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Contributors

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County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

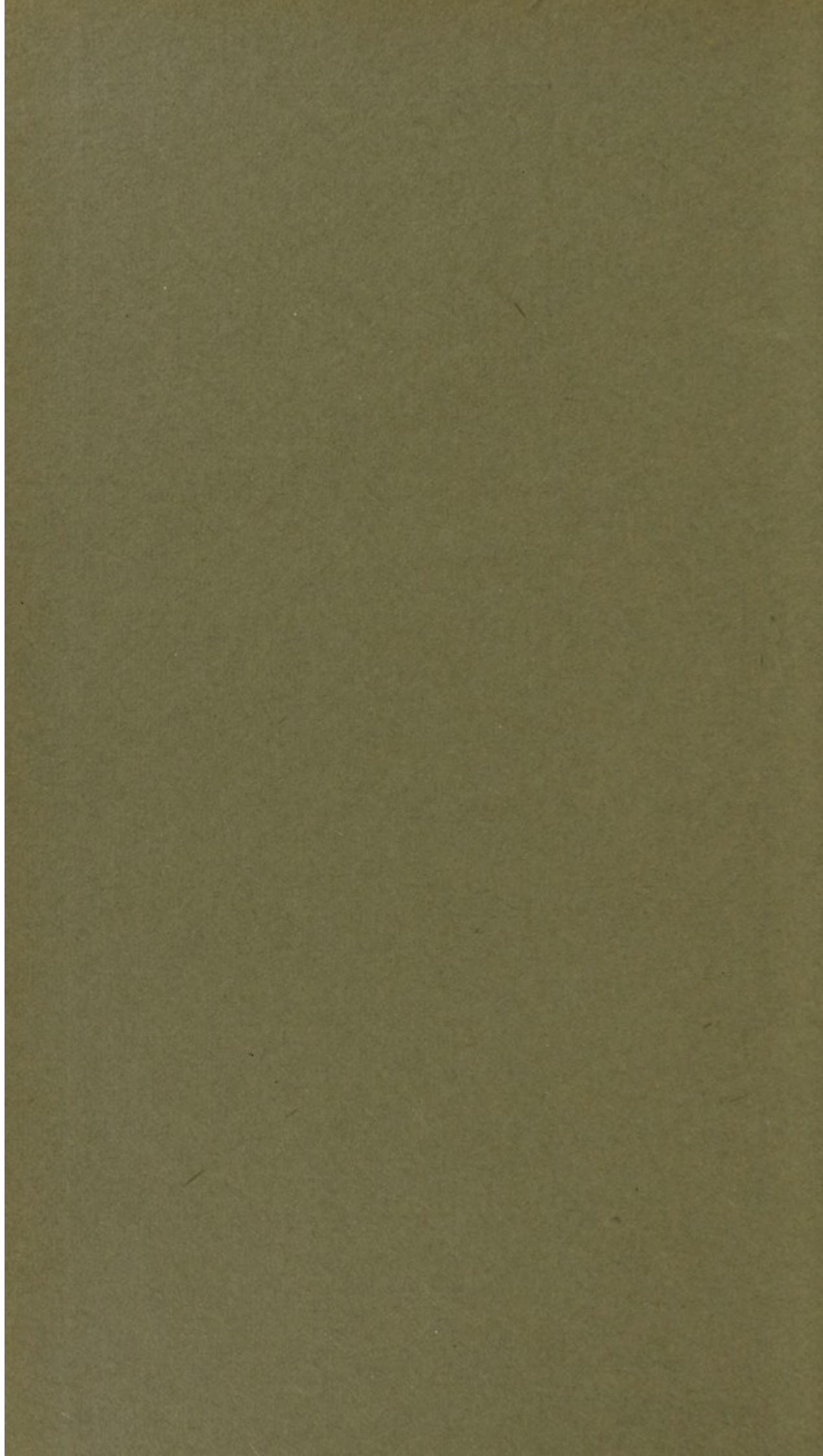
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1937

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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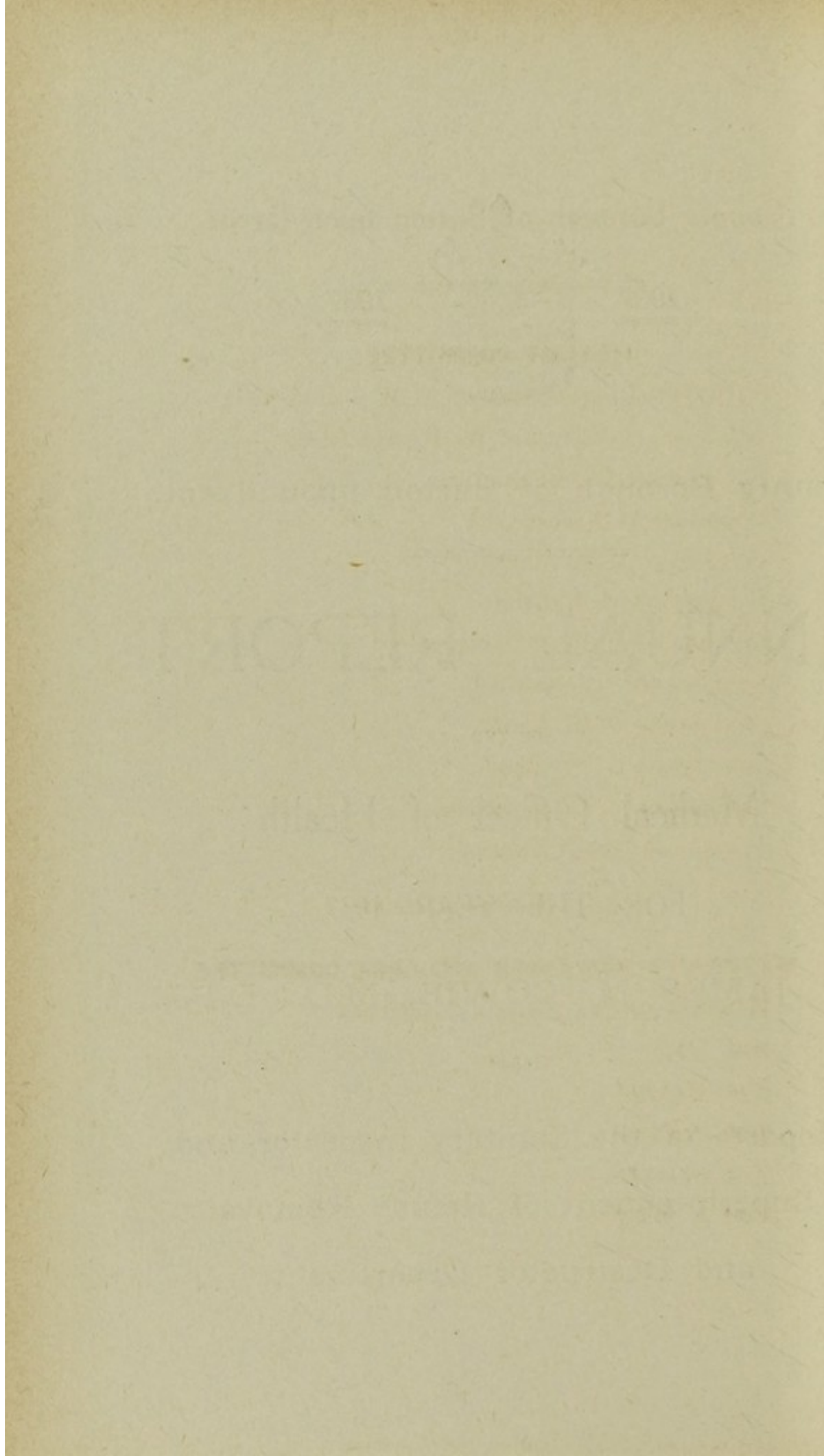
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County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. W. CLARK, J.P.).

