

[Report 1953] / Medical Officer of Health, Burton-upon-Trent County Borough.

Contributors

Burton upon Trent (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1953

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/uu2yyszv>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

14 938

1953



207

1953

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

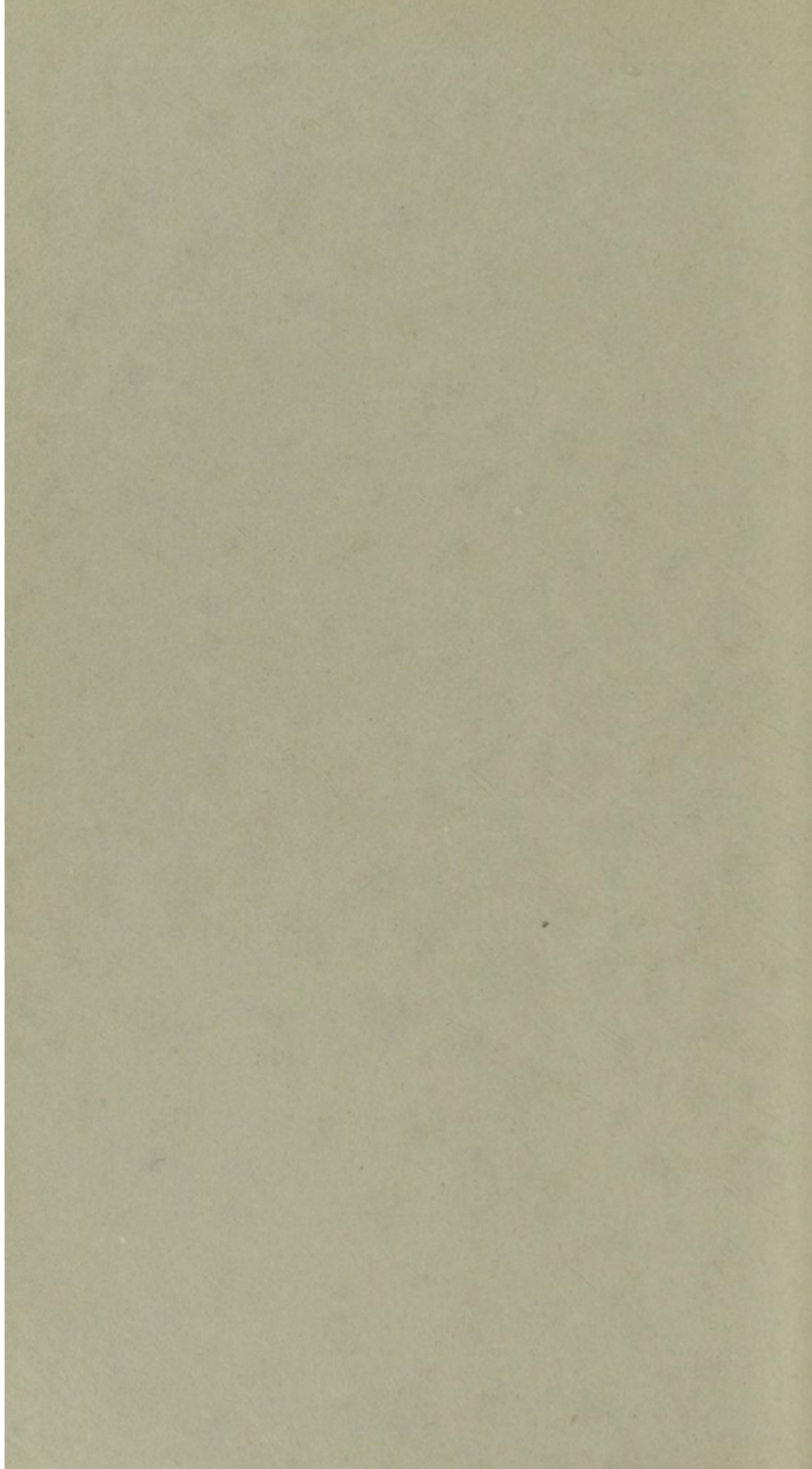
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1953

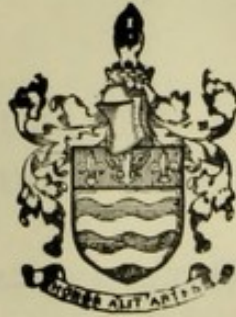
By ROBERT MITCHELL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ALSO

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector



1953



1953

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1953

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

ALSO

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman—THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN J. W. CLARK, J.P.

COUNCILLOR C. J. BADCOCK

COUNCILLOR T. BRADLEY

COUNCILLOR W. J. BULL

ALDERMAN W. O. BURNELL, J.P. (Resigned Jan. 1953)

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. CHADWICK, J.P.

COUNCILLOR R. CLOUGH

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

COUNCILLOR M. GHOSH

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

ALDERMAN J. H. JONES, J.P.

COUNCILLOR T. TURNER

ALDERMAN T. H. WALTERS

Member outside Council :

DR. R. E. M. PATERSON

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON UPON TRENT.

September, 1954.

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 1953.

The general health of the Borough continues to be good and there was no serious outbreak of infectious disease during the year. The Live Birth Rate increased to 17.7 per 1,000 population compared with 17.1 for the previous year. The Infant Mortality Rate was 28 per 1,000 live births, being the lowest ever recorded for the Borough.

On the other hand, the number of deaths increased to 616, compared with 547 for 1952. Of these, 109 were due to cancer, compared with 85 in the previous year. The increase in deaths due to cancer, particularly cancer of the lung, is general to the whole country, and is the subject of widespread investigation at a National level. There were also more deaths due to heart and vascular diseases. The Death Rate from tuberculosis increased very slightly, but it is still at the satisfactory low level of 0.24. There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year, and only two single cases were notified. The incidence of venereal disease during the year is the lowest ever recorded, only three new cases being reported.

Staff Changes.

Dr. G. M. Curtois, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, commenced work on 3rd August, 1953, in succession to Dr. A. S. Carey, who resigned on 30th June, 1953.

Dr. Winifred M. Hiscock commenced as Assistant Medical Officer of Health on 17th August, 1953.

The medical staff of the Department is now up to establishment for the first time since May, 1952.

The number of Health Visitors remains under establishment, despite attempts to fill the vacancies, either by qualified Health Visitors or by trainees.

Mr. Peter Duffield was appointed Senior Dental Officer, and commenced work on 1st July, 1953.

Ambulance Service.

The number of journeys, number of patients carried, and the mileage, again show increases, but not as much as in previous years. It is noteworthy that the mileage of ambulances has decreased, and that of sitting case cars increased. This has reduced the running costs. It would appear that the demands on this Service are getting more stabilized.

The general sanitary condition of the Borough continues to be satisfactory.

Housing Survey.

This year saw the completion of the survey of houses in the Borough, which was begun in June, 1946, and I would like to thank the Sanitary Inspectors for the work they have carried out in this survey. The full results of the survey are embodied in the Report. A total of 10,952 houses were inspected, and, with a few exceptions, the survey was confined to houses with a gross value not exceeding £26 a year for rating purposes or with rentals not over 10/- a week. Of the 10,952 houses inspected, 1,830 or 17% were found to be, in all respects, in a satisfactory state of repair; 7,679 houses or 70% were found to have minor defects, which would cost up to £50 per house to rectify; 1,148 houses or 10% were found to require major repairs or structural alterations, costing from £50—£100 per house; and 295 houses or 3% were 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).

The Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector is the last one to be prepared by Mr. F. V. A. Smith, in view of his impending retirement in 1954 after 43 years' service with the Borough. I wish to pay very sincere tribute to Mr. Smith's loyal service, and the valuable work he has done for the Department.

I wish to express to the Chairman, Members of the Health Committee, and the Health Department Staff, my thanks for the loyal support they have given to me throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT MITCHELL,

Medical Officer of Health

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 1953)		
(estimated)	.. .. .	14,908
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1953)	.. .. .	£336,932
Sum represented by penny rate		
(1st April, 1953)	.. .. .	£1,357

Population. The Registrar-General estimates the civilian population of the Borough to have been 48,820 at mid-year, 1953, being an increase of 20 on the previous year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1953

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>
			1953		1952
Live Births (total)	.. 440	426	866	..	834
„ „ Legitimate	415	407	822	..	796
„ „ Illegitimate	25	19	44	..	38
Birth Rate (Live)	.. .. .	.. .. .	17.7	..	17.1
Still-births	.. .. .	.. .. .	25	..	18
„ Rate per 1,000 of total births (live & still)			28	..	21
„ Rate per 1,000 of population		.. .. .	0.50	..	0.37
Deaths	.. .. . 326	290	616	..	547
Death-rate	.. .. .	.. .. .	12.6	..	11.2
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total live births)			5.0	..	4.5
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and					
Abortion	.. .. .	.. .. .	2	..	0
Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births		.. .. .	2.2	..	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000					
live births	.. .. .	.. .. .	28	..	29

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000		
legitimate births	25	29
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000		
illegitimate births	68	26
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0	0
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	9
Death-rate from ditto	0.22	0.18
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1
Death-rate from ditto	0.02	0.02
Number of Deaths from Cancer	109	85
Death-rate from Cancer	2.23	1.74
Zymotic Death-Rate	0.02	0.06
Number of Marriages	456	433
Marriage Rate	19	18

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
1953	17.7	12.6	2.2	28	0.24	2.23	0.02

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :

W. ALCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.
(Resigned 31st January, 1953)

ROBERT MITCHELL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Commenced 10th February, 1953)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

A. S. CAREY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Resigned 30th June, 1953)

G. M. CURTOIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Commenced 3rd August, 1953)

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

WINIFRED M. HISCOCK, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.(Edin.),
L.R.F.P. & S.(Glasgow), D.P.H.(London)
(Commenced 17th August, 1953)

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 ; Smoke Inspectors' Cert.

