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Contributors

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County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

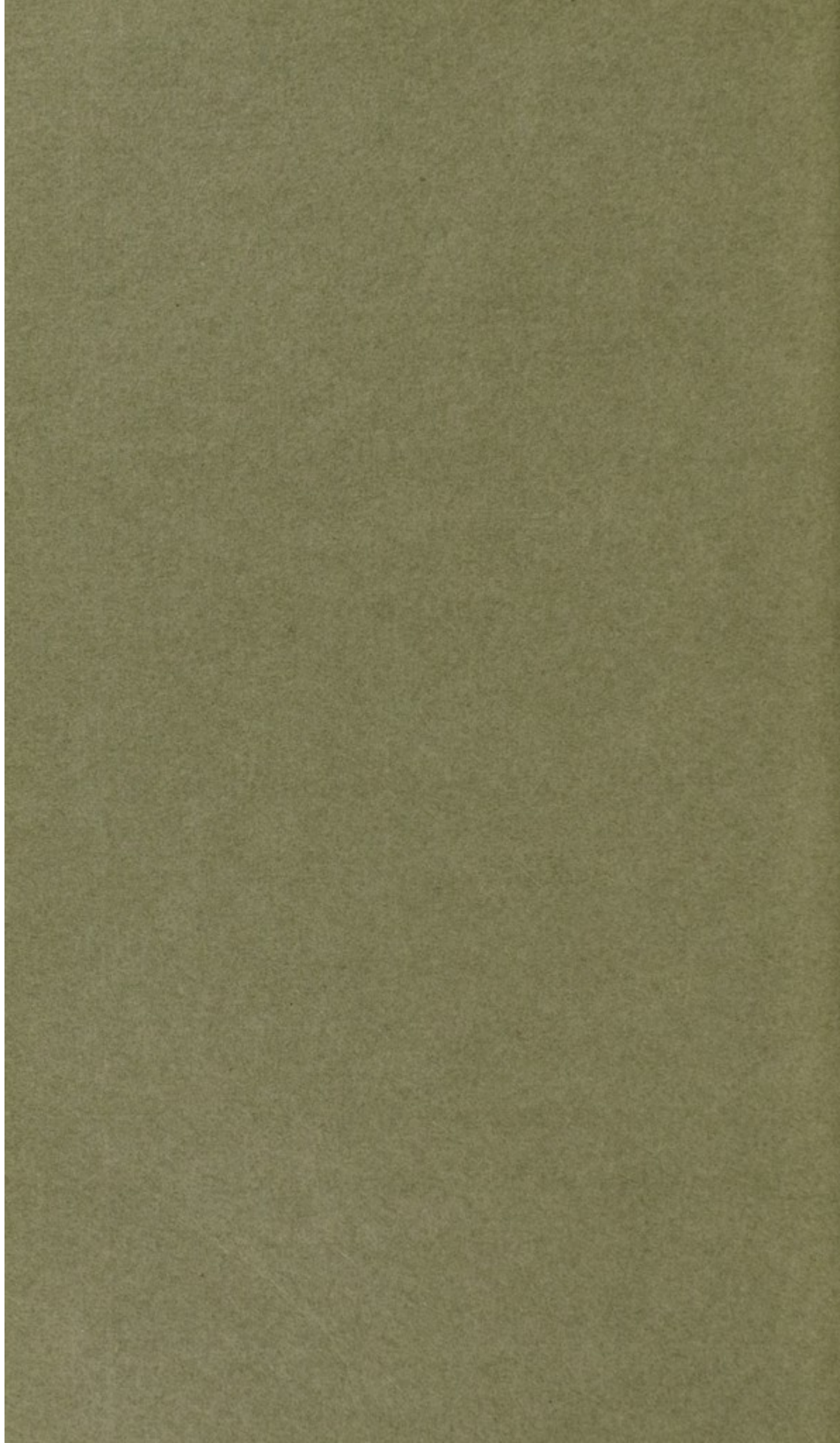
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1934

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

ALSO

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



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ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1891

JAMES M. GOWIE, M.D.

Health Officer of the County of Suffolk

Report on the Health of the County

and on the Sanitary Administration

County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN THOMAS JENKINS, J.P.).

Chairman—ALDERMAN W. D. JOHNSON.

ALDERMAN A. ELLIOTT, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MISS GOODGER, J.P.

COUNCILLOR W. HUTSON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. JONES, J.P.

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.

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR (Alfred James Jackson, Esq.)

Chairman: Alderman W. T. Johnson

Alderman J. Elliott, J.P.

Chairman: Miss Greenwood, A.P.

Councillor W. H. Jones, J.P.

Councillor J. Jones, J.P.

Councillor J. H. King

Councillor E. S. Langer

Councillor G. L. Shaw

Councillor G. H. Fisher

Councillor G. Roberts

Councillor J. Roberts

Councillor E. G. Jackson

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Members of the Health Committee

Miss Hall

Miss Mearns

Miss Jackson

Miss J. Hall

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON UPON TRENT,

1st May, 1935.

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 1934.

It is gratifying to note the continued good health of the inhabitants as is shown by the low death rate, which is equal to the lowest on record, the low infant mortality rate and the low death rates from Cancer and Tuberculosis, the latter being the lowest on record.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the demolition of unfit houses and in re-housing the displaced tenants.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department continues to expand and it is hoped that before the end of another year better accommodation will be available for this important work.

I have to acknowledge the loyal assistance received from Dr. G. F. Bramley, Deputy Medical Officer, and all members of my staff during the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. COWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

TRAFFIC BUREAU

BURTON CITY, TENN.

14 May 1933

RECEIVED

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

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Annual Report on the
State of the Borough for the year 1932.

It is gratifying to note the continued good health of the in-
habitants as shown by the low death rate, which is equal to the
best on record, the low infant mortality rate and the low death
rate from cancer and tuberculosis, the latter being the lowest
on record.

Particular praise was made during the year for the
position of child health and in housing the report on the
work of the Health and Child Welfare Department
shows that it is hoped that before the end of the year
a better accommodation will be available for the infants
in the town.

I have to acknowledge the total number received from the
T. B. Society, County Medical Officer, and all members of the
Committee during the year.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. COWIE

Medical Officer of Health

REPORT.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	4,222
Population—Census 1931	...	...	...	...	49,485
Population estimated to mid-year 1934	...	...	...	...	48,445
No. of Inhabited Houses, 1931 (Census)	...	...	...	...	12,168
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1934)	...	...	...	...	12,562
(estimated)	...	...	...	...	12,562
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1934)	...	...	...	...	£289,475
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	...	£1,102
(1st Oct., 1934)	...	...	...	...	£1,102

Area. On the 1st April, 1934, the borough was extended to a small extent on the South Derbyshire side. This increased the number of houses by 14 and the area from 4,203 acres to 4,222 acres.

Population. The population of the Borough, estimated by the Registrar General for mid-year 1934, is 48,445, but owing to the fact that the records of the Borough as extended did not relate to the whole year, a modified population of 48,434 has been given by the Registrar General to be used for statistical purposes.

