there is a very desirable reluctance to dose brawn with excessive amounts of this preservative.

One sample of jam (black currant) contained fermented and mouldy fruit. This is a type of decomposition that is revealed on microscopical examination, even in those cases where the physical characters fail to indicate it. In such instances the Food and Drugs Act does not allow an opening for a "certificate of adulteration," and these defects have to be dealt with by an "observation."

Four samples of dried fruit, carefully selected so as to include a wide range, were respectively dried apricots, dried peaches, dried pears, and dried mixed fruit. Owing to the use of galvanised metal in the apparatus for dessication it is only to be expected that traces of zinc will be present. But this happens to be a metal on which the Ministry of Health has given no recommendation or other "lead" for the guidance of Public Analysts. So, for various reasons too lengthy to detail, I have taken the attitude that not more than one grain of zinc per pound should be allowed to pass without comment. In point of fact, these samples contained, respectively ; 0.8, 0.4, 0.28, and 1.05 grains of zinc per pound.

None of the other samples calls for any special mention here.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, F.I.C.,
Public Analyst.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Report of the Official Agricultural Analyst for the Year 1932.

During the year 1932, four samples were received for analysis, this total being constituted as follows : Superphosphate of Lime 1, Sulphate of Potash 1, Sulphate of Ammonia 1, and Compound Fertiliser 1.

All samples satisfied the legal requirements and no feature called for special comment.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, F.I.C.,
Official Agricultural Analyst.

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

During the year 1932, the number of notifications of infectious disease received was comparatively small, as is shown in the following table :—

Infectious Diseases, 1932.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	42	37	0
Scarlet Fever	73	67	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid) ..	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	0	0
Pneumonia	38	0	34
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Erysipelas	12	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	1	3

Diphtheria. The number of notifications of this disease received during the year was 42, the same as in the previous year. There were no deaths.

The swabbing of all school children who were contacts in the home of a Diphtheria case was continued during the year. The number of children thus examined was 46, and 4 (8.7 per cent.) were found to be "Carriers" of Diphtheria Bacilli in the throat or nose. The usual procedure of exclusion from school was followed.

Schick and Dick Tests. These tests are only rarely applied when a request is made by a parent. Schick Tests are applied and measures of immunisation are taken as a routine measure in the case of nurses engaged at the Isolation Hospital.

Undulant Fever. One case of Undulant Fever came under notice during the year. The patient was a male, aged 81 years. The patient died after an illness of about seven weeks. A sample of blood forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, was reported negative to the Typhoid group, but with the Br. Abortus (Bang) it gave a positive reaction of 1 in 320 (0 antigen in 18 hours at 55 degrees centigrade). A note added to the report states that a titre of this strength is usually considered diagnostic of infection with Br. Abortus. A further sample of blood taken 13 days later was inoculated into guinea pigs, but the Br. Abortus was not isolated.

On investigation of the milk supply it was found that one cow had aborted three months and one six months before the onset of the illness in the patient. Samples of milk were obtained and forwarded to the laboratory, from which the following reports were obtained:—

- (1) Unmixed milk of light roan cow aborted six months before. Milk agglutinated Br. Abortus to a titre of 1 in 320. Two guinea pigs inoculated—Br. Abortus not isolated.
- (2) Unmixed milk of white cow aborted three months before. Milk agglutinated Br. Abortus to a titre of 1 in 640. Two guinea pigs inoculated—Br. Abortus isolated.
- (3) Mixed milk of three cows which had calved during previous four months at normal times. Milk did not agglutinate Br. Abortus. Two guinea pigs inoculated—Br. Abortus not isolated.

- (4) Mixed milk of remaining fourteen cows (not included in above). Milk agglutinated Br. Abortus to a titre of 1 in 320. Two guinea pigs inoculated—Br. Abortus not isolated.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from Zymotic diseases was 19, viz., Measles 10, Whooping Cough 4, Diarrhœa 2, and Cerebro Spinal Fever 3.

School Intimations of Disease. Intimations of non-notifiable infectious diseases are received daily from the Director of Education, and as far as possible are followed up by the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors.

The following table gives the number of cases dealt with:—

Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	136
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	188
Measles and German Measles	..	..	..	..	1121
Mumps	..	..	..	..	755

There were 4 deaths from Whooping Cough and 10 from Measles during the year.