Chairman—COUNCILLOR W. HUTSON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR G. L. MEE.

ALDERMAN A. ELLIOTT, J.P.

ALDERMAN W. D. JOHNSON.

COUNCILLOR A. BAMFORD.

COUNCILLOR J. T. H. JACKSON.

COUNCILLOR J. JONES, J.P.

COUNCILLOR G. E. RIDER.

COUNCILLOR G. SANDERS.

COUNCILLOR F. G. THOMPSON.

COUNCILLOR T. H. WALTERS.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MRS. BELL.

MRS. MACGILP.

MRS. SANDERS.

MRS. STANLEY.

MISS A. WILD.

Committee of Boston upon Typhoid

MEMORANDUM

THE BOARD OF HEALTH, BOSTON, MAY 1, 1892.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF BOSTON UPON TYPHOID

AND THE PREVENTION OF THE DISEASE.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF BOSTON UPON TYPHOID

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF BOSTON UPON TYPHOID

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON UPON TRENT,

12th May, 1938.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough for the year 1937.

The usual vital statistics, although satisfactory on the whole, disclose no new records, but the infant mortality rate of 51 is very low and has only once been surpassed. This was in 1929, when it was 47.

The year was mainly noteworthy for the inauguration of new efforts for dealing with the welfare of infants and expectant mothers. An extra Health Visitor was appointed and the new service of Municipal Midwives was successfully started and gave satisfactory results during the last five months of the year.

The prevalence of infectious diseases, particularly Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, throughout the year entailed heavy work at the Borough Isolation Hospital where 535 cases were treated. These were dealt with in a very efficient manner by the Matron and Nursing Staff, and my thanks are due to them for their loyal service.

As the Ministry of Health do not require a Survey Report this year, the main features of the Health Services are given in more or less summary form.

I have to acknowledge the willing co-operation of my staff throughout a busy year.

J. M. COWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

PLANTING EXPERIMENT

1891-1892

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

TO THE LEGISLATURE

THE HONORABLE ALBION A. HARRIS, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA

ALBANY, N. Y.: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1892.

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ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y.

REPORT.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	4,222
Population—Census 1931	49,529
Population estimated to mid-year 1937	...	...	...	...	47,100
No. of Houses, 1931 (Census)	...	...	...	...	12,168
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1937)	...	...	...	...	12,903
(estimated)	...	...	...	...	12,903
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1937)	...	...	...	...	£299,253
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	...	£1,165
(1st Oct., 1937)	...	...	...	...	£1,165

Population. The Registrar-General estimates the population of the Borough to have been 47,100 at mid-year, 1937. This is a decrease of 380 compared with 1936, and a decrease of 2,429 since the census in 1931.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
			1937.		1936.
Live Births (total)	362	331	693	...	686
„ „ Legitimate	346	322	668	...	663
„ „ Illegitimate	16	9	25	...	23
Birth Rate (Live)	...	...	14·7	...	14·4

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
					1937.		1936.
Still-births	...	...	19	9	28		26
„	Rate per 1,000 of total births						
	(live and still)	...	...		39		37
Deaths	...	...	317	279	596	...	582
Death-rate	...	...	...	...	12·7	...	12·3
Illegitimate Births	(percentage of total live births)				3·6	...	3·4
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis		...	...		2	...	0
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births				...	2·8	...	—
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...		1	...	1
Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)				...	1·4	...	1·4
Total Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other							
Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
Total rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	...				4·2	...	1·4
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per							
1,000 live births...	...	...	...		51	...	64
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000							
legitimate births	...	...	...		51	...	63
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000							
illegitimate births	...	...	...		40	...	87
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...			0	...	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...				0	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...				1	...	1
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...				27	...	22
Death-rate from ditto				...	0·57	...	0·46
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis					3	...	3
Death-rate from ditto				...	0·06	...	0·06
Number of Deaths from Cancer				...	84	...	85
Death-rate from Cancer	...	...			1·78	...	1·79
Zymotic Death-Rate	...	...	...		0·13	...	0·19
Number of Marriages	...	...	...		473	...	533
Marriage Rate	...	...	...	...	20·1	...	22·5

Vital Statistics. The main features of the vital statistics for the year are summarised in the table given above. There was a slight increase in the number of live births and the birth rate increased

from 14·4 to 14·7 per 1,000 of population. The birth rate in England and Wales was 14·9. The crude death rate also increased from 12·3 to 12·7. The death rate in England and Wales was 12·4.

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 with other parts of the country. This figure 0·98, is the same as last year, and when applied to the crude death rate of this Borough, gives a net death rate of 12·4.

There was a slight increase in the death rate from Tuberculosis and a slight decrease in the death rate from Cancer.

There were three maternal deaths during the year, giving a death rate from Puerperal causes of 4·2 per 1,000 births (live and still). The rate in England and Wales was 3·11.

The infant mortality rate of 51 per 1,000 births is a satisfactory figure although rather more than the record one of 47 registered in 1929. The rate in England and Wales was 58 and in the 125 Great Towns 62.

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 :

THOMAS ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Ditto :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.B., B.S., 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.

M. CARTER, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board ; Cert.
Inspection of Meat.

H. WILLIS.

G. B. STOKES.

Clerks :

G. M. UPTON.

R. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

N. H. WHITTAKER.

Miss G. FOSTER.

Matron of Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium :

Miss M. HEAPY, State Registered Nurse.

Health Visitors :

Mrs. E. A. STEEL, Supt. Health Visitor, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Miss S. TEAKLE, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.

Miss E. HOWSON, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Miss F. C. CORTON, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Municipal Midwives :

Miss G. A. BATES, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.

Miss L. A. ELKS, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.

Miss G. M. JONES, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.

Miss G. MINOR, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.

Mrs. A. J. PLANT, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife.

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officer :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.B., B.S., 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 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 of the Blind :

Miss A. R. MILLNE.

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

During the year there were no developments or changes in the provision of Ambulance facilities 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.

As regards Mental Deficiency, Burton upon Trent is one of the constituent authorities of the West Midland Joint Board for the Mentally Defective. After considerable difficulty, the Board has secured a site for an Institution, and the provision of plans for a new Institution is now receiving consideration.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Five Midwives were appointed to act as Municipal Midwives under the Midwives Act, 1936.

