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Contributors

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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

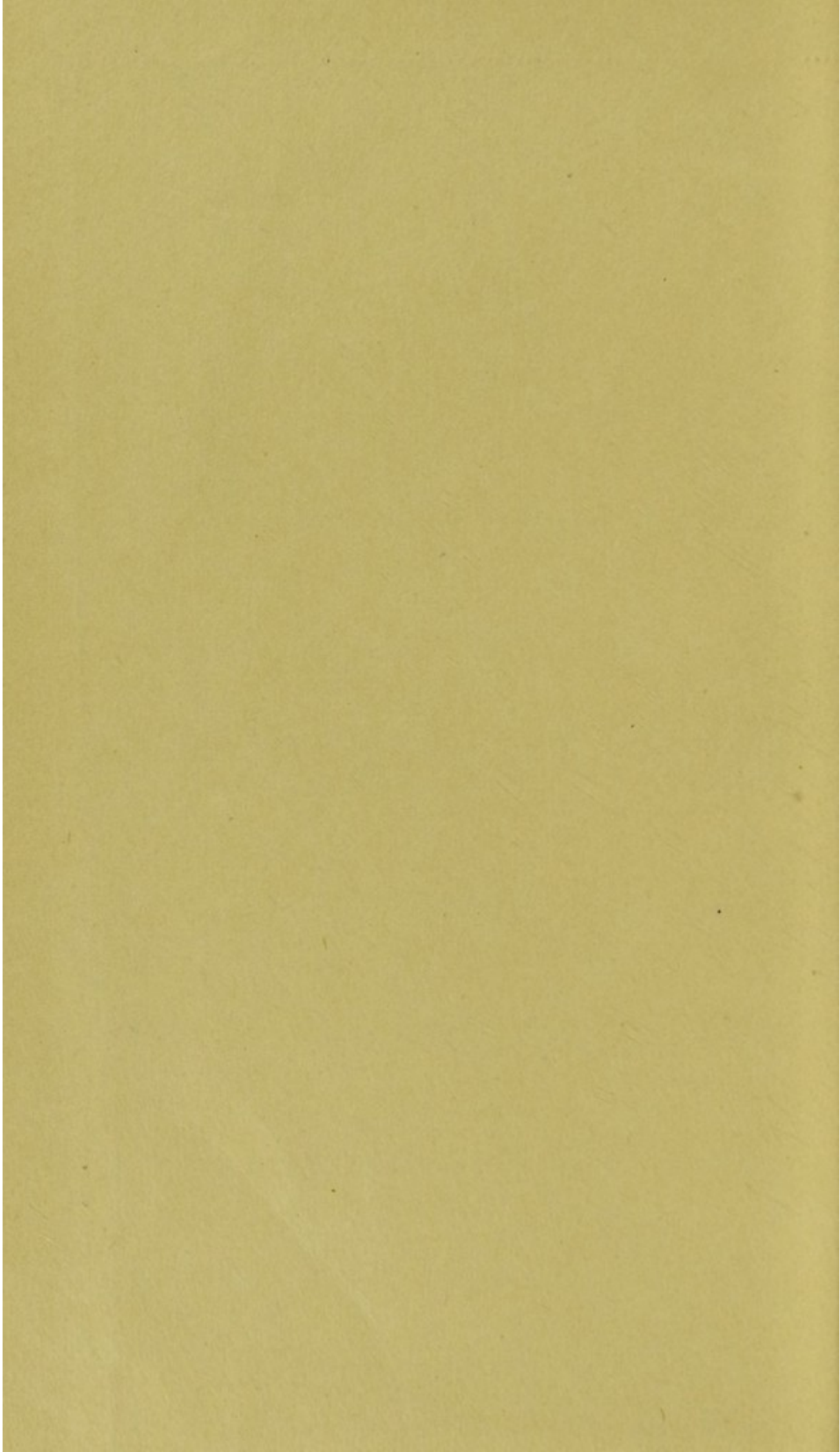
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1952

By ROBERT MITCHELL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ALSO

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector



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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman—THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN J. W. CLARK, J.P.

COUNCILLOR C. J. BADCOCK

COUNCILLOR A. BAMFORD, J.P. (Died 6th May, 1952.)

COUNCILLOR T. BRADLEY

COUNCILLOR W. J. BULL

ALDERMAN W. O. BURNELL, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. CHADWICK, J.P.

COUNCILLOR R. CLOUGH (Ceased May, 1952.)

COUNCILLOR N. J. COCHRAN, M.B.E.

COUNCILLOR M. GHOSH

COUNCILLOR F. L. J. JACKSON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR E. JONES

ALDERMAN J. H. JONES, J.P.

ALDERMAN T. H. WALTERS

Member outside Council :

DR. R. E. M. PATERSON

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON UPON TRENT.

August, 1953.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, MRS. CHADWICK AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the Year 1952. This is prefaced by the Special Report for the Year 1952, called for by the Ministry of Health from all Local Authorities, which was presented before the main report was completed.

Although it deals with the period when my predecessor, Dr. Alcock, was in office, much of the information contained in it only became available after his translation to Watford, and I have, therefore, taken upon myself the duty of presenting this report.

It is pleasant to report that the Infant Mortality Rate has reached the lowest recorded, namely 29 per 1,000, that there were no maternal deaths during the year, and the tuberculosis death rate is the lowest recorded, viz., 0.20. The Birth Rate shows a noticeable increase, and the Death Rate has fallen.

There was a small outbreak of Poliomyelitis, with sixteen cases and two deaths, and there were nine cases of Food Poisoning, with one death.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON UPON TRENT,

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

YOUR WORSHIP, MRS. CHADWICK AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the following observations on the special survey of Local Health Services provided under the National Health Service Acts, presented by my predecessor, Dr. Alcock, on the 26th January, 1953.

As some years' experience is now available of the working of the National Health Service, the Minister feels that it would be advantageous, both to central and local administration, if the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1952 included a special survey of the Local Health Service, giving a general review of its working as part of the wider National Health Service, together with particulars of steps taken to promote effective liaison with other parts of the National Health Service.

This survey report is, therefore, presented in advance of the main report, which will be issued later in the year.

GENERAL.

1. Administration.

Responsibility for the administration of the Local Health Service is vested in the Local Health Authority, acting through its appointed Health Committee, and the Service is controlled and supervised by the Authority's Medical Officer of Health. The Health Department consists of the following sections—sanitary, nursing, and health visiting, mental health and clerical. Each is in charge of a responsible officer, and there is close co-ordination between them. Joint arrangements exist with Staffordshire County Council for the provision, by the Authority, of ambulance facilities for the Tutbury Rural District of Staffordshire.

2. Co-ordination and Co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

The arrangements for securing co-ordination between the Local Health Services, the Hospital Services, and the General Practitioner Services, are satisfactory. The Local Executive Council includes eight members appointed by the Local Health Authority, one of whom is the Chairman of the Health Committee. Two members of the local Medical Committee are members of the Health Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health and one member of the Health Committee sit on the local Hospital Management Committee. In addition, a local Liaison Committee has been appointed, consisting of representatives of the Local Health Authority, the Hospital Management Committee, and the Executive Council. So far as the care of patients under treatment, either at hospitals or by general practitioners, is concerned, there is close co-operation with medical officers, health visitors, midwives and nurses employed in the Local Health Service. Ways in which this co-operation is achieved will be referred to in the survey.

Information about the Local Authority's services is conveyed to the public in a variety of ways, either directly by means of press announcements, or through statements made at the public meetings of the local Council. Information about the Local Health Services is supplied to general practitioners by means of circular letters. A guide to the Local Health Services has not yet been issued. Consultations are in progress regarding the possible issue of a municipal guide. The question arises whether these details of the Local Health Services should be incorporated in a municipal guide, issued as a separate brochure, or both.

I am of the opinion that the issue of a separate brochure, which can be distributed to enquirers at the Health Office and by the Health Staff, would be very suitable and less expensive than a free issue of a costly municipal guide to all enquirers who are merely interested in health matters.

3. Joint Use of Staff.

No extensive use has been made of the part-time services of general practitioners. One medical practitioner (not in general practice) has, for some years, conducted one infant welfare session weekly, and, owing to shortage of medical staff in the department, has, during the past few months, conducted four sessions per week. Occasionally one general practitioner with special experience in obstetrics has been called in to conduct ante-natal clinics, owing to the absence of the medical officer who normally carries on this work.

Arrangements for an interchange of medical staff have been approved, in principle, between the Local Health Authority and the local Hospital Management Committee, whereby medical staff of the latter shall work part-time in the Infant Welfare Department of the former, and the Authority's Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer shall carry out part-time service in local hospitals. Unfortunately, the Local Authority's Officer responsible for this work resigned and no successor has been appointed. The scheme is, therefore, in abeyance. One of the Local Authority's Nursing Officers, who is a whole-time Tuberculosis Visitor, devotes two sessions a week to work in the local Chest Clinic, and is at other times available to assist the Chest Physician.

Dr. Wilkin now conducts infant welfare sessions on three afternoons a week, not on four afternoons, as, owing to family commitments, she finds it impossible to attend on four afternoons a week.

Child Welfare Clinics are conducted as follows :—

Dr. Carey .. Monday afternoons—

Winshill Church Hall, Burton upon Trent.

Dr. Wilkin .. Tuesday afternoons—

Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, Burton upon Trent.

Dr. Carey .. Wednesday afternoons—

Horninglow Infant Welfare Centre, Methodist Chapel, Horninglow Road North, Burton upon Trent.

Dr. Wilkin .. Thursday afternoons—

Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, Burton upon Trent.

Dr. Wilkin .. Friday afternoons—

Stapenhill Infant Welfare Centre, Waterside House, Burton upon Trent.

4. Voluntary Organisations.

Considerable assistance is given by certain voluntary bodies in the area. The Home Help Service is organised by the Women's Voluntary Service, who are responsible for the appointment, training, allocation of Home Helps, and the assessment of charges. The local Voluntary Aid Association have given financial assistance in cases requiring convalescent care, and have provided the cost of rail fare to enable relatives to visit patients in hospital. The Burton upon Trent Association for the Protection of Girls make provision for the care of unmarried mothers and their children under arrangements made between the Local Authority and the Association.

PARTICULAR SERVICES.

5. Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.

An Ante-Natal Clinic is held at the Central Clinic, Cross Street, at 2-0 p.m. on Wednesday afternoons. The Assistant Medical Officer responsible for Maternity and Child Welfare resigned on 31st May, 1952, and, as the post has not yet been filled, the Deputy Medical Officer has been in charge of the Clinic. Domiciliary midwives are present when cases booked with them attend at the Ante-Natal Clinic. Specimens of blood are taken from new cases and submitted for Wassermann reaction and Rhesus factor.