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 J. ALGER	Mrs. W. CROSS
Miss G. M. COOTE	R. DAVOLL
Mrs. B. BYARD	D. HUGHES
Miss E. FARRINGTON	

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:

- 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
- Miss P. J. WEBSTER, State Registered Nurse, C.M.B. (Part 1),
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
- Miss M. P. SMITH, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Tuberculosis Visitor :

- Miss E. O. L. GILKS, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife :

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
(Resigned 19th October, 1953)
- 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 Officers :

- G. M. CURTOIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
- WINIFRED M. HISCOCK, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

- G. M. CURTOIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
- Senior Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :*
- PETER DUFFIELD, L.D.S., B.D.S. (*part-time*)
(Commenced 1st July, 1953)

Dental Officer :

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

Dental Attendant :

- Miss P. THOMPSON
(Commenced 24th August, 1953)

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

J. S. HEAP, B.A.

Duly Authorised Officers :

G. M. UPTON
J. EASTON
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.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

Towards the end of July, numerous complaints were received about the "brackish" taste of the water supply to the centre of the town. Investigations revealed that a breakdown had occurred at the Pumping Station at one of the boreholes, and this was closed down for repairs. To make up the deficiency, water was drawn from a reservoir at Abbots Bromley, which is fed chiefly by the River Blythe. This surface water, although filtered and chlorinated, had an entirely different taste from borehole water, hence the complaints. Bacteriologically and chemically, it was found to be entirely satisfactory. An explanation giving details of the changes in supply was published in the local press. Normal supplies were resumed early in August.

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.

Fifteen samples were submitted for analysis (four chemical and eleven bacteriological) and were satisfactory.

Results of an analysis carried out on the 24th November, 1953, were as follows :—

Physical Characters.

Colour—Nil.	Clearness—Good.
Lustre—Good.	Sediment—Nil.
Smell—Nil.	Reaction (pH.) 7.29

Chemical Analysis. (parts per 100,000).

Total Solids	.. .. .	62.0
Free Ammonia	.. .. .	0.0020
Albuminoid Ammonia	.. .. .	0.0028
Chlorine in Chlorides	.. .. .	4.8
Nitrogen in Nitrites and Nitrates	.. .. .	0.56
Total Hardness	.. .. .	39.5
Permanent Hardness	.. .. .	29.3
Oxygen absorbed in three hours at 80°F..	.. .. .	0.012

Bacteriological Examination.

Presumptive Coliform Count—Nil.

Differential Coliform Test—Nil.

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

On 24th February, 1953, a sample of water was taken from a shallow well situate at Meditation Bungalow, Woods Lane, which on bacteriological examination was found to be polluted with *B. Coli* Faecal Type I, and was, therefore, potentially dangerous to health.

An application was made to the Magistrates' Court for the well to be closed, and the necessary Order was issued on the 10th April, 1953, and the well was subsequently filled in.

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 ..	14,750	98.94	48,297
(b) Houses sharing standpipes	148	0.99	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 VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Dwelling Houses :

Infectious Disease	179
Re Sanitary Defects	1,424
Unclean	47
Housing Survey—No. of houses inspected	690
Housing Survey—Additional visits	366
Housing circumstances of applicants for Corporation houses	184
Common Lodging Houses	26
Tents, Vans and Sheds	122
Canal Boats	12
Factories with Power	198
Factories without Power	87
Outworkers' Premises	66

Offensive Trades	23
Smoke observations	76
Shops Acts	226
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	3,227
Knackers Yard	226
Premises where food is prepared or sold	794
Ice Cream premises	177
Dairies and Milkshops	505
Food and Drugs Act	87
Water sampling	29
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	3
Premises where animals are kept	38
Diseases of Animals Acts	105
Rats, Mice and other Pests	2,208
Petroleum, Carbide and Explosives Stores	260
Noxious Weeds	12
Rag Flock Act	12
Merchandise Marks Act	105
Food Poisoning	5
Pet Animals Act	10
	<hr/>
	11,529
	<hr/>

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C's.	223	161
Defective roofs, eaves or downspoutings	276	275
Houses damp, defective or dirty	208	180
Defective floors, doors, windows, etc.	121	142
Defective sinks, sink pipes, or yard paving	26	28
Houses without efficient water supply	2	6
Defective washing coppers and firegrates	78	79
Smoke nuisances	3	1
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	—	1
Miscellaneous nuisances	2	2
Moveable Dwellings	10	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	949	885
	<hr/>	<hr/>

NOTICES SERVED

Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	378
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	113

Legal Proceedings. In 30 cases proceedings were authorised, but in only one instance was it necessary to apply to the Court of Magistrates for an "Abatement Order". In this case the Court made an Order on the Local Authority who carried out the work in default of the owner and the cost incurred has since been recovered from the owner.

During the year proceedings were instituted in three cases in which children under 14 years of age were given balloons in exchange for rags. In one case the fine was £1 and in the other two cases £2.

Closet Conversion. None of the existing pail closets has been converted to the W.C. system during the year.

There are still 31 dwelling houses 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	..	..	226
Closing contraventions	..	..	10
Shops notices renewed	..	..	11

Sanitary defects remedied :—

Insufficient W.C. accommodation	..	..	6
Defective or insanitary W.C.'s	..	..	11
Lack of suitable washing facilities	..	..	22

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES
AND OUTWORKERS' PREMISES

Number of inspections of factories	..	285
Number of inspections of outworkers' premises	..	66
Number of defects found	..	22
Number of defects remedied	..	19

Common Lodging Houses.

Number on register	..	..	..	1
Accommodation for adults	..	..	..	109
Accommodation for children	..	..	..	3
Number of inspections	..	..	..	26
Contraventions of Byelaws	..	..	..	3

During the year the Common Lodging House situated at 110 Branstone Road was removed from the register owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the sanitary accommodation and the general mismanagement of the house.

Moveable Dwellings.

Licensed sites	..	..	..	..	..	10
Number of Vans	..	..	..	..	..	21
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	122

At the November meeting of the Health Committee in 1952, an application for the renewal of the licence to station 10 caravans on land at the rear of 110 Branstone Road was refused on the grounds that the site was so foul and the sanitary accommodation so dilapidated as to be a menace to health.

The occupiers of the caravans refused to leave the site, but, with the assistance of the Police, the owner ultimately cleared the site early in 1953.

Canal Boats. During the year 12 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	..	..	..	..	38
Number of visits	..	..	..	..	76
Number of notices served	..	..	..	..	3

Grit Emission. Two serious cases of grit emission from industrial chimneys occurred during the year when the following remedial action was taken :—

In one instance a demonstration stoker was sent by the Ministry of Fuel and Power to instruct the boiler operators on the proper methods of stoking to prevent the emission of soot and grit from the boiler chimney. In the second case the firm concerned undertook to instal economisers and grit extractors in the flues of their boilers.

Education. A course of lectures and demonstrations on Boiler House Practice was delivered during the winter session 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.

Knacker's Yard. There is one licensed Knacker's 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	..	..	89
Library books disinfected	..	..	123

VERMIN REPRESSION

Eradication of Bed Bugs. 15 houses were disinfested during the year. In 11 cases the work was carried out by the staff of the Local Authority with liquid insecticide and 4 houses were treated by the occupiers.

Over the years the number of infested houses has steadily decreased due no doubt to the use of modern insecticides and also to the changed attitude of the public on such matters.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Notifications received of rat infestations	..	130
Notifications received of mice infestations	..	56
Number of premises treated by rat operator	..	230
Number of premises re-inspected after treatment		198
Number of premises cleared of rats	.. ..	125
Number of premises cleared of mice	.. ..	48
Number of premises found infested after treatment		39
Sewer manholes treated	.. ..	402
Dead rats collected from screens at Sewage Pumping Station	.. ..	673
Estimated kill due to weight of poison taken (not including sewers)	.. ..	903
Number of premises under treatment at end of year	.. ..
	Rats	2
	Mice	1 = 3

From the comparative figures on rodent control over the years, I am pleased to report that there is evidence of a steady decrease in the rodent population of the Borough.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

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

Arrowroot 2, Aspro 1, Aspirin 1, Amber Ale 1, Baking Powder 1, Bisto 1, Bovril 1, Butter 2, Burton Bitter 1, Cake Flour Mixture 1, Custard Powder 1, Cornflour 1, Cocoa 1, Caster Oil 1, Cod Liver Oil 1, Camphorated Oil 1, Compound Liquorice Powder 1, Cream 2, Compound Cooking Fat 1, Dinner Ale 1, Epsom Salts 1, Eagle Light Ale 1, Flavouring Essence 1, Flowers of Sulphur 1, Fynnon Salts 1, Golden Raising Powder 1, Gravy Powder 1, Glycerine 1, Gelatine 1, Gee's Linctus 1, Ice Lollies 3, Ice Cream 5, Jelly 1, Jam 1, Kruschen Salts 1, Lard 1, Milk 55, Meat Paste 1, Mustard 1, McLeans Tablets 1, Margarine 2, Oxo 1, Pepper 1, Phensic 1, Robinsons Patent Groats 1, Shredded Suet 1, Self-Raising Flour 1, Sage and Onion Stuffing 1, Saccharin Tablets 1, Seidlitz Powders 1, Sardines 1, Stout 1, Sparkling Ale 1, Tincture of Iodine 1, Vinegar 6.