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

Visits to Measles	..	636	(Including 201 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough	129		(Including 79 to Children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Mumps	...	587	(Including 87 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox	..	166	(including 29 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 38 phials each containing 8,000 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, Puerperal Fever, and Undulant Fever, which if required are done at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The total number of specimens examined during the year was 839, as compared with 1154 in 1931.

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

Disease.	Results Positive.	Results Negative.
Diphtheria	55	377
Enteric Fever	0	3
Tuberculosis	153	242
Anthrax	0	3
Undulant Fever	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fluid ..	3	1

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. There was one notification of Dysentery during the year, and 38 cases of Pneumonia were notified. In the former case the infection was contracted in India.

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 1st Jan., 1932	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hospital 31st Dec. 1932
Scarlet Fever		5	*68	60	0	13
Diphtheria		6	37	38	0	5
Diphtheria "Carriers"		0	2	2	0	0
Dysentery		0	1	1	0	0
Measles		0	3	3	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever		0	1	0	1	0
Others		0	1	1	0	0
		—	—	—	—	—
Totals		11	113	105	1	18
		—	—	—	—	—

* Including 1 Hospital Nurse.

The average period of isolation in the hospital of the 60 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 42 days, and of the Diphtheria patients was 30 days.

"Return" Cases of Scarlet Fever. There were no "return" cases of Scarlet Fever during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. 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 unim- paired.	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
	10	10	0	10	0	0	0

In addition to above 8 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 10 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 10. Moderate, 0. Severe, 0.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1932.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1932 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	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	..	..	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1
5	..	..	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0
10	..	..	0	0	2	1				
15	..	..	3	2	0	0	4	4	1	0
20	..	..	4	4	1	1				
25	..	..	4	3	2	0	3	3	0	0
35	..	..	6	1	0	3	1	3	0	1
45	..	..	8	0	3	0	4	1	2	0
55	..	..	1	1	0	0	6	1	0	0
65 and upwards			1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	..		27	11	13	10	19	12	5	2

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924. Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the registers kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1932 :—

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
251	75	57	132	63	56	119

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. Two cases where death was certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and two from Non-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 one in 9, as compared with one in 8 the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1932.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (exclu- ding contacts) :													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	24	7	—	—	5	4	8	6	29	11	8	6	54
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
(c) Non-tuber- culous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	30	26	81
B.—CONTACTS exa- mined during the year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuber- culous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	45	57	114
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as													
(a) Recovered ..	1	3	1	—	2	1	4	5	3	4	5	5	17
(b) Non-tubercu- lous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	19	81	84	209
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dis- pensary Register on Dec. 31st ..													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	62	31	3	1	21	18	37	33	83	49	40	34	206
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	220
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	2
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	4
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	35
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	717
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	30
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
(a) Personal	11
(b) Other	18
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes .. (including personal consultations)	99
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	381
10. Number of	
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined (Other specimens of sputum examined 303)	92
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	15
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b)	2
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	70

Number of Dispensaries for the Treatment of Tuberculosis

(excluding centres used only for special forms of Treatment).

Provided by the Council	1
Provided by Voluntary Bodies	0

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(C) Number of Beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

Name of Institution	For Pulmonary Cases		For Non-Pulmonary Cases		Total
	Adults	Children under 15	Adults	Children under 15	
Outwoods Sanatorium	22	Included in the 22	Beds taken as required in Orthopaedic Hospital is such as Bretby Hall, Coleshill etc. Number on 31/12/32		
			2	4	28
Belvedere House (Poor Law Institution)	16 Beds on open-air verandahs for Tuberculosis				16

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec 31
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adts. M.	—	1	1	—	—
	F.	—	1	1	—	—
	Child'n	—	1	1	—	—
	Total	—	3	3	—	—
No. of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	Adts. M.	13	24	23	1	13
	F.	8	9	6	5	6
	Child'n	6	7	5	1	7
	Total	27	40	34	7	26
GRAND TOTAL		27	43	37	7	26

(E) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR IN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS CHARGEABLE TO THE COUNCIL.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tubercu- losis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	3	4	2	2	3
	Adult females	1	—	—	—	1
	Ch'n.	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	4	4	2	2	4
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tubercu- losis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	1	—	—	1
	Ch'n.	—	1	—	1	—
	Total	—	2	—	1	1
Grand Total	..	4	6	2	3	5

