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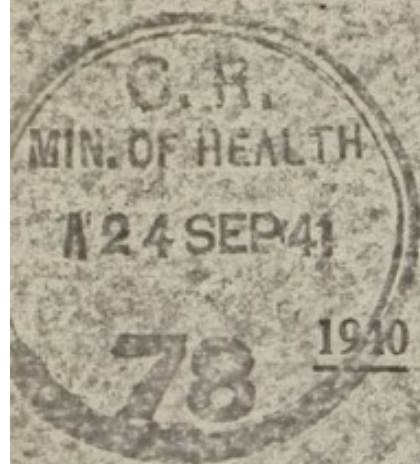
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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

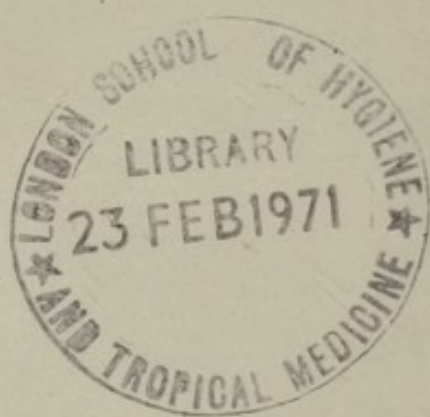
FOR THE YEAR 1940

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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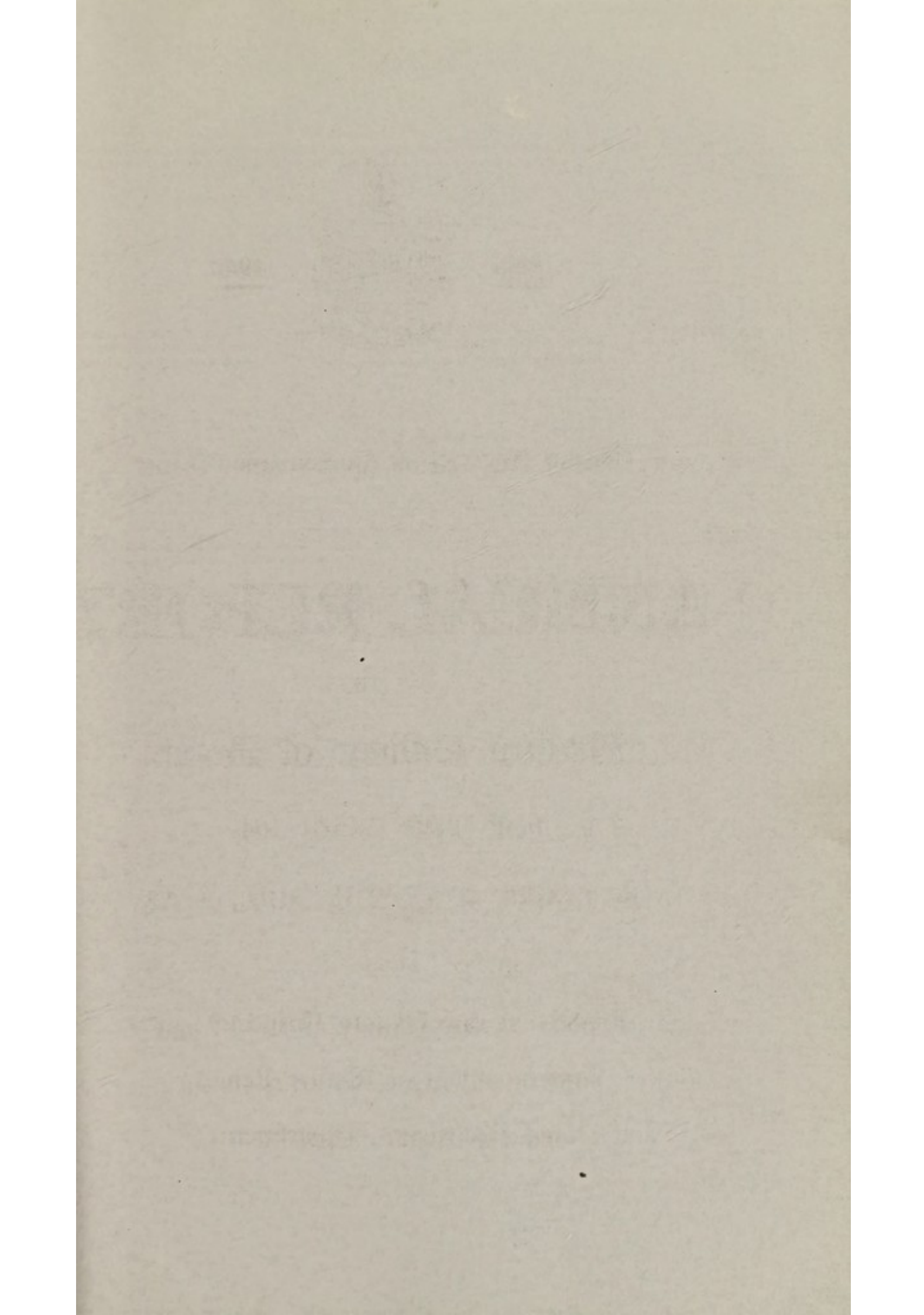
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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. JONES, J.P.).

(*Vice-Chairman*)

Chairman—ALDERMAN W. HUTSON, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. W. CLARK, J.P.

ALDERMAN A. ELLIOTT, J.P.

ALDERMAN G. SANDERS.

COUNCILLOR A. G. APPLEBY

COUNCILLOR A. BAMFORD.

COUNCILLOR W. O. BURNELL.

COUNCILLOR J. T. H. JACKSON.

COUNCILLOR J. H. JONES. J.P.

COUNCILLOR M. M. MERCER.

COUNCILLOR G. E. RIDER.

COUNCILLOR F. G. THOMPSON.

COUNCILLOR T. H. WALTERS.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MRS. BELL.

MRS. GILES.

MRS. MACGILP.

MRS. STANLEY.

MISS WILD.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901

PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DECEMBER 10-11, 1901

BY THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL., 1901

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON UPON TRENT,
21st August, 1941.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you herewith the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1940.

This is the 37th Annual Report for which I have been responsible and although, owing to war conditions it is in more or less in summary form, it contains several items of interest.

It will be noted that the deaths exceeded the number of births by 54. This occurred once before during the influenza epidemic year of 1918 but during the year under consideration there was no serious epidemic to account for the increased death rate. This was mainly due to the increase of fatal cases of Respiratory Diseases in the stormy first quarter of the year.

The number of births is the lowest on record.

There was no maternal death during the year.

The infantile mortality rate increased from 51 to 60 per 1,000 births. This was mainly due to deaths from Respiratory Diseases in infants during the first quarter of the year.