An extra Health Visitor was also appointed, who commenced duty on the 1st May, 1937.

As regards the Institutional provision for mothers and children, the Committee of the Burton upon Trent General Infirmary appointed Dr. E. G. Frewer to have charge of all maternity cases admitted to the Institution with power to call in when required the services of Dr. Edwards, who is consulting gynaecologist to the Corporation.

At the end of the year, arrangements were being made for the supply of Dentures to expectant and nursing mothers, and also for the supply of freshly sterilised outfits to all maternity cases attended by Municipal Midwives.

Maternity and Nursing Homes. There were no changes recorded during the year in the number of maternity and nursing homes on the register, the number being one for general cases and two for maternity cases. The registration of one of the Maternity Homes was cancelled during the year at the request of the owner.

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 1937 there were 13 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. Water from the new Chilcote well began to be supplied in the Borough in January, 1937.

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

Total solids	...	...	...	68·6
Free ammonia	...	...	...	.006
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	...	.0056
Chlorine	...	...	...	5·4

Oxygen absorbed in three hours at 80 deg. F.011

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

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

No samples were analysed from wells in the Borough during the year.

Closet Accommodation. With the exception of 71 pail closets mostly situated in awkward places, the conversion of closets to the water carriage system is complete. Three conversions were effected during the year and a number abolished.

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, 1938.

BOND END,

BURTON UPON TRENT,

April, 1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1937-1938 (1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938).

I herewith submit my annual report for the Refuse Removal and Disposal Departments for the year 1937-38.

The opening of the new Salvage Plant has caused extensive changes in the procedure of both collection and disposal, and for this reason I divide my report on disposal into two sections.

REFUSE REMOVAL DEPARTMENT.

The total number of employees in this department is 21, being one less than last year ; while 9 retired workmen receive allowances amounting to £5 18s. 0d. per week.

The amount of sick-pay during this year is £6 7s. 5d., being a decrease of 15s. 1d. on last year.

The total amount of refuse collected is 12,746 tons, being 430 tons more than last year : about 60% of this weight is estimated, the refuse having been taken to tips in order to avoid overloading the old destructor plant. The increase seems to be explained by the increased number of houses in the Borough.

There are now 12,903 houses from which weekly collections are made, and our five freighters are worked to the utmost capacity in dealing with the refuse. The sixth freighter is nearly eleven years old, and can only be safely used for short periods of extreme urgency. A large increase in the work done by these freighters has been caused by the need of conveying refuse to tips instead of disposing of it at the Destructor Works.

The amount of Trade Refuse collected is difficult to estimate, but under the new scheme of trade refuse collection and disposal, tradespeople will undoubtedly receive better services.

Night-soil is collected from 65 sanitary bins, and amounts to 230 tons during the year ; a large decrease is due to the conversion of conveniences in Recreation Grounds.

Periodic collections are made from 9 dry ash-pits.

One combined privy and ash-pit is still in use, and is emptied twice yearly.

It is intended to make alterations in the method of collection of domestic refuse early in the new year. These changes will assist in the more efficient operation of both collection and disposal.

OLD DESTRUCTOR PLANT.

The number of workmen employed up to 14th February was 11. Allowances to four retired workmen amounted to £2 8s. 9d. per week. Superannuation was paid to W. H. Lunn until his decease in December. Sick-pay amounting to 12s. 6d. was paid, as against £1 15s. 0d. last year.

During the summer of 1937 the old Destructor became so unsafe as to necessitate the reduction of the refuse dealt with, and for this reason only a portion was burnt in the furnaces, the remainder being conveyed to tips at Stretton and Stapenhill. The salvage from refuse was similarly much reduced. It was, however, possible to complete a somewhat uneconomic contract for the supply of baled tins, the amount dispatched totalling 106 tons. The sale of newspapers was satisfactorily continued, and 84½ tons were sold for repulping.

Clinker removed from the Destructor during the year was 5,754 tons.

Commencing on 3rd January, a gradual change-over was made to the new plant, and on 15th January the old Destructor was

finally taken out of commission, and is now in an advanced stage of demolition.

SALVAGE PLANT.

The new plant was officially opened by His Worship the Mayor on 14th February, after four weeks full load test by Messrs. Heenan and Froude, the main contractors.

All refuse coming to this plant is now weighed and classified as domestic refuse, trade waste or offal. During the seven operating weeks of this financial year the weights dealt with are as follows :—

			<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
Domestic refuse	...	...	1,665	4	1
Trade refuse	...	...	58	16	3
Offal (butchers)	...	...	7	18	1
			<hr/>		
Total	...	...	1,731	19	1
			<hr/>		

63 tons 10 cwts. of salvaged materials have been removed from this total. These consist of tins, paper, rags, bones, bottles, broken glass and various non-ferrous metals; the approximate value of this salvage is £110.

Very satisfactory contracts have been entered into for the purchase of salvaged materials from the Department, and I have no doubt that the income therefrom will become substantial.

The residue from this plant is composed of fine ash, cinders and clinker. A small sale exists for fine ash, while the remainder is conveyed to tips. A substantial proportion of the cinders produced is sold as low-grade fuel, while a quantity is used by the Department for the heating of garages: later it is intended to supply hot water to the workmen's baths. A small part of the clinker is unsaleable and must be disposed of at tips. The remainder is in great demand for road filling material, for which it appears to be admirable when surfaced with fine ash from the plant.

Much difficulty is experienced in dealing with offal delivered at the Works, and it is hoped that an offal hoist will shortly be installed.

I am convinced that the plant as a whole is capable of sustaining economically a 50% increase in the amount dealt with, while offering much appreciated comfort to the operatives. Finally, the new Salvage Plant will undoubtedly reduce the cost of refuse disposal in Burton upon Trent.

The interest shown by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee in the work of this Department has been greatly conducive to the efficient and friendly co-operation of staff and workmen.

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 (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON UPON TRENT,

March, 1938.

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, 1937.

I have to record a change in the staff. In July, 1937, Mr. J. N. Jenkinson, an Assistant Inspector, obtained an appointment under the Corporation of Sutton and Cheam (Surrey), and Mr. G. B. Stokes, Clerk in this Department, who is studying for the Sanitary Inspector's Examination, was appointed Junior Inspector, and commenced duty on the 12th July, 1937. To fill the vacancy thus caused, the Junior Clerk in the Health Department, Mr. R. E. Chamberlain, was appointed to the post of Clerk in this Department.

The number of complaints received during the year was 541, and in every case the premises complained of, were visited, nuisances being found to exist in 496 instances, notices being served where necessary.

The number of nuisances abated during the year was 2,132 and, in addition, 167 contraventions discovered in Dairies, Lodging Houses, Slaughterhouses, etc., were remedied, the total number of inspections of all classes being 18,590.

Although the total number of visits (18,590) is less, the number of nuisances abated during the year is larger than for some years past.