It will be observed that according to this estimate there has been a decrease of population of 625 as compared with the estimate for 1933 and of 1,040 when compared with the figures obtained at the Census of 1931.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
				1934.	...	1933.
Live Births (total)	...	343	354	697	...	678
„ „ Legitimate	...	334	342	676	...	650
„ „ Illegitimate	...	9	12	21	...	28
Birth Rate	...	...	...	14.4	...	13.8

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
			1934.	1933.
Still-births	19	32
„ Rate per 1,000 of total births (live and still)	27	45.0
Deaths	...	279	284	563 ... 602
Death-rate	11.6	... 12.3
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total live births)	3.01	... 4.1
No. of Women dying in or in consequence of				
Pregnancy and Childbirth from Sepsis			1	2
„ other causes	0	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	53	... 68
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	52	... 66
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	95	... 107
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	3	... 0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2	... 3
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	... 6
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	... 25
Death-rate from ditto	0.47	... 0.51
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	7	... 6
Death-rate from ditto	0.14	... 0.12
Number of Deaths from Cancer	65	... 78
Death-rate from Cancer	1.34	... 1.59
Zymotic Death-Rate	0.19	... 0.26
Number of Marriages	538	... 508
Marriage Rate	22.2	... 20.7

Vital Statistics. The total live births registered during the year was 697, males 343 and females 354. This shows an increase of 19 births over the previous year. The birth rate was 14.4 compared with 14.8 per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales.

The crude death rate of 11.6 is equal to the lowest recorded in the Borough, the same death rate being recorded in 1926. The death rate in England and Wales was 11.8.

The Registrar General has issued comparability factors by which the crude death rate of the area should be multiplied in order to make it comparable from a mortality point of view with the crude death rate of the country as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should be similarly modified with its own factor for the purpose. This factor is to correct the variation in the statistics in the different areas which are due to different proportions in the populations of sex and age groups.

The comparability factor for Burton upon Trent is .98. When applied to the crude death rate of 11.6 this gives a net death rate of 11.37 which has to be compared with 11.8 for the whole of England and Wales.

Heart disease, as always in these modern days, was again the principal cause of death as it was responsible for 132 deaths. Cerebral Haemorrhage caused 26 deaths and other circulatory diseases 31 deaths, so that diseases of the circulation in all accounted for 189 deaths, or 33 per cent. of the total, compared with 31 per cent. in the two preceding years.

Disease of the lungs and respiratory system, excluding Tuberculosis, caused 10 per cent. of the total deaths compared with 17.3 per cent. in 1933.

Cancer was the cause of 65 deaths or 13 less than in 1933. This gives a cancer death rate of 1.34 compared with 1.59 in 1933. This is the lowest number of deaths from this disease since 1925.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis was 30 (Pulmonary 23, Non-Pulmonary 7). This is the lowest recorded in the Borough. The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the death rate from that form of the disease are also the lowest on record.

Only one maternal death is recorded during the year, which gives a maternal mortality rate of 1.4 per 1,000 births (Live and Still) compared with a similar rate for England and Wales of 4.41

The infant mortality rate of 53 per 1,000 births is quite a satisfactory figure, although it has been lower on two previous occasions, viz.—52 in 1930 and 47 in 1929.

Motor accidents were the cause of 14 deaths in the borough during the year, 7 being of borough residents. Some of the accidents occurred outside the area of the Borough.

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 :

GEORGE FIELD BRAMLEY, M.D., D.P.H.

Veterinary Surgeon :

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

Public Analyst :

H. T. LEA, M.Sc., 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. Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat (left April, 1934).

G. M. LAWTON, Cert. of San. Inspectors Joint Board (commenced
April, 1934).

H. G. EASTER.

Clerks :

G. M. UPTON.

J. H. WILLIS.

J. N. JENKINSON (commenced April, 1934).

Miss F. C. SADLER (part time).

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 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.

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officers :

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

GEORGE F. BRAMLEY, 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 J. W. H. HEPBURN, L.D.S. (part time).

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, Cert. Ch. Soc. of Massage and Medical Gymnastics and M.E., 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 (part time).

Home Teacher for the Blind :

Miss S. A. O. BEDDOW, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M. (part time).

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

During the year there were no developments or changes in the provision of Laboratory facilities, Ambulance facilities, Nursing in the home, Clinics and Treatment Centres, or Public and Voluntary Hospitals.

In the same manner there were no changes in the administration of the Institutional medical services transferred from the late Board of Guardians under the provisions of the Local Government Act, or in the provision of Poor Law medical out-relief.

With reference to the institutional provision for the care of mental defectives, inquiries and negotiations with other Authorities have been made during the year to a considerable extent and it is hoped that a scheme will soon be in operation for a combined institution with a County and other County Boroughs.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The extensions to the Nursing Institution and Maternity Home were completed during the year. Fifteen beds are now available for maternity patients, of which seven can be used for cases recommended by the Health Department.

No change has to be recorded in the Health Visiting staff.

Orthopædic Treatment. No change took place during the year in our arrangements for orthopædic treatment, but when the new Infant Welfare Centre is opened in Cross Street the Orthopædic Clinic will be accommodated in the same building.

Maternity and Nursing Homes. During the year objection was raised to one of the nursing homes carried on in the town, and the Committee decided to cancel the registration. There are now three homes on the register, one being for general cases and two for maternity cases.

Children Act, 1908. The arrangements for discharging the functions of the Local Authority under Part 1 of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part 5 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, remain the same as previously described. At the end of 1934 there were 19 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 has been analysed on four occasions during the year, the following being the average result of the analyses in parts per 100,000 :—

Total solids	...	...	...	64
Free ammonia	...	...	...	Trace
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	...	·005
Chlorine	...	...	...	2·9
Nitrogen (as Nitrates)	...	...	...	0·3

Oxygen absorbed in three hours at 80 deg. F. ... ·024

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

In spite of the exceptionally dry season the public supply was maintained in sufficient quantity. For a few months in the summer, certain restrictions such as forbidding the washing of motor cars and the watering of gardens by means of a hose were put in force.

The number of houses still supplied by shallow wells in the Borough is now reduced to 16.

Two samples of water were analysed from wells in the town, one being found unfit for use. One sample was also analysed because of a "metallic taste" about the water. It appears that this water was softened by a patent process, but on examination no signs of metallic contamination could be found.

Two other samples were also examined, one from the River Trent and one from the Shobnall Brook.

Closet Accommodation. During the year, one privy and two pail closets were converted to the water carriage system.

The scheme for the conversion of closets to the water carriage system is now practically complete, there being only 93 not converted. These are mostly situated in awkward places such as railway sidings, or where there is no sewer available.

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, 1935

BOND END,

BURTON UPON TRENT,

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1934-1935 (1st April, 1934, to 31st March, 1935).

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.

Eight old workmen are on the allowance list, the same as last year, viz. :—

J. Hallam receives 17/6 per week.

C. Warren receives 12/6 per week.

H. Whittaker receives 10/- per week.

W. Paskin receives 20/- per week.

H. Seabridge receives 10/- per week.

J. Coldicott receives 5/- per week.

A. Birkenhead receives 5/- per week.

W. Bull receives 17/6 per week.

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

Sick pay amounts to £8 18s. 9d., against £6 7s. 6d. in the previous year.

Payment of compensation pay now rests with an Insurance Company as you have now decided to insure all the workmen at the Refuse Removal Dept.

We have now five Freighters fully employed on the work of collecting refuse from approximately 12,650 houses. Every house in the Borough is collected from at least once per week.

The amount of refuse collected by the Freighters (which has all been passed over the weighbridge is 11,021 tons, 6 cwt., 2 qrs., against 11,355 tons the previous year, a decrease of 333 tons, 13 cwt., 2 qrs., this being due to the exceptional dry weather of last year.