The death rate from Cancer, 1.82 per 1,000 of the population, is the highest registered in the Borough.

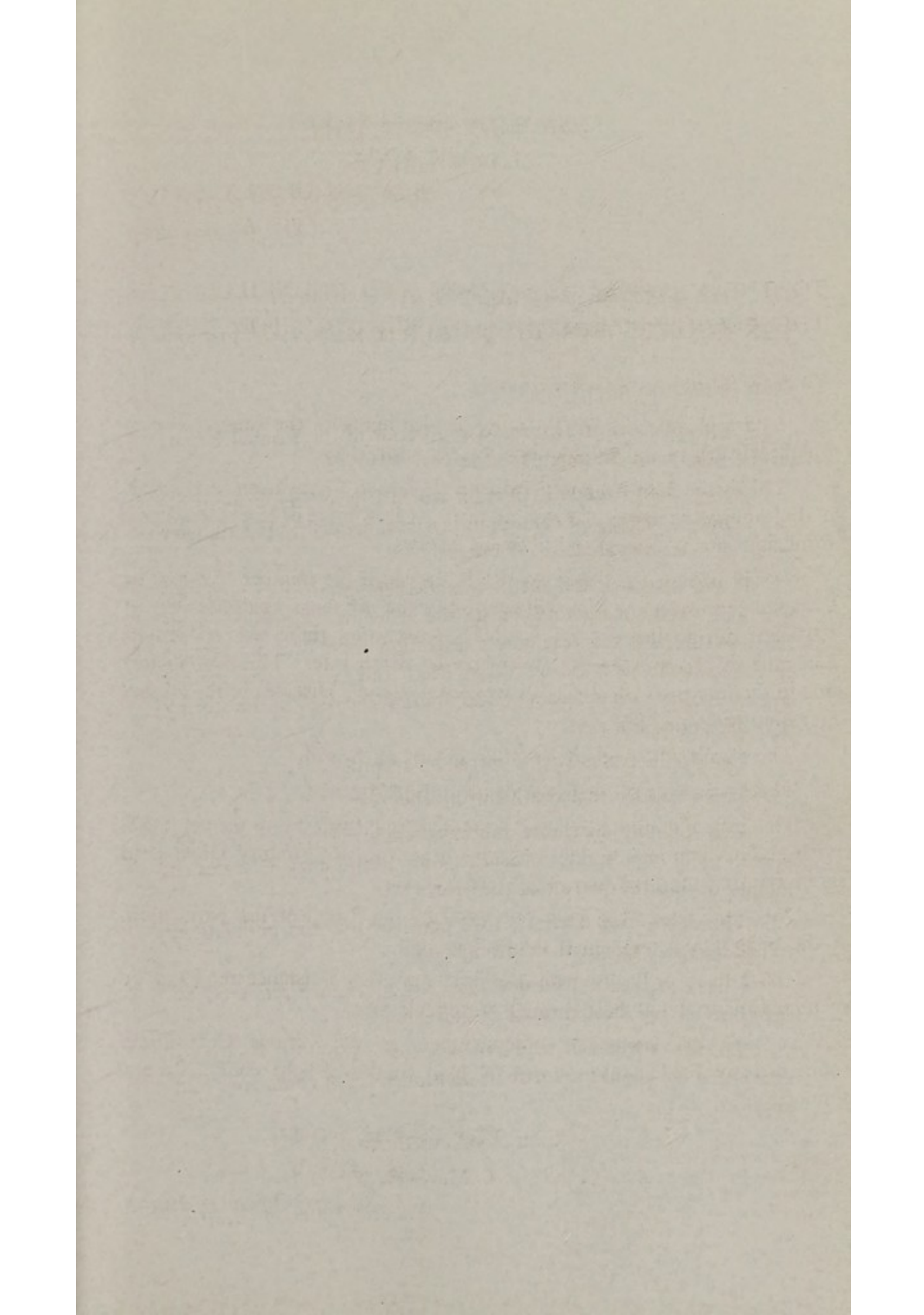
I have to record with gratitude the great assistance rendered by members of my staff through a difficult year.

To the Chairman and members of the various Committees concerned my thanks are due for their continued help, confidence and support.

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. COWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.



REPORT

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	4,222
Population—Census 1931	..	..	..	..	..	49,529
No. of Houses, 1931 (Census)	..	..	..	..	..	12,168
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1940)	..	..	..	..	..	13,381
(estimated)	..	..	..	..	..	£313,579
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1940)	..	..	..	..	..	£1,245
Sum represented by penny rate	..	..	..	..	..
(1st Oct., 1940)	..	..	..	..	..

Population. The Registrar-General estimates the population of the Borough to have been 46,820 at mid-year, 1940, being a decrease of 270 on the previous year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1940.

		Males.	Females.	Total.		
				1940.		1939
Live Births (total)	..	306	323	629	..	72
„ „ Legitimate	..	296	312	608	..	70
„ „ Illegitimate	..	10	11	21	..	1
Birth Rate (Live)	..	..	..	13.4	..	15.
Still-births	..	18	13	31	..	2
„ Rate per 1,000 of total births (live & still)	..	..	..	47	..	3
„ Rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	0.66	..	0.5
Deaths	..	387	296	683	..	60
Death-rate	..	..	..	14.6	..	12
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total live births)	..	..	..	3.3	..	2
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	0	..	
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	..	..	..	—	..

	1940.	1939.
Deaths from other Puerperal causes	0 ..	1
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	— ..	1.3
Total Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other Puerperal causes	0 ..	1
Total rate per 1,000 (live and still) births ..	— ..	1.3
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	60 ..	51
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	59 ..	48
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	95 ..	176
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0 ..	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	2 ..	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	2 ..	3
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	30 ..	27
Death-rate from ditto	0.64 ..	0.57
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ..	3 ..	4
Death-rate from ditto	0.06 ..	0.09
Number of Deaths from Cancer	85 ..	72
Death-rate from Cancer.. .. .	1.82 ..	1.53
Zymotic Death-Rate	0.13 ..	0.13
Number of Marriages	593 ..	516
Marriage Rate	25.3 ..	21.9

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The only changes in the personnel of the Health Department as detailed in previous reports were that Raymond Mallinder, B.Sc., F.I.C., of Halifax, was appointed Public Analyst as from the 1st January, 1940, and that Miss Iris Siddall was appointed Home Teacher of the Blind as from the 1st July, 1940, vice Mrs. Ada R. Bates, who resigned.

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.

A softening process was applied to that part of the supply obtained from the Chilcote Well in June, 1939, and also to that from the Fradley Pumping Station in August, 1939.

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, 1941.

Bond End,
Burton upon Trent,

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Annual Report 1940-1941 (1st April, 1940, to 31st March, 1941).

I beg to present herewith my annual report for the Refuse Removal and Disposal Department for the year 1940-41.