Difficulty has been again experienced in getting necessary work put in hand to remedy nuisances. In several cases, prosecution was authorised, but no proceedings were actually instituted, as when letters were sent by the Town Clerk, the necessary work was put in hand.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C.'s and urinals	294	296
Defective roofs, eave and down spoutings ...	339	338
Houses damp, defective or dirty	976	984
Houses without proper ashes accommodation	206	216
Defective sinks, sink pipes, and yard paving ...	166	152
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	5	6
Accumulations of manure, etc.	15	8
Miscellaneous nuisances	153	132
	<hr/> 2,154	<hr/> 2,132

CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, &c.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	25	20
Common Lodging Houses	34	31
Slaughterhouses	42	44
Bakehouses	9	9
Workshops	29	24
Shops	27	39
	<hr/> 166	<hr/> 167

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary ... 732 Statutory ... 76

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

To Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ...	...	...	...	676
To Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	...	4,272
To Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	101
To Common Lodging Houses ...	...	...	...	173
To Properties under notice ...	...	...	...	3,600
To Premises <i>re</i> Nuisances ...	...	...	...	1,349
To Markets and Shops <i>re</i> Food Inspection ...	...	...	...	631
To Premises <i>re</i> Infectious Disease ...	...	...	...	858
To Premises where swine are kept ...	...	...	...	150
Visits <i>re</i> Petrol and Carbide ...	...	...	...	425
Visits <i>re</i> Diseases of Animals Act ...	...	...	...	251
Visits <i>re</i> Vermin repression ...	...	...	...	1,445
Visits <i>re</i> Shops Acts and Closing of Shops ...	...	...	...	1,943
Visits <i>re</i> Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act ...	...	...	...	174
Visits <i>re</i> Ice Cream ...	...	...	...	56
Visits to Van Dwellings ...	...	...	...	240
Visits to Workshops and Outworkers ...	...	...	...	261
Smoke observations ...	...	...	...	80
Interviews with owners, agents, and builders ...	...	...	...	323
Visits <i>re</i> Housing ...	...	...	...	468
Visits <i>re</i> Merchandise Marks Acts ...	...	...	...	244
Visits <i>re</i> Canal Boats ...	...	...	...	34
Miscellaneous visits ...	...	...	...	836
				<hr/>
				18,590
				<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 268 books were disinfected.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. Attention has been paid to the requirements of these Regulations, 4,272 visits to slaughterhouses and 631 visits to Markets and Shops having been made during the past year for the purpose of food inspection.

During the year, 22 notices of intention to slaughter were received, in addition to the notices of regular slaughter received from the butchers. Most of the cases 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.

Meat Marking. During the year, a firm of bacon curers in the town made application for a system of "Meat Marking" to be put into operation as regards the slaughter of pigs at their premises, and a Medical Inspector of the Ministry of Health came down and had interviews with the Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, and Chief Sanitary Inspector, and afterwards visited the factory in question with the last named official.

After inspecting the premises, the methods of slaughtering and the facilities for inspection, the Inspector gave a favourable report, and in due course the consent of the Minister was obtained for a system of "Meat Marking" to be put into operation.

Canal Boats Acts and Regulations. The number of boats inspected during the year was three. I must point out that the canal is visited frequently throughout the year but boats are now rarely encountered.

Shops Acts, 1912-1936. On the 1st May, 1937, the Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act, 1936, came into force. This Act was passed to restrict the opening of shops and trading on Sunday, and briefly the Act authorised the sale of certain commodities, viz., meals, newly-cooked provisions, intoxicating liquor, sweets, ice cream, fruit, vegetables, flowers, milk, cream, etc., on Sunday without restriction, the hours of closing on Sunday for these commodities being those prescribed for weekdays.

The Act also allowed until 1st February, 1938, the sale of bread and flour confectionery, fish, groceries and other provisions commonly sold in grocers' shops. After this date, however, the sale of these latter commodities is forbidden, unless an Order, referred

to in the Act as a "Partial Exemption Order" is made by the Local Authority. Some applications for an Order were received from traders and a report on the matter was submitted to the Health Committee in February, 1938, when it was decided that no action be taken, so that at the present time the sale of groceries, provisions, etc., cannot take place on Sunday.

I desire to point out that the administration of the Shops Acts is very difficult owing to the varying times allowed for the sale of different commodities, and also owing to the extreme difficulty of exercising supervision over the small shops in all parts of the town.

A considerable amount of work was done, 1,943 visits having been made during the year, whilst certain shops in the Market Hall and in the streets in the vicinity have been visited on Saturday nights throughout the year.

Under Section 10 of the Shops Acts, 1934, the following contraventions have been remedied :—

Nuisances connected with W.C. accommodation	...	7
Extra W.C.s provided	... ..	1
Provision of extra W.C. and washing accommodation...		3
Provision of adequate temperature in shops	... ..	4

Smoke Abatement. During the year, certain definite work of a useful character was accomplished, 71 observations being taken and 14 letters were sent calling attention to excessive emissions of black smoke.

On several occasions also, interviews took place with the stokers in charge of the boilers and advice was given.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. The administration of this Act continues to receive attention, application 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 696, 113 additional premises being dealt with, about 6,000 poison baits laid, while 1,309 rats were known to have been destroyed.

The National Rat Week, 1st—5th November, 1937, was set apart by the Government as a suitable time to institute special measures for the destruction of rats, this being about the time when rats come from the allotments and meadows into the towns to endeavour to find suitable shelter where they may breed unmolested during the winter months.

In Burton upon Trent, the special attention devoted to the work during this particular week included the following :—

- (1) Premises in the town, namely slaughterhouses, farms and allotment gardens were specially visited and poisons laid.
- (2) Many sewers in the town were baited.
- (3) Special articles were printed in the local newspapers inviting co-operation of the townspeople and many applications for advice were received and suitable poisons given.
- (4) Special posters prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture were obtained, and were displayed on the billposting stations throughout the town.
- (5) Local rat-catchers were interviewed and asked to devote as much time as possible to this particular work.
- (6) The Inspectors of this Department devoted a considerable amount of time to rat destruction during Rat Week, the total number of baits laid being over 800. While it is difficult to ascertain the exact number of rats destroyed as a result of our efforts, we have evidence of at least 150 rats which have been destroyed during that particular week, and I beg to state that so far as can be ascertained, there is no serious case of rat infestation on any premises in the town.

During the year, 12 letters were sent to the owners of certain premises requiring steps to be taken for the destruction of rats.

Ice Cream. The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 56 inspections having been made.

Common Lodging Houses. The number of Common Lodging Houses on the Register at the time of writing this Report is 3, there being accommodation for 122 adults and 5 children.

One lodging house, situate at No. 35, Fleet Street, which has been in existence for very many years ceased to be used for this purpose in October, 1937, the premises being sold to a firm of Road Transport Contractors whose intention is to demolish the premises.

Another Common Lodging House, situate at the rear of 24a, New Street, Burton upon Trent, was registered in February, 1938, there being accommodation at these premises for 13 males.