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						TOTALS.		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous	..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Non-tuberculous	..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Doubtful	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1

(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

[illegible]

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

Form T. 145 (a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1932 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.		Previous to 1926.				1926.				1927.				1928.			
		Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. plus.				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.)	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)
Disease arrested	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	2
Disease not arrested.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	4	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.	M.	3	7	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged as Recovered	M.	52	7	1	13	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	31	2	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	M.	68	3	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dead.	M.	95	15	17	39	3	1	1	3	5	3	2	5	1	2	1	4
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register	M.	93	18	101	216	2	2	4	11	5	5	7	13	1	4	3	8
	F.	54	9	43	119	—	—	5	8	—	—	3	8	—	6	2	10
	M.	21	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		414	58	171	404	9	7	11	27	11	13	12	27	4	12	7	24

(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.

(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1932 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.			
	Class T.B. plus				Class T. B. plus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. plus.			
	Class T.B. minus	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus.)	Class T.B. minus
Disease arrested	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M. Ad's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F. Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not arrested.	—	3	2	—	5	2	—	5	1	6	2	4	3	1	8	2
	M. Ad's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F. Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.	1	4	2	—	6	2	—	6	1	7	2	6	5	2	13	4
Discharged as Recovered.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	1	—	3	—	3	3	—	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	—
Dead	1	1	2	6	9	1	1	2	5	8	—	—	4	5	9	—
	M. Ad's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F. Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register	3	4	5	7	16	5	1	5	9	15	3	1	5	7	13	—
GRAND TOTALS	4	8	7	7	22	7	1	11	10	22	5	7	10	9	26	4

§ One Inward Transfer.

* One Inward Transfer.

(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1932 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1932 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	1929.					1930.					1931.					1932.				
	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Olands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
	Ad's Children	Ad's Children																		
Disease arrested	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not arrested.	3	2	1	1	7	—	2	1	6	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.	4	2	1	4	11	3	3	2	8	16	2	3	2	13	20	3	8	3	8	22
Transferred to Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged as Recovered.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register	1	4	—	1	6	1	2	—	2	5	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) excluding those transferred to Pulmonary	5	6	1	5	17	4	5	2	10	21	3	3	3	13	22	3	8	3	9	23

(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.

(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.

Sanatorium. The number of cases admitted to the local Sanatorium during 1932 was 38, while 20 were undergoing treatment at the beginning of the year.

The cases admitted were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Insured persons ..	19	6	25
Discharged soldiers ..	1	0	1
Others	6	6	12
			—
	Total ..		38
			==

In addition to the above one case of Tuberculosis of the Hip Joint and one of Tuberculosis of the Spine were sent to the Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital, and one case of Tuberculosis of the Spine was sent to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital.

One case of Hip Joint disease admitted in 1928 and two cases of Spine disease admitted in 1930 to the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital for Children, one case of Hip and Joint disease admitted to the Royal Midland Counties Home for Incurables, Leamington, in 1929, and one case of Spine disease admitted to the Woodlands Open-air Hospital in 1930 remained under treatment at the end of 1932.

X-Ray Apparatus. A very important development in the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis was the installation of an X-Ray apparatus at the Borough Sanatorium towards the end of the year. This apparatus, which comprises a one valve set with screening stand and couch, with Potter Bucky diaphragm, has already proved itself to be of the greatest aid in diagnosis, and essential in certain forms of treatment. Up to the end of the year 46 films had been taken and 5 screenings, but the experience gained since the end of the year has only served to confirm in a high degree the great usefulness of this apparatus in the Tuberculosis service.

Sanatorium—Heating Apparatus. A new heating apparatus for the Sanatorium was installed during the year. This is on the central system by means of hot water radiators. It has greatly improved the comfort of the institution for patients and for staff.

Tuberculosis Dispensary. In 1932 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 1932 (excluding contacts) was 138. Included in that number are 29 consultations.

The number of contacts examined was 114, of which 102 were children examined in school.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 717, which gives an average per session of 7.1.