122 samples were found to be genuine.

2 samples of milk were found to be unsatisfactory as follows :—

One was deficient in both fat and non-fatty solids, whilst the other was 4 per cent deficient in fat. In both cases “appeal to the cow” samples proved that the deficiencies were due to natural causes and letters were sent to the farmers suggesting that they obtain advice from agricultural experts on the best means for remedying these deficiencies.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Seven samples of fertiliser were examined by the Public Analyst during the year, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

During visits to food premises the requirements of this Act relating to the marking of food have been kept before the notice of shopkeepers.

The Act requires the labelling of food indicating the country of origin and special attention has been given during the season to the marking of tomatoes.

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.

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

The 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 shall 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 five 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. Three suspected cases of Swine Fever were reported, none of which was confirmed.

Foot and Mouth Disease. No case or suspected case of this disease has occurred in the Borough during the year, but at one farm all the stock was put under detention for 21 days owing to cattle having been moved on to the premises from a market at which an outbreak had occurred.

Anthrax. No case of Anthrax occurred in the Borough during the year, but in one instance an animal was found dead at a slaughterhouse and as a precaution, clinical examination was carried out for Anthrax, which proved that the animal had not died from this disease.

Fowl Pest. No outbreaks of this disease have occurred in the Borough during the year.

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.

There are 115 licensed petroleum stores having a capacity of 186,080 gallons of petroleum spirit and 2,840 gallons of petroleum mixture. There are also 7 stores where 10 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs. of carbide of calcium may be stored.

EXPLOSIVES

There are 145 premises in the Borough registered for the storage of explosives as follows :—

136 dealers in fireworks.

5 dealers in sporting cartridges

1 manufacturer of sporting cartridges.

1 store for maroons.

1 store for Civil Defence rockets.

1 store for gunpowder used for the removal of old tree roots.

CONCLUSION

As this is the last report I shall have the privilege to compile before my retirement after 43 years' service as an inspector in the Sanitary Department of this Authority, one looks back over the years to assess the progress made in hygiene and sanitation within the Borough.

Among the many achievements in which it has been my privilege to take part, I may mention the abolition of practically all the shallow wells in the town, the conversion of all the privies and almost all the pail closets to the W.C. system, together with the reconstruction of the drains in connection therewith, the demolition of over 200 unfit houses, the introduction of a system of meat and food inspection by qualified inspectors, the application of scientific control over animal and insect pests and a great reduction in the pollution of the atmosphere from industrial chimneys.

New legislation over the period has placed greater responsibilities upon health officers and has added considerably to the many and varied duties they are now called upon to perform.

I desire to place on record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Council for their continued help, confidence and support, the Medical Officers of Health for their advice and guidance, the heads of the various departments and staffs for their generous help and assistance, also the heads of industry and townspeople for their friendly co-operation.

I also desire to pay tribute to the past and present members of my staff for the loyalty and team-spirit they have at all times displayed.

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	.. .. .	142
By the Local Authority	.. .. .	117
By other bodies or persons	.. .. .	25
Houses demolished	.. .. .	8
Number of flats erected by Local Authority	..	76

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)	.. .. .	1,359
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	2,770

(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	717
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,056
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	13
(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	1,134

2. CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Number of dwelling houses demolished :—

<i>Unfit Houses</i>	<i>Other Houses</i>	<i>Number of Persons displaced</i>
0	0	0

HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS.

(1) **Housing Act, 1936**

(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section II :—

<i>Houses</i>	<i>Number of Persons displaced</i>
8	1

(b) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section II, and still in force :—

<i>Houses</i>	<i>Number of Persons displaced</i>
1	5

(c) Parts of buildings closed (Section 12) :—

<i>Houses</i>	<i>Number of Persons displaced</i>
0	0

(2) Housing Act, 1949

(a) Closing Orders made under Section 3 (1) :—

<i>Houses</i>	<i>Number of Persons displaced</i>
0	0

(b) Demolition orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 3 (2) :—

<i>Houses</i>	<i>Number of Persons displaced</i>
0	0

(3) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953

Closing Orders made under Section 10 (1) :—

<i>Houses</i>	<i>Number of Persons displaced</i>
0	0

REPAIRS.*Number of Houses***Informal Action**

(4)	Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the Local Authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts	356
-----	--	-----

Action under Statutory Powers

(5) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—

(a)	By owners	121
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0

(6) Housing Act, 1936

Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16) :—

(a)	By owners	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0

HOUSING SURVEY 1946 to 1953

*Report on Housing Conditions prepared for the Public Health Committee
of the County Borough of Burton upon Trent*

Introduction.

The Burton upon Trent County Borough Council, on the advice of its Public Health Committee, decided in June 1946, to request its Sanitary Officers to carry out a survey of houses in the Borough to ascertain the present housing situation.

This survey was carried out under Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1936, which required local authorities to inspect their districts from time to time with a view to ascertaining :—

1. The adequacy and accessibility of water supply, and also the arrangements for preventing its contamination.
2. The adequacy of sanitary accommodation and other conveniences.
3. Drainage.
4. The condition of houses in regard to light, free circulation of air, dampness and cleanliness.
5. The paving, drainage and sanitary condition of yards and passages.
6. The arrangements for the disposal of refuse.
7. The general structural soundness of dwelling houses or defective conditions which may tend to render any house unfit for human habitation.

Future house building programme.

The information obtained from the survey provides detailed statistics which can enable the local authority to re-plan the housing requirements of their district in progressive stages, as it is only from such information that a long-term housing policy can be based.

Survey Methods, etc.

Houses included in the survey.

Before actually commencing the survey, it was decided to inspect houses with a gross value not exceeding £26 a year for rating purposes or with rentals up to 10s. 0d. a week. This system was adopted with the exception of a number of instances where working class houses were included in groups of properties, but with rents exceeding this figure.

Standard of fitness.

In judging the fitness of the houses the following matters were taken into consideration :—

1. The general soundness of the fabric.
2. Freedom from dampness.
3. Sufficiency of lighting and ventilation.

4. Condition of the drainage, sanitary conveniences, sinks, spoutings, drainage of paved surfaces, and means for the storage of house refuse.
5. The condition of the roofs, doors, windows, floors, staircase, also plaster to walls and ceilings.
6. Provision of an wholesome and convenient supply of water.
7. Condition of firegrates and chimneys.
8. Adequacy of cooking facilities.
9. Suitable washing accommodation.
10. Provision of a well-ventilated food store.

Records—Filing System.

A filing system for keeping a permanent record of the houses inspected has been installed. The system consists of a steel cabinet containing trays of cards, the details on which have been drafted in the department a separate card have been completed for each dwelling and a four-colour code system indicates the classification of each house.

It is now possible at a glance to tell the approximate age of any house, whether it contains a bath, hot water system, a food store, its present state of repair, whether occupied by more than one family or is overcrowded, etc.

We now have a complete card index record of 10,952 houses, together with sectional maps of the Borough showing the houses in a four-colour classification as to fitness.

Statistical Information.

Extracts from the Statistical records compiled as the result of the survey are given in the following tables :—

HOUSING SURVEY STATISTICS

Houses inspected.—Artisan type.

Classification Code. For the purpose of classification as to fitness, the houses were grouped in the following categories :—

Category 1.—Houses found to be in a satisfactory state of repair.

Category 2.—Houses with minor defects costing under £50.

Category 3.—Houses requiring major repair or structural alterations costing £50 to £100 per house.

Category 4.—Houses unfit for human habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable cost. (Work costing over 60% of the value of the house after completion.)

TABLE I.
GENERAL CATEGORISATION OF DWELLINGS IN WARD ORDER

Wards	Number of dwellings inspected	Number of dwellings in				Number of houses in Wards
		Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	
Shobnall	1,182	116	756	270	40	1,516
Victoria	1,496	231	1,170	82	13	1,826
Horninglow	1,979	367	1,468	119	25	2,488
Burton	737	20	470	128	119	978
Uxbridge	1,749	401	951	354	43	1,795
Broadway	1,197	19	1,126	35	17	1,367
Winshill and Wetmore ..	1,162	244	821	79	18	2,361
Stapenhill	1,450	432	917	81	20	2,651
TOTALS ..	10,952	1,830	7,679	1,148	295	14,982

Houses in Category 1.—Of the 10,952 houses inspected, 1,830 or 17% were found to be in all respects in a satisfactory state of repair.