Van Dwellings. The tents and vans situate on ground at the rear of the Lodging House in Branstone Road, have been kept under observation during the past year, and one serious case of overcrowding was detected. In addition, a van occupied by a family was found to be in a dilapidated state. A notice was served and the family left the town and the van was demolished.

The question of the suitability of this site, having regard to the proximity of the Lodging House, has been fully considered and it is intended to take definite action during the present year under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. The number of visits during the year amounted to 240.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured, but there are certain workrooms where rag flock is used, and a warranty is usually obtained with all consignments of flock purchased.

Merchandise Marks Acts. 244 visits have been made during the past year in order to see that the requisite marking was carried out under the Acts. Imported food-stuffs of the following kinds must by law be marked to show either 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 (Adulteration) Act, 1928. During the year, 136 samples were obtained for analysis as follows :—

Milk 76, Butter 24, Cream 5, Vinegar 3, Essence of Coffee and Chicory 4, Coffee 2, Sausage 7, Olive Oil 3, Lemon Cheese 2, Dried Fruits 4, Pickles 2, Marmalade 2, Honey 2.

Eight samples of milk were, on analysis, found not to comply with the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, being deficient in fat. Two of these samples were informal, obtained at a local dairy, and 6 were purchased formally.

Reports giving full particulars of these samples were submitted to the Health Committee, who after full consideration decided to issue a warning to the vendors concerned.

Inspection of Houses. The total number of houses inspected during the year 1937 for defects amounted to 1,528. Of this number, 31 were inspected and the defects found were recorded as required by the Housing Act Regulations. The nuisances discovered and remedied in the remaining 1,497 houses are shown in another part of this Report.

Eradication of Bed Bugs. During the year, eight houses belonging to the Corporation and 58 houses belonging to private owners were found to be infested, and were disinfested. Of the eight Council Houses, six were sprayed with a suitable vermicide, and afterwards fumigated with sulphur. One was stoved with sulphur and in one case the tenant was supplied with vermicide and given instructions how to use the same. Of the 58 privately owned

houses, 43 were sprayed with a vermicide and fumigated with sulphur, and in the case of 25 of the houses part of the cost of the operations was recovered from the owners.

Of the remaining fifteen houses, six were sprayed only, two were fumigated with sulphur, and the remaining seven were treated by the tenants.

In 17 privately owned houses and six houses belonging to the Corporation, the rooms were found to be so badly infested that before spraying and fumigating was carried out, the skirting boards, mouldings, etc., were removed or eased from the walls in order to make the process more effective.

In no case during the year was it necessary to disinfest the belongings of tenants before removal to a Council House.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. This Act amongst other things, requires the licensing of persons to stun or slaughter animals in slaughterhouses. The licences in force to butchers in Burton upon Trent now number 88, and 10 new licences have been issued during the past year.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

(a) SUPERVISION OF SALEYARD.

During the year, Inspectors have attended every sale in order to grant the necessary movement licences under the Swine Fever (Regulation 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, including copies issued during the year being about 2,000.

There were also a few cases of contraventions of a minor character, warnings being given in each case.

The stock exposed for sale in the market is also noted each Sale Day, special attention being paid to store cattle, having regard to the requirements of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, but in no case during the year was it necessary to take action under the Order.

(b) SWINE FEVER.

The almost complete immunity which we have experienced in the Borough for the past 18 years from this disease was continued during 1937, there being only five suspected cases, none of which were confirmed.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Under the above Order, action was taken during the year in respect of eight animals, five of which were reported by the owners, two were found by the Veterinary Inspector as a result of his inspections under the Milk and Dairies Order, and one cow was found to be giving tuberculous milk. In seven cases the disease was localised, and in one case advanced, compensation being paid as provided by the Order.

(d) FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

In no case during the year was an Order made under the Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations, restricting the movement of animals within the Borough and the surrounding areas.

(e) ANTHRAX.

During the year a case of suspected Anthrax was notified.

The necessary notices were served and in due course the existence of the disease was confirmed by the Ministry.

The carcase was removed to the destructor and the lorry was thoroughly disinfected, the ropes, timber, etc., used in the moving of the carcase were also burned, and no fresh case appeared.

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

The total number of pigs received in Burton by rail during the year 1937, amounted to about 40,500.

I am again glad to 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 96 petroleum stores, the total amount of spirit stored therein being 150,495 gallons, and 7 stores where carbide of calcium is stored, the total amount of this commodity being 12 tons 9½ cwts., and 425 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.

As in previous years, a large number of people came to the Town Hall and had interviews with the Chief Inspector, and in addition, many interviews took place between the Inspectors and owners, agents or builders, and this particular part of an Inspector's work takes up a great deal of time.

CONCLUSION.

This is the last report I shall be privileged to compile as my appointment as Chief Sanitary Inspector will cease on my retirement in November next. Having been in office here since 1904, when the entire Health Staff consisted of the Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, two Assistants and one Clerk, I have seen the development of the health services and the great improvement in the standard of living.

Among the achievements in which it has been my privilege to take part, I may mention the abolition of practically all the shallow wells in the town, the almost entire conversion of the privies and pail closets to the water carriage system together with the laying of new drains in connection therewith, the demolition of all the slum properties in the town, the inauguration of a system of Meat Inspection by qualified Meat Inspectors, and some little improvement in the pollution of the atmosphere due to the emission of black smoke.

New legislation has placed greater responsibilities upon health officials and has added considerably to the many and varied duties they are now called upon to perform, and perhaps this has been more marked during the last ten or twelve years than in any previous period.

I desire to place on record my sincere appreciation of the wise counsel and unfailing assistance at all times willingly given to me by Dr. Cowie, with whom it has been my privilege to work for thirty-four years, also the ready and consistent support given to me by the Chairmen and Members of the Health Committee and by the Council as a whole.

I desire also to pay a tribute to the present members of the staff, and to all the Inspectors who have served in this Department, many of whom now occupy important positions in different parts of the country.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

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 132. The total number of defects found and dealt with in factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year was 31.

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 :—

22 lists comprising 282 outworkers.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year amounted to 362.

Swimming Baths and Pools. The Swimming Baths belong to the Corporation. They are equipped with an efficient filtration and purification plant, which maintains the water in a satisfactory condition. There are also public bathing sheds in the bank of the River Trent where the river is used for bathing.

HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

Total	...	...	...	...	134
By the Local Authority	...				0
By other Local Authorities	...				0
By other bodies or persons	...				134

Unfit Houses. During the year, one house in Horninglow Street was represented as being unfit for human habitation and a demolition order was obtained. The house was vacated but had not been demolished at the end of the year.

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) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1528
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...							6515

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	31
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	199
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(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	1473
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	918
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(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 ...	144
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	130
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	68
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	68
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	585
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	82
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	611

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. During the year, 69 samples taken by the Sanitary Inspectors were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, to be tested for Tuberculosis, 53 of these being bulk samples from farms, thirteen from individual cows referred by the Veterinary Inspector following his regular half-yearly inspections, and three from pasteurising establishments in the Borough.