Post-Natal examinations are conducted at the Ante-Natal Clinic. No Specialist Clinics are held, but should a specialist's opinion be considered necessary, arrangements are made for the patient to see the gynaecologist at the General Infirmary, Burton upon Trent. There is, at present, no scheme for assistance to be given at general practitioners' own premises, but recommendations for a comprehensive Ante-Natal Service have been approved by the Health Committee after consultations with the local Medical Committee, and, when the Local Authority's medical staffing arrangements permit, it is hoped to implement these recommendations, which will include the teaching of parentcraft, hygiene of pregnancy, lectures on the simple anatomy and physiology of reproduction, health education, relaxation classes, etc. The Central Clinic in Cross Street is well appointed for the purpose of a teaching centre. A supply of maternity outfits is held at the Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, and are issued to expectant mothers on production of a certificate from a doctor or midwife.

Unmarried Mothers. The Burton upon Trent Association for the Protection of Girls, which is a voluntary organisation, gives assistance, including residential care, to unmarried mothers. Mothers are admitted to the Home prior to confinement, are accouched in the Maternity Ward of the Andressey Hospital, and are then re-admitted with their infants after confinement to the Girls' Home. Close co-operation between the health visiting staff of the Local Authority and the Moral Welfare Worker of the Association is maintained, and local cases attending the Infant Welfare Centre are referred to the Association, who are generally able to make arrangements for them to be confined in hospitals in other areas. The Home is a registered Adoption Society. The Association refers to the Ante-Natal Clinic, unmarried mothers received from outside areas, and arrangements are made through the Clinic for these cases to be confined at the Andressey Hospital. The Corporation make a grant of £350 per annum to the Association.

Child Welfare. The Child Welfare Clinics are conducted as follows :—

Monday afternoons	..	Winshill Church Hall, Burton upon Trent.
Tuesday afternoons	..	Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, Burton upon Trent.
Wednesday afternoons	..	Horninglow Infant Welfare Centre, Methodist Chapel, Horninglow Road North, Burton upon Trent.
Thursday afternoons	..	Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, Burton upon Trent.
Friday afternoons	..	Stapenhill Infant Welfare Centre, Waterside House, Burton upon Trent.

During the year, the services of a local lady doctor were obtained on a sessional basis, to give assistance at Welfare Clinics.

During 1952, the number of new cases attending the Centres was 603, and attendances total 15,181. The percentage of new cases attending the Centres was approximately 70%.

Light Clinic. An Ultra Violet Light Clinic is held at the Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, Burton upon Trent, on Tuesday afternoons and Saturday mornings. The Clinic is closed during the summer months.

During 1952, 98 new cases attended the Clinic and they made 1,419 attendances.

Day Nursery Accommodation. There is one Day Nursery in the town (the Anglesey Day Nursery) with accommodation for thirty children. Children from a few months old up to the age of five years are admitted. The Nursery is open from Monday to Friday of each week throughout the year (Bank Holidays excepted). It opens at 8-0 a.m. and closes from 5-0 to 6-0 p.m. A medical officer normally pays a weekly visit of inspection. The Nursery is well attended and is much appreciated by the sections of the population which it serves.

Care of Premature Infants. Domiciliary provision for the care of premature infants has been in existence for several years, the necessary equipment being supplied on loan from the Central Clinic, Cross Street. Little use, however, has been made of this equipment over the past two years, as the majority of premature infants requiring special care are transferred to one of the premature infant units at Birmingham.

Prior to July, 1948, a premature infant unit existed at the Public Assistance Hospital (Belvedere Hospital) but it ceased to function after the appointed day. Discussions have taken place with representatives of the Hospital Management Committee concerning the establishment of a premature infant unit at one of the local hospitals, but no further progress has been made in this direction.

Supply of Dried Milks, etc. The distribution of Welfare Foods available under the Government's Welfare Foods Service is carried out at all Clinics (4). In addition, proprietary brands of milk and baby foods, vitamin tablets, halibut liver oil, feeding bottles and crepe bandages, are sold to mothers attending the clinics at a price amounting to not more than 10% over cost price.

Dental Care. Dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children has been carried out at the School Clinic by the School Dental Officer under arrangements made with the Education Authority. Appointments are made as required, but, in fact, the service has been quite inadequate for the need. In implementation, however, of the Authority's proposals under the National Health Service Act, and in accordance with Circular 22/52 of the Ministry of Health and Circular 254 of the Ministry of Education dated 30th June, 1952, the Council have approved the appointment of a second Dental Officer of senior grade, and arrangements have been approved for the establishment of a Dental Clinic at the Central Clinic, Cross Street. Certain major items of dental equipment have already been obtained, and advertisements have been issued for the appointment of a Senior Dental Officer, who will be required to devote 50% of his time to the care of expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age.

Patients requiring X-ray facilities are referred to the Radiologist at the General Infirmary. At present no facilities are available for any form of denture work. Where dentures are indicated, patients are advised to consult a local dental practitioner.

Dental facilities will be much improved when the Senior Dental Officer commences work on the 1st July, and he will be prepared to undertake any form of denture work. The use of a dental technician is not necessary unless a large volume of work is required to be done. It is quite satisfactory for the Dental Officer to send his orders for any dentures, obturators, plates, and other special appliances, to a central commercial dental laboratory.

6. Domiciliary Midwifery.

The work in this field has decreased materially, partly due to the operation of the National Health Service Act and partly to the decline in the birth rate. Where, formerly, eight midwives were employed, only five are now required. One of the eight midwives has retired, one has been seconded for whole-time duties as Tuberculosis Visitor, and arrangements are being made to transfer a third to the School Health Service.

The provision of physiotherapy services is urgently desirable, and there is ample work for a full-time physiotherapist whose duties could be apportioned between the school children, expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school children. If a full-time physiotherapist could be obtained, courses of ante-natal exercises and post-natal exercises could be arranged. There is ample accommodation for a physiotherapist in the large boardroom at the Cross Street Clinic.

Arrangements for Medical and Non-Medical supervision and extent of supervision of Midwives not employed on the Authority's Domiciliary Services. The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Supervisor and the Superintendent Nursing Officer the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives. So far as supervision of midwives not employed on the Authority's Domiciliary Services is concerned, extreme shortage of staff in the department has precluded the carrying out of this work. When the health visiting staff is augmented later on in the year by two Health Visitors at present in training, the Non-Medical Supervisor should be able to resume this duty.

Administration of Analgesics by Midwives. All of the municipal midwives are qualified to administer analgesics and three gas-and-air machines are available for use by the midwives. Two are kept at the Ambulance Station and are transported by car on a request being received from a midwife. The third is kept at the Ante-Natal Clinic for purposes of demonstration. In spite of the fact that every effort has been made to inform expectant mothers that these machines are available, little use has been made of them. The Midwives, however, are all authorised to use Pethidine and a considerable number of cases receive this form of analgesia, whilst a few receive some form of analgesia or anaesthesia administered by doctors in attendance.

Arrangements for Ante-Natal Supervision by Midwives. In addition to examinations carried out by the midwives themselves, either at their own homes or at the homes of their patients, the midwives

attend the Ante-Natal Clinic once a week, where they have an opportunity of discussing their cases with the Medical Officer in charge, and where periodical discussions are held on general matters appertaining to their work.

Post-Natal Supervision. In addition to the duties carried out in connection with domiciliary midwifery, the midwives also visited patients discharged from maternity hospitals before the fourteenth day.

Co-operation with General Practitioners undertaking Maternity Medical Services. A scheme has been approved by the Local Health Authority, after consultation with the local Medical Committee, for the provision of a comprehensive ante-natal scheme, whereby clinical ante-natal care will be given by the local medical practitioners and midwives and the Local Authority's Ante-Natal Clinic will be developed as a centre for the teaching of mothercraft, the giving of lectures on simple anatomy and physiology of reproduction, the giving of health education talks, and, it is hoped, the giving of relaxation exercises.

Hospital Confinements. Applications for admission to hospital for confinements on social grounds are investigated by the Superintendent Health Visitor, and if it is found that the patient cannot be confined at home due to bad housing or other circumstances, arrangements are then made for her to be confined at one of the local hospitals.

Refresher Courses for Midwives. From time to time arrangements are made for the municipal midwives to attend Refresher Courses.

Training of Pupil Midwives. In 1951, two of the municipal midwives attended a district teaching course, in order that they could assist the local Hospital Management Committee in the training of pupil midwives, but up to the present their services have not been utilized. Midwives have attended the following Refresher Courses :—

Nurse Minor	1939	Sorrento Maternity Home, one month.
	1943	Gas and Air Certificate, Derby, two weeks.
Nurse Plant	1948	Lectures at London, 1 week.
	1944	Gas and Air at Derby, 2 weeks.
Nurse Elks	1945	Lectures in London, 5 days.
	1943	Gas and Air at Derby, 2 weeks.
Nurse Jones	1948	Lectures in Oxford, 1 week.
	1944	Gas and Air at Derby, 11 days.
Nurse Marr	1950	Gas and Air at Derby, 3 weeks.
	1945	Lectures in London, 5 days.
Nurse Gilks	1952	Pupil teachers course in London, 2 weeks.
Nurse Tebbet		

7. Health Visiting.

The staff, which consisted of four Health Visitors, was reduced in the latter half of the year to three. One of the Health Visitors is designated Superintendent Health Visitor. Prior to appointing one of the municipal midwives to act as Tuberculosis Visitor for the purpose of carrying out the duties relating to the prevention, care and after-care of tuberculous persons, this work devolved upon the health visiting staff. In addition to routine visiting, the Health Visitors carry out visits to patients discharged from hospitals, when necessary, certain types of infectious diseases, and investigations into the home circumstances and care of aged persons. Increasing use is made of the health visiting service by general practitioners, more particularly with regard to care of old persons, and where home help is required.

Training Arrangements. Two pupil Health Visitors are at present under training and are taking the Health Visitors' Course organised by the Birmingham City Health Department. The Council pay three quarters of the commencing salary of a Health Visitor during the period of training. Health Visitors have also, from time to time, been sent to refresher courses. Health Visitors have attended the following Refresher Courses :—

Mrs. Kirby	1949	1 week Superintendent Midwives' Course.
Miss Stevenson	1946	Health Visitors' Certificate—No Refresher Course since.
Miss Clark	1947	Health Visitors' Certificate—No Refresher Course since.

8. Home Nursing.

General Arrangements for the Service. Eight nurses are employed in the Home Nursing Service. Two are State-Registered Nurses, one is State-Listed, and five are State-Enrolled Assistant Nurses. The Superintendent Health Visitor is responsible for their supervision and the service operates from the Health Department.