Houses in Category 2.—7,679 houses or 70% were found with minor defects costing up to £50 per house.

In all cases where sanitary defects were found to be in urgent need of attention notices were served on the owners and as a result 11,192 defects were remedied as follows :—

Drains or water closets repaired	1,834
Roofs, eaves or downspouts repaired	2,831
Dampness or dirty houses remedied	3,195
Floors, doors or windows repaired	1,606
Sinks, sink pipes or yard paving repaired or renewed ..	432
Defective firegrates or washing coppers repaired or renewed	635
Water supply pipes repaired	131
New refuse bins provided	528

In the case of houses in *Category 2* (houses with minor defects) it is proposed to continue our present policy of serving notices on the owners, but no doubt in the new Rent and Housing Bill some guidance will be given in this direction.

TABLE II

Houses in Category 3 require major repairs or structural alterations costing £50 to £100 per house, showing order of priority as follows :—

- (a) Houses which require urgent attention.
- (b) Houses which require early attention, but not so urgently as those in column (a).
- (c) Houses in moderate repair and/or in need of certain amenities, but do not require high priority of action.

Wards	Category 3 Houses				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	Total	
Shobnall	2	152	116	270	
Victoria	0	0	82	82	
Horninglow	0	17	102	119	
Burton	0	1	127	128	
Uxbridge	0	0	354	354	
Broadway	0	0	35	35	
Winshill and Wetmore	0	0	79	79	
Stapenhill	0	0	81	81	
Total	2	170	976	1,148	= 10%

TABLE III

Houses in Category 4. These houses are unfit for human habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable cost (work costing over 60% the value of the house after completion) showing order of priority as follows :—

- (a) Houses in dangerous structural condition or otherwise a serious menace to health, and which require urgent action.
- (b) Houses which require early attention, but not so urgently as houses in column (a).
- (c) Houses which do not require high priority of action, but are placed in this category by reason of the cost of making them fit.
- (d) Houses in column (d) have been dealt with.

Wards	Category 4 Houses				(d) Houses in column (a) already dealt with
	(a)	(b)	(c)	Total	
Shobnall	5	9	26	40	0
Victoria	10	0	3	13	9
Horninglow	2	22	1	25	2
Burton	13	4	102	119	9
Uxbridge	8	16	19	43	1
Broadway	0	5	12	17	0
Winshill and Wetmore	8	0	10	18	8
Stapenhill	4	0	16	20	2
Totals	50	56	189	295 = 3%	31

TABLE IV

Location of properties dealt with in Column (d) of Table III.

Ward	Street	Recondi- tioned	Closed	Demoli- tion
Victoria ..	17*, 18* Little Burton West	—	—	2
	22, 23* Little Burton West	—	—	2
	98, 99, 100, 101 Horn- inglow Road ..	—	—	4
	Flat at rear 200 Derby Road	—	1	—
Horninglow	285a Horninglow Road North	1	—	—
	290 Horninglow Road North	—	1	—
Burton ..	13 Fleet Street ..	1	—	—
	35a Fleet Street ..	—	—	1
	132*, 133, 134, 135, 136 New Street ..	—	—	5
	1, 2 Patten Yard, New Street	—	2	—
Uxbridge ..	22 Paget Street ..	1	—	—
Winshill and Wetmore ..	62 Berry Hedge Lane	—	—	1
	60 North Street (2 flats)	—	2	—
	16 Bearwood Hill Road	—	—	1
	101 Bearwood Hill Road	—	—	1
	6*, 8, 10* Old Wetmore	—	—	3
Stapenhill	Meditation Bungalow, Woods Lane ..	—	—	1
	2 Bungalow	—	—	—
	Waterside Road ..	—	1	—
Total ..		3	7	21=31

At the time of compiling this table the houses marked * were still occupied due to difficulties in re-housing the tenants

TABLE V

Possible clearance or re-development areas.

Areas with high percentage of substandard houses :—

Casey Lane, Charles Street, Thomas Street Area.

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Category 3</i>	<i>Category 4</i>	<i>Substandard</i>
Charles Street ..	108	73	0	73
Henry Street ..	85	58	4	62
John Street ..	48	23	17	40
Thomas Street ..	26	9	15	24
Casey Lane ..	6	0	2	2
	273	163	38	201

There are 273 houses in the above area. 201 or 74% are sub-standard, whilst 38 are so dilapidated as to be unfit for human habitation and could not be rendered fit at a reasonable cost.

Little Burton Area.

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Category 3</i>	<i>Category 4</i>	<i>Substandard</i>
Little Burton East	13	11	0	11
Little Burton West	16	0	9	9
	29	11	9	20

There are 29 houses in this area. 20 or 69% are sub-standard, whilst 9 are so dilapidated as to be unfit for human habitation.

Fleet Street, Green Street Area.

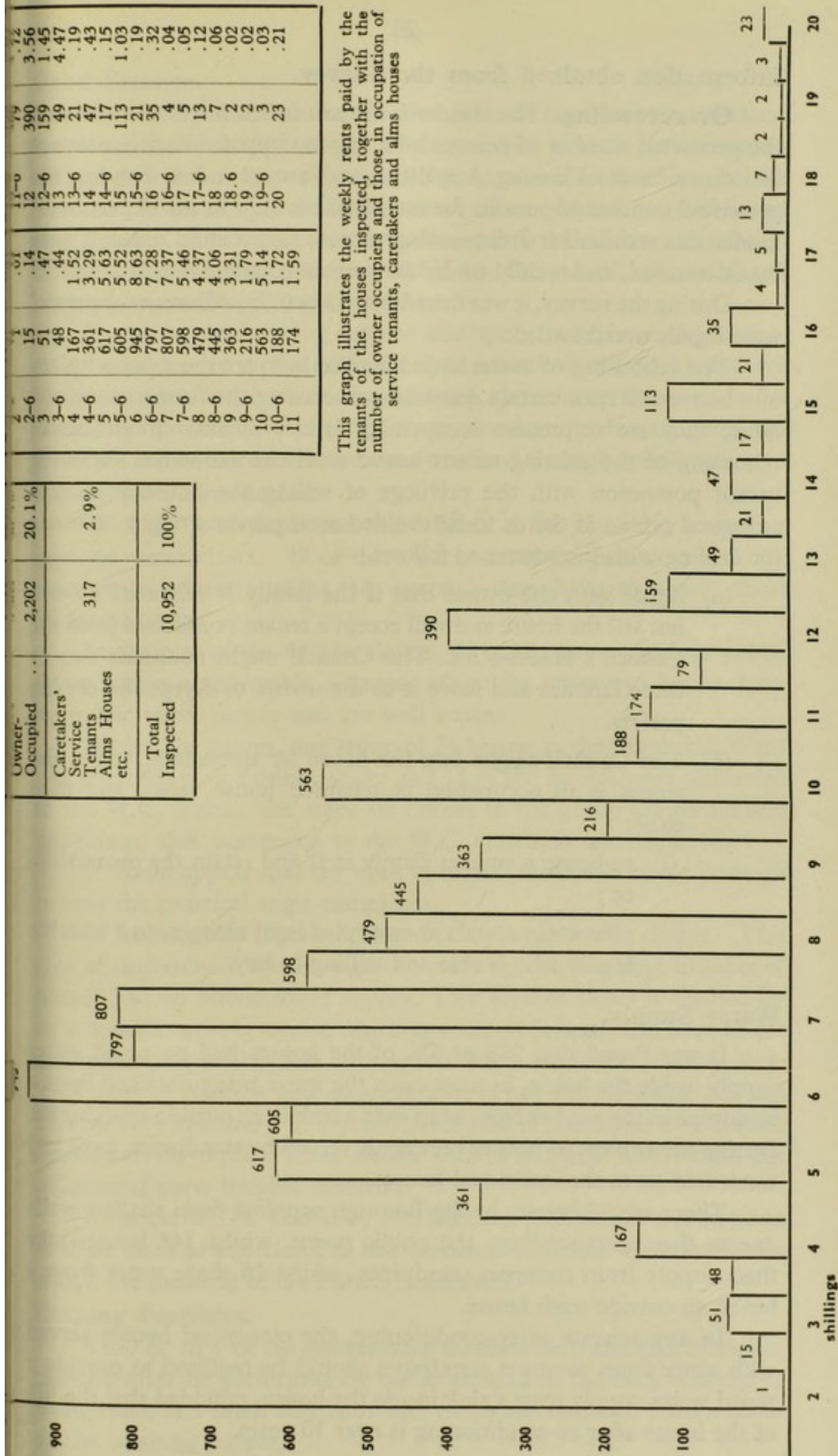
	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Category 3</i>	<i>Category 4</i>	<i>Substandard</i>
Fleet Street ..	28	3	15	18
Fleet Passage ..	4	2	2	4
Green Street ..	5	0	5	5
	37	5	22	27

Of the 37 houses in this area, 27 or 73% are sub-standard, whilst 22 are so dilapidated as to be unfit for human habitation.