Twelve of the samples from individual cows were negative, and one positive. In the latter case, the cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. Of the bulk samples, three were reported positive, or 5.66 per cent., and were all from farms inside the Borough.

Regarding the three affected farms, a cow was slaughtered from one of the farms and was found to be affected with Tuberculosis, not advanced.

At the two other farms all the samples taken from individual cows were negative, but a cow had been sold from each of the farms before the report on the bulk sample was received, and in each case the animal was slaughtered.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Five notifications under this Order were received from owners 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 ...	23
No. of retail dairymen and milk purveyors ...	161
No. of wholesale traders, producers, etc. ...	7
	<hr/> 191 <hr/>

Veterinary Inspection of Milch Cows. The regular veterinary inspection of all milch cows in the Borough was again carried out

at half-yearly intervals, 29 farms being visited and 490 cows inspected twice during the year. One cow was condemned under the Tuberculosis Order.

In addition there are 14 cow-keepers who are holders of Accredited Milk Licences by the terms of which the cows must be examined four times a year by the Veterinary Inspector, and these cows, which are included in the number previously mentioned were duly examined in accordance with the requirements of the Order.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936. At the time of writing this report there are 35 licences in force authorising the production and sale of Accredited and Pasteurised Milk in the Borough, as follows :—

Producers and Bottlers	...	...	...	3
Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	11
Pasteurisers	...	...	...	4
Dealers' Licences (Sale from Shops)	...	...	...	12
Supplementary Licences (Farms outside Borough)...				2
Accredited Bottling Licences	...	...	...	3
				<hr/> 35 <hr/>

Samples obtained for Examination. During the year, 104 samples of graded milk were obtained for examination, 71 Accredited and 33 pasteurised.

All the Pasteurised and 62 of the Accredited samples examined complied with the standard laid down by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, whilst nine samples of Accredited were outside the standard prescribed.

Inspection of Dairies. 676 inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were made during the year, and in 25 cases contraventions of the regulations were discovered and dealt with.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection. An application was received during the year from the occupier of a butcher's shop with a disused slaughterhouse at the rear for the latter to be put in proper order with a view to being again licensed as a slaughterhouse.

An extensive schedule of requirements was drawn up, and the whole of the work was completed, after which a yearly licence was granted.

The number of slaughterhouses in use in the Borough at the end of the year was as follows :—

Licensed	27
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

There is also one Knacker's Yard, of which frequent inspections are made.

The number of visits of inspection to Slaughterhouses during the year was 4,272, and the total weight of meat and other unsound food condemned amounts to 53 tons 19 cwts. 3 qrs. 22 lb. A considerable amount of this total 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.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	2,603	1,020	749	8,600	46,104
Number inspected	2,603	1,020	749	8,600	46,104
All diseases except Tu- berculosis. Whole carcases condemned	4	40	8	19	19
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	59	43	4	62	3,908
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	2.04	8.14	1.60	0.94	8.52
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses con- demned	0	22	4	0	21
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	89	229	6	0	2,455
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.42	24.61	1.34	0	5.37

Bakehouses. There are 16 Bakehouses in use in the Borough, 6 being workshops and 10 factories.

Four workshop bakehouses were discontinued during the year and no new bakehouse was put on the Register.

101 inspections have been made of bakehouses when 9 contraventions were found, while 9 contraventions were remedied during the year. There are no underground bakehouses in the town.

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

The number of notifications of infectious disease received during the year 1937 is shown in the following table :—

Infectious Diseases, 1937.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	186	175	4
Scarlet Fever	304	280	1
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	5	5	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	4	0
Pneumonia	51	0	42
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Erysipelas	19	3	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	0	0

Scarlet Fever. This disease remained very prevalent throughout the year and there was a definite tendency towards increase of virulence.

Diphtheria. The number of notifications of this disease received during the year was 186. There were 4 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 201, and 20 (10 per cent.) were found to be "carriers" of Diphtheria Bacilli in the throat or nose.

Immunisation against Diphtheria. A scheme of immunisation against Diphtheria commenced in 1934 was continued throughout the year 1937 but the campaign in favour of it was much intensified.

During the year, 1,719 individuals were either immunised or were undergoing the process.

Schick and Dick Tests. Schick testing is used as a preliminary in all children over seven years of age and in all cases three months after completion of the necessary injections to see if immunity has developed.

Schick and Dick tests are both used at the Isolation Hospital for the nursing staff.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. Puerperal Fever ceased being a notifiable disease as from the 1st October, 1937, when the Public Health Act, 1936, came into force, but all such cases remained in the notifiable list under the heading of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever in a maternity home were notified and were removed to the Isolation Hospital. One of the cases proved fatal and death was certified as "Puerperal Septicaemia, Parturition." This case was subsequently exhumed under a Coroner's Order and was the subject of a post mortem examination and an inquest. As a result, the death was again certified in the same terms.

In both these cases the Pyrexia was accompanied by a Scarlatini-form rash and the nature of the illness was in some dispute.

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 6, viz., Diphtheria 4, Diarrhoea 1, Scarlet Fever 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.

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

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	162
Chickenpox	...	...	...	274
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	64
Mumps	...	...	...	429

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

Visits to Measles	...	...	27 (Including 21 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough...	127	(Including 94 to children under 5 years of age).	
Visits to Mumps	...	...	84 (Including 24 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox	...	51	(including 11 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 60 phials each containing 8,000 units were supplied to medical practitioners in the borough.

Measles Serum. Measles Serum, either adult or convalescent, was used in six cases during the year. The results appeared to be quite satisfactory. The stock of this serum is practically exhausted and there may be difficulty in obtaining a fresh supply.

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, Pneumonia, and Undulant Fever, which if required are done at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The total number of specimens examined during the year was 2,203, as compared with 1,925 in 1936.

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	...	...	...	279	1525	1804
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	0	5	5
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	114	248	362
Others	...	...	...	—	—	32

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. There were 51 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, 1937</i>	<i>Ad- mitted.</i>	<i>Dis- charged.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1937</i>
Scarlet Fever ...	19	†310	302	1	26
Diphtheria ...	14	*191	193	4	8
Do. "Carriers" ...	0	16	16	0	0
Erysipelas ...	0	3	3	0	0
Puerperal Fever ...	0	2	1	1	0
Measles	0	4	4	0	0
Others ...	0	9	8	0	1
Totals ...	33	535	527	6	35

†Includes 21 from Tutbury Rural District, and 9 from Uttoxeter.

*Includes 15 from Tutbury Rural District, and 1 from Uttoxeter.

The average period of isolation in the hospital of the 302 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 31 days, and of the Diphtheria patients 25 days.

Scarlet Fever. This disease was of a more virulent type than in recent years. Complications were more numerous, especially in the early part of the year. Three mastoid operations were performed.

“Return” Cases of Scarlet Fever. There were three “return” cases of Scarlet Fever during the year.