Home Supervision. The Health Visitors who also act as Dispensary Nurses, undertake the home supervision of Tuberculous patients. The total number of cases visited at home was 134, and the total number of visits 381.

In addition 99 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of tuberculous patients.

One patient has been lent a shelter to continue his 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 1932.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. No action was taken under the above section during the year 1932.

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	..	..	..	..	8
Slightly improved	..	..	..	..	5
No better	..	..	..	..	1
Treatment insufficient	..	..	..	..	3
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	17

Tuberculous Bones and Joints.

Much improved	..	..	..	..	1
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	1

Tuberculous Abdomen.

Improved	..	..	..	..	5
Treatment insufficient	..	..	..	..	1
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	6

Lupus Vulgaris.

Improved	..	..	..	..	..	2
						—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2

Other Conditions.

Improved	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1

Orthopædic Treatment. The following table gives a summary of the work done for the various Committees during the year ending 31st December, 1932 :—

	Number of new cases.	Total number of attendances.
Health	2	35
Maternity and Child Welfare	6	35
Education	17	2266

Hospital Treatment. One case of Tuberculosis of the Spine and two of Tuberculosis of the Hip already referred to were sent to the Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital. One of Tuberculosis of the Spine was sent to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital. Four children of school age and two children under school age were sent to Coleshill for operative treatment under the scheme.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

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	31	15	644	39
Soft Chancre ..	2	0	9	Nil.
Gonorrhœa	41	9	423	363
Other Diseases ..	24	11	108	Nil.
Totals	98	35	1184	402

In addition to those given in the table there were 488 attendances for intermediate treatment.

In 1931 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 79 males and 20 females, the total number of attendances being 840 for treatment by the Medical Officer, and 333 for intermediate treatment.

The figures given in the previous Table include patients from the Borough, from South Derbyshire, and from Staffordshire, and also includes 13 patients suffering from Syphilis, 11 from Gonorrhœa, and 3 from conditions other than Venereal, who attended the Clinic in 1931 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1932.

There were, therefore, 106 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1932, including 4 patients previously treated at other Centres, viz., 65 from Burton, 34 from South Derbyshire, and 7 from Staffordshire, compared with 78 cases in 1931, of which 47 were Borough cases.

Of the 1672 attendances at the Clinic (including 488 for intermediate treatment), 1164 were made by Burton patients, 433 by South Derbyshire, and 75 by Staffordshire patients.

Salvarsan. The number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given at the Clinic was 483.

Pathological Specimens. Pathological specimens are examined from cases of Venereal Diseases 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	Spirochaeta Pallida
Treatment Centre	47	44	0
Private Medical Practitioners	139	60	0
	—	—	—
Total	186	104	0
	—	—	—

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

To the Clinic	284
To Medical Practitioners	22
	—
Total	306
	—

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

A series of lectures were also arranged through the British Social Hygiene Council. They were held during the month of September, when three afternoon lectures and one evening lecture were given to women and two evening lectures for mixed audiences and two evening lectures for men only.

At the women's meetings the audiences varied from 70 to 100 in the afternoon lecture, and at the evening lecture there were 200 women present.

At the evening mixed lectures the audience on the first night was 400 and on the second 700.

The total audiences at all the meetings was about 1,600.

Films dealing with the subject were shown at all the meetings, and short lectures were also given.

The attendance at the Venereal Diseases clinic increased considerably after these lectures, particularly the attendance of women.

Blind Persons Act. Under the Blind Persons Act 59 persons are registered.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of these cases :—

				AGES.		
				0-16	16-60	Over 60.
Males	..	..	0	13	13	
Females	...	..	0	11	22	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives. The duties of the supervision and inspection of midwives are undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

The number of Midwives who in January, 1932, gave notice of their intention to practice within the area of the Borough in accordance with section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, was 21. Subsequently, three other Midwives gave notice, and their names were added to the register.

One midwife was warned by the Committee that she must keep more complete ante natal records.

One Burton Midwife was reported to the Central Midwives Board by the Staffordshire County Council for certain breaches of the rules of the Board. The charges were found proved by the Board and her name was removed from the Midwives Roll.

Lectures to Midwives. Two lectures were given to Midwives during the year, one by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health on "Urine Testing" and the other by the Superintendent Health Visitor on "Midwifery Conference."