REFUSE REMOVAL DEPARTMENT

The number of employees in this Department was 20, but it should be noted that during the greater part of the year this figure was reduced by sickness and accidents to employees.

The important event of the period was the Direction by the Ministry of Supply, issued in June, requiring the provision, by Local Authorities, of a separate collection of certain descriptions of salvage materials. The Refuse Collection service was adapted to fulfil the requirements of this direction. It was found necessary to provide trailers in order to increase the capacity of the smaller freighters. These trailers were purchased in September and the cost and maintenance is charged against the Salvage Plant.

The regular collection of refuse and salvage remained unaffected until early in 1941, when severe weather seriously upset normal routine. The impossibility of obtaining extra help, combined with an unusually large incidence of sickness and accidents amongst employees has entirely prevented a return to weekly collection.

Five freighters are wholly employed on domestic refuse collection and the remaining machine is used for trade refuse and for special collections of salvage. All charges in relation to Salvage collections are made against the Salvage Plant Account.

Trade refuse collection has produced an income of £82.

11,373 tons of refuse has been collected and it is estimated that 120 tons of sanitary pail refuse was collected during normal routine and 90 tons from Military Camps and Public Shelters.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE PLANT

The number of employees in this section has varied throughout the year owing to the very wide variation in the amounts of salvage to be dealt with. At the end of March, 1941, the department was employing 11 men and 5 women. The employment of women in the sorting of paper has shown a marked improvement in the value of the sorted product and has eased the labour shortage problem to some degree.

Requests from the Ministry of Supply for co-operation with other Local Authorities has resulted in a considerable increase in tonnage through the plant and, consequently, a great improvement in working economies. The following table is an analysis of refuse received in 1940/41.

		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	
Domestic Refuse	..	11,373	9	0	(Weighed)
Trade Refuse	..	711	17	3	do.
Butchers' Offal	..	28	1	1	do.
		12,113	8	0	
From Assisted Authorities		1,135	6	0	do.
		13,248	14	0	
Total through the Plant		13,248	14	0	
Direct to Tips	..	1,340	0	0	(Estimated)
Night-soil	.. ..	210	0	0	do.
		14,798	14	0	
Total	..	14,798	14	0	

5,183 tons (39.1%) of refuse through the plant was incinerated and 7,440 tons (56.2%) passed the screens and was mostly sent to the tip. The following is a list of salvage sold showing the weight and value of each item :—

			£
420 tons of Paper,	approximate value		2,003
442 „	Tins „ „		849
71 „	“ Black ” Scrap „ „		94
17 „	“ other ” do. „ „		13
12 „	Textiles „ „		41
6 „	Bottles and Jars „ „		55
10 „	Cullet „ „		8
25 „	Bones „ „		62
159 „	Waste Food „ „		482
415 „	Cinders „ „		175
275 „	Clinker „ „		22
74 „	Dust „ „		4
4 „	Non-ferrous Metals „ „		106
	Miscellaneous „ „		34

Total income from the sale of salvage was £3, 948 and for refuse disposal £235 was obtained, of which £71 represents charges against assisted Authorities. Salvage to the value of £194 was purchased from other Local Authorities, who were debited with transport charges when such salvage was collected by the department. Miscellaneous sources of income increase the total to £4, 278.

From the point of view of salvage sales, the year has proved satisfactory, but it must be admitted that large quantities of paper are lost to industry through being soiled or burned. The recovery of metals is highly efficient and a very small percentage is lost. Apathy regarding waste appears to be the main cause of loss of paper as large quantities are found soiled by refuse.

May I now thank the Health Committee for their vigorous support in the various activities of the Refuse Removal and Disposal Department.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

PERCY BORLEY,

Superintendent.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I have received the following Report and Tables from Mr. F. V. A. Smith, Chief Sanitary Inspector under the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES SERVED.

To Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	555
To Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	2,123
To Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	57
To Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	145
To Properties under notice	..	..	..	..	1,733
To Premises <i>re</i> Nuisances	..	..	..	..	1,437
To Markets and Shops <i>re</i> Food Inspection	..	..	..	..	1,186
To Premises <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	746
To Premises where Swine are kept	..	..	..	..	110
Visits <i>re</i> Petrol and Carbide	..	..	..	..	176
Visits <i>re</i> Diseases of Animals Acts	..	..	..	..	126
Visits <i>re</i> Vermin Repression	..	..	..	..	427
Visits <i>re</i> Shops Acts and Closing of Shops	..	..	..	..	934
Visits <i>re</i> Food and Drugs Acts (Sampling, etc.)	..	..	..	..	822
Visits <i>re</i> Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	8
Visits <i>re</i> Van Dwellings	..	..	..	..	339
Visits to Outworkers	..	..	..	..	111
Visits <i>re</i> Housing	..	..	..	..	97
Visits <i>re</i> Merchandise Marks Acts	..	..	..	..	710
Visits <i>re</i> Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	8
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	..	..	328
Visits <i>re</i> Smoke	..	..	..	..	58
Interviews with owners, agents, and builders	..	..	..	..	198
Factories with Power	..	..	..	..	42
Factories without Power	..	..	..	..	38
Offices	..	..	..	..	37
Fish Inspection	..	..	..	..	314
Young Persons Employment Act	..	..	..	..	8
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	61
					12,934

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal	..	..	..	634
Statutory	..	..	..	24

Legal Proceedings—In 9 cases proceedings were authorised, but in only one case was a prosecution taken, when the defendant was fined £3 with 39/- costs.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated		
W.C.'s and urinals.	377	342
Defective roofs, eave and downspoutings ..	414	370
Houses damp, defective or dirty	472	358
Houses without proper ashes accommodation ..	63	57
Defective sinks, sink pipes, and yard paving ..	129	125
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	5	4
Accumulations of manure, etc.	19	22
Smoke nuisances	6	6
Want of proper water supply	10	18
Overcrowding	8	14
Vermin	1	1
Miscellaneous nuisances	62	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,566	1,358
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, ETC.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	10	8
Common Lodging Houses	6	6
Slaughterhouses	4	13
Bakehouses	3	12
Offices	2	1
Factories	15	27
Pig Styes	3	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	43	67
	<hr/>	<hr/>

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1936

Summary of inspections and action taken under the above Acts :—

Total number of shop inspections	.. ..	934
Defective or insanitary W.C. accommodation	..	1
Provision of extra W.C. and washing accommodation		1
Means for providing adequate temperature	..	20
Other contraventions	.. .. .	2

Inspection of Offices :—

Total number of offices inspected	.. ..	37
Notices to cleanse walls and ceilings	.. ..	2

VERMIN REPRESSION

Eradication of Bed Bugs. The number of houses disinfested during the year was :—

Council houses	..	8.	Other houses	..	11
----------------	----	----	--------------	----	----

The disinfestation of houses was carried out by the staff of the Local Authority with "Zaldecide," a liquid insecticide.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

Visits to infested premises	.. .. .	202
Additional premises placed on register	.. ..	171
Number of poison baits laid	.. .. .	3,310
Rats known to have been destroyed	.. ..	1,432
Notices served on owners or occupiers	.. ..	26

Rabbits Act, 1939. During the year complaints were received that growing crops were being damaged by rabbits from a farm at Horninglow. A letter was sent to the occupier of the farm, who took the necessary steps for the destruction of the rabbits.