The amount of night soil collected is 1,500 tons.

The amount of trade refuse received at the Destructor is approximately 2,000 tons, making a grand total of 14,521 tons, 6 cwt., 2 qrs.

Five dry ashpits have been converted to ash pans, leaving 11 ashpits still to be converted, as against 16 the previous year.

Two sanitary pans have been converted into W.Cs. during the year and twenty have been abolished owing to the demolition of unfit houses. This still leaves 93 to be dealt with.

One combined privy and ashpit has been demolished, this leaving only one to be dealt with.

DESTRUCTOR.

The number of workmen employed is 11.

The allowances to old workmen are :—

F. Holmes receives 35/- weekly.

S. Fletcher receives 26/3 weekly.

W. Quinton receives 5/- weekly.

Sick pay amounts to £2 18s. 9d., compared with 16/2 the previous year.

Payment of compensation now rests with an Insurance Company, as all workmen now employed at the Destructor are insured.

Old tins are dealt with by pressing them into a solid block on a baling press.

The waste paper is now baled, and is disposed of for repulping.

The total amount of Clinker moved from the Destructor Works was 6,945 tons.

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, 1935.

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, 1934.

I have to record a change in the staff. Mr. A. E. Thompson who was appointed Assistant Inspector in March, 1930, obtained a post as Assistant Inspector to the Corporation of Cambridge in April, 1934, and the Clerk, Mr. G. M. Lawton, who had obtained his Sanitary Inspectors Certificate was promoted to fill the vacant post.

During the year under review, a large amount of work of a useful character was carried out, in particular, in connection with the demolition of insanitary houses and the re-housing of dispossessed tenants.

The number of complaints received during the year was 534, and in every case the premises complained of were visited, nuisances being found to exist in 501 instances, notices being served where necessary.

The number of nuisances abated during the year was 1,527, and, in addition, 195 contraventions which were discovered in Dairies, Lodging Houses, Slaughterhouses, etc., were remedied, the total number of inspections of all classes being 21,917.

During the year proceedings were instituted in two cases of serious overcrowding, and in each case the magistrates made an order to abate the nuisance within a reasonable time, and the orders were obeyed within the time stated. Evidence was also given by the Chief Inspector in the case of an application for an ejectment order of a tenant from a house which was the subject of a demolition order. In this case the ejectment order was granted the premises being vacated in the time stated. Proceedings were also instituted against a farmer for selling adulterated milk. This case is referred to in another part of this report.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C.'s and urinals	214	256
Defective roofs, eave and down spoutings ...	249	198
Houses damp, defective or dirty	672	588
Houses without proper ashes accommodation	246	190
Defective sinks, sink pipes, and yard paving ...	119	126
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	7	15
Accumulations of manure, etc.	48	58
Miscellaneous nuisances	90	96
	<hr/> 1,645	<hr/> 1,527

CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, &c.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	39	29
Common Lodging Houses	60	67
Slaughterhouses	79	61
Bakehouses	14	17
Workshops	20	17
Meat Regulations	—	4
	<hr/> 212	<hr/> 195

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary ... 745 Statutory ... 49

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

To Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ...	...	...	...	589
To Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	...	4,346
To Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	131
To Common Lodging Houses ...	...	...	...	180
To Properties under notice ...	...	...	...	3,567
To Premises <i>re</i> Nuisances ...	...	...	...	2,134
To Markets and Shops <i>re</i> Food Inspection ...	...	...	...	505
To Premises <i>re</i> Infectious Disease ...	...	...	...	587
To Premises where swine are kept ...	...	...	...	334
Visits <i>re</i> Petrol and Carbide ...	...	...	...	390
Visits <i>re</i> Diseases of Animals Act ...	...	...	...	277
Visits <i>re</i> Vermin repression ...	...	...	...	1,843
Visits <i>re</i> Shops Acts and Closing of Shops ...	...	...	...	2,032
Visits <i>re</i> Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act ...	...	...	...	205
Visits <i>re</i> Ice Cream ...	...	...	...	67
Visits to Van Dwellings ...	...	...	...	1,150
Visits to Workshops and Outworkers ...	...	...	...	388
Smoke observations ...	...	...	...	88
Interviews with owners, agents, and builders ...	...	...	...	472
Miscellaneous visits ...	...	...	...	484
Visits <i>re</i> Housing ...	...	...	...	1,766
Visits <i>re</i> Merchandise Marks Act ...	...	...	...	182
Visits <i>re</i> Canal Boats ...	...	...	...	132
Visits <i>re</i> Closet Conversions ...	...	...	...	68
				<hr/>
				21,917
				<hr/>

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 166 books were disinfected.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. These regulations have entailed a considerable amount of work in the administration of same, there having been 4,346 visits to slaughterhouses and 505 visits to markets and shops for the purpose of food inspection.

During the year, 72 notices to slaughter were received, in addition to the notices of regular slaughter received from the butchers. In many of the cases they referred to the slaughter of pigs by cottagers, many of which were killed at slaughterhouses, and in every instance the carcasses were inspected after slaughter.

Shops Acts, 1912 to 1928. The administration of these Acts continues to receive attention, 2,032 visits having been made during the year 1934. 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, a very important measure, the Shops Act, 1934, was passed, this Act being designed to regulate the hours of employment of persons under the age of 18 years employed in shops, and also to make provisions as to the arrangement in shops and warehouses for the health and comfort of all shop assistants. The Act also contains special provisions as to persons employed in the catering trade, in the sale of accessories for aircraft, motor vehicles, and cycles, and as to employment in theatres. In addition, records must be kept showing the hours worked by, and the intervals allowed for rest and meals to, every young person employed and particulars of all overtime employment must be separately entered.

Smoke Abatement. During the year, certain definite work of a useful character was accomplished, 88 observations being taken and seven letters 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 throughout the year. The total number of visits paid during the year for the purpose of rat destruction was 984, 137 additional premises being dealt with, and over 8,000 poison baits have been laid.

During National Rat Week, 5th to 10th 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.

During the year, 5 letters were sent to the owners of certain premises requiring steps to be taken for the destruction of rats, and one Statutory Notice was served under the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

Ice Cream. The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 67 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; 180 inspections were made, and 60 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, and during the year under review reports were submitted to your Committee dealing with this particular locality. It was decided that no more than 12 vans be allowed to encamp there, and also certain fencing be carried out in order to limit the possibility of a nuisance arising. The number of visits to van dwellings during the year amounted to 1,150.

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.

Merchandise Marks Act. 182 visits have been made during the past year in order to see that the requisite marking was carried out under this Act. Imported food-stuffs of the following kinds must by law be marked to show the country of origin, or whether Empire or Foreign produce: Fresh apples, raw tomatoes, eggs, currants, sultanas and raisins, oat products, malt products, butter, honey, etc.

Food and Drugs (Adulterations) Act, 1928. During the year 1934, 124 samples were obtained for analysis, as follows:—

Milk 72, Butter 21, Cream 7, Dried Fruit 5, Vinegar 4, Essence of Coffee and Chicory 12, and Jam 3.

The following list gives particulars of the cases of adulteration:—

- (a) Sample of new milk containing at least 5 per cent. of added water, the milk being supplied by another retailer.
- (b) Sample of new milk containing at least 4 per cent. of added water, being obtained from the retailer who supplied the milk in sample (a).
- (c) Sample of new milk containing at least 9 per cent. of added water.
- (d) Sample of new milk containing at least 5 per cent. of added water.