Owner-Occupied	2,202	20.1%
Caretakers' Service		
Tenants	317	2.9%
Alms Houses etc.		
Total Inspected	10,952	100%

2-6	15	1	.01	11-0	19	12
3-6	51	12-6	.14	12-6	390	3.56
4-6	48	13	.47	13-6	159	1.45
5-6	167	13-6	.44	14-6	49	4.47
6-6	361	14-6	1.52	15-6	21	.19
7-6	617	15-6	3.29	16-6	47	.43
8-6	5.63	16-6	5.63	17-6	17	1.15
9-6	605	17-6	5.52	18-6	113	1.03
10-6	945	18-6	8.63	19-6	21	.19
11-6	797	19-6	7.28	20-6	35	.32
	807	20-6	7.37		4	.04
	598		5.46		5	.05
	479		4.37		13	.12
	445		4.06		7	.06
	363		3.31		2	.02
	216		1.79		2	.02
	188		5.14		3	.03
	174		1.72		23	.21
			1.59			

This graph illustrates the weekly rents paid by the tenants of the houses inspected, together with the number of owner occupiers and those in occupation of service tenants, caretakers and alms houses



Information obtained from the Survey.

Overcrowding. The standards of accommodation for determining the permitted number of persons who may occupy dwelling houses are laid down in the Housing Act, 1936, and a card index showing the permitted number of persons for each house is kept in the department. Under this standard it is interesting to note that a child under 1 year is not counted, and a child under 10 years is counted as half a unit.

During the survey, it was found that 53 or 0.5% of houses inspected were legally overcrowded.

The rehousing of overcrowded families who are the sole occupiers of a house will raise certain questions concerning the future use of the house they are at present occupying. Under normal circumstances rehousing of the existing tenant would result in the owner obtaining vacant possession with the privilege of selling the house at a very enhanced price. If this is to be avoided arrangements might be made for dealing with the matter as follows :—

- (a) Agree with the owner that if the family is rehoused he will not sell the house and will accept a tenant nominated from the Council's housing list. The Council might nominate two or three families and leave it to the owner to accept the one he prefers.
- (b) The Council might buy the house by agreement, whilst the tenant is in occupation at tenanted house value, and then either
 - (i) re-house a smaller family in it and retain the ownership, or ;
 - (ii) offer it for re-sale at cost, plus legal charges, to a suitable family who is able and willing to buy.

Water Supply.

It was found that 268 or 5% of the houses had no piped water supply inside the house, in most cases the water being obtained from a standpipe in the yard or from a tap over a sink in an outside wash house. During the survey, 94 houses previously served by standpipes, have had water laid on to the individual houses.

There are 10 houses in the Borough supplied from shallow wells due to their distance from the public mains, whilst 148 houses take their supply from common standpipes, whilst 16 share water from a tap in an outside wash house.

In any scheme of re-conditioning, the owners of houses served with water from common standpipes should be required to provide a piped water supply over a sink inside the house, provided that the life of the house after re-conditioning is over 10 years.

Food Storage.

The survey revealed that 6,557 or 59% of the houses are without a well-ventilated store for food. In the majority of cases the accommodation provided was under the staircase, which is usually situated between the front and rear living rooms. From experience it is found that this part of the house is warm, damp, dark and with no circulation of air with conditions ideally suitable for the growth of mould and contrary to good food hygiene practice.

In any re-conditioning scheme attempts should be made to construct a food store so that one side is an outer wall with a window for ventilation, but if this cannot be achieved, the existing accommodation should be provided with an inlet communicating directly with the outer air and with vents in the door to afford through ventilation.

Closet Accommodation.

95 or 0.8% of the houses were found to be without a proper or separate water closet. 49 of these were served by pan closets, 36 by waste-water closets, whilst 10 (mostly) flats have to share closet accommodation.

In the case of the 49 pan closets, 47 of the houses had no public sewer within a reasonable distance, whilst the other two houses have no public water supply and use well water.

During the survey, one group of 24 houses in the Stapenhill Ward was provided with a public sewer and 18 of the houses were converted to the W.C. system, the other six houses in the group are so old and dilapidated that conversion to the W.C. system is not justifiable.

It would appear that the work of closet conversion in the Borough is from the practical angle completed.

36 houses were found to be served by waste-water closets. This type of convenience was in vogue 40 years ago when a large number of houses had no public water supply. This type of closet is flushed by an automatic tipping device which is situated beneath the floor of the apartment and is supplied with waste water from the scullery sink. This form of closet is now obsolete as it is not self-cleansing and can become very insanitary. The practice adopted in such cases is to require the owners to replace these closets with a modern W.C. when the mechanical parts become defective.

As to the W.C's. shared by two families, little action can be taken in these cases as one closet to two houses is sufficient accommodation within the meaning of the Public Health Act.

Bathing Facilities.

8,640 or 78% of the houses have no fixed bath and this necessary exercise must be performed by the household in the back scullery or living room in a small zinc bath with hot water obtained from a kettle or the washing copper.

With the three-bedroomed houses the provision of a bathroom would be difficult as all the bedrooms are usually occupied when the children of the family are of both sexes. The alternative to converting an existing bedroom into a bathroom would be to extend the wing building to form a bathroom with a passage and bedroom at the rear. In the case of the two-bedroomed house the only practical solution would be to convert two houses into one and thus provide the additional accommodation.

Washing Accommodation.

159 or 1% of the houses had no satisfactory clothes washing facilities, which provision is so necessary where a family has to be catered for. In a number of cases a common wash house is provided for the use of two or more families, and in other cases no provision at all has been made.

We feel that a statutory standard for the provision of these amenities should be laid down.

Houses Badly Planned or in Congested Areas.

During the survey it was found that 589 houses have been so badly planned that they either back on to, and adjoin the walls of factory buildings, or have only a few feet separating them from adjoining properties, obstructing both light and ventilation. There are also many groups of houses which have been built at the rear of houses abutting on the highway and their approach is both difficult and unsatisfactory. It is, however, encouraging to record that there are only four back-to-back houses in the Borough.

To suggest improvements to the former type of houses would be difficult without taking drastic action, but in the case of the back-to-back houses the only satisfactory remedy would be to convert them into through houses by making the two houses into one.

House Rentals.

Rents play a very important part in the maintenance of houses in a good state of repair and also when the re-housing of tenants from overcrowded or unfit houses has to be considered.

From experience we find that the houses with rentals up to 6s. 0d. a week are usually of the older types which are in constant need of repair, and which can become a serious liability to their owners. We are hoping that the new Housing Repairs and Rents Bill will provide the means whereby the owners can be financially assisted not only in maintaining their houses in a good state of repair, but also given the added incentive to provide modern amenities.

The economic rent which a tenant can pay is also an important factor when re-housing families from overcrowded or unfit houses. These tenants are usually from the lower income groups and occupy houses with rents up to 6s. 0d. a week and to transfer them to houses at £1 a week or more can often cause serious hardship to the tenants concerned.

General Observations.

The age of the majority of working-class houses in the Borough is approximately 60 years, with a fair number over 100 years. With houses which have been in constant use for 60 to 100 years the cost of maintenance is considerable as the brickwork and mortar joints have a tendency to serious dilapidation, the laths supporting the roofing tiles or slates are deteriorating and the floors, woodwork and firegrates have had considerable wear and require constant renewals.

In the case of houses 100 years old and over, experience shows that in the majority of cases dilapidations are so extensive that their maintenance is not an economic proposition.

As to the condition of the general fabric of the houses inspected it was very noticeable that in the majority, penetrating or rising dampness is a major defect due, no doubt, to their age and lack of supervision at the time of construction.

The lack of efficient damp-proof courses, the inferior quality of the mortar and the thickness of the joints leave a lot to be desired. It is also regrettable that in a fair number of houses of 60 years and over, the walls to the wing bedrooms and sculleries are only $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and in such cases it is almost impossible to make these rooms weather and damp-proof.

In conclusion, the survey has served a very useful purpose in assessing the general structural condition of working-class houses in the Borough and should be of considerable assistance in any scheme for overhauling and re-conditioning these houses in the future.

It is proposed to submit a supplementary report to collate this survey with the detailed provisions of the new Housing Repairs and Rents Bill when it is brought into operation.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

F. V. A. SMITH,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supplies.

Retailers with dairies within the Borough	..	..	21
Retailers with dairies outside the Borough	..	..	12

Designated Milk

Dealers (Pasteurisers)	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dealers in Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	38
Dealers in Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dealers in Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	..	..	33
Dealers in Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculin Tested Milk Samples examined	..	..	..	..	..	96
Tuberculin Tested Milk Samples outside the prescribed standard	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk Samples examined	..	..	..	..	..	86
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk Samples outside the prescribed standard	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pasteurised Milk samples examined	..	..	..	..	..	144
Pasteurised Milk samples outside the prescribed standard	..	..	..	..	..	5
Designated Milk samples examined for Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	44
Designated Milk samples found to contain tubercle bacilli	..	..	..	..	..	0
Non-designated samples examined for Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	37
Herds giving tuberculous milk	..	..	..	..	..	0

The following is a classified list of the food premises in the Borough :—

<i>Class</i>	<i>Number</i>
Small General Shops	183
Grocers and Provisions	180
Licensed Houses	87
Butchers	66
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	50
Catering Establishments and Canteens	46
Sugar Confectioners	42
Fish and Chips	39
Wet Fish	22
Dairies	21
Cafes	17
Bakers and Confectioners	13
Chemists	13
Total	779

Number of food premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act :—

Retailers or manufacturers of Ice-Cream	..	..	175
Processors of Meat Products	..	..	43
Fried Fish and Potato establishments	..	..	39
Number of premises registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations	..	..	21

CLEAN FOOD

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.