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

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision unim- paired.	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
	*13	12	1	11	0	0	1

* One case left the district before treatment was completed.

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

The 13 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 9.

Moderate, 0.

Severe, 4.

TUBERCULOSIS.**New Cases and Mortality during 1937.**

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1937 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	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
10	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	0
15	0	1	1	1				
20	3	1	1	0				
25	4	3	0	3	3	4	0	0
35	5	3	0	1	2	2	0	1
45	3	1	0	0	6	0	0	0
55	5	0	1	0	4	1	1	0
65 & upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	20	11	5	7	17	10	2	1

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, 1937 :—

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
151	58	39	97	24	30	54

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. No un-notified cases of Tuberculosis were found amongst the death returns during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1937.

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 ...	17	9	—	1	2	4	2	2	19	13	2	3	37
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	30	11	10	82
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	50	53	110
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as													
(a) Recovered ...	1	—	—	—	5	4	6	6	6	4	6	6	22
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	35	61	64	196
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st.													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	51	24	1	1	6	16	18	11	57	40	19	12	128
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	149
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	2
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the tuberculosis scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	7
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)...	27
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	658
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	21
7. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners :—	
(a) Personal	7
(b) Others	69
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)...	66
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	308
10. Number of :—	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	73
Other specimens of sputum examined...	289
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	295
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	1
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	65

Additional Returns. It has been decided not to publish the additional Tuberculosis Tables C. D. E. F. G. and Form T. 145 (a) which have already been forwarded to the Ministry of Health. These Returns are filed in the Health Office and may be seen by anyone interested.

Sanatorium. The number of cases admitted to the Outwoods Sanatorium during the year was 40.

In addition to the above, two cases of Tuberculosis of the Spine were sent to Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital. One case of Tuberculosis of the Spine admitted to Bretby Hall in 1936 was discharged during the year as non-tuberculous.

One case of Tuberculosis of the Ankle admitted to Bretby Hall in 1936 was discharged during the year, and one case of Tuberculosis of the Spine admitted to Bretby Hall in 1935 was also discharged during the year. One case admitted to Coleshill Orthopaedic Hospital in 1933 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

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

Chest Films	...	...	...	146
Chest Screening	...	...	...	304
Bone Films	...	...	...	37
Other Films	...	...	...	13

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

Artificial Pneumothorax.

Number of inductions	...	...	4
Number of refills	...	...	293
Cases—Treatment completed	...	...	2

The two cases where the treatment by means of Artificial Pneumothorax was completed during the year had regular refills

over a period of three years in each case. At the time the treatment was stopped both patients were working and were in good health, a condition which has been maintained up to the time of writing.

The cases reported last year as having completed three years Pneumothorax treatment were kept under observation and were reported to be keeping well at the end of this year.

Tuberculosis Dispensary. The new Tuberculosis Dispensary in Milton Street was opened for use in April, 1936.

The days and hours of opening 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 1937 (excluding contacts) was 122. Included in that number are 76 consultations.

The number of contacts examined was 110, of which 98 were children examined in school.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 658, which gives an average per session of 6.5.

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 85, and the total number of visits 308.

In addition, 66 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 three patients were also lent bed and bedding so that they could have a separate room.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the above Regulations during the year 1937.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. It was found necessary to take action in the Court to detain a tuberculous patient in Belvedere Hospital. The necessary order was obtained.

Treatment by Ultra Violet Rays. Treatment by Ultra Violet Rays is given at the Sanatorium by means of Tungsten (and Carbon) Arc Lamp in suitable cases of Tuberculosis.

The following cases were treated with improvement as a rule :—

Lupus	...	...	...	...	3 cases.
Enlarged Glands			...	...	11 cases.
Tuberculosis of Abdomen				...	6 cases.
Others	...	...	...	...	2 cases.
					—
Total					... 22 cases.
					—

The total number of treatments given during the year was 587.

An account of further "Light" treatment given to infants will be found under Maternity and Child Welfare.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The following table gives a summary of the work done for the various Committees during the year ended 31st December, 1937 :—

	<i>Number of new cases.</i>	<i>Total number of attendances.</i>
Health	2	38
Maternity & Child Welfare	13	173
Education	27	2,696

Hospital Treatment. Two cases of Tuberculosis of the Spine previously referred to were admitted to the Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital. One child of school age, and one under school age were sent to Coleshill for operative treatment under the scheme for other pefects. One Male Adult was re-admitted to the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital on two occasions for short periods of treatment.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

Disease.		No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Atten- dances	No. of In-patient- Days.
		Males.	Females.		
Syphilis	...	52	41	935	93
Soft Chancre	...	0	1	1	0
Gonorrhœa	...	67	19	556	139
Other Diseases	...	13	6	85	0
Totals	...	132	67	1577	232

In addition to those given in the Table there were 665 attendances for intermediate treatment.

In 1936 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 129 males and 71 females, the total number of attendances being 1746 for treatment by the Medical Officer, and 572 for intermediate treatment.

The figures given in the previous table include patients from the Borough, from South Derbyshire, from Staffordshire and from Leicestershire, and also include 55 patients suffering from Syphilis, 1 from Soft Chancre, 34 from Gonorrhoea and 9 from conditions other than Venereal who attended the Clinic in 1936 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1937.

There were, therefore, 100 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1937, including 6 patients previously treated at other Centres, viz., 52 from Burton, 35 from South Derbyshire, 6 from Staffordshire, and 1 from Leicestershire, compared with 122 cases in 1936, of which 60 were Borough cases.

Of the 2,242 attendances at the Clinic (including 665 for intermediate treatment), 1,254 were made by Burton patients, 831 by South Derbyshire patients, 132 by Staffordshire patients, and 25, by Leicestershire patients.

Salvarsan. The number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given at the Clinic was 847.

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.
Hospitals and other Institutions ...	146	24	1
Treatment Centre ...	109	99	2
Private Medical Practitioners ...	58	23	3
Total ...	313	146	6

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 ...	426
To Medical Practitioners ...	17
	<hr/> 443 <hr/>

Propaganda Work. Notices were posted in all the public urinals twice during the year. Advertisements were also inserted in the local press.

CANCER.

The facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer remain the same as were given in detail in the Annual Report for 1936. The following special forms of treatment were given to cancer cases in connection with the General Infirmary during the year 1937.

Number of cases sent to Birmingham for radium treatment 20

Number of patients who received superficial X-ray treatment 26

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 1.78 of the population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex :—

	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
Males ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	11	17	12
Females ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	9	12	12

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

Under the Blind Persons Act, 80 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	2	17	13
Females	2	10	36

Grants are made by the Blind Persons Act Committee to blind persons according to the needs of the case.

Home Teacher of the Blind. The Home Teacher of the Blind paid 1,636 visits to the homes of the blind persons during the

year. She also gave lessons in Moon to three blind persons, lessons in Sea-grass work to two blind persons, in knitting to one blind person, and in pulp cane work to one blind person during the year.