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

Medical assistance required	..	..	191
Still births	..	..	8
Artificial feeding	..	..	23
Miscellaneous	..	..	5

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 £69 3s. 0d. for the year, and £31 4s. 6d. was repaid to the Corporation by patients during the same period.

Infant Welfare Centre. No change was made during the year in the arrangements for carrying on the Infant Welfare Centre.

Voluntary Helpers. A number of ladies have acted as voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre, some of them over a long period of years, and have given very valuable assistance in carrying out the work. It is only through their regular and ungrudging help that such large numbers can be dealt with.

Number of Cases. The number of new cases registered at the Centre during the year was 455, and the total attendance 11,192, giving an average per session of 73.6 as compared with an average of 71.8 for 1931.

2,500 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at slightly over cost price for infants attending the Centre.

Eye Defects. The arrangements whereby infants suffering from eye defects could be referred to Dr. Jagger for examination were continued during the year.

The number of children examined by him during the year was 11.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. A Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, consisting of the following ladies : Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. MacGilp, Councillor Miss Goodger, Mrs. Sanders, and Miss Wild, held eleven meetings during the year. The Sub-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 173, at a cost of £170.

Maternity Bags. The number of maternity bags lent during the year was 11, 10 being lent free.

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 new patients seen	..	226
Total number of attendances	..	593

In this connection the Health Visitors also paid 385 visits to ante-natal cases at home.

Consultant Work. Dr. N. L. Edwards, of Derby, Consultant for ante-natal and obstetric complications, examined 3 cases at the ante-natal clinic and one other ante-natal case during the year.

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.
Obstructed Labour	..	..	2	2	0
Abortion	..	..	11	11	0
Cæsarean Section	..	..	3	3	0
Other conditions	..	..	2	2	0
			—	—	—
Total	..	..	18	18	0
			==	==	==

Maternity Beds. Arrangements were in force during the year with the Burton upon 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. Fifty-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 792 (including 37 still births). The number of live births registered was 765.

■ Fifty-three births which occurred in Burton have been transferred to other districts by the Registrar-General, and 6 from outside the Borough have been added, making the nett number of live births for the year 718.

The number of births notified by Midwives was 741, and by parents and doctors 51.

Still Births. The number of still births registered in the Borough was 34—20 males and 14 females. Three females were transferred to other districts and one female from outside the Borough added, leaving a nett total of 32 still births.

Health Visiting. The Health Visitors paid the following visits :

Primary visits to babies	..	..	..	648
Secondary visits to children under 12				
months	..	..	..	1968
Visits to children over one year	..			4201
Visits to still-births	..	..	..	24
Total	..	..	..	6841

1518 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	..	..	29
Number of mothers treated	..	..	31
Number of teeth extracted	..	..	176
Number of fillings	..	..	9
Number of other operations	..	..	15

TABLE I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1932.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY IN THE DISTRICT.							Removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	All Ages—Years.						Shobnall	Victoria	Horn'glow	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill & Wetmore		Stapenhill
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65									
Smallpox ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ..	42	0	4	27	6	4	1	0	0	0	12	6	3	8	11	37
Erysipelas ..	12	0	0	0	2	5	3	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	1	0
Scarlet Fever ..	73	0	17	39	13	4	0	0	0	11	23	4	8	9	2	67
Enteric Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis ..	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dysentery ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influ. Pneumonia ..	14	3	1	1	4	1	4	0	1	1	4	1	2	2	0	1
Primary Pneumonia ..	24	0	9	2	5	3	4	1	3	0	6	1	4	0	4	0
Trench Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polioencephalitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	1	1	0
Other forms of Tuberculosis	23	1	4	8	2	5	3	1	4	5	8	6	3	3	5	20
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	2	2	0	1	8
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	246	15	37	79	47	39	25	4	21	24	27	24	25	29	33	134

Burton upon Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium is outside the Borough.

TABLE II.
County Borough of Burton upon Trent.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1932.

Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.