Co-operation with General Practitioners. Arrangements are in force whereby calls from general practitioners for the services of a nurse are received at the Health Department between the hours of 9-0 a.m. and 5-0 p.m. All doctors in the area are supplied with the addresses of the nurses, so that contact can be made with them for services required after office hours. Week-end and holiday rotas of duty are made out and copies circulated to doctors each month. The above arrangements have been in force since July, 1948, and have worked very satisfactorily.

Requests are received from the General Infirmary for District Nurses to visit patients requiring X-rays and post-operative dressings. A night service is provided, where required, but little use has, so far, been made of this.

In December, 1952, there were 150 patients under the care of the District Nurses, 87 of whom required general nursing (cancer, senility, hemiplegia, arthritis, cardiac disease), 20 were diabetics, 36 required dressings and injections and 7 were suffering from acute illnesses.

There are no arrangements for local District Nurse training, but during 1951, four of the District Nurses attended a Refresher Course which was held at Birmingham, and it is hoped that further courses will be held.

Loan of Home Nursing Equipment. A stock of home nursing equipment, such as bed rests, mackintosh sheets, bed pans, air-rings, urinals, crutches, etc., is kept in the Health Department at the Town Hall, and these are supplied on loan to sick persons on receipt of an authorisation from a doctor or nurse. The demand for sick room appliances continues to increase.

9. Vaccination and Immunisation.

The Authority continue to follow closely the procedure which has been adopted hitherto, viz., to urge upon parents, through Midwives, Health Visitors, and the medium of public health propaganda, the importance of having their children immunised against diphtheria, with particular reference to children under the age of twelve months.

Immunisation sessions are held at all Welfare Clinics, one of the Local Authority's Medical Officers being in charge. Assistance at the Immunisation Clinics was given during the year by a local medical practitioner on a sessional basis.

Boosting Doses. The Authority make arrangements for immunisation to be carried out at schools and at such other centres as may be required.

The co-operation of the staffs of the schools is excellent in regard to immunisation of school children, and it is estimated that approximately 97% of all school children have been immunised against diphtheria. A stock of antigens against diphtheria and whooping cough, both singly and combined, is held in the Health Department and are supplied to general practitioners on request.

Whooping Cough Immunisation. The approval of the Ministry has been obtained to carry out immunisation against whooping cough. Sessions are arranged, as required. No special steps are taken to urge parents to have their children immunised against whooping

cough, and before undertaking it, careful inquiry is made into any history of convulsions in the child, or epilepsy or nervous diseases in the parents. Until recently, an appreciable number of fairly severe local reactions was encountered, but since the introduction of the new suspended vaccine, there has been a marked reduction in the incidence of sore arms. Immunisation against whooping cough, either alone or combined with diphtheria immunisation, is undertaken at the age of six to eight months.

10. Ambulance Service.

During 1952, the Ambulance Service operated as follows :—

	<u>Ambulances</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Total number of Journeys	6,694	3,737	10,431
Total number of Patients	10,814	5,563	16,377
Total number of Accidents	668	17	685
Total Mileages	63,729	38,781	102,510

The number of journeys shows an increase of 1,208 over 1951, or a percentage increase of 13. The number of patients carried shows an increase of 2,981 or a percentage increase of 22. The mileages performed shows an increase of 15,187 or a percentage increase of 17 over 1951. This increase is apportioned between the ambulances and cars as follows :—

Ambulances	5,404 miles
Sitting Cars	9,783 miles

The figures show that for every journey performed 1.57 patients were carried—proving that co-ordination of patients is being achieved, although often it is necessary to transport one patient only. The average distance of each journey is 9.8 miles.

Since the introduction of the National Health Service, there has been a steady increase in the demand for ambulance transport. Some of this increase is no doubt due to a real increase in available hospital services, and there is, in particular, a tendency for patients to be transported to hospitals at a distance for special treatment. Moreover, pressure on hospital beds often requires patients to be discharged at short notice, involving special journeys. Every effort is made to check abuses of the Service, and considerable progress has been made in this direction. Probably in this area the greatest single need is the co-ordination of journeys, and, in particular, a better timing of discharges of patients from hospital. Frequent consultations have occurred between hospital authorities and the local Ambulance Service, as a result of which arrangements have been made to enlist the services of members of the Women's Voluntary Service, with a view to achieving better co-ordination.

Moreover, doubtful cases of abuse are referred by the Chief Ambulance Officer to the Medical Officer of Health, who has investigations made to ascertain whether or not the need for ambulance transport is genuine. During the last twelve months two Bedford Utilicon Cars have been put into service to replace two sitting case cars of high horse power, thus effecting considerable economy in running costs.

The question of abuse of Ambulance Service has been actively investigated and in particular the indiscriminate ordering of ambulances for ambulant patients who could perfectly well go by public conveyance to see specialists in hospitals in Birmingham and Buxton.

There appears to be some difficulty about giving money to these patients wherewith to buy their 'bus fares or railway fares. The reason for this is that if the money is given to these people there is no check that it is used for the purpose for which it is intended, and they may use the money or vouchers to visit friends and go shopping, etc.

Detailed checking of the use of ambulances for individual cases is at present being carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the Ambulance Superintendent, the Secretary of the Burton upon Trent Hospital Management Committee and Mr. Alderman J. H. Jones, who is a member of both the Burton upon Trent Health Committee and the Burton upon Trent Hospital Management Committee.

The use of rubber stamps by Hospital Physicians and Surgeons in place of signatures on Ambulance Requisitions is also being investigated.

11. Prevention, Care and After-Care.

(1) **Tuberculosis.** A sub-Committee has been appointed, consisting of five members of the Health Committee to deal with matters in connection with the prevention, care and after-care of tuberculosis.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Superintendent Health Visitor, and a Member of the Nursing Staff of the Local Sanatorium have also been co-opted. It has, however, not been found necessary to call a meeting of this Committee, as any matters arising have generally been dealt with at the ordinary monthly meeting of the Health Committee.

Co-ordination between the preventive and the diagnostic and curative aspects is close. On receipt of a notification of tuberculosis—pulmonary or non-pulmonary—a home visit is paid by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who investigates the case, the environmental circumstances and interviews contacts. Contacts are advised to attend the Chest Clinic and arrangements for vaccination of child contacts with B.C.G. vaccine are made where appropriate. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health is in close liaison with the Chest

Physician, and one whole-time Tuberculosis Visitor, who is a member of the Corporation's nursing staff, attends the Chest Clinic.

(2) **Illness Generally.** Requests for after-care are received from the hospitals in certain cases, and these are investigated by the Health Visitors, and appropriate action taken. An increasing number of requests are received through District Nurses, Health Visitors, and General Practitioners, for advice for the care of aged persons. Such requests are investigated, and efforts made to provide assistance, though, in many cases, this assistance is not accepted.

12. Domestic Help.

The Domestic Help Service is organised by the Women's Voluntary Service on behalf of the Local Health Authority. The Domestic Helps attend between 65 and 75 cases per week. In December, 1952, there were 22 part-time Domestic Helps employed by the Local Health Authority. During the year one of the Domestic Helps attended a training course held at Northampton.

13. Health Education.

Talks are given by the Medical Officer of Health and members of his staff to several sections of the public, e.g., National Council of Women, Parent-Teacher Associations, Townswomen's Guilds, senior classes of school children, etc.

With regard to accidents in the home, this area was once elected for purposes of a pilot survey in connection with accidents in the home. A lecture on the subject was recently given by the Medical Officer of Health.

14. Mental Health.

(1) Administration.

(a) All matters relating to mental health are reported to the monthly meeting of the Health Committee by the Medical Officer of Health.

(b) Number and qualifications of staff employed in the Mental Health Service.

Dr. W. Alcock, Medical Officer of Health—Administrator.

Dr. A. S. Carey, Deputy Medical Officer of Health—Medical Direction. Approved by the Board of Control and the Ministry of Education for the ascertainment and certification of mental defectives and educationally subnormal children.

Mr. J. S. Heap, Mental Health Officer.

(a) B.A. (Hons. Geography), Cambridge University.

(b) Certificate in Mental Health, London School of Economics.

Duly Authorised Officers.

Mr. G. M. Upton.

Mr. J. Easton.

Mr. J. S. Heap.

These are members of the Public Health Department Staff. A 24-hour service is provided.

Occupation Centre.

Mr. J. R. Pumford, Supervisor.

(Supervisors' Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health.)

Mrs. I. Wall, Assistant Supervisor. Unqualified.

Miss B. Cox, Guide Assistant.

(c) Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committee.

There is close co-ordination, both with the Regional Hospital Board and the Hospital Management Committee. Arrangements for admission of patients to hospital are made direct with the mental health section of the Board. Environmental reports concerning patients on licence are given to the Hospital Management Committee. When patients are discharged from mental hospitals, a notification is received at the Health Department. Patients are interviewed and asked if they wish to avail themselves of the Authority's after-care service, in which case a communication is sent to the patient's doctor, who is kept in touch with the patient's progress by the visiting Mental Health Officer, who is a qualified psychiatric social worker. Consultations are also arranged, where required, with the visiting psychiatrist.

(d) Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

None.

(e) Training of Staff.

Arrangements are being made for the Guide Assistant at the Occupation Centre to attend a course for Occupation Centre Staffs to be held in 1953. The duly authorised officers have not yet attended courses of training, but arrangements will be made for them to do so when the opportunity permits.

I am, Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT MITCHELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

16th April, 1953.