These two samples were from the producer of the milk in samples (a) and (b). Proceedings were taken and the farmer was fined £1 in each case, also analyst's fees and costs, a total of £3 11s. 10d.

(e) Sample of new milk deficient in fat to the extent of 6 per cent., being from a retailer who received his milk from a farmer in the Borough. Samples in course of delivery of morning's milk were taken from this farmer to the retailer concerned, and were found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 7 and 5 per cent. respectively. In connection with these samples the farm concerned was visited in the early morning, "appeal to the cow" was resorted to, and two samples of milk were obtained, which, on analysis, were found to be genuine. On consideration by the Committee, warning letters were sent to the farmer and also to the retailer.

(f) Sample of new milk deficient in fat to the extent of 14·0 per cent.

(g) Sample of new milk deficient in fat to the extent of 10·0 per cent.

Both these samples (*f* and *g*) were from a retailer who is also a producer at a farm outside the Borough, and in connection with these samples, the farm was visited in the early morning and "appeal to the cow" was resorted to, one sample of milk being obtained, which, on analysis, was found to be genuine. After consideration by the Committee, a warning letter was sent to the retailer concerned.

(h) Sample of new milk deficient in fat to the extent of 7·0 per cent. This was from a retailer who receives his milk from a farmer in the Borough and a sample of this milk was obtained in course of delivery from the farmer to the retailer and this sample was, on analysis, found to be genuine. A letter of warning was sent to the retailer.

(i) Sample of new milk found to be deficient in fat to the extent of at least 4·0 per cent. In this case the milk was from a retailer supplied by a farmer in the Borough and after consideration a warning letter was sent.

It would appear that in some cases there is a certain amount of carelessness on the part of retailers in the delivery of milk—on investigating some of the foregoing cases I found that the retailer concerned did not possess a “Plunger.” This is an appliance for thoroughly mixing the milk, and unless this is done there is a possibility, in fact a probability, that the earliest customers get an undue proportion of fat. As a result of these disclosures, several retailers have now purchased one of these necessary adjuncts.

Housing. The total number of houses inspected during the year 1934, for defects, amounted to 2,041. Of this number, 1,812 were inspected as a result of complaints or investigation after cases of Infectious Disease. The remaining 229 houses were inspected and the nuisances found were recorded as required by the Housing Act Regulations. The defects discovered in these 229 houses were recorded in the register, and the number remedied are shown in the following summary :—

(a) Defective drains, eave and downspoutings and roofs ...	93
(b) Defective yard paving, dampness, defective lighting and ventilation, and want of proper washing accommodation	210
(c) Defective W.C.'s., sinks, closets, ashplaces, and want of receptacles for house refuse	77
(d) General want of repair	350
	<hr/>
	730
	<hr/>

The Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. During the year three informal samples of fertilizer were obtained, all of which were genuine. Following a complaint from a neighbouring County Council, an informal sample of feeding stuff was obtained from a manufactory in the town, which on analysis, was found to be unsatisfactory. Following this the factory was again visited and a

formal sample was obtained, which again on analysis did not agree with the Statutory statement printed on the bags. The facts were reported to your Committee and a warning letter was sent to the manufacturer, who altered the Statutory statement in accordance with the general analysis.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts, 1920—1933. No applications for certificates were received during the year, but a certain number of applications for advice were received, both as regards repairs and also as to the rents charged, and in most cases a satisfactory conclusion was arrived at between landlord and tenant.

Slaughter of Animals, Act, 1933. This Act, which came into operation on January 1st, 1934, has for its object the more general adoption of humane methods of slaughter of animals. In the case of bovines, the use of a mechanically operated instrument for stunning became compulsory after the 1st January. In the case of pigs the use of such an instrument is compulsory except on those premises where no supply of electrical energy is available. In the case of sheep and lambs, every Local Authority was required within twelve months to consider the application of similar methods of slaughter to these animals.

In this Borough, your Committee considered the question of sheep and lambs, and after hearing views submitted by a deputation from the Burton upon Trent Butchers Association, the matter was deferred for six months. At the end of that time a demonstration of the various methods of slaughter of sheep took place at a slaughterhouse at which members of the Health Committee and also representatives of the Burton upon Trent Butchers Association were present. The matter was again considered, and in July, 1934, a resolution was passed bringing the slaughter of sheep and lambs within the scope of the Act, as and from the 1st September, 1934.

This Act, however, only applies to the slaughter of animals in slaughterhouses and knackers' yards and does not apply to slaughter on private premises.

The Act also requires the licensing of slaughtermen by the Local Authority, and provides that no Licence shall be granted to a person under the age of 18 years, and the applicant must be a fit and proper person to hold the licence. The Act enables licences to be in force for a period not exceeding three years, and in the case of Burton upon Trent, all the licences were granted for a period of two years, terminating on the 31st December, 1935, the number of such licences in force at the end of 1934 being 93.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

(a) SWINE FEVER.

The almost complete immunity which we have experienced in the Borough for the past 15 years from this disease was continued during 1934, there being 11 suspected cases, of which three cases were confirmed.

(b) SUPERVISION OF SALEYARD.

During the year, Inspectors have attended every sale in order to grant the necessary movement licences under the Swine Fever (Regulations of Movement) Order. In every case where swine were being moved to adjoining local authorities, copies of such licences were sent to the local authorities concerned. In the case of swine licensed to premises in the Borough, inspection was made in order to see that the isolation required by the licence was maintained, the number of licences issued during the year authorising such movement being about 2,000.

A few cases of contravention of a minor character were discovered, warnings being given in every case.

In addition, the inspection of the stock exposed for sale is made, particular attention being paid to store cattle, in order to see whether any could be regarded as suspected under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. In a few cases, animals were noted which could be

safely described as " Border-line " cases, and in every instance the animal was slaughtered in a slaughterhouse under my supervision, no notice being served under the Tuberculosis Order. The question of veterinary inspection of all animals at the Saleyard was recently considered by your Committee when it was pointed out that in the case of suspicious animals, the owners are seen and the animals are invariably slaughtered in a slaughterhouse under the supervision of your Inspector. In cases of doubt or difficulty the Veterinary Inspector is called in for advice and assistance.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Under the above Order, action was taken during the year in respect of nine animals, two of which were found to be giving tubercular milk, five were notified by the owners, one was found by the Veterinary Inspector as a result of his inspections under the Milk and Dairies Order, the remaining cow was rejected from a neighbouring cattle market and came into the Borough to be dealt with under the Order. In seven cases the disease was localised, and in two cases advanced, compensation being paid as provided by the Order.

(d) TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

This Order, which deals with the Transit of animals to the Saleyard, has been administered during the year. In one or two cases minor contraventions against the Order were discovered and warnings were given to the persons concerned.

(e) GENERAL.

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.

Ten carcasses of pigs were found dead in the trucks on arrival—one had died of Peritonitis and Pleurisy, one of Fractured Femur and Internal Haemorrhage, and eight of Suffocation.

Considering the large number of pigs received by rail during the year, the Railway Companies are to be congratulated on such a low percentage of casualties.

I am glad to again record the willing co-operation of the Railway Companies and their officials in all matters relating to the transit of animals.

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 85 petroleum stores, the total amount of spirit stored therein being 145,340 gallons, and 11 stores where carbide of calcium is stored, the total amount of this commodity being 13 tons, 5½ cwt., and 390 visits were made to these premises during the year.