Causes of Death.	Ages.											75 yrs and upwa'ds
	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 35 yrs.	35 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 55 yrs.	55 and under 65 yrs.	65 and under 75 yrs.		
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
All Causes	57	10	9	14	24	17	33	64	99	134	151	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid												
Fevers ..	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scarlet Fever ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diphtheria ..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	3	2	..	
Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	..	1	1	1	8	6	4	5	7	1	..	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
General paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	16	17	26	8	
Cancer, malignant disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	4	3	
Diabetes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	6	16	5	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage etc. ..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	12	24	32	32	
Heart Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	17	22	
Aneurism ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	11	
Other Circulatory Diseases ..	48	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	..	
Bronchitis ..	24	3	2	2	3	1	4	3	1	2	..	
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	34	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	
Peptic Ulcer ..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	
Diarrhoea, etc. ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Agonising ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	65	31	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	139	28	—
Workplaces (other than Outworker premises)	—	—	—
Total ..	204	59	—

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

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	23	20	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	20	16	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	18	16	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	63	54	—	—

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 inch or more fell.	TEMPERATURE (IN SHADE).						No. of nights at or below 32 deg.
	Total inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		Mean.		Maximum.		Minimum.				
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.			
JANUARY ..	2.02	.52	6	14	41.8	55	2/3	21	1	5		
FEBRUARY ..	0.31	.14	9	7	37.6	52	2	20	19	16		
MARCH ..	2.05	.43	28	13	40.5	58	14	20	12	17		
APRIL ..	2.81	.36	4	22	44.1	62	30	28	12	6		
MAY ..	6.44	2.05	21	21	48.8	71	17	31	8	2		
JUNE ..	0.73	.42	30	5	57.1	80	12	37	5/6	0		
JULY ..	2.58	.75	31	16	61.6	85	9/10	43	6	0		
AUGUST ..	3.16	.56	21/28	10	63.2	86.5	19	42	28	0		
SEPTEMBER ..	2.92	.77	8	18	55.5	81	15	33	22	0		
OCTOBER ..	3.69	.48	30	19	47.6	74	6	29	4/29	4		
NOVEMBER ..	2.20	.37	22	17	43.1	61	2	29	21	5		
DECEMBER ..	0.85	.20	30	10	41.5	58	15	29	7/26	9		
YEAR—1932 ..	29.76	2.05	21 May.	172	48.5	86.5	19 Aug	20	19 Feb. 12 Mar.	64		

INDEX.

	PAGE
Ante-Natal Work	67
Annual Report, Official Agricultural Analyst	41
Annual Report, Supt. Refuse Removal Dept.	18
Annual Report, Sanitary Inspector	21
Annual Report, Public Analyst	39
Assisted Milk Supply	66
Bakehouses	39
Births	7
Blind Persons Act	64
Borough Isolation Hospital	46
Cancer	8
Census Figures	9
Children Act, 1908—Part 1	16
Closet Accommodation	17
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	36
Deaths	7
Diphtheria Antitoxin	45
Diphtheria	42
Eye Defects	66
Factories, Workshops and Outworkers	31
Health Visiting	68
Housing	32
Infantile Mortality	8
Infant Welfare Centre	65
Infectious Diseases	42
Inspection and Supervision of Food	35
Laboratory Work	45
Local Government Act	15
Marriages	8
Maternity and Nursing Homes	15
Maternity Beds, Nursing Institution	67
Maternity and Child Welfare	64
Maternity and Child Welfare—Dental Treatment	68
Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee	66

INDEX (continued).

	PAGE
Medical Practitioners' Fees under Midwives Act	65
Meteorological Table	74
Midwives	64
Milk Supply and Tuberculosis.. ..	35
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923	36
Notification of Births and Health Visiting	68
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	46
Orthopædic Treatment	61
Population	7
Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.. ..	60
Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927 ..	45
Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925	59
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924	48
Rag Flock Acts	31
"Return" Cases of Scarlet Fever	46
Sanitary Circumstances	16
Sanatorium	58
Scavenging	17
School Intimations of Disease	44
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	37
Staff	12
Statistics	7
Still Births	68
Tables	70
Tests for Infectious Diseases	43
Tuberculosis Deaths	8
Tuberculosis Order, 1925	36
Tuberculosis Scheme—Tables	47
Tuberculosis Dispensary	59
Ultra Violet Rays	60
Undulant Fever	43
Venereal Diseases	62
Visits to Infectious Diseases (non-notifiable)	44
Water Supply	16
X-Ray Apparatus	58
Zymotic Death Rate	8
Zymotic Deaths	44