REPORT

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres)	..	..	..	..	4,222
Population—Census 1951	..	..	..	..	49,169
No. of Houses (1931 Census)	..	..	..	..	12,168
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1952)					
(estimated)	..	..	..	..	14,640
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1952)	..	..	..	..	£333,906
Sum represented by penny rate					
(1st Oct., 1952)	..	..	..	..	£1,355

Population. The Registrar-General estimates the civilian population of the Borough to have been 48,800 at mid-year, 1952, being a decrease of 100 on the previous year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1952

		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>	
				1952		1951	
Live Births (total)	..	425	409	834	..	782	
„ „ Legitimate		406	390	796	..	746	
„ „ Illegitimate		19	19	38	..	36	
Birth Rate (Live)	..	..	..	17.1	..	15.9
Still-births	..	..	..	18	..	24
„ Rate per 1,000 of total births (live & still)				21	..	29	
„ Rate per 1,000 of population			..	0.37	..	0.49	
Deaths	296	251	547	..	672
Death-rate	11.2	..	13.7
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total live births)					4.5	..	4.6
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and							
Abortion	0	..	2
Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births				..	0	..	2.5
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000							
live births	29	..	32

	<u>Total</u> 1952	<u>Total</u> 1951
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	29	29
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	26	83
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	0	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	0	2
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	9	13
Death-rate from ditto	0.18	0.26
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ..	1	1
Death-rate from ditto	0.02	0.02
Number of Deaths from Cancer	85	82
Death-rate from Cancer	1.74	1.67
Zymotic Death-Rate	0.06	0.08
Number of Marriages	433	469
Marriage Rate	18	19

The principal vital statistics are tabulated below.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality	Tuberculosis Death Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate
1938	14.1	11.3	1.0	49	0.53	1.62	0.09
1939	15.4	12.9	1.3	51	0.66	1.53	0.13
1940	13.4	14.6	0.0	60	0.70	1.82	0.13
1941	15.1	13.2	3.0	66	0.75	1.77	0.21
1942	16.6	12.2	1.3	59	0.59	1.57	0.24
1943	19.0	14.2	2.3	59	0.71	1.50	0.36
1944	21.3	13.4	1.0	40	0.48	1.70	0.22
1945	17.1	13.5	2.0	50	0.63	1.90	0.13
1946	21.3	13.5	0.0	66	0.48	1.60	0.20
1947	23.3	13.9	1.0	44	0.57	2.10	0.25
1948	21.0	11.8	0.0	39	0.64	1.80	0.16
1949	19.2	13.2	2.1	38	0.49	1.66	0.14
1950	17.7	12.6	0.0	42	0.40	1.96	0.04
1951	15.9	13.7	2.5	32	0.28	1.67	0.08
1952	17.1	11.2	0.0	29	0.20	1.74	0.06

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Tuberculosis Officer, etc. :*

W. ALCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Ditto :

W. C. COLLINS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M., B.Sc.
(Resigned September, 1952)

A. S. CAREY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Commenced October, 1952)

Assistant Ditto :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.
(Resigned May, 1952)

Public Analyst :

R. MALLINDER, B.Sc., F.I.C. (*part time*)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

F. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

J. EASTON, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board
Cert. Inspection of Meat

H. NUTTER, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat

H. H. FORD, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat

T. A. WASS, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat

F. L. WRIGHT, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board

Chief Clerk :

G. M. UPTON

Clerks :

R. E. CHAMBERLAIN Miss J. SUGDEN

Miss G. M. COOTE (Commenced January, 1952)

Miss B. DYCHE Miss W. MARBROW

Miss E. FARRINGTON R. DAVOLL

Miss J. ALGER D. HUGHES

S. GAMBLE, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board
(On National Service)

Supt. Health Visitor :

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

Health Visitors:

Mrs. K. M. HARVEY, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife. Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
(Resigned June, 1952)

Miss I. W. STEVENSON, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Miss G. V. CLARK, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Student Health Visitors :

Miss P. J. WEBSTER, S.R.N. (Commenced June, 1952)

Miss M. P. SMITH, S.R.N. (Commenced September, 1952)

Tuberculosis Visitor :

Miss E. O. L. GILKS, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
(Commenced September, 1952)

Clinic Assistant :

Mrs. C. CHAMBERS (*part-time*)

Municipal Midwives :

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. M. H. MARR, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

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

Miss M. J. TEBBET, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

District Nurses :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Address</i>
Mrs. W. I. BELL	29 Duke Street
Mrs. D. E. COOPER	201 Uxbridge Street
Mrs. A. K. CHESTER	90 Henhurst Hill
Miss V. COUCH	55a Union Street
Mrs. F. M. MORGAN	128 Bearwood Hill Road
Mrs. F. M. WELBOURNE	44 Woods Lane
Miss E. M. WILEMAN	31 Malvern Street
Mrs. R. TAFT	20 All Saints' Road

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officer :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.
(Left May, 1952)

Ante-Natal Clinic :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.
(Left May, 1952)

Dental Surgeon for Maternity and Child Welfare :

J. C. BROWN, L.D.S. (*part-time*)
(Commenced April, 1952)

*Mental Health Services :**Mental Health Officer :*

J. S. HEAP, B.A.
(Commenced April, 1952)

Duly Authorised Officers :

G. M. UPTON
(Commenced January, 1952)

J. EASTON
(Commenced May, 1952)

J. S. HEAP

Occupation Centre :

J. R. PUMFORD, *Supervisor*
Mrs. I. WALL, *Assistant Supervisor*
Miss B. COX, *Guide Assistant*

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is responsible for the public water supply to the Borough. The supply is drawn from deep wells at Chilcote (Leicestershire), Fradley and Trent Valley, and is satisfactory, both in quality and quantity.

Softening plants are installed at Chilcote and Fradley, and although the water after treatment is hard, it is not excessively so, there being about twenty parts per 100,000 total hardness, of which about three-quarters is permanent hardness.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

Chemical examinations of the piped supply were carried out at the laboratories of Messrs. Matthews and Lott, Bridge Street, Burton upon Trent.

The bacteriological examinations continued to be done at the County Laboratory, Derby.

Seventeen samples were submitted for analysis (four chemical and thirteen bacteriological) and were satisfactory.

Results of an analysis carried out on the 26th August, 1952, were as follows :—

Physical Characters.

Colour—Nil.	Clearness—Good.
Lustre—Good.	Sediment—Nil.
Smell—Nil.	Reaction (pH.) 7.54

Chemical Analysis. (parts per 100,000).

Total Solids	.. .. .	65
Free Ammonia	.. .. .	0.0092
Albuminoid Ammonia	.. .. .	0.0042
Chlorine in Chlorides	.. .. .	4.8
Nitrogen in Nitrites and Nitrates	.. .. .	0.62
Total Hardness	.. .. .	20.1
Permanent Hardness	.. .. .	13.9
Oxygen absorbed in three hours at 80°F..	.. .. .	0.020

Bacteriological Examination.

Presumptive Coliform Count—Nil.

Differential Coliform Test—Nil.

Report. The low Ammonia figures, low Nitrates and low 3-hour Oxygen Absorption figure indicate that the organic purity of the supply is well maintained.

The following table gives details of the water supply to dwelling-houses in the borough :—

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Population</i>
(a) Direct to houses ..	14,482	98.92	48,277
(b) Houses sharing standpipes	148	1.01	489
(c) From wells ..	10	0.07	34

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.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS**Dwelling Houses :**

Infectious Disease	795
Re Sanitary Defects	1,510
Unclean	137
Housing Survey—No. of houses inspected	480
Housing Survey—Additional visits	185
Housing circumstances of applicants for Corporation houses	477
Common Lodging Houses	55
Tents, Vans and Sheds	138
Factories with Power	247
Factories without Power	101
Outworkers' Premises	62
Offensive Trades	26
Smoke observations	29
Shops Acts	468
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	2,830
Knackers Yard	261
Premises where food is prepared	127
Catering Establishments	121
Bakehouses	43
Grocers	547
Markets	204

Fish Shops	210
Dairies and Milkshops	529
Ice Cream premises	215
Food and Drugs Act	102
Water sampling	42
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	2
Premises where animals are kept	55
Diseases of Animals Acts	215
Rats, Mice and other Pests	2,273
Petroleum, Carbide and Explosives Stores	348
Noxious Weeds	13
Rag Flock Act	18
Pet Animals Act	51
Food Poisoning	29
	<hr/>
	12,945
	<hr/>

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C's.	182	223
Defective roofs, eaves or downspoutings	229	304
Houses damp, defective or dirty	218	256
Defective floors, doors, windows, etc.	130	166
Defective sinks, sink pipes, or yard paving	27	34
Houses without efficient water supply	1	—
Defective washing coppers and firegrates	52	55
Smoke nuisances	5	6
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	2	1
Accumulations of manure, etc.	1	4
Moveable Dwellings	8	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	855	1,056
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Property Repairs. In view of the economic difficulties facing the owners of small property, I am pleased to report that they have responded reasonably well to notices requiring essential work to be carried out, and from the figures in the previous Table it will be seen that the accumulation of repairs outstanding during previous years has been considerably reduced.

NOTICES SERVED

Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	384
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	156

Legal Proceedings. In 39 cases proceedings were authorised, but in only one case was it necessary to apply to the Court of Magistrates for an "Abatement Order." In this case the Magistrates ordered the abatement of the nuisance within 28 days, but as the nuisance was not abated within the time a subsequent Court imposed a fine of £3 and ordered the defendant to pay 10/- for each day the nuisance continued. As the defendant refused to abate the nuisance a further Court ordered that the fine and the accumulated penalty of £34 10s. 0d. be paid within 14 days or in default he would go to prison for two months.

The money was not paid into Court and the defendant went to prison for two months, the local authority ultimately abating the nuisance.

Closet Conversion. During the year 12 pail closets have been converted to the W.C. system.

There are still 29 dwelling houses, 2 farms and 20 temporary bungalows served by pail closets, the majority of which are remote from the public sewers.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Summary of inspections and action taken :—

Total number of inspections	..	..	468
Closing contraventions	..	..	9
	Found	Remedied	
Renewal of Shop Notices	..	55	49
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	9	9	
Defective or insanitary W.C.'s	11	11	
Defective wash basins	..	8	8

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES
AND OUTWORKERS' PREMISES

Number of inspections of factories	..	348
Number of inspections of outworkers' premises		62
Number of defects found	..	64
Number of defects remedied	..	62

Common Lodging Houses.

Number on register	..	..	..	..	2
Accommodation for adults	..	..	..	..	126
Accommodation for children	..	..	..	..	7
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	55
Contraventions of Byelaws	..	..	..	..	23

Moveable Dwellings.

Licensed sites	..	..	..	..	..	12
Number of Vans	..	..	..	..	..	28
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	138

During the year seven living caravans were found on unlicensed sites and as there was no proper sanitary accommodation or water supply and also evidence of nuisance, abatement notices were served and the vans were removed.

On one site licensed for 10 caravans the sanitary accommodation became so defective and the land on which the vans were stationed so foul that the Health Committee refused to renew the licence.

Canal Boats. During the year frequent visits have been made to the local section of the Trent and Mersey Canal and on no occasion was a boat sighted with the result that no inspection could be made. This is no doubt due to the small amount of traffic on the canal and also to the fact that little or no loading takes place at either of the canal basins.

Smoke Observations and Atmospheric Pollution.

Number of observations made	..	..	..	..	29
Number of notices served	..	..	..	..	5

Grit Emission. There has been a considerable improvement in the amount of grit and ash emitted from the chimneys of boiler installations. This can be attributed to the use of balanced draught and recording instruments recently put into operation on a number of the large steam raising plants, and also to the conditioning of the fuel by steam or water sprays.

Education. 13 Boiler Plant Operators attended a course of instruction on Boiler House Practice at the Burton Technical College.

Offensive Trades. Two rag and bone dealers were given consent to carry on their trade for a further 12 months.

Knackers' Yard. There is one licensed Knacker Yard in the borough, which is used for the slaughter of horses and unfit animals. These premises are under constant supervision and I am pleased to report that the business is carried on without causing a nuisance to the occupiers of the surrounding properties.

Disinfections.