Common Lodging Houses.

Number on register	..	..	..	..	3
Accommodation for (adults)	..	..	..	..	116
Accommodation for (children)	..	..	..	..	7
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	145

Movable Dwellings.

Number of licensed sites	..	..	..	..	3
Number of vans	..	..	..	..	7
Number of adults	..	..	..	..	13
Number of children	..	..	..	..	14
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	339

Canal Boats.

Number of boats inspected	..	..	..	..	8
Number of adults on board	..	..	..	..	14
Number of children on board	..	..	..	..	10
Number of contraventions	..	..	..	..	0

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act. The following 106 samples were purchased and analysed by the Public Analyst :—

Milk 58, Butter 17, Cream 5, Sausage 4, Coffee Essence 2, Coffee and Chicory Extract 1, Pepper 3, Blackcurrant Jam 1, Raspberry Jam 1, Condensed Milk 2, Shredded Suet 3, Bleach Ointment 2, Iodine 1, Sal-Volatile 1, Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine 1, Glauber Salts 1, Zinc Ointment 1, Camphorated Oil 1, Liquorice Powder 1.

96 samples were found to be genuine.

10 samples were found to be below standard as follows :—

- 1 Formal sample of milk taken from a retailer was found to contain 1% of added water, a further sample taken in course of delivery from the producer to this retailer was found to contain 3% of added water. The producer was warned.

- 1 Formal sample of milk taken from a producer retailer was found to be 2% deficient in fat with 3% of added water. Legal proceedings were instituted, when the magistrates gave the vendor the benefit of the doubt and dismissed the case.
- 1 Formal sample of milk taken from a retailer was 11.3% deficient in fat, a further sample was taken in course of delivery from the producer to the retailer which was 36% deficient in fat. The producer was warned.
- 1 Formal sample of milk taken from a retailer was 7.6% deficient in fat. This vendor was warned.
- 1 Formal sample of milk taken from a retailer was 94% deficient in fat with 2% added water. Legal proceedings were instituted and at the hearing before the Justices the case against the vendor from whom the sample was taken was dismissed, but in the same proceedings, the vendor in exercise of his rights under Section 83 of the Act, prosecuted the roundsman as the person responsible for the defective condition of the milk. The Justices fined the roundsman £5 with £2 16s. 6d. costs. A formal sample of milk taken from a producer retailer was 37% deficient in fat. Legal proceedings were instituted when the vendor was fined £5 and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs.
- 1 Sample of sausage was submitted from a military establishment, which on analysis was found to contain putrifaction bacteria. The contractor supplying the sausage was warned.
- 1 Informal sample of sausage was found to contain preservative. As the presence of preservative was not declared at the time of sale as required by the Regulations, the vendor was warned.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

CATTLE MARKET.

During part of November and December, restrictions were placed on the market due to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in Derbyshire. All animals passing through the market were subject to veterinary inspection.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER.

Four cases of Tuberculosis were discovered in local dairy herds.

SWINE FEVER.

Four cases of suspected swine fever were reported, none of which were confirmed.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

From the 18th November to the 3rd December this County Borough was included in an Infected Area due to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease at Swarkestone, Derbyshire. Movement of animals could only take place if accompanied by a licence.

A cattle remover was fined £15 for moving animals without a properly countersigned licence.

ANTHRAX.

One case of suspected Anthrax was reported, but bacteriological examination proved that the animal had not died from this disease.

WARBLE FLY (DRESSING OF CATTLE) ORDER.

Publicity was given to this Order through the local press and by the distribution of literature to the farmers.

BRUCELLOSIS MELITENSIS.

A cow in a local dairy herd was found to be affected with this disease, the animal was slaughtered and the herd placed under strict veterinary supervision.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. Two samples of feeding stuffs, and one sample of fertiliser were examined by the Public Analyst during the year, all of which were satisfactory.

Storage of Petroleum Spirit, etc. There are 93 licensed petroleum stores, having a total capacity of 154,110 gallons of petroleum spirit, also 6 stores where 10 tons 9 cwts. of carbide of calcium is stored. 21 defects were found and remedied at these stores during the year.

F. V. A. SMITH,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector
under the above-mentioned Acts.*

HOUSING.**Statistics.**

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

Total	.. .. .	21
By the Local Authority	.. .. .	0
By other Local Authorities	.. .. .	0
By other bodies or persons	.. .. .	21

Houses Demolished during the year.

13, 14, 15 and 16 Little Burton West.
144 and 145 Horninglow Road North.

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)	1369
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. .. .	3426
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	.. .. .	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. .. .	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. .	0
(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..	.. .. .	1130

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 1104

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 .. 30

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 22

(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 demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 6

Milk Supply.

Number of cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors ..	24
Number of retail milk purveyors	193
Number of wholesale traders, producers, etc. ..	7
Licences granted for the production and sale of graded milk :—	
Producers, bottlers and purveyors of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Producers, bottlers and purveyors of Accredited Milk ..	2
Bottlers and purveyors of Accredited Milk	2
Producers of Accredited Milk	11
Pasteurisers and purveyors of Pasteurised Milk ..	4
Pasteurised milk dealers	32
Accredited milk dealers	18
Supplementary Accredited licences	2
Supplementary Tuberculin Tested licences	1
Accredited Milk samples examined	70
Accredited Milk samples outside the prescribed standard	29
Pasteurised Milk samples examined	20
Pasteurised Milk samples outside the prescribed standard	2
Producers warned by the Health Committee	3
Accredited Milk licences revoked	2
Milk samples examined for Tuberculosis	32
Milk samples found to be affected with Tuberculosis ..	2
Tuberculous cows slaughtered as a result of positive samples	2

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.