The report submitted gives some idea of the variety and importance of the work which now devolves upon the Sanitary Inspector; but there are other duties which cannot be properly tabulated.

During the year under review, no less than 246 persons visited the Town Hall and had interviews with the Chief Inspector, their business being regarded by them as of such importance as to need a personal interview, and it must be admitted that this particular phase of an Inspector's work takes up a great deal of time.

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 136. The total number of defects found and dealt with in factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year was 20.

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 :—

24 lists comprising 246 outworkers.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year amounted to 388.

HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

Total	...	...	...	...	166
By the Local Authority	...				83
By other Local Authorities	...				0
By other bodies or persons	...				83

Housing Schemes. During the year 1934, the housing scheme for the erection of 145 houses in Harper Avenue which was commenced in 1933 was completed. Later, eight more houses added to the scheme, one in Harper Avenue and seven in Harper Avenue West were completed in 1935.

Unfit Houses. During the year, six houses were represented to the Local Authority as being unfit for human habitation, viz. :

Bakehouse rear of 79, Park Street.

Room at rear of 65, Horninglow Street.

52, 53, and 54, Hill Street, and

2, Little Burton East.

Demolition orders were made in respect of the following :—

52, 53, and 54, Hill Street.

In the following cases permission was given to the owners for the buildings to be used as storerooms :—

Room at rear of 65, Horninglow Street, and

Bakehouse at rear of 79, Park Street.

The house, No. 2, Little Burton East, had not been dealt with at the end of the year.

Disinfestation of Unfit Houses. Before the people were displaced from the unfit houses and were given the tenancy of Corporation houses, each of the unfit houses was inspected, and if any signs of vermin were found it was decided that disinfestation must be done before the occupants moved. Arrangements were made with Messrs. Ball and Waite, of Rotherham, in conjunction with Messrs. Associated Fumigators, Ltd., of London, for all the furniture to be disinfested by means of Hydrogen Cyanide gas. In all, 25 houses were dealt with by this method. In three of these 25 cases, arrangements were also made for the families to go to the Disinfecting Station for personal cleansing. Re-inspection of the houses, four to six weeks subsequent to removal, failed to reveal any signs of live vermin.

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)	2041
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	8054
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	229
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1031

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	7
(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	...	...	...	...	1969

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	829
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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	...	117
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By owners	...	79
(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 | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance
of Demolition Orders | 35 |

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 ... | 2 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were deter-
mined, the tenement or room having been ren-
dered 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 became 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

Demolition. The following houses were demolished during the year :—

212, Waterloo Street.
135, and 136, Ferry Street.
230, 231, and 232, Heath Road.
1, and 2, Waterside Road.
1, 2, 3, and 4, Waterside.
2, 3, 4, and 5 in No. 1 Court, Fleet Street.
50a, and 50b, Lichfield Street.
31, 32, and 33, Fleet Street.
280, and 281, Branstone Road.
171a, Horninglow Street.
14, 14a, 15, and 16, Fleet Street.
13, Farm Road.
32, 33, and 34, Wetmore Road, and
16, 17, and 18, Little Burton East.

In addition to the above, 34, Fleet Street and 51, 52, and 53, Lichfield Street, all regarded as unfit, were demolished during the year for street widening purposes without representations being made.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. During the year 1934, 75 bulk samples of milk taken by the Sanitary Inspectors were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, to be tested for Tuberculosis. Eleven were reported positive, or 14·7 per cent. of the total. Twelve farms were involved.

Of the eleven positive samples, four were in the Borough, five in the County of Stafford, and two 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 County concerned, and these farms were visited and inspected by the Veterinary Surgeon employed by the County Councils.

At nine of these farms (two in the Borough and seven 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 farms, the affected animals were not found.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Five 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	25
No. of retail dairymen and milk purveyors ...	165
No. of wholesale traders, producers, etc. ...	10
	<hr/>
	200
	<hr/>

It is gratifying to report that the practice of selling milk in bottles is becoming more common. In addition to Grade A and Pasteurised Milk which is sold in this way, sterilised milk and also ordinary milk is sold in bottles, and of the above total of 165 retail dairymen and milk purveyors, no less than 82 sell milk in bottles. In addition, several milk purveyors retail a portion of their milk in bottles.

Veterinary Inspection of Milch Cows. It was arranged during the year that regular veterinary inspection of all milch cows in the Borough should be carried out at six monthly intervals, beginning on the 1st October, 1934. One inspection was done during the year when 483 cows were inspected at 32 farms. One cow was condemned under the Tuberculosis Order.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. At the time of writing this report there are 24 licences in force authorising the sale of Grade A milk in the Borough, two being producers' licences in the Borough, two being supplementary licences granted to producers whose farms are outside the Borough, and twenty are dealers' licences for the sale of milk from shops.

Two licences were also granted for the sale of Pasteurised milk.

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

Specimens sent for Bacterial Count. Twenty-eight samples of graded milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for bacterial count. Twenty-seven of the reports showed that the specimens were within the limits prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, whilst one sample of pasteurised milk was outside the limit, but subsequent samples from the same dairy were found to be satisfactory.

Inspection of Dairies. 589 inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were made during the year, and in 39 cases contraventions of the regulations were discovered and dealt with.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection. During the year 1934, four changes of occupation of Slaughterhouses took place. The new licences granted were annual licences. In addition, the use and occupation of one slaughterhouse was discontinued during the year.

The number of Slaughterhouses in use in the Borough at the end of the year was 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 4,346, and the total weight of meat and other unsound food condemned amounts to 55 tons, 7 cwts., 2 qrs., 2 lbs. Of this large total, 18 tons, 19 cwts., 8 lbs., 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.

Bakehouses. There are now 20 bakehouses in use in the Borough, 9 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 131. There are no underground bakehouses in the Town.

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

During the year 1934, the number of notifications of infectious disease received is shown in the following table:—

Infectious Diseases, 1934.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	58	56	2
Scarlet Fever	124	117	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	1	0	1
Puerperal Fever	5	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	1	0
Pneumonia	42	1	28
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	0	2
Erysipelas	35	2	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	0	0

Diphtheria. The number of notifications of this disease received during the year was 58—1 more than the previous year. There were two 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 48, and two (4 per cent.) were found to be "Carriers" of Diphtheria Bacilli in the throat or nose. The usual procedure of exclusion from school was followed, and, in addition, 2 "Carriers," including school cases, were removed to Hospital.

Immunisation against Diphtheria. A scheme of immunisation against Diphtheria was adopted for the Borough in September, 1934. It is on a purely voluntary basis and the consent of the parent has to be obtained in each case where a child is concerned.

Up to the end of the year, 21 individuals were either immunised or were undergoing the process.

Schick and Dick Tests. Schick tests are used in some of the cases undergoing immunisation, particularly at the end of the process and are also used at the Isolation Hospital, especially for the nursing staff.

Dick tests are also used for the nursing staff at the Isolation Hospital, and sometimes in Scarlet Fever patients during treatment.

Undulant Fever. No case of Undulant Fever came under the notice of the Health Department during the year.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases was 9, viz., Enteric Fever 1, Measles 3, Whooping Cough 2, Diphtheria 2, and Diarrhoea 1.

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	...	...	...	172
Chickenpox	...	...	...	289
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	527
Mumps	...	...	...	31

There were two deaths from Whooping Cough and three 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	...	...	408 (Including 117 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough...	...	...	166 (Including 59 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Mumps	...	...	31 (Including 5 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox	...	...	190 (including 40 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 15 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 1,148, as compared with 1,204 in 1933.