Rooms after infectious disease	..	..	137
Library books disinfected	..	..	179

VERMIN REPRESSION

Eradication of Bed Bugs. 43 houses were disinfested during the year. In 16 cases the work was carried out by the staff of the Local Authority with liquid insecticides and gammexane smoke generators and 27 houses were treated by the occupiers.

There has been a notable decrease in the number of houses found to be infested with bed bugs due no doubt to the efficiency of the modern methods of treatment with D.D.T. or Gammexane.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Notifications received of rat infestations	..	184
Notifications received of mice infestations	..	79
Number of premises treated by rat operator	..	333
Number of premises supplied with poison	..	62
Number of premises re-inspected after treatment		446
Number of premises cleared of rats	..	193
Number of premises cleared of mice	..	85
Number of premises found infested after treatment		96
Sewer manholes treated	..	126
Dead rats collected from screens at Sewage Pumping Station	..	613
Estimated kill due to weight of poison taken (not including sewers)	..	1,692
Number of premises under treatment at end of year	..	
	Rats	8
	Mice	3 = 11
Notices requiring rats or mice proofing	..	78

The figures on rodent control indicate that 2 per cent. of all the premises in the town were infested with rats or mice at some period during the year.

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of rats living in the public sewers. During 1951, 54 per cent. of the sewer manholes were found to be infested and after poison baiting 914 dead rats were collected, whereas during 1952 only 23 per cent. of manholes were infested and the number of bodies collected after baiting fell to 613.

During the year sewer rats undermined the public highway causing the road to collapse in four instances and but for the prompt action of the public works department might have been the cause of serious accidents.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

One hundred and twenty samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as follows :—

Arrowroot 1, Aspirin Tablets 1, Aspro Tablets 1, Baking Powder 1, Beer 4, Bisto 1, Butter 4, Blanc Mange Powder 1, Bovril 1, Camphorated Oil 1, Cake Mixture 1, Castor Oil 1, Cocoa 1, Coffee and Chicory Essence 1, Cod Liver Oil 1, Corn Flour 1, Cough Balsam 1, Custard Powder 1, Epsom Salts 1, Flowers of Sulphur 1, Golden Raising Powder 1, Ginger 1, Gelatine 1, Honey 1, Ice-Cream 5, Iodine 1, Jelly Crystals 1, Lard 4, Margarine 4, Marmite 1, Mincemeat 1, Milk 48, Mustard 1, Pepper 1, Phensic Tablets 1, Rice 1, Saccharin Tablets 1, Sausages 10, Salad Cream 1, Self Raising Flour 1, Seidlitz Powder 1, Sponge Mixture 1, Vinegar 6.

116 Samples were found to be genuine. 4 Samples were found to be unsatisfactory as follows :—

Two samples of sausages were found to contain preservative without a notice being exhibited in the shops to that effect. Vendors were warned.

One sample of sausage contained 70 parts per million of preservative in excess of the permitted amount. Vendor was warned.

One sample of milk was found to be 0.24 per cent. deficient in non-fatty-solids. Samples of milk taken at the farm indicated that the deficiency was due to natural causes. The farmer was asked to call in an agricultural expert to advise on the best method for improving the quality of milk given by some of his cows.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Three samples of Fertiliser and three samples of Feeding Stuffs were examined by the Public Analyst during the year, two of which were found to be unsatisfactory as follows :—

Sample No. 2. Sangral fertiliser was unsatisfactory in that the proportion of acid exceeded the declared amount by more than the permitted limit of variation allowed. Vendor warned.

Sample No. 6. Layers Mash Feeding Stuff was unsatisfactory in that the proportion of oil exceeded the declared value by more than the permitted limit of variation allowed. Vendor warned.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

During visits to food premises the requirements of the above Act relating to the marking of food indicating their origin have been kept before the notice of shopkeepers.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are no premises in the borough where rag flock is manufactured or stored, but there are 12 upholsterers' workshops where furniture is made or repaired.

The principal fillings used are :—

Rag flock, cotton felt, cotton millpuffs, cotton flock, woollen felt, jute, hair, feathers, coil fibre, Algerian fibre and Kapok.

Four samples of rag flock were submitted to the laboratories for cleanliness examination, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act requires that all keepers of pet shops shall be licensed by the local authority and that the premises shall be inspected by their officers to see that all animals have suitable accommodation as regards size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness and that they have suitable food and drink and are regularly attended.

Reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease and adequate precautions against fire must be provided. It is also made an offence to sell animals at too early an age.

Eight applications to keep pet shops have been received and after the necessary inspections the licences were granted.

THE INJURIOUS WEEDS ORDER, 1948

In three instances notices were served on occupiers to cut down and destroy weeds growing on land in their occupation.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Smithfield Cattle Market, Derby Street. This market has continued to be used by the Ministry of Food as a collecting centre for food animals intended for immediate slaughter.

Tuberculosis. No case of tuberculosis was discovered in any of the cattle on the farms within the borough during the year.

Swine Fever. Six suspected cases of Swine Fever were reported but in only one instance was the disease confirmed following which the carcasses were destroyed and the premises thoroughly disinfected.

Anthrax. No case of Anthrax occurred during the year.

Foot and Mouth Disease. No case, or suspected case, of this disease occurred in the borough during the year, but owing to serious outbreaks of the disease in various parts of the country orders were made by the Ministry of Agriculture restricting the movement of animals. These restrictions lasted for 12 weeks during which 4,631 licences were issued controlling the movement of 23,863 animals in the Borough.

Fowl Pest. One suspected case of Fowl Pest was reported, which after examination by the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry, was not confirmed.

Parasitic Mange, Sheep Scab. No case, or suspected case, of these diseases occurred during the year.

Publicity. The various Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture have been given publicity in the local press.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT, ETC.

Petroleum. There are 120 licensed petroleum stores having a total capacity of 190,680 gallons of Petroleum Spirit and 2,940 gallons of Petroleum Mixture. There are 6 stores where 10 tons, 9 cwts. 56 lbs. of Carbide of Calcium may be stored.

EXPLOSIVES

There are 123 premises in the Borough registered for the storage of explosives, 115 are dealers in fireworks, 6 are dealers in sporting cartridges, 1 is a manufacturer of sporting cartridges, 1 is registered for the storage of maroons.

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	165
By the Local Authority	148
By other bodies or persons	17
Houses demolished	10
Number of Flats erected by Local Authority	6

Two Houses have been converted into four Houses,
and two Houses have been converted to form four Flats.

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) | 1,497 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. | 3,086 |
| (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 | 480 |

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	684
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	15
(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..	887
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	483
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 ..	98
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	127
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of houses represented	4
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	8
(3) Number of dwelling houses where an undertaking was given not to use for human habitation	1
(4) Houses still occupied after determination of Demolition Order	2

Housing Survey.

During the year all working-class houses in the Broadway Ward were in course of inspection, the results of which are as follows :—

	Broadway Ward	Total from the commencement of Survey in 1946
Number of houses inspected	480	10,235
Number of houses found to be in a satisfactory state of repair	17	1,828
Number of houses found with minor defects costing under £50	426	6,979
Number of houses found with major defects or structural alterations costing £50—£100 per house	26	1,139
Number of houses found to be unfit for human habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable cost (work costing over 60% of the value of the house after completion)	11	289
Number of houses found to be overcrowded	1	52
Number of houses found to be badly planned or in a congested area ..	28	580
Number of houses without a water supply inside the house	0	268
Number of houses without a well ventilated store for food	303	6,028
Number of houses with no proper bathing facilities	396	7,971
Number of houses without a proper water closet	0	92
Number of houses without adequate washing accommodation	1	159

The figures in the last column are the summarised totals for houses in the Shobnall, Victoria, Horninglow, Burton, Winshill and Wetmore, Uxbridge, Stapenhill and Broadway Wards.

Notices were served on the owners of houses where urgent repairs were necessary to render the houses wind and weatherproof.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supplies.

Retailers with dairies within the Borough	20
Retailers with dairies outside the Borough	13

Designated Milk

Dealers (Pasteurisers)	4
Dealers in Pasteurised Milk	31
Dealers in Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	4
Dealers in Tuberculin Tested Milk	31
Dealers in Sterilised Milk	2
Dealers in Accredited Milk	1
Tuberculin Tested Milk Samples examined	85
Tuberculin Tested Milk Samples outside the prescribed standard	4
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk Samples examined	93
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk Samples outside the prescribed standard	2
Pasteurised Milk samples examined	163
Pasteurised Milk samples outside the prescribed standard	3
Accredited Milk samples examined	14
Accredited Milk Samples outside the prescribed standard	0
Pasteurised Milk examined for Tuberculosis	9
Pasteurised Milk found to contain tubercle bacilli	0
Samples of untreated milk examined for Tuberculosis	66
Herds giving Tuberculous Milk	1
Tuberculous Cows found and slaughtered	1

In the case where an untreated sample of milk was found to be tuberculous notice was served on the farmer by the Rural Authority to heat treat all milk produced at the farm.

Catering Establishments and Food Preparing Premises.

The campaign for improving conditions in the handling, storage, preparation and distribution of food has continued throughout the year and the application of the Food Byelaws to these premises has assisted in obtaining a considerable improvement in this connection.

The appropriate committee controlling the catering accommodation at the Town Hall has set an example to the Catering Trade by reconstructing their kitchen and bar facilities, modern equipment has been installed through^{out} including an automatic crockery washer and steriliser. The toilet accommodation for the catering staff has also been arranged so as to provide adequate lavatory, washing and cloakroom facilities for both sexes of the personnel engaged on food handling.

During the year 1,996 visits have been made to 508 premises where food is prepared or sold when the following unsatisfactory conditions were found and remedied :—

Defective floors, walls or ceilings	23
Dirty floors, walls or ceilings	72
Fittings or utensils defective or dirty	13
Insufficient lighting	6
Food unprotected	44
Vermin (Flies, Cockroaches, Rats, Mice, etc.)	8
Dirty or lack of protective clothing	6
Outer clothing kept in food rooms	8
Unsatisfactory washing facilities	5
Lack of hot water	15
Lack of soap and clean towels	17
Notices as to hand washing	73
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	5
Accumulation of refuse	6
Insufficient refuse bins	3
Names on stalls	14
Total	318

A number of food shops have been re-equipped, old wood floors taken out and solid impervious floors laid, walls lined with glazed tiles, serving counters protected by glass screens with shelves fixed on the counter fronts to support customers' shopping baskets, refrigerator food display cabinets installed, constant supply of hot water for washing provided and many other improvements.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

During the year a meeting of the Food Traders was held at which it was agreed to form a Food Hygiene Guild. An Executive Committee was formed consisting of 15 food trade representatives with 7 other members of trade groups, trade union, consumer and local authority representatives with the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector acting in an advisory capacity.