Approved Blind Home Workers. Under the Blind Home workers scheme, eight blind persons are employed, as follows :—

Piano Tuners ... 3	Brush Maker ... 1	Boot Repairer ... 1
Tea Agent ... 2	Basket Maker ... 1	

During the winter a large number of socials were arranged by the Home Visitor (Miss Millne), and in the summer she also arranged country outings, which were very much appreciated by the blind

Social Centre for the Blind. A Social Centre for the Blind was opened on the 15th October, 1936, at the Friends Meeting House, Abbey Street. It is open weekly on Thursday afternoons. Here pastime occupations are taught, games are played and entertainments given. The average attendance of blind persons up to the end of the year was 24 per session.

A gramophone and records were provided for the Social Centre by means of a grant of £10 given by the Midland Counties Association for the Blind.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives Act, 1936. Under the Midwives Act, 1936, it was estimated that six Municipal Midwives would ultimately be required to undertake the domiciliary midwifery in the Borough.

It was decided in the first instance to appoint only five Municipal Midwives as three Midwives remained in private practice.

All the five Midwives appointed were State Registered Nurses with C.M.B. certificates and they commenced their duties on the 1st August, 1937.

The Nursing Institution decided to give up domiciliary midwifery, and the two Midwives employed by them on this work were taken over by the Corporation and appointed as Municipal Midwives.

There is, therefore, no midwifery work undertaken by voluntary organisations in the Borough.

Compensation to Midwives. Three Midwives surrendered their certificates in accordance with the terms of the Midwives Act, 1936, and compensation was paid to them by the Corporation amounting in all to £308 15s. 6d.

Cases attended by Municipal Midwives. From the 1st August, 1937, to the 31st December, 1937, 127 patients were attended by the Municipal Midwives as midwives, and 25 patients as maternity nurses.

Outfits to Midwives. In addition to a Midwifery case, all the Municipal Midwives were supplied with rubber gloves and rubber aprons, and were instructed to wear masks. Arrangements are also being made for the supply of freshly sterilized outfits to be used in all cases.

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, 1937, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, was 17, and subsequently two others gave notice of their intention to practise.

Lectures to Midwives. During the year, the following Lectures were given to Midwives :—

Dr. N. J. Cochran	...	Vitamins.
Mr. W. H. E. Hughes, L.D.S.		Teeth during Pregnancy.
Dr. E. M. R. Frazer	...	X-rays in Pregnancy.

A demonstration was also given on Gas-Air Analgesia apparatus in Pregnancy.

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

Medical assistance required	...	...	235
Still Births ...	...	...	7
Artificial Feeding ...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous	...	...	16

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 £116 for the year, and a sum of £89 was repaid to the Corporation by patients during the same period.

Birth Control. Four cases were referred to our Consultant Gynaecologist under the scheme of Birth Control given in the Report for 1934.

Infant Welfare Centre. The new Infant Welfare Centre in Cross Street continued throughout the year to be attended by mothers and babies in very large numbers.

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 521, and the total attendances 14,271, giving an average per session of 95·7, as compared with an average of 89·1 for 1936. These are record figures.

3,476 lb. 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 13.

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, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Stanley, 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 105, at a cost of £140.

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

Sterilised Maternity Outfits. Sterilised Maternity outfits were stocked at the Infant Welfare Centre but only two were sold during the year.

“ Light Clinic.” During the year, 185 new cases received treatment at the Infant Welfare Centre. A total of 2,066 attendances was made during the year. In nearly all the cases improvement in the condition was noted, and in some of the cases great improvement.

The following is a classification of the new cases :—

Malnutrition...	...	...	...	57
Debility	...	...	...	38
Rickets	...	...	...	19
Cervical Adenitis	...	...	...	18
Bronchitis	...	...	...	13
Other Diseases	...	...	...	40

Ante-Natal Clinic. The Ante-Natal Clinic was held on Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock and on Wednesday mornings at 10 o'clock. The Assistant Medical Officer of Health was in charge.

Total number of new patients seen 275

Total number of attendances 1,101

In this connection, the Health Visitors also paid 506 visits to Ante-Natal cases at home.

X-Ray Diagnosis. In connection with the Ante Natal Clinic X-Ray films were taken in 13 cases as an aid to diagnosis.

Post-Natal Clinic. A post-natal clinic was held in the morning of the first Wednesday in each month.

Post-natal consultations and examinations were made in 179 cases who made 308 attendances during the year.

Toddlers Clinic. A clinic specially reserved for the examination of Toddlers was held during the afternoon session of the first Wednesday in every month.

Consultant Work. Dr. N. L. Edwards, of Derby, Consultant for ante-natal and obstetric complications, examined 1 case at the ante-natal clinic, and 12 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.
Premature Birth	1	0
Difficult Labour	10	0
Incomplete Abortion	9	0
Placenta Prævia	2	0
Other conditions	1	1
Eclampsia	1	1
Retained Placenta	3	0
Total	27	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. 119 patients were admitted during the year.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. The number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act was 783 (including 27 still births). The number of live births registered was 752.

Seventy-six births which occurred in the Borough have been transferred to other districts by the Registrar General, and 17 from outside the Borough have been added, making the net number of live births for the year 693.

The number of births notified by midwives was 725, and by parents and doctors 58.

Still Births. The number of still births registered in the Borough was 38—25 males and 13 females. Seven males and four females were transferred to districts out of Burton and one female was transferred into this area, leaving a net total of 28 still births.

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

Primary visits to babies	...	...	...	645
Secondary visits to children under 12 months	...	...	...	2393
Visits to children over one year	...	...	...	5773
Visits to still-births	...	...	...	20
Total	...	...	...	<hr/>8831 <hr/>

289 visits to cases of 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	...	...	28
Number of mothers treated	...	...	41
Number of teeth extracted	...	...	165
Number of fillings	...	...	11
Number of other operations	...	...	53

TABLE I.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1937.

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	Winskill & 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 ...	186	0	21	135	18	10	2	0	38	17	23	17	14	7	19	175
Erysipelas ...	19	1	0	1	2	4	8	3	0	4	2	3	1	2	5	3
Scarlet Fever ...	304	1	38	196	46	21	2	0	28	29	84	34	16	40	26	280
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever ...	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	5
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 ...	13	0	2	0	1	3	6	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	4	0
Primary Pneumonia ...	38	3	6	5	6	2	13	3	3	5	3	3	1	5	4	0
Trench Fever... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polioencephalitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	31	0	0	2	5	14	10	0	7	6	5	3	1	4	2	19
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	12	0	0	4	3	4	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	3
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	12	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	0	1	4
Totals ...	633	18	67	343	84	72	42	7	77	66	114	65	44	62	64	490

Burton upon Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium is outside the Borough, with the exception of the new cubicle block.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1937.

[illegible]

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	INSPEC- TIONS. (2)	WRITTEN NOTICES. (3)	PROSE- CUTIONS. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	73	13	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	148	18	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	221	31	—

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

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prose- cutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Reme- died. (3)	Referred H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	16	15	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	8	8	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	6	8	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Total	31	31	—	—

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