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

<i>Disease.</i>			<i>Results. Positive.</i>	<i>Results Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	110	685	795
Enteric Fever	...	...	1	2	3
Tuberculosis	...	...	127	191	321
Anthrax	...	...	0	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	...	...	0	1	1
Others	...	...	...	...	27

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. There were 42 cases of Pneumonia notified.

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 :—

<i>Patients.</i>	<i>In Hospital January 1st, 1934</i>	<i>Ad- mitted.</i>	<i>Dis- charged.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1934</i>
Scarlet Fever	8	†121	114	0	15
Diphtheria	9	*61	46	1	23
Do. "Carriers"	0	2	2	0	0
Erysipelas	0	2	2	0	0
Measles	0	10	9	1	0
Meningitis	0	2	1	1	0
Others	0	11	10	1	0
Totals	17	209	184	4	38

†Includes 1 Hospital Nurse and 1 Wardmaid, and 2 from Tutbury Rural District.

*Includes 5 from Tutbury Rural District.

The average period of isolation in the hospital of the 114 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 40 days, and of the Diphtheria patients 31 days.

“Return” Cases of Scarlet Fever. There was one “return” case 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.				
	9	9	0	9	0	0	0

In addition to above, two 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 9 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 7. Moderate, 2. Severe, 0.

TUBERCULOSIS.**New Cases and Mortality during 1934.**

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1934 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	5	5	0	0	2	0
5	2	0	8	4	1	1	1	2
10	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	1	4				
20	4	3	1	0				
25	8	2	0	1	3	2	0	0
35	8	4	0	0	5	3	0	0
45	2	4	1	0	2	0	1	0
55	3	0	0	1	2	2	0	1
65 & upwards	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Totals ...	28	14	16	16	15	8	4	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, 1934 :—

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
233	76	49	125	60	40	108

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. One case where death was certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and three 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 8, as compared with one in 6 the previous year.

Surgical Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Arrangements were made during the year with the Brompton Hospital, London, for the surgical treatment of selected cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by means of Phrenic Evulsion and Thoracoplasty.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1934.

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 (excluding contacts):													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	22	11	—	—	2	3	8	7	24	14	8	7	53
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	15	24	20	81
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	3
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	23	64	67	167
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as													
(a) Recovered ...	4	11	1	—	2	2	2	6	6	13	3	6	28
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	39	88	88	251
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st.													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	67	28	1	—	15	18	46	26	82	46	47	26	201
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	202
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	7
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	11
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)...	22
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	947
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	23
7. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners :—	
(a) Personal	9
(b) Other	24
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)...	123
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	345
10. Number of :—	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (Dispensary)	50
Other specimens of sputum examined...	271
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	190
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	2
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	77

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

PROVIDED BY THE COUNCIL ... ONE.

PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY BODIES ... NIL.

(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			22
Beds taken as required for non-pulmonary cases in Orthopaedic Hospitals such as Bretby Hall, Coleshill, etc. ...			Number on December 31st, 1934		
			3	3	
Belvedere House (Poor Law Institution)	16 Beds on open-air Verandahs for treatment of 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 (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Disch'ged during the year (3)	Died in the Institutions (4)	In Institutions on Dec. 31 (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	2	1	1	—
	Children	—	8	7	—	1
	Total	—	10	8	1	1
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculous.	Adult males	11	20	13	4	14
	Adult females	1	11	7	—	5
	Children	1	2	2	1	—
	Total	13	33	22	5	19
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adult males	2	4	3	—	3
	Adult females	1	—	—	—	1
	Children	7	4	5	—	6
	Total	10	8	8	—	10
GRAND TOTAL ...		23	51	38	6	30

(E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Disch'g'd during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31st.
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adult males	3	2	1	1	3
	Adult females	1	4	2	3	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	4	6	3	4	3
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	1	—	1	—
	Total	—	1	—	1	—
GRAND TOTAL ...		4	7	3	5	3

(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	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-tuberculous	...	-	2*	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2 7	
Doubtful	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS	...	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2 7	

*One of these died.

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

Classification on admission to the institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals.
		Under 3 months, but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months			Totals			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not quiescent ...	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	Not quiescent ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not quiescent ...	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	5	2	-	7
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not quiescent ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	5
	Died in Institution	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	4
TOTALS (pulmonary)...		5	2	2	2	1	-	6	2	-	3	1	1	16	6	3	25
Bones and Joints.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2
	Not quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abdominal.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	Not quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Organs	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peripheral glands.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS (non-pulmonary) ...		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	4	5

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME

FORM T. 145 (a).—PULMONARY

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the conditions at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates, and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register, which were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases.

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.minus.	Class T.B.plus.				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B.plus.				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B.plus.				Class T.	
			Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (T.B plus)		Group 1	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total(T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (T B.plus)	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Adults { M. F. } Arrested Chil'n	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Disease Adults { M. F. } not Arrested Chil'n	-	1	3	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Condition not ascertained during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.	2	1	4	1	6	-	1	2	-	3	1	1	1	-	2	-	3
	Discharged as Recovered Adults { M. F. } Chil'n	52 35 69	5 7 3	7 2 1	1 - 1	13 9 5	2 1 1	2 3 -	1 1 -	- - -	3 4 1	- 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 1	1 - -	- - -
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...	95	16	18	7	41	3	-	1	1	2	6	-	3	2	5	1	2
	Dead Adults { M. F. } Chil'n	94 54 22	18 9 2	102 44 -	97 67 2	217 120 4	2 - -	2 - -	4 5 -	5 3 -	11 8 -	6 - -	1 1 -	5 4 1	8 4 -	14 10 1	1 - 2	1 2 1
	Total written off Dis. R.	421	60	174	175	409	9	7	13	9	29	14	2	14	14	30	9	7
	GRAND TOTALS ...	423	61	178	176	415	9	8	15	9	32	15	3	15	14	32	9	7

nty Borough of Burton upon Trent.

ERCULOSIS.

end of 1934 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register ;

Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients
onary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

1929.					1930.					1931.					1932.					1933.					1934.				
Class T.B.plus					T.B. plus.					Class T.B.plus					Class T.B.plus					ClassT.B.plus.					Class T.B.plus				
Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total(T.B.plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total(T.B.plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total(T.B.plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total(T.B.plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total(T.B.plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total(T.B.plus).	Class T.B. minus.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	3	4	-	7	5	1	6	3	10	2	3	3	9	15	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	1	-	4	1	3	-	3	4	3	4	3	-	7	4	3	6	1	10	6	1	12	3	16	4	5	6	12	23	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	3	-	4	4	2	1	3	5	2	3	1	6	-	1	2	-	3	3	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	
1	3	6	10	1	1	4	6	11	-	1	4	6	11	-	2	7	4	13	-	2	6	8	1	-	-	-	5 ^f	5	
3	-	1	4	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	4	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1		
5	6	7	18	6	1	8	10	19	5	3	7	9	19	-	3	13	4	20	4	-	3	9	12	2	1	-	8	9	
3	7	7	22	7	1	11	10	22	5	7	10	9	26	4	6	19	5	30	10	1	15	12	28	6	6	6	20	32	

a One 1926 lost sight of case returned.

b 1932—One female inward transfer.

c One Inward Transfer.

d One T.B. Neg. 1933 to T.B. plus.

e One Non-Pulmonary to Pulmonary.

f One Non-Pulmonary to Pulmonary.