A Model Constitution and Rules was drafted and approved by the Committee.

The Main objects of the Guild are for :

- (a) The promotion of improvement in the hygienic manufacture, handling and distribution of foodstuff (both food and drink) in the County Borough of Burton upon Trent.
- (b) The encouragement of the observations of statutory standards of hygiene.
- (c) The application of Codes of Practice drawn up and agreed by the Executive Committee of the Guild.

Duties of the Executive Committee.

- To consider applications for membership of the Guild.
- To authorise the issue of Clean Food Certificates.
- To refuse or withdraw Clean Food Certificates.
- To keep a register of Members.
- To approve Codes of Practice drawn up in respect of the various food trades.
- Generally to deal with any matter which the Committee may consider of interest to the Guild.

Membership.

Applications for membership shall be approved only provided the premises comply as far as reasonably practicable with any statutory requirements or byelaws which may from time to time be in force, and where the methods of storage, handling and distribution of foodstuffs in or upon the premises comply with the Code of Practice applicable to the premises and adopted by the Guild.

Certificate of Membership.

A Certificate will be issued by the Committee to accepted members of the Guild which will be subject to annual review and may be withdrawn at any time if the member fails to comply with the rules laid down by the Guild.

By the end of the year eleven Codes of Practice were in draft form and ready for approval by the various trade organisations, after which they will be submitted for confirmation to the Executive Committee.

Propaganda. During the year a course of lectures on Management for Licensed Victuallers was held at the Technical College which included bar and cellar hygiene. Talks were also given to food traders and also member of adult education groups.

Ice Cream. The greater proportion of ice-cream sold in the Borough is pasteurised and processed in the larger establishments, and there is a marked tendency towards the distribution and sale of ice-cream pre-packed at the large processing plants.

There are many advantages in this form of distribution which from the hygienic angle reduces the possible sources of contamination to a minimum.

Details of Premises Registered under the Food and Drugs Act :

Number of premises registered for the sale of				
Ice Cream—		Loose 26 Pre-packed 141	.. .. .	167
Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream				8
Number of premises registered for manufacture only				1
Total				176

Summary of the 192 Ice Cream samples examined during the year :—

Heat-Treated (Loose)			Heat-Treated (Pre-Packed)			Cold Mix (Loose)		
Grade	Samples Taken	%	Grade	Samples Taken	%	Grade	Samples Taken	%
1	23	91%	1	88	98%	1	3	42%
2	18		2	44		2	2	
3	3		3	1		3	5	
4	1	9%	4	2	2%	4	2	58%
Total—45			Total—135			Total—12		

Of the 192 samples examined 178 or 93 per cent. were placed in Grades 1 or 2 and 14 in Grades 3 or 4.

Samples in Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory.

The sampling of ice cream is playing a very important part in the hygienic manufacture and sale of this commodity, and the results indicate the enthusiasm shown by all concerned to produce and deliver to the public in a clean and wholesome manner this important article of confectionery.

Five samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

Average composition of the 5 samples.

		Highest quality Sample	Lowest quality Sample
Fat	6.3%	9.0%	4.0%
Sugar	11.9%	11.1%	15.0%
Non-fatty solids	8.6%	10.2%	5.4%

All the samples complied with the Food Standards (Ice cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952, which prescribes the minimum standard of composition for ordinary ice cream as follows :—

4% Fat, 10% Sugar and 5% solids other than fat.

Inspection of Meat. There are five slaughterhouses in use in the Borough, two are bacon factories, two are in occasional use for the slaughter of home-fed pigs and the other is used by the Ministry of Food as a central slaughterhouse for Burton and the surrounding districts, this slaughterhouse serves a population of approximately 92,000 people.

During the year a new slaughterhouse was put into operation at the principal bacon factory, this slaughterhouse is a model in design and construction and is capable of handling 80 pigs per hour and has a capacity of 2,000 pigs a week.

Ante-Mortem Inspection of Food Animals. A veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture attends the Cattle Grading Centre of the Ministry of Food and guidance is given as to the action to be taken in case of any animal suspected of disease or physical disability.

All animals awaiting slaughter are inspected in the lairages by the meat inspector and any animal showing signs of distress or disease is isolated and dealt with according to the circumstances. In the case of casualty animals from farms, these in the majority of cases are sent to the slaughterhouse on a veterinary certificate. The meat inspector also checks that animals awaiting slaughter are provided with a sufficient quantity of drinking water and fed if they are not to be slaughtered within 24 hours.

Post-Mortem Inspection. The supervision of slaughter and inspection of carcase meat is carried out by qualified meat and food inspectors. During the year 94,403 carcasses were examined and 129 tons 5 cwts. 1 qtr. 17 lbs. of meat were rejected as unfit for human consumption due to disease, parasitic conditions, injury, etc.

All meat is transported in specially-constructed meat vans with overhead hanging rails for carcase meat and metal containers for offals.

Congenital Tuberculosis in Calves. Two carcasses of veal were found to be affected with Tuberculosis. These were reported to the Animals Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture with the result that four cows on the respective farms were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Cysticercus Bovis. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cattle found to be infested with this parasite. During 1950, of the 5,232 carcasses inspected 44 were found to be affected, during 1951, 5,498 carcasses were examined when 14 were affected, whereas during 1952, 5,224 carcasses were inspected when only 3 were found to be infested with this parasite. Appropriate action was taken as regards the carcasses and offals and the Authorities from whose area the animals originated were notified.

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	1,920	3,304	2,261	15,946	70,972
Number inspected	1,920	3,304	2,261	15,946	70,972
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	12	34	14	142
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	288	1,410	8	1,330	6,865
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	15.0	43.0	1.8	8.4	9.8
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	2	86	6	0	186
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	385	717	1	0	3,479
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tubercu- losis	20.0	24.3	0.3	0	5.1

UNSOUND FOODS, CONDEMNED AND REMOVED FOR SALVAGE OR DESTRUCTION

NATURE OF FOOD				WEIGHT			
				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Home-killed Meat	..	..	..	129	5	1	17
Imported Meat	..	..	..	—	—	—	21
Black Pudding	..	..	..	—	—	—	7
Cake	..	..	..	—	1	1	14
Canned Fish	..	..	..	—	—	3	8
„ Fruit	..	..	..	—	18	3	3
„ Ham	..	..	..	—	7	3	8
„ Jam	..	..	..	—	3	0	4
„ Marmalade	..	..	..	—	—	1	7
„ Meat	..	..	..	—	7	2	9
„ Milk	..	..	..	—	1	2	0
„ Tomatoes	..	..	..	1	1	1	5
„ Vegetables	..	..	..	—	6	1	20
Cheese	..	..	..	—	—	—	5
Coconuts	..	..	..	—	1	0	0
Cream	..	..	..	—	—	—	18
Fish	..	..	..	—	—	—	6
Fish Paste	..	..	..	—	—	—	8
Gravy Salt	..	..	..	—	—	—	5
Ice Cream	..	..	..	—	—	—	24
Meat Paste	..	..	..	—	—	—	13
Pickles	..	..	..	—	—	—	22
Poultry	..	..	..	—	—	—	20
Prunes	..	..	..	—	—	3	7
Puddings	..	..	..	—	—	—	5
Sausage	..	..	..	—	1	0	26
Sugar	..	..	..	—	2	0	2
Sugar Confectionery	..	..	..	—	10	0	12
Watercress	..	..	..	—	—	3	6
				133	11	2	22

OUTBREAKS OF FOOD POISONING

During the year nine cases of food poisoning were reported the details of which are as follows :—

Cases 1 and 2. Two members of a family of three were taken ill after eating salmon paste but laboratory examination of a sample of the paste proved negative and no conclusions could be formed from the investigation.

Case 3. A party of 31 persons went from Burton on a coach trip to Scarborough when 17 of the party were taken ill and were detained in hospital at York suffering from food poisoning.

The suspected food was ham sandwiches which had been prepared at a canteen in the district of the adjoining Rural Authority, the infection was traced by the Medical Officer of that district to a canteen worker who had prepared the sandwiches.

Case 4. This patient was taken ill after eating meat sandwiches at a local cricket match. The sandwiches were consumed by approximately 40 persons and there was no evidence that any other person was affected. Laboratory examination of the patient's faeces revealed no pathogenic organisms.

Cases 5, 6 and 7. These three cases occurred during July in a mental ward at a local hospital when two of the three patients died. Laboratory examination of the faeces from the patients revealed salmonella organisms but samples taken from 16 members of the staff were negative. The source of infection in these cases was not discovered, but it is interesting to note that 270 inmates and staff at the hospital partook of the same food without any ill effects.

Case 8. The food suspected in this case was cooked beef which was consumed by a family of four persons but only one was affected.

A sample of the beef was examined at the laboratories when staphylococcus organisms were isolated.

The beef was supplied by a butcher whose premises were outside the Borough and from investigations carried out by the Medical Officer for that district it was found that the butcher had a septic hand and laboratory examination of swabs taken from the wound revealed identical organisms to those found in the cooked meat consumed by the patient.

Case 9. In this case the patient was taken ill after partaking of a meal at a restaurant in an adjacent town, the suspected food was boiled ham. Investigation carried out by the Medical Officer at the restaurant failed to discover the cause of the infection and no other cases were reported in that area from the same source.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

PART I

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	52	68	8	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	220	247	11	0
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	14	33	2	0
Total	286	348	21	0

2.—Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
(1)					
Lack of Cleanliness (S.1)	6	6	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2)	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	8	8	0	2	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	50	48	0	6	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	64	62	0	8	0

PART VIII

Outwork. 12 Lists of premises where outwork is carried out have been received. The nature of the work is as follows :—

Wearing apparel	Making	19
	Cleaning and Washing	20
Lace net repairing		55
		<hr/> 94
Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises ..		0
Number of Notices served		0

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

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

Infectious Diseases, 1952

Disease	Total cases notified	Total cases after correction	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	29	29	5	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid) ..	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	9	9	1	0
Pneumonia	26	26	0	23
Acute Encephalitis ..	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	1	1	1	0
Meningococcal Infections ..	3	3	3	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	6	6	0	0
Whooping Cough ..	236	236	2	0
Measles	752	752	6	0
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	8	9	9	2
Do. (Non-Paralytic) ..	8	7	6	0
Food Poisoning ..	9	9	0	1

FOOD POISONING

Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) returned to the Registrar General for 1952

<u>1st Quarter</u>		<u>2nd Quarter</u>		<u>3rd Quarter</u>		<u>4th Quarter</u>		<u>Total</u>	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	2	1	—	4	1	—	1	5	4

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total outbreaks .. 2 Total Cases .. 4

Outbreaks due to :—

(a) Chemical Poisons	—
(b) Salmonella Organisms	1
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin)	1
(d) Cl. Botulinum	—
(e) Other Bacteria	—

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause.