Number of licensed slaughterhouses	3
Number of Knacker's Yards	1
Number of licensed slaughtermen	89

Number of notifications of intended slaughter of suspected tuberculous animals received from the Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture 34

Number of carcasses inspected 34

Carcasses totally condemned :—

Generalised Tuberculosis	8	}	12
Tuberculous Emaciation	4				

Carcasses partially condemned 22

Meat Marking :—

Number of whole carcasses officially stamped 26,620

Number of part carcasses officially stamped .. 3,370

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected, together with percentages of animals found to be diseased either wholly or in parts.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,007	1,537	1,199	21,694	45,940
Number inspected	3,007	1,537	1,199	21,694	45,940
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	2	34	28	20	69
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	930	796	8	1,517	6,371
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	30.90	54.00	3.00	7.08	14.02
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	9	48	1	0	40
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	285	238	7	0	2,229
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	9.77	18.60	0.66	0	4.93

Other Foods condemned and destroyed during the year :—

203 lbs. of Fish
194 lbs. of Tinned Meat
177 lbs. of Bacon
104 lbs. of Tinned Ham
30 lbs. of Sausage
26 Rabbits
56 lbs. of Carrots
75 lbs. of Slab Cake
90 tins of Fruit
37 tins of Vegetables
45 tins of Fish
33 pots of Meat Paste
2 tins of Milk

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

The number of notifications of infectious disease received during the year 1940 is shown in the following table :—

Infectious Diseases, 1940.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	27	27	1
Scarlet Fever	229	163	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	2	2	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	4	0
Pneumonia	40	0	38
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Erysipelas	23	2	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	21	16	3
Whooping Cough	112	0	2
Measles	448	2	0

Diphtheria. 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 10 and none was found to be "carriers" of Diphtheria Bacilli in the throat or nose.

Immunisation against Diphtheria. During the year, 632 individuals were either immunised or were undergoing the process.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Of the ten cases notified, two were from the General Infirmary, one from a Maternity Home, one from another Institution, and six in private practice.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases was five, two being due to Whooping Cough, one to Diphtheria and two to Diarrhoea.

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 :—

Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	204
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	9

Visits to Infectious Diseases. The Health Visitors paid the following visits to infectious diseases during the year :—

Visits to Measles	..	..	140	(Including 101 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough			119	(Including 37 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Mumps	..	..	7	(Including 0 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox	..		66	(Including 59 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 17 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 Pyrexia, 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 722, as compared with 969 in 1939.

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

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Results.</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	
Diphtheria	23	334	357
Enteric Fever	5	2	7
Tuberculosis	93	216	309
Haemolytic Streptococci ..	1	1	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	14	11	25
Others	—	—	22

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. There were 40 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, 1940</i>	<i>Ad- mitted</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1940</i>
Typhoid	0	1	0	0	1
Paratyphoid	0	*3	3	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	4	3	1	0
Scarlet Fever	8	†196	186	0	18
Diphtheria	2	††33	32	1	2
Erysipelas	0	2	2	0	0
German Measles	0	\$16	16	0	0
Measles	0	*4	4	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	\$28	22	4	2
Others	0	6	4	2	0
Totals	10	293	272	8	23

From Lichfield R.D.C.

Includes 1 from Tutbury Rural District

Includes 19 from Tutbury Rural District, 1 from Uttoxeter and 13 Soldiers.

Includes 5 from Tutbury Rural District and 1 Nurse.

Includes 10 Soldiers.

Includes 1 from Tutbury Rural District.

Includes 6 Soldiers, 5 Patients from Tutbury Rural District and 1 from Tamworth

The average period of isolation in the hospital of the 151 Scarlet fever patients discharged was 27 days, and of the Diphtheria patients 5 days.

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 unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
	9	9	0	9	0	0	0

In addition to above, three 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, 9. Moderate, 0. Severe, 0.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1940.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1940 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	1	0	0	0	1
2	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	..	..	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
10	..	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	..	..	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	..	..	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
25	..	..	5	5	0	0	16	5	0	0
35	..	..	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
45	..	..	3	1	0	0	4	1	1	1
55	..	..	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
65 & upwards			1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Totals	..		22	16	4	5	23	7	1	2

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924. Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the registers kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1940 :—

Total Cases	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
129	55	31	86	25	18	43

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. Two cases where death was certified as due to 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 16.

Sanatorium. The number of cases admitted to the Outwoods Sanatorium during the year was 28.

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

Chest Films	..	..	..	..	..	207
Chest Screening	..	..	..	..	..	395
Bone Films	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Films	..	..	..	..	..	15

Artificial Pneumothorax.

Number of inductions	..	..	..	..	4
					(1 unsuccessful)
Number of refills	..	..	..	..	371
Cases—Treatment completed	..	..	..	..	1

Tuberculosis Dispensary. The number of cases examined for the first time at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary in 1940 (excluding contacts) was 89.

The number of contacts examined was 84, of which 70 were children examined in school.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 672, which gives an average per session of 6.7.

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 84, and the total number of visits 345.

In addition, 69 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of tuberculous patients.

One patient has been lent a shelter to continue his treatment at home, and one patient was also lent bed and bedding so that he 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 1940.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. It was not found necessary to take action under this Section.

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	..	..	..	..	..	2 cases.
Enlarged Glands	..	..	..	..	..	3 cases.
						—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	5 cases.
						==

The total number of treatments given during the year was 108.

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

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

The following table gives a summary of the work done for the various Committees during the year ended 31st December, 1940 :—

	<i>Number of new cases.</i>	<i>Total number of attendances.</i>
Health	3	54
Maternity and Child Welfare	16	303
Education	27	1954

Hospital Treatment. Three children of school age were sent to Coleshill for operative treatment under the scheme.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

Disease	No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Attendances	No. of In-patient-Days.
	Males	Females		
Syphilis	27	21	435	17
Soft Chancre	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhoea	32	13	213	6
Other Diseases	9	5	16	0
Totals	68	39	664	23

In 1939 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 120 males and 56 females, the total number of attendances being 1142 for treatment by the Medical Officer.

The figures given in the previous table include patients from the Borough, from Derbyshire and from Staffordshire, and also include 27 patients suffering from Syphilis and 21 from Gonorrhoea, who attended the Clinic in 1939 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1940.

There were, therefore, 59 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1940, including 7 patients previously treated at other Centres, viz., 42 from Burton, 4 from Derbyshire, 4 from Staffordshire and 2 others, compared with 73 cases in 1939, of which 45 were Borough cases.

Of the 664 attendances at the Clinic, 497 were made by Burton patients, 122 by Derbyshire patients, 38 by Staffordshire patients and 7 by other patients.

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 Derbyshire area are not included in this Table :—

		Wassermann	Gonorrhoea	Spirochaeta Pallida
Hospitals and other Institutions .. ..	..	75	17	0
Treatment Centre ..	..	37	36	0
Private Medical Practitioners .. ..	..	30	6	0
Total .. ..	..	142	59	0

CANCER.

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 85, 47 being males and 38 females.

The facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer remain the same as were given in detail in the Annual Report for 1936.

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 1.82 per 1,000 of the population. This is the highest rate recorded in the Borough. In 1931, the number of deaths from Cancer was 87, but in that year the death rate was recorded as 1.74 owing to a larger estimated population.