NON-PULMONARY

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates; and (b) the reasons for removal from the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for removal from the Dispensary Register;

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Previous to 1926.					1926.					1927.					1928.		
	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.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.
Disease Adults { M. F. } Arrested Chil'n	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Disease not Arrested Adults { M. F. } Chil'n	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Condition not ascertained during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.	3	-	1	1	5	3	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	-
Transferred to Pul'ary	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Discharged as Recovered Adults { M. F. } Chil'n	3	-	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...	9*	10	-	16	35	2	-	-	2	4	2	1	1	3	7	1	1	-
Dead Adults { M. F. } Chil'n	2	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total written off Dispensary Reg'r	26	34	10	49	119	9	5	3	11	28	6	10	3	18	37	4	7	4
GRAND TOTALS (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)	29	34	11	50	124	12	5	4	11	32	8	10	3	20	41	4	7	4

TUBERCULOSIS.

tion at the end of 1934 of all Patients remaining on the
 al of all cases written off the Register.

1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.			
Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	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.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
-	-	-	-	†1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	2	4	1	†2	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	3	-	2	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	4	-	4	10	1	1	1	12	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	2	4	3	2	1	4	10	1	3	1	13	18	2	8	3	8	21	4	7	1	7	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	5	-	2	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	§2	4	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
3	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	1	3	13	2	4	1	6	13	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	5	2	-	1	-	3
6	1	5	17	5	6	2	10	23	2	3	2	13	20	2	8	3	9	22	6	8	1	9	24

* One Inward Transfer 1934 left the town 1934.

† One lost sight of case returned.

‡ Inward transfer.

§ One Inward transfer left the town.

Sanatorium. The number of cases admitted to the Outwoods Sanatorium during the year was 45.

In addition to the above, one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was sent to Brompton Hospital for treatment by Phrenic Evulsion, one case of tuberculosis of the right hip joint was sent to the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital for Children at Coleshill, and a case of a Tuberculous rectal abscess was sent to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital.

One case of Tuberculosis of the Spine, admitted in 1932 to the Bretby Orthopaedic Hospital was discharged during the year, but was re-admitted owing to the disease becoming active.

Two cases admitted to Bretby Hall during 1933 and two cases admitted to Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital in 1933 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

X-Ray Apparatus. During the year the number of X-Ray examinations made was as follows:—

Chest Films	...	...	...	165
Chest Screening	...	...	...	210
Bone Films	...	...	...	18
Other Films	...	...	...	11

Treatment. Treatment by means of injections of gold preparations was also given in a number of selected cases.

Artificial Pneumothorax.

Number of inductions	...	...	9
Number of refills	...	...	180

Tuberculosis Dispensary. The days and hours of opening of the Tuberculosis Dispensary remained the same as in previous years, viz., Tuesdays 4.30 to 6 p.m., and Fridays 3 to 5 p.m.

The number of cases examined for the first time at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary in 1934 (excluding contacts) was 135. Included in that number are 33 consultations.

The number of contacts examined was 171, of which 116 were children examined in school.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 947, which gives an average per session of 9.4.

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 135, and the total number of visits 345.

In addition, 123 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of tuberculous patients.

Six patients have been lent shelters to continue their treatment at home, and one patient was also lent bed and bedding so that he could have a separate room.

Housing of Tuberculous Patients. During the year the Health Committee passed a resolution asking the Housing Committee to give sympathetic consideration to the problem of better housing conditions for patients suffering from Tuberculosis, as in many instances this would give the patients a better chance of recovery by living under better sanitary conditions, and also would afford less chance of infecting other members of the family. The Housing Committee adopted this recommendation and a number of houses in Harper Avenue, allocated under the Housing Act, 1930, were ear-marked for tuberculous patients as they were not required for people displaced from unfit houses. In this way, five families with tuberculous patients were re-housed in new houses in Harper Avenue, and another family was allotted a house in Woods Lane.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the above Regulations during the year 1934.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. No action was taken under the above section during the year 1934.

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

Tuberculous Glands.

Much improved	...	...	...	...	11
Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	5
Treatment insufficient	...	...	...	...	5
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	21

Tuberculous Abdomen.

Much improved	...	...	...	...	2
Improved	...	...	...	...	6
Treatment insufficient	...	...	...	...	4
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	12

Lupus Vulgaris.

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

Other Conditions.

Improved	...	...	...	...	3
No improvement	...	...	...	...	0
Treatment insufficient	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					5

Orthopædic Treatment. The following table gives a summary of the work done for the various Committees during the year ended 31st December, 1934 :—

	<i>Number of new cases.</i>		<i>Total number of attendances.</i>	
Health	...	4	...	77
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	6	...	22
Education	...	28	...	3,142

Hospital Treatment. One case of Tuberculosis of the Spine, already referred to, was re-admitted to the Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital. One of Tuberculosis of the right hip joint was sent to the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital for Children, and one case of a Tuberculous rectal abscess was sent to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital. Two children of school age and two children under school age were sent to Coleshill for operative treatment under the scheme, and one adult was sent to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital. In addition, one adult was sent to Bretby Hall.

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 ...	30	12	691	90
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa ...	53	16	664	140
Other Diseases ...	12	10	117	—
Totals ...	95	38	1472	230

In addition to those given in the Table there were 635 attendances for intermediate treatment.

In 1933 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 106 males and 34 females, the total number of attendances being 1343 for treatment by the Medical Officer, and 834 for intermediate treatment.

The figures given in the previous table include patients from the Borough, from South Derbyshire, from Staffordshire and from

Leicester, and also include 18 patients suffering from Syphilis, 20 from Gonorrhoea and 2 from conditions other than venereal, who attended the Clinic in 1933 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1934.

There were, therefore, 93 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1934, including 3 patients previously treated at other Centres, viz., 48 from Burton, 32 from South Derbyshire, 7 from Staffordshire, and 6 from Leicester, compared with 101 cases in 1933, of which 67 were Borough cases.

Of the 2,107 attendances at the Clinic (including 635 for intermediate treatment), 1,291 were made by Burton patients, 632 by South Derbyshire patients, 128 by Staffordshire patients, and 56 by Leicester patients.

Salvarsan. The number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given at the Clinic was 636.

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	...	54	116	2
Private Medical Practitioners	...	171	31	0
Total	...	225	147	2

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	411
To Medical Practitioners ...	49
Total ...	<u>460</u>

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

A film, "Damaged Lives," dealing with the subject of Venereal Diseases was shown on a commercial basis at one of the Cinemas in the Borough for a week during the month of April.

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

Under the Blind Persons Act, 68 persons are registered.

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

	0—16.	<i>Ages.</i> 16—60.	<i>Over 60 years.</i>
Males	1	16	12
Females	1	12	26

Monthly grants are made by the Blind Persons Act Committee to blind persons, according to the needs of each case.

Miss Beddow, the Home Teacher for the Blind, paid 1,068 home visits to the unemployable blind during the year. Attempts were made to teach two persons "Moon" type, but owing to the rather advanced age of many of the patients, tuition in such matters is difficult to say the least.

The Home Visitor, Mr. Isaac Smith, arranged a large number of concerts for the blind during the winter and country outings in the summer which were much appreciated.