During the year 794 visits were made to premises where food is prepared or sold when the following unsatisfactory conditions were found and remedied :—

Defective floors, walls or ceilings	..	..	11
Rooms redecorated or cleansed	..	..	49
Insufficient lighting	..	..	7
Protective covers provided	..	..	29
Dirty or lack of protective clothing	..	..	12
Separate accommodation provided for outdoor clothing			4
Wash-hand bowls or additional sinks	..	..	27
Constant supply of hot water	..	..	26
Provision of soap and clean towels	..	..	38
Notices as to hand washing	...	..	67
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	..	..	4
Defective or dirty sanitary accommodation	..	..	21
Accumulation of refuse	..	..	14
Insufficient refuse bins	..	..	39
Total			348

A number of shops have been re-equipped and enlarged, serving counters protected by glass screens with shelves fixed to 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.

FOOD HYGIENE GUILD

With the co-operation of the traders a Food Hygiene Guild has been formed with an Executive Committee consisting of 15 food trade representatives with 7 other members of trade groups, trade union, customer and local authority representatives with the Chief Sanitary Inspector as Secretary and the Medical Officer of Health acting in an advisory capacity.

The Constitution and Rules of the Guild have been drawn up and approved by the Executive Committee, Codes of Practice have been formulated with the collaboration of the various trade organisations and the Guild Certificate has been designed and printed.

By the end of the year 65 applications for membership had been received, 23 premises had been approved and Guild Certificates issued, leaving 42 premises at which certain improvements were necessary in order to bring them up to the standard laid down in the Code of Practice for the particular trades.

With a view to popularising the work of the Guild, articles have been published in the local press and talks given on food hygiene to the various trade organisations and adult education groups. Arrangements were also made for an exhibition and public meeting with an address from Mr. Morley Parry, Hygiene Advisory Officer to the Ministry of Food.

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	14	172	
	Pre-packed	158		
Number of premises registered for the manufacture				
and sale of Ice Cream				
	..	..	3
<hr/>				
Total	..	..	175

Summary of the 162 Samples of Ice Cream examined during the year

Heat-Treated (Loose)			Heat-Treated (Pre-Packed)			Cold Mix (Loose)		
Grade	Samples Taken	%	Grade	Samples Taken	%	Grade	Samples Taken	%
1 & 2	15	88%	1 & 2	138	97%	1 & 2	2	67%
3	2	12%	3	4	3%	3	1	33%
4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Total—17			Total—142			Total—3		

Of the 162 samples examined, 155 or 96% were placed in Grades 1 or 2 and 7 in Grade 3, with none in Grade 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.

		<i>Highest quality Sample</i>	<i>Lowest quality Sample</i>
Fat	7.9%	9.6%	7.3%
Sugar	12.7%	13.0%	11.8%
Non-fatty solids	11.3%	14.0%	9.6%

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

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

During the year 3 samples of ice lollies were submitted for analysis, which showed them to be free from metallic contamination.

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.

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 the 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 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 89,794 carcasses were examined and 109 tons 1 cwt. 1 qtr. 13 lbs. of meat were rejected as unfit for human consumption due to disease, parasitic conditions, injury, etc.

DISPOSAL OF DISEASED MEAT AND UNFIT FOODS

All condemned meat is dyed with a green vegetable stain to denote its unfitness for human consumption. In the case of meat from the central slaughterhouse, this is sold by the Ministry of Food to a local knacker who has a contract with an animal feeding stuff manufacturer who puts the meat through a process of sterilisation after which it is canned for cat and dog food.

In the case of meat condemned at the bacon factory, this is sterilised in digestors on the premises, the resultant fat being sold for commercial purposes and the residue disposed of to fertiliser manufacturers.

Other condemned foods are collected and destroyed at the local refuse destructor.

TRANSPORT OF MEAT

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

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Twenty carcasses of beef were found to be infested with this parasite, this is the second largest number found since it was first discovered in 1950.

The comparative figures are as follows:—

During 1950, of 5,232 carcasses inspected, 44 were found to be affected ; during 1951, 5,498 carcasses were examined when 14 were affected ; during 1952, 5,224 were examined when only 3 were affected ; whereas during 1953, 4,944 carcasses were examined when 20 were found to be infested with the 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	1,742	3,202	1,666	15,293	67,891
Number inspected	1,742	3,202	1,666	15,293	67,891
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	5	8	28	35	132
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	292	1,008	0	1,441	5,903
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	17	31.7	1.7	9.6	8.9
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	10	70	7	3	132
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	273	450	0	0	4,517
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tubercu- losis	16	16	0.4	0.02	6.8

UNSOUND FOODS, CONDEMNED AND REMOVED FOR SALVAGE OR DESTRUCTION

NATURE OF FOOD	WEIGHT			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Home-killed Meat	109	1	1	13
Frozen Meat	—	—	3	1
Bacon	—	—	1	14
Beef	—	4	2	6
Beef Pressed	—	—	—	18
Cake	—	1	0	22
Canned Fish	—	6	1	27
„ Fruit	—	19	1	25
„ Ham	—	6	1	12
„ Jam	—	3	0	1
„ Marmalade	—	—	1	5
„ Meat	—	—	6	27
„ Milk	—	4	1	3
„ Tomatoes	—	19	2	14
„ Vegetables	—	5	3	4
Cheese	—	—	1	15
Corn Flakes	—	—	—	10
Figs	—	—	—	8
Fish	—	17	0	3
Ice Cream	—	—	1	8
Pickles	—	—	—	6
Pork Pies	—	—	—	15
Rabbits	—	1	1	14
Salted Nuts	—	—	—	10
Sausage	—	2	1	6
Soups	—	1	1	27
Soya Flour	—	—	1	10
Sponge Puddings	—	—	—	12
Sugar	—	—	—	26
Wrapped Toast	—	—	—	10
	113	19	2	8

OUTBREAKS OF FOOD POISONING

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

Case 1.

The affected person was taken ill after partaking of a meal at a canteen in an adjacent town. Investigations carried out by the Medical Officer at the canteen failed to discover the cause of infection and no other cases were reported in that area from the same food.

Case 2.

In this case one person was affected after partaking of a meal at a local hotel. Laboratory investigation revealed that a maid employed in the kitchen on washing crockery was affected with *Staphylococcus Aureus* of the nose and throat. No further case was reported after this maid had been precluded from taking any part in the work of the kitchen at the hotel.

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
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	50	70	0	0
(2) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	221	198	10	0
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	15	17	1	0
Total	286	285	11	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)					
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	8	8	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	3	3	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	7	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22	19	0	0	0

PART VIII

Outwork. 11 Lists of premises where outwork is carried out have been received. The nature of the work is as follows :—

Wearing apparel	Making	2
	Cleaning and Washing	19
Lace net repairing		45
		<hr/>
		66

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, 1953

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	31	31	1	0
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	21	21	0	0
Pneumonia	50	50	1	24
Acute Encephalitis	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	5	5	0	0
Meningococcal Infections	2	2	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	10	0	0
Whooping Cough	28	28	0	0
Measles	207	207	8	0
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0	0	0	0
Do. (Non-Paralytic)	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	2	2	0	0

FOOD POISONING

Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) returned to the Registrar General for 1953

1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total outbreaks .. 0 Total Cases .. 0

Outbreaks due to :—

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

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause.

Total outbreaks	—
Total cases	—

Single Cases.

Agent identified—

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

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, 1953	489	202
Number of children given a secondary (reinforcing) injection during the year ..	126	759

At the end of the year it was estimated that 38% of the children in the town under five years of age had been immunised, 96% of the children aged 5—15, and 78% aged 0—15 years.

Immunity Index :—(i.e. Children who have had a course of Immunisation within the last five years.)

Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	Total Under 15 years
6%	47%	57%		51%

(2) Immunisation against Whooping Cough.

Number of children who had completed a course of Whooping Cough Immunisation at 31st December, 1953

<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	44	63	107
1948	176	119	295
1949	143	83	226
1950	173	96	269
1951	172	90	262
1952	196	102	298
1953	35	14	49
	974	581	1,555

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**

Age at date of Vaccination ..	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
No. Vaccinated ..	171	8	18	14	37	248
No. Re-Vaccinated	-	-	2	7	73	82

(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 1953.

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 1953	114
Total number of contacts with positive result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	42
Total number of contacts with negative result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	72
Total percentage of contacts with positive result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	37%
Total percentage of contacts with negative result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	63%
Total number successfully vaccinated	71
Total number of nurses successfully vaccinated	5

(5) Contact Clinic.