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

		0-1 yrs.	1-5yrs.	5-15 years	15-45 years	45-65 years	65 and upwards
Males	..	0	0	0	0	23	24
Females	..	0	0	0	4	23	11

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

Under the Blind Persons Act, 81 persons are registered.

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

		0-16	<i>Ages.</i> 16-65	<i>Over 65 years.</i>
Males	.. ..	1	26	12
Females	.. ..	3	16	23

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 1,398 visits to the homes of the blind persons during the year. She also gave lessons in Braille to one blind person.

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

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

Owing to the blackout and war conditions generally, the socials, entertainments and outings for the blind have been much restricted. The Social Centre has also been closed.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives Act, 1936.—Cases attended by Municipal Midwives. During the year the six Municipal Midwives attended 424 patients as Midwives and 51 patients as Maternity Nurses.

Midwives. The number of Midwives, who in January, 1940, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, was 18 and subsequently two others gave notice of their intention to practise.

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

Medical assistance required	..	..	..	220
Still Births ..	..	..	..	9
Artificial Feeding ..	..	..	..	30
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	18

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 £120 for the year. A sum of £97 was repaid to the Corporation by patients during the same period.

Birth Control. No 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. A new session on Thursday mornings was started on the 8th August, 1940. Subsequent to that date the centre was open on four sessions per week for Infant Welfare Work.

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. One of these ladies, Mrs. Frank Bell, who had given regular service ever since the inauguration of this work in 1911, retired in April, 1941. The great services rendered by her over this long period have been much appreciated by everyone connected with this branch of public health work.

Number of Cases. The number of new cases registered at the Centre during the year was 677, and the total attendances 12,749, giving an average per session of 75.4, as compared with an average of 93.4 for 1939. The new session, not too well attended at first, reduced the average attendance

5,606 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at slightly over cost price for infants attending the Centre. This includes 135 lbs. National Dried Milk.

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 17

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. Sanderson, Mrs. Stanley, and Miss Wild, held three meetings during the year.

Assisted Milk Supply. The special scheme for the supply of milk at reduced prices to expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, which came into force on the 8th February, 1940, ended on the 30th June, 1940. Subsequent to the latter date the supply of milk was taken over by the Food Department under the control of a Maternity Officer. Under the old scheme, five families were supplied with milk up to 8th February. Under the special scheme, which seemed to work quite well in this Borough, 154 families were supplied with milk from the 8th February, to 30th June, as follows:—

4,198 pints at 2d. per pint.
5,524 pints at 1d. per pint
14,218 pints free

Maternity Bags. The number of maternity bags lent during the year was two, one 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, 152 new cases received treatment at the Infant Welfare Centre. A total of 2,093 attendances was made during the year. In nearly all the cases improvement in the condition was noted.

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	..	..	415
Total number of attendances	..	..	1,162

In this connection, the Health Visitors also paid 454 visits to Ante-Natal cases at home.

X-Ray Diagnosis. In connection with the Ante-Natal Clinic X-Ray films were taken in 15 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 174 cases who made 242 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 4 cases at the ante-natal clinic, and 8 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
Ante Partum Haemorrhage	1	0
Difficult Labour	3	0
Incomplete Abortion	8	0
Placenta Praevia	1	0
Other conditions	4	0
Total	17	0

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 difficult for a confinement to be carried out at home. 96 patients were admitted during the year.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. The number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act was 716 (including 19 still births).

The number of births notified by midwives was 692 and by parents and doctors 24.

Still Births. The number of still births registered in the Borough was 31—18 males and 13 females.

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

Primary visits to infants	631
Secondary visits to children under 12 months	3,518
Visits to children over one year	7,431
Visits to still-births.. .. .	21
	<hr/>
Total	11,601
	<hr/>

332 visits to cases of 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	43
Number of mothers treated	20
Number of teeth extracted	159
Number of fillings	22
Number of other operations	29
Dentures supplied	3

Child Life Protection. At the end of 1940, there were 11 children "taken for reward" registered under the provision of Sections 206-220 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

TABLE I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1940

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified							Total cases notified in each Locality of the District							Removed to Hospital		
	At all Ages	All Ages—Years						Shobnall	Victoria	Horn'g'w	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill & Wetmore		Stapenhill	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65										Over 65
Smallpox ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ..	27	0	6	13	6	2	0	0	3	4	4	0	2	1	10	27	2
Erysipelas ..	23	0	1	1	0	5	14	0	3	6	3	0	0	4	5	163	2
Scarlet Fever ..	229	0	45	128	26	28	2	0	32	39	41	19	8	13	36	16	163
Enteric Fever ..	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	21	1	4	3	6	4	2	1	2	0	2	0	5	2	2	3	3
Poliomyelitis ..	6	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	0	1	5	0	0
Influ. Pneumonia ..	20	0	1	0	3	3	9	4	1	2	3	2	0	2	8	0	0
Primary Pneumonia ..	20	5	4	4	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Polioencephalitis ..	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	6	4	7	5	21	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	38	0	0	1	12	15	9	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	7	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	10	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	50	42	18	2	113	157	2	0
Measles ..	448	14	148	254	27	5	0	20	46	21	9	2	6	3	24	0	0
Whooping Cough ..	112	3	69	38	1	0	1	27	20	21	9	2	6	3	24	0	0
Totals ..	974	32	282	448	87	74	42	9	109	116	145	115	50	30	151	258	239