Prevention of Blindness. During the year a report was presented to the Committee by the Medical Officer of Health as to the action, which could be taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness. Letters were sent to certain firms recommending the use of veils where the grinding, polishing turning and chipping of metals were included in the work of the factory. Three firms promised to make enquiries to see what could be done in the adoption of the method recommended.

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, 1934, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, was 19. Subsequently, three other Midwives gave notice, and their names were added to the register.

During the year the attention of a midwife was called to the fact that her register was not up to date, and of another midwife that her ante-natal register was insufficiently filled in and her register not up to date. One midwife was warned for not sending for medical help in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board. In another case the ante-natal register could not be found at the time of the visit. Owing to a case of Puerperal Fever occurring in the practice of a midwife, a swab was taken from her throat but the *Streptococcus Haemolyticus* was not reported present.

Lectures to Midwives. One lecture was given to Midwives during the year, by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, on "New Rules of the Central Midwives Board."

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

Medical assistance required	...	...	...	150
Still births	...	...	...	2
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	25
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	12

Medical Practitioners' Fees. Claims from Medical Practitioners for fees under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, for assistance to Midwives in emergencies amounted to £57 3s. 0d. for the year, and £51 was repaid to the Corporation by patients during the same period.

Birth Control. A report on the subject of birth control was submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during the year.

It was recommended that such cases should be referred to our Gynæcological Specialist at Derby for advice, but it was held by the Ministry of Health that as it was not proposed to set up a special Gynæcological Clinic, such advice would have to be confined to expectant and nursing mothers, as there was no statutory authority to make such arrangements for other cases.

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

Negotiations for new premises in Cross Street were not complete by the end of the year, but it is hoped that in 1935 adequate provision for this important work will be made.

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 427, and the total attendance 10,680, giving an average per session of 70·7, as compared with an average of 78·2 for 1933.

2,670 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 109, at a cost of £127.

Maternity Bags. The number of maternity bags lent during the year was 7, 5 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	...	239
Total number of attendances	...	677

In this connection the Health Visitors also paid 482 visits to Ante-Natal cases at home.

Consultant Work. Dr. N. L. Edwards, of Derby, Consultant for ante-natal and obstetric complications, examined 4 cases at the ante-natal clinic, and 3 other obstetric cases 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.
Puerperal Sepsis	2	1
Obstructed Labour	3	—
Incomplete Abortion	12	—
Placenta Prævia	1	—
Other conditions	6	1
Total	24	2

Maternity Beds. Arrangements were in force during the year with the Burton upon Trent Nursing Institution, Union Street, for the provision of beds for maternity cases, where the circumstances were such that it was very difficult for a confinement to be carried out at home. 55 patients were admitted during the year.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. The number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act was 753 (including 20 still births). The number of live births registered was 719.

Thirty-six births which occurred in the Borough have been transferred to other districts by the Registrar General, and 14 from outside the Borough have been added, making the net number of live births for the year 697.

The number of births notified by midwives was 711, and by parents and doctors 42.

Still Births. The number of still births registered in the Borough was 20—8 males and 12 females. One female was transferred to another district, leaving a net total of 19 still births.

Health Visiting. The Health Visitors have paid the following visits :—

Primary visits to babies	...	...	...	651
Secondary visits to children under 12 months	...	...	...	2551
Visits to children over one year	...	...	...	5087
Visits to still-births	...	...	...	14
Total				8303

795 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	...	...	26
Number of teeth extracted	...	...	116
Number of fillings	...	...	12
Number of other operations	...	...	11

TABLE I.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY OF THE DISTRICT.									
	At all Ages.	All Ages—Years.						Shobnall	Victoria	Horningsw	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winsthills & Wetmore	Stapenhill	Removed to Hospital.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65										Over 65
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	58	0	4	50	2	2	0	0	1	10	9	1	8	9	3	56
Erysipelas ...	35	0	0	1	0	11	14	9	2	0	7	2	5	7	7	2
Scarlet Fever ...	124	1	27	83	7	5	1	0	19	21	20	12	15	12	9	117
Enteric Fever ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Fever ...	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polio-myelitis ...	0	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	0
Influ. Pneumonia ...	8	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	0
Primary Pneumonia ...	34	3	3	8	4	7	6	3	5	3	4	2	2	3	9	1
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 ...	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	42	0	0	3	7	22	9	1	4	7	8	3	4	5	4	30
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	32	0	10	13	6	1	2	0	0	5	6	3	3	3	5	4
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
Totals ...	354	13	44	161	31	57	34	14	32	50	61	28	42	40	39	214

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

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors
or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	INSPIC- TIONS. (2)	WRITTEN NOTICES. (3)	PROSE- CUTIONS. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	82	8	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	144	14	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	226	22	—

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 ...	17	18	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	17	27	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	0	1	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	9	10	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	2	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Total	45	57	—	—

TABLE II.

County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Causes of Death. 1	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.											
	All Ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 2 yrs. 4	2 and under 5 yrs. 5	5 and under 15 yrs. 6	15 and under 25 yrs. 7	25 and under 35 yrs. 8	35 and under 45 yrs. 9	45 and under 55 yrs. 10	55 and under 65 yrs. 11	65 and under 75 yrs. 12	75 yrs. and upwards. 13
All Causes	563	37	7	6	14	10	17	25	47	104	157	139
Typhoid and Paratyphoid												
Fevers	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Measles	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	23	...	...	...	2	...	5	8	2	4	2	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	7	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	65	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	8	24	22	7
Diabetes	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	12	9
Heart Disease	132	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	6	28	51	39
Aneurism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	14	9
Bronchitis	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	8	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	28	5	3	...	...	...	1	2	5	6	5	1
Other Respiratory Diseases...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Peptic Ulcer	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1
Diarrhœa, etc.	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
Other Digestive Diseases	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	7	3
Puerperal Sepsis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Causes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility, Prema- ture Birth, Malforma- tions, etc.	26	23	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	48
Suicide	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	1	1	...
Other Violence	16	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	3	3	2	1
Other Defined Diseases	38	3	...	1	4	2	3	2	3	4	13	3
Causes ill-defined or Unknown	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

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

MONTH.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE (IN SHADE).					
	Total inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		No. of days on which 0·01 inch or more fell.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		No. of nights at or below 32-deg.
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.	
JANUARY	...	2·20	0·59	11	15	39·1	56	25	28	16
FEBRUARY	...	0·29	0·19	24	4	38·3	55	22	13 & 15	17
MARCH	...	1·61	0·20	4 & 14	20	40·4	61	25	1	15
APRIL	...	2·02	0·43	23	14	45·5	70	27	8	5
MAY	...	0·82	0·39	6	10	52·1	76	11 & 12	17	1
JUNE	...	1·07	0·26	7	14	58·6	81	17	4	0
JULY	...	1·34	0·27	13	11	65·3	88·5	11 & 12	25	0
AUGUST	...	2·02	0·42	5	18	59·0	77	18	31	0
SEPTEMBER	...	1·93	0·59	29	12	57·5	80	15	22	0
OCTOBER	...	1·76	0·30	14	21	50·3	69	7	31	1
NOVEMBER	...	2·11	0·44	8 & 9	15	42·2	54	3 & 22	1	9
DECEMBER	...	4·41	0·59	6	27	44·9	57	3	22	2
YEAR—1934	...	21·58	0·59	11 Jan. 29 Sept. 6 Dec.	181	49·4	88·5	11 & 12 July	22 13 & 15 February	66

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