A Clinic is held once a week for persons who have been in contact with a case of tuberculosis, and 105 persons attended for examination during 1953.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Of the 21 cases notified, 4 were from a maternity home, 16 from hospitals and 1 occurred at home.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases was one, this being due to Meningococcal Infection.

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	..	..	..	..	..	163
Mumps.	..	..	..	..	..	100

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

Visits to Measles	..	..	3	(to children under 5 years of age)
Visits to German Measles	..		3	(to children under 5 years of age)
Visits to Chickenpox	..		9	(including 5 to children under 5 years of age)
Visits to Mumps	..	..	12	(including 4 to children under 5 years of age)

Laboratory Work. During the year, 13 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	8	8
Haemolytic Streptococci	..			2	0	2
Others	..	..	..	3	0	3
						13

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953. There were 50 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				
	10	6	4	10	0	0	0

The cases may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 10 Moderate, 0 Severe, 0

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1953

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	1	0	0	0	1
5	..	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	..	..	0	1	0	1				
15	..	..	1	5	0	0				
20	..	..	2	2	0	0	3	2	0	0
25	..	..	2	3	0	0				
35	..	..	6	2	0	0				
45	..	..	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
55	..	..	5	0	0	0				
65 & upwards			1	0	0	0				
Totals	..	..	24	13	0	2	9	2	0	1

Home Supervision. A full-time Tuberculosis Visitor is employed. She visited 324 cases, and the total number of visits made was 2,367.

39 visits were made by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the homes of tuberculous patients.

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	..	..	19	36	605
Gonorrhoea	..	..	9	6	124
Other Conditions	..	..	39	4	202
Totals	..	..	67	46	931

In 1952 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 80 males and 49 females, the total number of attendances being 1,096 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 41 patients suffering from Syphilis, 10 from Gonorrhoea and 27 from other diseases who attended the Clinic in 1952 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1953.

There were, 25 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1953, viz., 8 from Burton, 10 from Derbyshire, 6 from Staffordshire and 1 from Leicestershire, compared with 62 cases in 1952 of which 32 were Borough cases.

The incidence of venereal diseases decreased 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
1953	.. 2	1	3	5	8

CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 109, 54 being males and 55 females.

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 2.23 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	3	21	30
Females ..	0	0	0	1	22	32

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Midwives. The number of midwives, who, in January 1953, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough was 27, and subsequently 5 others gave notice of their intention to practise. The number of midwives practising at 31st December, 1953, was 28, viz. :—

Municipal Midwives	..	..	..	..	5
Midwives employed in Institutions	..	..	..	..	20
Midwives in Private Practice	..	..	..	..	3

Midwifery.

Number of domiciliary deliveries attended by Municipal Midwives during the year	..	..	..	..	288
Number of domiciliary cases in which gas and air was administered by Municipal Midwives	..	..	..	..	37
Number of domiciliary cases in which Pethidine was administered by Municipal Midwives	..	..	..	..	219

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

Medical assistance required	..	..	..	..	15
Still Births	..	..	..	..	8
Artificial Feeding	..	..	..	..	85
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	1

Medical Practitioners' Fees. Claims from Medical Practitioners for assistance to Midwives in emergencies amounted to £10 5s. 6d.

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	326	7,343	72.7
Horninglow Centre	99	3,626	71.1
Winshill Centre	98	2,756	58.6
Stapenhill Centre	103	2,243	44.8

The Infant Welfare Centres were 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, Water- side 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 Centres, due to the shortage of medical staff in the department.

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. 72 new cases received treatment at the Infant Welfare Centre and a total of 1,056 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 at the Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, on Wednesday afternoons at 2 o'clock. Dr. G. M. Curtois, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, was in charge.

Total number of patients who attended	..	..	..	52
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	124

In this connection, the Health Visitors also paid 129 visits to Ante-Natal cases at home.

Post-Natal Clinic. Post-natal consultations and examinations were made in 18 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. 294 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 899 including 27 still births.

Registration of Births. The number of live births registered in the Borough was 866—440 males and 426 females.

The number of still births registered was 25—4 males and 21 females.

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

Primary visits to infants.. ..	846
Total visits to children under 12 months ..	2,822
Visits to children over one year	5,846
Visits to other cases	372
	<hr/>
Total	9,886
	<hr/>

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

Miss I. W. Stevenson, Health Visitor, attended a Refresher Course for Health Visitors, School Nurses and Tuberculosis Visitors, held in London from 5th to 17th October, 1953.

Nursery and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. During the year one person was registered as a child minder to have the care of three children.

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

Mr. Peter Duffield, L.D.S., B.D.S., commenced duty as Senior Dental Officer on the 1st July, 1953, 50% of his time being devoted to the above service and 50% to the School Dental Service. A dental surgery was installed at the Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, Burton upon Trent.

The following report has been received from Mr. Duffield on the Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age :—

“ This year has shown an increase in the number of cases seen and treated.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers have made far more use of the Dental Service than in the previous year, a fact which can be attributed to the following reasons :—

- (a) The presence of a Dental Surgery at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

- (b) The co-operation of the local Medical Practitioners in referring patients.
- (c) Information about the Dental Service being passed on by those who had received treatment.

In many cases, the oral hygiene of the patient was poor, and must surely have had a detrimental effect on their feeling of general well-being, if not actually on their state of health.

In spite of much advice and instruction issued by the various Health Authorities, a large number of these Expectant and Nursing Mothers were uninformed of simple facts concerning baby's teeth. Much good can be done by the Dental Officer at the Clinic.

With regard to the pre-school children, it is unfortunate that so many mothers do not bring the children to see the Dental Officer earlier. In most cases, the child is not brought along until the sleep of the parents has been disturbed. These cases then present teeth of such condition that extraction is the only solution. Dental Education of parents and children must receive higher priority."

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	30	29	29	22
Children under Five ..	232	216	216	202

(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	82	26	6	18	5	—	5
Children under five ..	194	20	90	75	4	10	116

	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
		Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	2	—	—
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.

Arrangements are being completed for the provision of dentures from the Authority's Dental Clinic, and this scheme should begin to operate in 1954.

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.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Number of Premature Live Births notified.

(a) In Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	39
(b) At Home	..	..	..	..	..	13
(c) In Private Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	..	—
Total						52

Number of Premature Still-Births Notified.

(a) In Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	12
(b) At Home	..	..	..	..	..	4
(c) In Private Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	..	—
Total						16

No cases were notified of Retrolental Fibroplasia in premature infants.

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, as the majority of premature infants requiring special care are transferred to one of the Premature Infant Units at Birmingham.

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%. During 1953 the figure rose slightly to 5%.

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. The average number of children in attendance was 19 and they made 5,103 attendances during the year.

The Nursery was closed on the 31st December, 1953.

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 23, and the number of cases attended was 192, viz. :—

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	..	36
(b) Tuberculosis	.. .. .	2
(c) Chronic Sick	.. .. .	98
(d) Others	.. .. .	56

The Women's Voluntary Service have submitted the following report on the Domestic Help Service for the year ended 31st December, 1953 :—

“ The total number of households assisted was 192, this being a slight increase on the previous year's figure. There were 36 maternity cases, some full-time for confinement, others a few hours help per week before and after. Of the general cases, about 2/3rds were ‘ chronic ’, many of them having received help for over a year.

There have been 83 assessed cases, a number of them paying only the minimum charge of 1/- per week. The recent rise in charge to 2/6 per hour has caused a few full payment cases to give up or reduce their hours, but there has not been such a marked drop as with the previous increase from 1/10 to 2/3.

There has been no difficulty in engaging Home Helps during the year, and it is considered that a high standard has been maintained. Several of them have been employed for as long as three or four years. They seem well contented with the conditions of work and resignations have been mainly due to ill-health of the Home Help or her family. The number employed has varied between 20 and 24 during the year, and during most weeks there have been from 20 to 22 actually working. Unemployed time paid amounted to only six hours.

A series of seven training talks were given in the Autumn.

There have been few bad debts and only four cases have been passed to the Borough Treasurer to be collected or written off.

Complaints have been very few, and the householders, in general, seem well satisfied with the service they receive and look upon the Help as a friend as well as a worker."

Home Nursing. The Home Nursing Service continued to function very satisfactorily during the year, and a staff of 8 nurses was employed. 563 cases were attended, and 32,000 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.

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment	13	—	—	10
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	6	1	—	3
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	1	—	2

1(b) Of these, five cases declined treatment on health grounds.

Epileptics and Spastics.

At the end of 1953, 5 epileptics and 8 spastics are registered with the Welfare Services Department as being severely handicapped.

The Chief Welfare Services Officer reports that the Welfare Services Committee have decided to perform their duties under the Scheme for the provision of Welfare Services in agreement with the Staffordshire Association for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped, and it is anticipated that in the near future a local Committee will be set up in Burton upon Trent to co-ordinate welfare work, diagnostic, and treatment centres for these complaints. This would appear to be the only adequate method of providing the teamwork referred to by the Ministry of Health in Circular 26/53 dated 17th December, 1953. It is also the intention of the Welfare Committee to develop a Social Centre so that these types of handicapped persons can be adequately dealt with.