Total outbreaks	1
Total cases	2

Single Cases.

Agent identified—

Staphylococcus Aureus (coagulase positive) ..	1
Unknown Cause	2
Total	3

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY IMMUNISATION OR VACCINATION

Immunisation or vaccination is undertaken against the following diseases :—

Diphtheria	Smallpox
Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis

(1) Immunisation against Diphtheria.

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>Aged 5 —15</i>
Number of children immunised in the twelve months ending 31st December, 1952	456	59
Number of children given a secondary (reinforcing) injection during the year ..	37	322

At the end of the year it was estimated that 39% of the children in the town under five years of age had been immunised, 96% of the children aged 5—15, and 74% aged 0—15 years.

(2) Immunisation against Whooping Cough.

Number of children who had completed a course of Whooping Cough Immunisation at 31st December, 1952

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>	<i>By General Practitioners</i>	<i>Total</i>
1944	4	3	7
1945	6	3	9
1946	25	8	33
1947	39	63	102
1948	169	112	281
1949	129	80	209
1950	160	93	253
1951	123	69	192
1952	13	8	21
	668	439	1,107

NOTE.—The above figures include children immunised with combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Vaccine.

(3) Vaccination against Smallpox.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or Re-Vaccinated)
DURING THE YEAR

<i>Age at date of Vaccination</i> ..	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 14</i>	<i>15 or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. Vaccinated ..	149	7	6	—	21	183
No. Re-Vaccinated	1	—	2	1	38	42

(4) Vaccination against Tuberculosis with B.C.G. Vaccine.

Arrangements for the carrying out of vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. Vaccine, which were commenced in 1950, were continued in 1952.

The scheme is now well-established, and there is a high acceptance rate amongst those who are entitled to receive vaccination.

The routine, as laid down in Memo. 322/B.C.G. of the Ministry of Health, has been strictly adhered to.

Total number of contacts of open cases seen at the Infant Welfare Centre during 1952	88
Total number of contacts with positive result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	36
Total number of contacts with negative result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	52
Total percentage of contacts with positive result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	41%
Total percentage of contacts with negative result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	59%
Total number successfully vaccinated	45
Total number of nurses successfully vaccinated	5

Puerperal Pyrexia. Of the nine cases notified, three were from a maternity home, five from hospitals and one occurred at home, which was subsequently transferred to hospital.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases was three. One being due to Meningococcal Infection and two to Acute Poliomyelitis.

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	104
Mumps.	38

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

Visits to Measles	116	(Including 91 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough	113	(Including 93 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox	5	(All over 5 years of age).

Laboratory Work. During the year, 14 specimens were submitted to laboratory investigation, the results of these examinations being as follows :—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Results Positive</i>	<i>Results Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diphtheria	0	5	5
Haemolytic Streptococci ..	0	2	2
Food Poisoning	2	5	7
			<hr/> 14

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. There were 26 cases of Pneumonia notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The following table gives the particulars of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases			Vision unim- paired	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
	6	5	1	6	0	0	0

The cases may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 6 Moderate, 0 Severe, 0

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1952

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease 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		1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
10		0	1	0	0				
15		3	5	1	2				
20		3	5	2	0	2	1	0	0
25		2	7	0	1				
35		1	0	0	0				
45		4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
55		3	0	0	0				
65 & upwards		2	1	0	0				
Totals ..		19	20	3	4	7	2	1	0

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. Four 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 1 in 3.

Home Supervision. The Health Visitors, who act as Dispensary Nurses, undertook the home supervision of tuberculous patients until September when one of the Municipal Midwives was seconded for duty as a Temporary Tuberculosis Visitor. The total number of cases visited at home was 298 and the total number of visits 821.

In addition, 42 visits were made by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the homes of tuberculous patients.

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

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

VENEREAL DISEASES

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

Disease	No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Attendances
	Males	Females	
Syphilis	17	31	619
Gonorrhoea	15	7	212
Other Diseases ..	48	11	265
Totals	80	49	1096

In 1951 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 100 males and 58 females, the total number of attendances being 1,158 for treatment by the Medical Officer.

The figures given in the previous table include patients from the Borough, Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Leicestershire, and also include 33 patients suffering from Syphilis, 7 from Gonorrhoea and 19 from other diseases who attended the Clinic in 1951 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1952.

There were, 62 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1952, viz., 32 from Burton, 10 from Derbyshire, 16 from Staffordshire and 4 from Leicestershire, compared with 50 cases in 1951 of which 29 were Borough cases.

The incidence of venereal diseases decreased slightly during the year, and there has been a marked decline during the past few years as the following figures show :—

	<u>Syphilis</u>	<u>Gonorrhoea</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Conditions</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Cases</u>
1943	.. 26	43	69	30	99
1944	.. 32	18	50	27	77
1945	.. 34	25	59	16	75
1946	.. 34	39	73	24	97
1947	.. 13	45	58	40	98
1948	.. 24	22	46	25	71
1949	.. 13	17	30	25	55
1950	.. 4	6	10	13	23
1951	.. 8	9	17	12	29
1952	.. 7	7	14	18	32

CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 85, 48 being males and 37 females.

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 1.74 per 1,000 of the 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	4	12	32
Females ..	0	1	0	2	11	23

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Cases attended by Municipal Midwives. During the year the Municipal Midwives attended 209 patients as Midwives and 75 patients as Maternity Nurses.

Midwives. The number of Midwives, who in January, 1952, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough was 24 and subsequently 4 others gave notice of their intention to practise. The number of Midwives practising at 31st December, 1952, was 28.

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

Medical assistance required	..	..	..	41
Still Births	..	..	..	5
Artificial Feeding	..	..	..	86
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	4

Gas-Air analgesia was administered in 24 cases and Pethidene in 184 cases.

Medical Practitioners' Fees. Claims from Medical Practitioners for assistance to Midwives in emergencies amounted to £47 17s. 0d.

Birth Control. During 1951, authority was granted to the Family Planning Association to start a Family Planning Clinic in Burton, and the Clinic commenced to function in October. It is held in the central Welfare Clinic every Monday evening. The Clinic is run by the Family Planning Association, the Corporation charging a nominal rent for the use of the premises.

Infant Welfare Centres. In addition to the central clinic in Cross Street, there are outlying clinics at Horninglow, Winshill and Stapenhill. These continued to be well attended by mothers and babies as the following figures show :—

	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>	<i>Average per Session</i>
Cross Street Centre	311	7,162	54.6
Horninglow Centre	106	3,800	73.1
Winshill Centre	94	1,963	54.5
Stapenhill Centre	92	2,256	45.1

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.

"Light" Clinic. 98 new cases received treatment at the Infant Welfare Centre and a total of 1,419 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 Wednesday afternoons at 2 o'clock. The Assistant Medical Officer of Health was in charge until 31st May, 1953, when she resigned. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health then became responsible for conducting the Clinic.

Total number of patients who attended	..	..	..	85
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	320

In this connection, the Health Visitors also paid 109 visits to Ante-Natal cases at home.

Post-Natal Clinic. Post-natal consultations and examinations were made in 16 cases who made 18 attendances.

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

Booking of Maternity Cases. Cases are booked on social grounds for admission to the Nursing Institution and Andressey Hospital. The home circumstances of the cases are enquired into, and if it is impossible for the confinement to take place at home, arrangements are made for admission to the Nursing Institution or Andressey Hospital.

Maternity Outfits. 268 sterile maternity outfits were issued from the Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, to expectant mothers whose confinements were taking place at their own homes.

Notification of Births. The number of births notified as having occurred in the Borough was 866 including 20 still births.

Registration of Births. The number of live births registered in the Borough was 834—425 males and 409 females.

The number of still births registered was 18—8 males and 10 females.

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

Primary visits to infants	816
Total visits to children under 12 months ..	2,741
Visits to children over one year	5,303
Visits to other cases	457
Total	9,317

234 visits to cases of infectious diseases were made by the Health Visitors.

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Treatment. The following is a summary of the work done.

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	4	4	4	3
Children under Five ..	162	162	149	134

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatm't	Dressings
		Local	General				
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	11	3	1	2	1	—	1
Children under five ..	78	5	38	56	—	7	85

	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
		Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	—	—	—
Children under five ..	—	—	—

X-Rays. Facilities for X-Ray are provided at the Infirmary. Any patient deemed to require an X-Ray is provided with a note to the Radiologist at the Infirmary indicating the region involved.

Dentures. Where dentures are indicated patients are advised to consult a local practitioner. No facilities are available at the School Clinic for any form of Denture work.

Adoption of Children Regulations. These Regulations came into force in 1943. No further applications for registration were received during the year.

Health Visitors and Cleanliness. The Health Visitors and Midwives in the town are active in the promotion of cleanliness and good habits and the elimination of verminous conditions, and where uncleanliness and verminous conditions are discovered they endeavour to get these remedied.

The standards of cleanliness in this Borough of infants and expectant mothers is fairly high on the whole, and only a few families appear to be the offenders.

Care of Premature Infants. Arrangements for the care of premature children in accordance with the recommendation of Ministry of Health Circular 20/44 have been carried on. The equipment provided for the home nursing of premature infants was however not used during the year.

Care of Illegitimate Children. There has been a steady decline during the last few years in the number of illegitimate births. The percentage of illegitimate births was 12.3 in 1945. It had dropped to 4.8 in 1949. In 1951 it fell to 4.6, and to 4.5 in 1952. The pre-war figure was about 2%.

Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health suggested that Welfare Authorities should co-operate with, and reinforce the work of voluntary moral welfare organisations and this suggestion has been implemented by the making of a grant to the Committee of the Girls' Home in the town. This home does much valuable work in the district.

Anglesey Day Nursery. This was originally intended to house forty children, but is now regarded as suitable for a maximum of thirty. Children of all ages up to five years are received, and the Nursery has proved of considerable benefit to mothers who have to go out to work.

The average number of children in attendance was 26 and they made 6,596 attendances during the year.

Domestic Help Scheme. This scheme was carried on by the W.V.S., and at the end of the year the number of domestic helps employed was, whole-time 0, part-time 22, and the number of cases attended was 185, viz. :—

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	..	40
(b) Tuberculosis	.. .. .	2
(c) Others	.. .. .	143

Home Nursing. The Home Nursing Service continued to function very satisfactorily during the year, and a staff of 8 nurses was employed. 572 cases were attended, and 29,080 visits made.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47

Removal to suitable premises of Persons in need of Care and attention.

It was not found necessary to take action under this Section during the year.

Ambulance Service. The arrangement which has been in operation since 1949, whereby the Ambulance Service is manned by Fire Service personnel, and operates from the Fire Station has continued. Two new sitting case vehicles were obtained during the year.