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

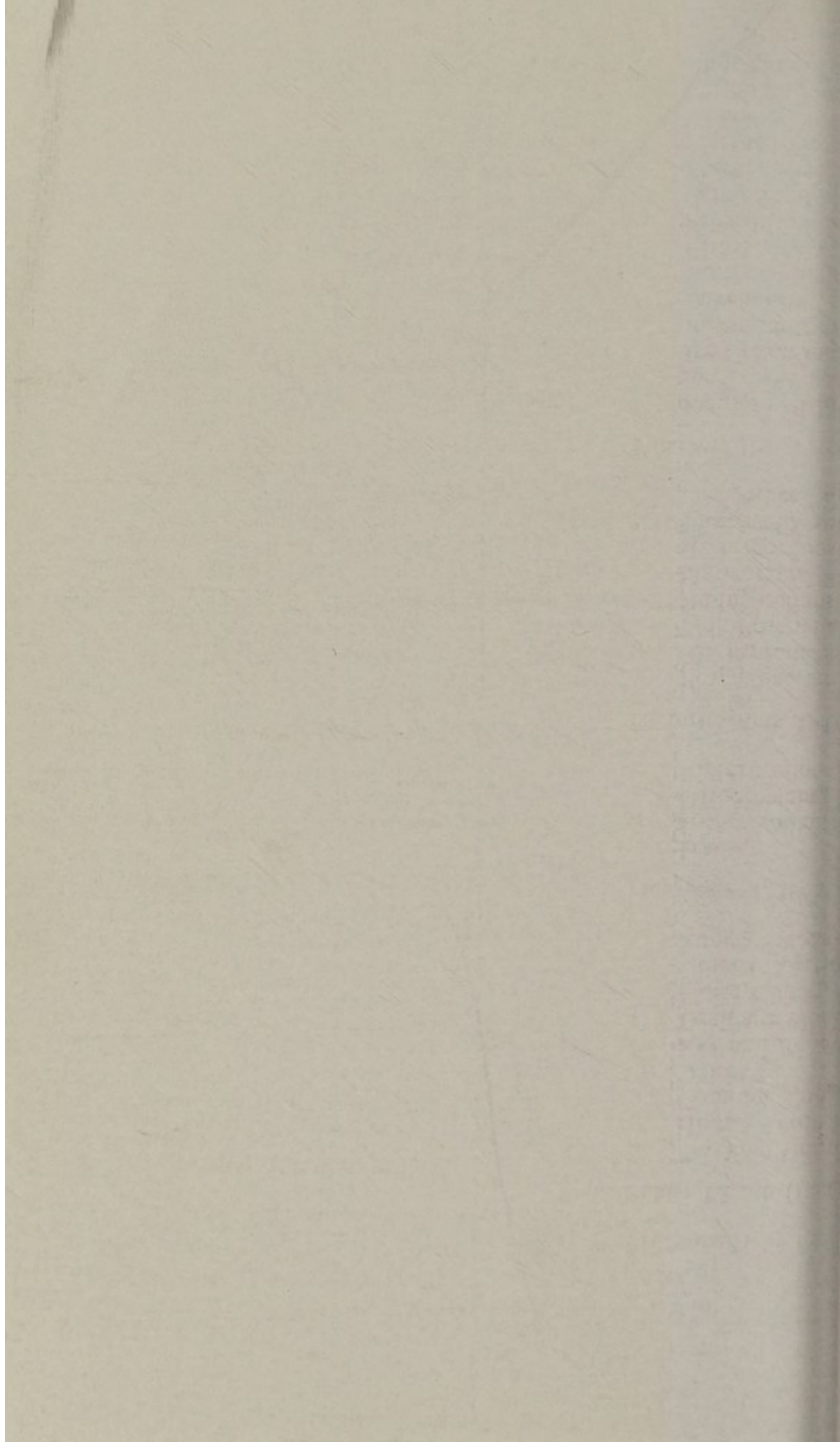
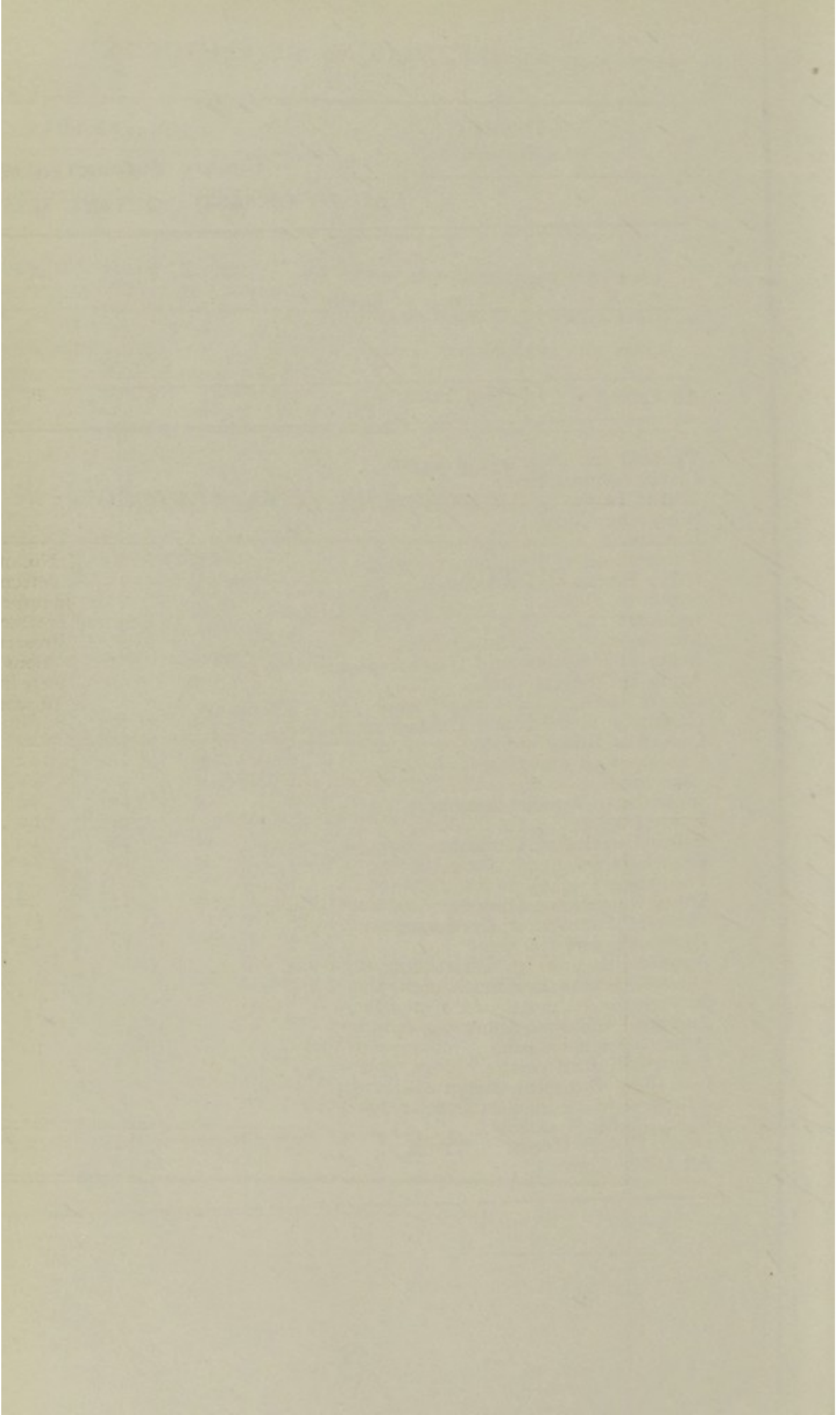


TABLE II.

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1940

Causes of Death 1	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District						
	All Ages 2	0—1 years 3	1—5 years 4	5—15 years 5	15—45 years 6	45—65 years 7	65 and upwards 8
All Causes	683	38	13	10	59	182	381
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	..	2	..	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	30	..	..	1	21	3	3
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	3	..	1	..	..	2	..
Syphilitic Diseases	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Influenza	11	1	..	..	1	3	6
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Acute Inf. Encephalitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of Buc: Cav: and Oesoph (M); Uterus (F)	16	..	..	..	..	9	7
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	14	..	..	..	..	7	7
Cancer of Breast	7	..	..	..	2	5	..
Cancer of all other sites	48	..	..	..	2	25	21
Diabetes	6	..	..	..	..	1	5
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	62	..	..	..	..	19	43
Heart Disease	170	..	..	1	10	39	120
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	22	..	..	..	..	6	16
Bronchitis	46	1	..	..	3	12	30
Pneumonia	38	11	6	1	2	4	14
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	1	..	..	..	5	3
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	8	..	..	..	4	2	2
Diarrhoea, under 2 years	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis	4	..	..	..	2	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases	13	..	..	1	1	7	4
Nephritis	8	..	..	..	..	3	5
Puerperal and Post-Abort. Sepsis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Maternal Causes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
Con. Mal. Birth Inj. Infant Dis.	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide	3	..	..	..	..	2	1
Road Traffic Accidents	3	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other Violent Causes	22	..	1	2	3	8	8
All Other Causes	108	1	1	2	7	14	83



INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES

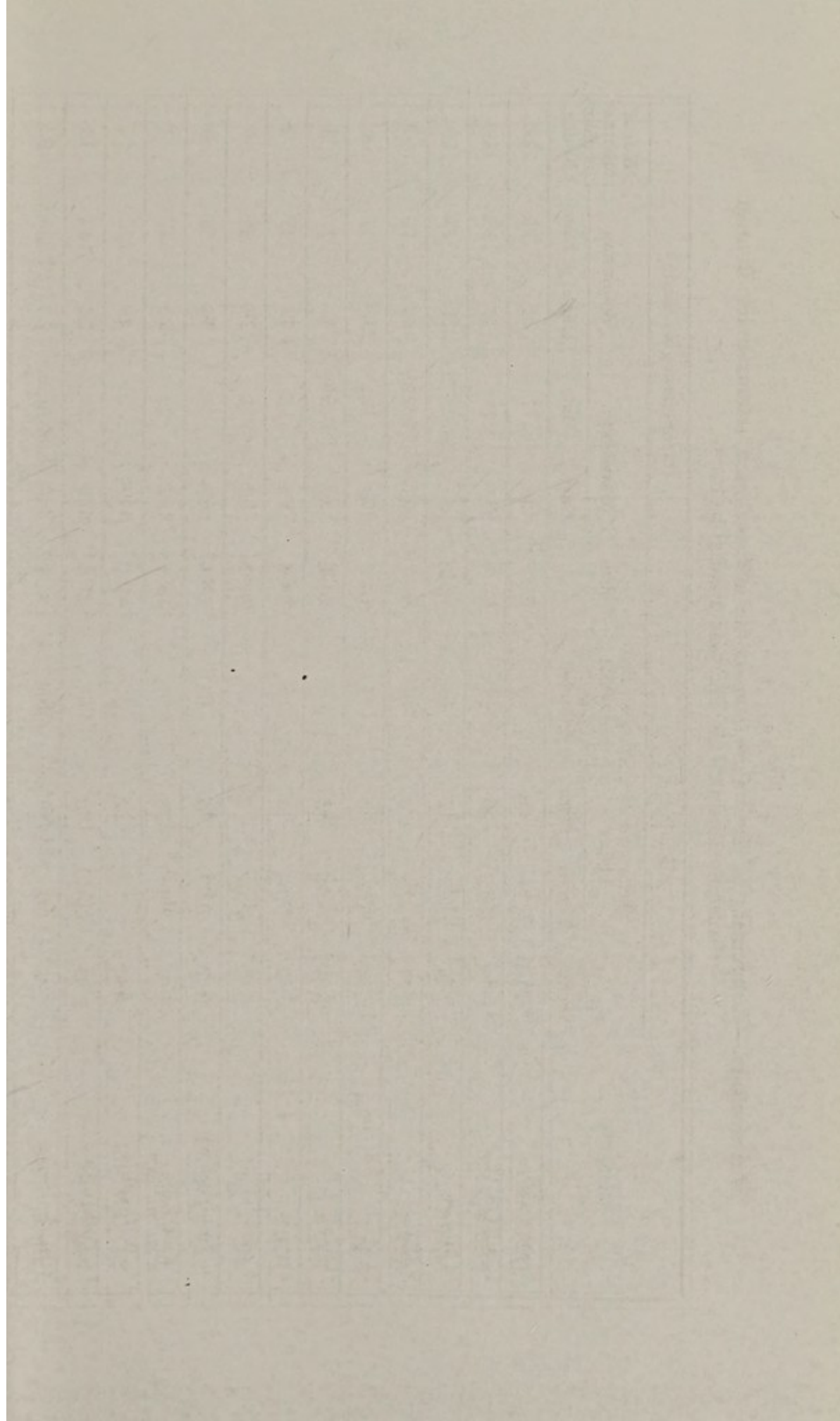
Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power ..	42	7	—
Factories without mechanical power ..	38	1	—
Total	80	8	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			No. of defects in respect of which Prosecu- tions were in- stituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	10	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ..	—	—	—	—
Want of Thermometer (S. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences { insufficient unsuitable or defective (S. 7) not separate for sexes }	2	101	—	—
Other offences	2	20	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	14	122	—	—

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

MONTH	Rainfall				No. of days on which 0.01 inch or more fell	Temperature (in shade)						No. of nights at or below 32-deg.
	Total inches	Greatest in 24 hours		Mean		Maximum		Minimum				
		Depth	Date			Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date			
JANUARY	2.61	1.11	26	9	27.7	46	7	2	21	29		
FEBRUARY	3.09	0.65	28	15	33.7	55	27	17	18	19		
MARCH.. ..	2.09	0.62	17	14	41.2	59	18 23 25	21	7	16		
APRIL	1.78	0.34	30	18	46.4	65	25 & 26	25	11	6		
MAY	1.37	0.33	28	13	54.2	70	17	35	7	0		
JUNE	0.91	0.34	21	8	61.4	85	8 & 9	43	27	0		
JULY	2.53	0.64	16	15	58.9	79	1	42	23	0		
AUGUST	0.31	0.12	9	7	58.8	83	31	39	28	0		
SEPTEMBER	0.51	0.11	16	11	53.9	84	4	34	26	0		
OCTOBER	3.67	1.06	16	20	48.3	62	20	29	12	2		
NOVEMBER	6.43	1.12	21	21	42.1	59	2	23	30	7		
DECEMBER	2.06	0.41	10	17	37.3	49	4	21	14	13		
YEAR—1940	27.36	1.12	21 Nov.	168	47.0	85	8&9 June	2	21 Jan.	92		



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