The following are details of the number of calls and mileage, etc., of the ambulances and sitting case cars during the year.

	Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1952	Total number of Journeys during the year	Total number of patients carried during the year	Number of accident and other emergency Journeys included in col. (3) during the year	Total mileage during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ambulances ..	5	6,694	10,814	668	63,729
Cars	3	3,737	5,563	17	38,781

The total mileage run by the ambulance vehicles since the inception of the National Health Service has increased year by year to an alarming extent. The Health Committee, however, keep the running of the Service under critical review, and although some abuse undoubtedly occurs, every effort is made to reduce this to the minimum.

Yearly comparison of figures of Ambulance Mileages.

Year	Total Mileage
1947	14,198
1948	23,243
1949	56,510
1950	81,633
1951	88,323
1952	102,510

Blood Transfusion Service. A register of blood donors is kept in the Department, and at intervals arrangements are made with the Regional Blood Transfusion Service for donations of blood. For this purpose, the Infant Welfare Centre in Cross Street is used. This has proved a very satisfactory arrangement, as the Centre is readily accessible from all parts of the town and outlying districts.

During the year there were 4 sessions and 377 donors each gave approximately one pint of blood. There are 843 donors on the register.

MENTAL HEALTH

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

On the 31st December, 1952, an analysis of the cases of mental deficiency coming under the purview of the Health Department was as follows :—

In Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	64
In Institutions—other authorities' cases having relatives domiciled in Burton upon Trent	..	..	..	..	..	13
Under Guardianship	..	..	..	..	..	1
Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	..	..	72
Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	..	..	44
Not Supervised	..	..	..	..	..	91
Total						<u>285</u>

The cases under statutory and voluntary supervision and under guardianship have been visited regularly throughout the year, and those not under supervision as the need arose. The visiting is intended to help mental defectives and their families in the various social problems which they encounter. The difficulties of personal relationships both in and out of the home, of health, material means, employment or alternative spare time occupation are constantly arising, and requiring attention.

The homes of those in Institutions are visited periodically, and environmental reports forwarded to the Institution concerned, as required.

The Occupation Centre continues at Waterside, though unfortunately the premises are still only available for four and a half days per week. The Guide escorts on the buses, those who attend the Centre. Six more patients started attending during the year, and the total on the books at the end of December was 22, of whom 18 are regular attenders. There is, therefore, a gradual increase in the numbers attending, and indications are that this will continue.

A Home Teaching Service has been started whereby the Supervisor or Assistant call on suitable cases and provide occupation or instruction for the patient at home. This has proved helpful where a patient otherwise suitable for attendance at the Occupation Centre is unable to travel.

During 1952, 6 mental defectives have been dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts, of whom 1 was admitted to an Institution, and the others were placed under statutory supervision. Two patients, following a period of training in an Institution, have now settled satisfactorily in the community and were discharged from their Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT.

(a) **Hospital Care and Treatment.**

During 1952, 73 patients have been admitted from the Borough to Mental Hospitals for care and treatment, and an analysis of admissions shows very little change from the previous year. Of the 42 voluntary admissions, more than half the patients were discharged from hospital in one month or less.

Of the 21 admitted under short term Orders (Sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890), about the same proportion were discharged in two months or less.

Those detained under Summary Reception Orders were mostly either patients domiciled outside the Borough, and who were transferred to their own local mental hospitals, or cases of senility requiring permanent Institutional care.

Specialist advice and treatment is available at the Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic at the General Infirmary under the direction of Dr. Clegg, Medical Superintendent of St. Matthew's Hospital. A close liaison with this Clinic and with St. Matthew's Hospital has been established, and special acknowledgement is due to Dr. Clegg and the other medical staff concerned for their very helpful co-operation.

(b) **Work in the Community.**

(i) **Preventive.** In accordance with the declared policy of the Health Committee to develop the preventive aspects of the Mental Health Service, the work on community care has been directed towards trying for the earlier recognition of nervous or mental illness, working for the relief of tension and difficulties in unfavourable situations, and where psychiatric treatment is necessary, in securing it as early as possible.

In the eight months between April and the end of 1952, 44 new cases were referred from various sources, a beginning which reflects a very encouraging response and ready co-operation of the various medical and social working agencies in the Borough. Indeed, it must be acknowledged that apart from this co-operation, any progress in the preventive field of mental health work would be impossible.

(ii) **Duly Authorised Officer Service.** Two part-time Duly Authorised Officers are appointed to maintain a continuous day and night service to provide where necessary for the compulsory removal to hospital and detention of patients under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

The Mental Health Officer is also authorised to act in this capacity so that in the event of holidays, sickness or other emergencies, the service can be fully maintained.

(iii) **After-Care.** In connection with the after-care of patients from St. Matthew's Hospital, close co-operation with the hospital has been maintained and facilities have been accorded by the Medical Superintendent for the Mental Health Officer to visit patients in the hospital prior to their discharge. Although this has not always proved possible, in a very high proportion of cases it has been done, and has proved particularly advantageous in the rather crucial early stages of after-care.

During 1952, 54 patients were discharged to addresses within the Borough, and between April and December, after-care was undertaken in all but 8 cases.

TABLE I.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1952 (after correction)

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified							Total cases notified in each Locality of the District							Removed to Hospitals		
	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 ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever ..	29	9	19	1	0	0	0	3	2	8	5	1	0	2	5	3	5
Enteric Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections ..	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Poliomyelitis ..	16	3	10	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	5	6	0	1	0	0	15
Influ. Pneumonia ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Pneumonia ..	26	2	0	2	9	11	2	3	5	1	4	5	1	1	3	4	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	39	0	3	16	10	7	3	6	3	6	8	4	4	2	4	6	36
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	0	7
Acute Encephalitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	9	0	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1
Whooping Cough ..	236	15	107	1	1	0	0	26	20	49	16	21	12	30	62	2	2
Measles ..	752	23	380	0	0	0	0	82	37	167	92	39	35	140	160	6	6
Dysentery ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning ..	9	0	0	1	3	3	2	4	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals ..	1133	47	475	520	32	30	22	7	129	69	232	144	79	57	188	235	76

TABLE II

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1952

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	547	24	7	2	33	110	371
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	9	..	..	..	3	3	3
Tuberculosis, other Forms	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Syphilitic Disease	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Disease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	11	..	..	..	1	1	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	..	..	..	..	5	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	9	..	..	..	..	5	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	3	..	..	..	1	..	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	52	..	1	..	4	12	35
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diabetes	9	..	..	..	1	4	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	75	..	..	..	3	13	59
Coronary Disease, Angina	50	..	..	..	1	13	36
Hypertension with Heart Disease	8	..	..	..	..	2	6
Other Heart Disease	102	..	..	..	3	7	92
Other Circulatory Disease	17	..	..	..	..	5	12
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia	23	7	..	..	..	4	12
Bronchitis	39	..	..	..	..	9	30
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	..	..	..	1	2	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	6	..	..	..	..	3	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	..	..	..	2	2	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	3	2	..	..	..	..	1
Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	65	13	3	1	4	8	36
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	..	2	..	..	1	2
All other Accidents	14	1	1	..	3	1	8
Suicide	13	..	..	..	4	7	2
Homicide and Operations of War .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

MONTH	Rainfall				Temperature (in shade)						
	Total inches	Greatest in 24 hours		No. of days on which 0.01 inch or more fell	Mean	Maximum		Minimum		No. of nights at or below 32-deg.	
		Depth	Date			Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date		
JANUARY	..	2.18	0.27	28	18	36.0	55	23	16	26 & 27	21
FEBRUARY	..	0.71	0.18	10	9	37.2	52	29	20	13	19
MARCH	..	2.32	0.43	6	15	43.3	57	8, 10 & 23	25	15	7
APRIL	..	2.31	0.94	14	18	48.5	74	30	29	1	2
MAY	..	3.15	0.66	4	19	55.4	82	18	39	7 & 30	0
JUNE	..	3.16	0.93	13	16	57.1	80	28 & 30	39	4	0
JULY	..	1.92	1.44	1	13	61.4	84	1	44	15	0
AUGUST	..	1.88	0.45	7	18	60.6	77	30	42	21	0
SEPTEMBER	..	1.43	0.31	27	21	51.2	70	3	33	20	0
OCTOBER	..	2.80	0.50	12	19	47.1	61	28	26	15	6
NOVEMBER	..	1.46	0.37	4	17	39.1	55	2, 5 & 6	18	25	15
DECEMBER	..	2.96	0.51	18	29	36.4	52	22	19	2	18
YEAR—1952	..	26.28	1.44	1 July	212	47.8	84	1 July	16	26 & 27 Jan.	88

INDEX

	Page
Ante-Natal Clinic	48
Annual Report, Sanitary Inspector	23
Ambulance Service	51
Births	18
Birth Control	48
Blood Transfusion Service	52
Cancer	19 & 17
Day Nursery	51
Deaths	18 & 57
Diseases of Animals Acts	29
Domestic Help Scheme	51
Food and Drugs Act	28
Food Hygiene Guild	34
Food Poisoning	39
Health Visiting	49
Health Visitors and Cleanliness	50
Housing	30
Home Nursing Service	51
Ice Cream	36
Illegitimate Children	51
Immunisation against Diphtheria	43
Immunisation against Whooping Cough	43
Infantile Mortality	18
Infant Welfare Centres	48
Infectious Diseases	42 & 56
Inspection and Supervision of Food	32
Inspection of Factories	25 & 40
Laboratory Work	45
"Light" Clinic	48
Marriages	19
Maternal Mortality	18
Maternity Beds	49
Maternity and Child Welfare	47
Maternity and Child Welfare—Dental Treatment	50
Medical Practitioners' Fees under Midwives Act	48
Meteorological Table	58
Milk Supply	32
Mental Health	53

INDEX—*continued*

	Page
Notification of Births and Health Visiting	49
National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47	51
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	45
Population	18
Post-Natal Clinic	49
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172	46
Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927 ..	45
Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925	46
Puerperal Pyrexia	44
Premature Infants	50
Rats and Mice Destruction	27
Rag Flock Act	29
Sanitary Circumstances	22
Shops Acts	25
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	37
Staff	20
Survey of Local Health Services	4
Statistics	18
Tables	56
Toddlers' Clinic	49
Tuberculosis Deaths	19 & 45
Tuberculosis	45
Venereal Diseases	46
Verminous Houses	27
Vaccination against Smallpox	43
Vaccination against Tuberculosis	44
Water Supply	22
Zymotic Death Rate	19
Zymotic Deaths	44



JAIL REPORT

1st Office of Health

San Francisco

San Francisco, California

Medication of Yards and Parks, 1919

National Government, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922

Regulations, 1919

Regulations

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922

Regulations, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922

Regulations, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919

Regulations, 1919