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.

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

(1)	Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1953 (2)	Total number of Journeys during the year (3)	Total number of patients carried during the year (4)	Number of accident and other emergency Journeys included in col. (3) during the year (5)	Total mileage during the year (6)
Ambulances ..	4	5,916	10,839	539	57,900
Cars	2	5,127	8,533	38	48,100

The number of journeys shows an increase of 612 over 1952. The number of patients carried shows an increase of 2,995. The mileages performed shows an increase of 3,559 miles. The average distance of each journey is 9.6 miles, whilst for every journey performed, an average of 1.75 patients were carried.

It is pleasing to record that the mileage performed by the Ambulances has decreased by 5,762 miles, but an increase of 9,329 miles was recorded for cars. It can be assumed, therefore, that much greater use has been made of the Sitting Case Cars, thus reducing the running costs.

The question of discharges from hospitals is now much more satisfactory, but the position as regards standing order cases still needs careful watching.

Yearly comparison of figures of Ambulance Mileages.

<i>Year</i>					<i>Total Mileage</i>
1947	..	..	..	..	14,198
1948	..	..	..	..	23,243
1949	..	..	..	..	56,510
1950	..	..	..	..	81,633
1951	..	..	..	..	88,323
1952	..	..	..	..	102,510
1953	..	..	..	..	106,069

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 6 sessions and 598 donors each gave approximately one pint of blood. There are 840 donors on the register.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE**1. ADMINISTRATION.****(a) Constitution and Meetings of Committee.**

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. Robert Mitchell, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer. Approved by the Board of Control and the Ministry of Education for the ascertainment and certification of mental defectives and educationally subnormal children. Administrator and Medical Director of the Mental Health Service.
- Dr. G. M. Curtois, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.
- Dr. W. M. Hiscock, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H. Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.
- Mr. J. S. Heap, Certificate in Mental Health. Mental Health Officer.

Duly Authorised Officers.

Mr. J. Easton.

Mr. J. S. Heap.

Mr. G. M. Upton.

Occupation Centre.

Mr. J. R. Pumford, Supervisor. Supervisor's Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health.

Mrs. I. Wall. Assistant Supervisor.

Miss B. Cox. Guide Assistant. In training.

Mrs. Litherland. Temporary Guide.

(c) **Co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees.**

There is close co-ordination both with the Regional Hospital Board and with the Hospital Management Committee in cases of mental deficiency. Where admission to hospital is necessary, these arrangements are made direct with the Mental Health Section of the Board. Patients from the Borough are cared for in some fourteen different hospitals and institutions, and domiciliary visits are made from time to time regarding these patients, and in connection with the granting of periods of home leave. In addition, reports are made for Hospital Management Committees concerning patients on licence. In cases of mental illness, there is close co-operation between the Local Authority Mental Health Service and the Local Mental Hospitals. For the most part, this rests on the informal and personal contacts between the medical and lay staff on either side, and is by no means restricted to formal or procedural machinery.

(d) **Duties Delegated to Voluntary Organisations.**

None of the statutory duties of the Local Mental Health Authority are delegated to voluntary organisations.

(e) **Training of Staff.**

During the year, the Guide Assistant at the Occupation Centre, Miss B. Cox, has commenced a year's course of training on the special course for Occupation Centre Staff organised by the National Association for Mental Health, in conjunction with Manchester University.

2. **ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.**

(a) **Prevention, Care and After-care.**

These Services of the Local Health Authority, as prescribed in the National Health Service Act under Section 28, have been maintained throughout the year, and have been in increasing demand. During the year, there has been a marked increase in the admission rates to the mental hospitals, and this has involved a corresponding increase in the

number of patients requiring after-care. It has been impossible to meet this demand fully, even after some restriction in the development of preventive work. Nevertheless, this service has been extended to more than three-quarters of the patients discharged from mental hospitals to addresses in the Borough.

(b) Hospital Care and Treatment.

During the past four or five years there has been a gradual increase in the number of persons requiring hospital treatment for mental and nervous disorders. This increase, which is by no means a local phenomenon, has been particularly marked in 1953, when the number of persons from Burton upon Trent to receive in-patient treatment for psychiatric conditions was about 30% higher than the 1952 figure, and almost double those for 1950. A comparison for the years 1949 to 1953 is shown below :—

Year	Number of persons admitted to hospital		
	Males	Females	Total
1949	21	22	43
1950	19	25	44
1951	25	36	61
1952	26	39	65
1953	36	49	85

These figures represent the number of separate persons admitted as distinct from the number of admissions to hospital.

Of the patients discharged from hospital during 1953, more than 50% had been in hospital for less than one month, and all but two for less than six months.

There has been a considerable development of out-patient treatment at St. Matthew's Hospital, which has proved advantageous to some patients who might otherwise have had to enter hospital or might have had to remain there longer.

The Duly Authorised Officer Service has been fully maintained to deal with emergency admissions to hospital, and where necessary to provide for the certification and conveyance to hospital of mental patients. Despite the higher incidence of mental and nervous disorders, recourse to certification was only necessary in twelve instances, four fewer than in the previous year. On the other 36 occasions when Duly Authorised Officers had to take action, short term orders were used and in the majority of these cases, patients were sufficiently recovered when the order lapsed for them either to return home or to complete their treatment as voluntary patients. It is pleasing to record that only in three cases during the year was it necessary for senile patients to be placed under certificate.

(c) **Mental Deficiency.**

On the 31st December, 1953, an analysis of the cases of mental deficiency coming under the purview of the Health Department was as follows :—

In Institutions	70
In Institutions—other Authorities' cases having relatives domiciled in Burton upon Trent	13
Under Guardianship	—
Under Statutory Supervision	75
Under Voluntary Supervision	31
	<hr/>
	189
	<hr/>

In addition to the above, there are well over 100 known mental defectives who have established themselves satisfactorily, and are no longer under any form of regular supervision from the Health Department.

During 1953, 19 patients were referred to the Health Department as being possibly mentally defective. Of these, mental deficiency was confirmed in 15 cases, all of which proved subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts. The largest group of referrals comprised those children referred by the Local Education Authority.

Home Visits to those under statutory and voluntary supervision has been continued throughout the year, and in by far the majority of cases, it can be said that an easy and friendly relationship has been established between the visitor and the patient and his relatives.

A variety of problems are constantly being encountered in this work, and it is in an atmosphere of friendly and mutual confidence that they can most readily be met and solved to the best advantage of the patient.

Home visiting is also undertaken in connection with those patients who are in Institutions and environmental reports are forwarded to the Institutions concerned as need arises.

The Occupation Centre continues at Waterside and visits to the parents of those attending reveals a most encouraging appreciation of this work. Children attending become very keen, and when unable to do so, usually due to ill-health, they are most disappointed. With very few exceptions, the parents speak most enthusiastically of the Centre, and of the staff, and remark on the progress made by the children, both in their general ability, and in their social aptitudes.

TABLE I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1953 (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	Winsthill & Wetmore		Stapenhill
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65									
Smallpox ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas ..	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ..	31	0	12	18	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	3	3	5	6	1
Enteric Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections ..	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Poliomyelitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influ. Pneumonia ..	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0
Primary Pneumonia ..	43	1	6	6	1	11	13	5	3	4	10	9	2	0	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	1	3	8	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	37	0	0	2	10	13	12	0	6	4	6	5	1	3	0	32
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	2
Acute Encephalitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	21	0	0	0	7	14	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ..	28	3	15	9	0	0	1	0	5	4	12	3	2	0	2	0
Measles ..	207	7	115	82	3	0	0	0	27	19	32	13	23	22	38	8
Dysentery ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning ..	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals ..	395	22	151	119	22	42	30	9	59	37	62	41	58	34	65	46

TABLE II

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1953

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	616	24	7	2	30	141	412
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	11	..	..	..	5	5	1
Tuberculosis, other Forms	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Syphilitic Disease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Disease	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	23	..	..	..	..	10	13
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	14	..	..	..	1	7	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	12	..	..	..	..	6	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	7	..	..	..	1	5	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	53	..	..	..	2	15	36
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Diabetes	4	..	..	..	..	2	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	82	..	..	..	1	16	65
Coronary Disease, Angina	58	..	..	..	..	17	41
Hypertension with Heart Disease	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
Other Heart Disease	131	..	..	..	1	16	114
Other Circulatory Disease	12	..	..	..	2	5	5
Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	24	4	1	..	..	4	15
Bronchitis	37	..	..	..	..	13	24
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	8	..	..	..	..	1	7
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	..	..	..	..	4	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Congenital Malformations	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	91	15	3	..	4	11	58
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	..	..	..	3	1	2
All other Accidents	7	1	..	..	2	..	4
Suicide	5	..	..	..	2	2	1
Homicide and Operations of War	4	1	1	1	1	..	..

MONTH	Rainfall				Temperature (in shade)						No. of nights at or below 32-deg.
	Total inches	Greatest in 24 hours		No. of days on which 0.01 inch or more fell	Mean	Maximum		Minimum			
		Depth	Date			Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date		
JANUARY ..	0.97	0.47	30	17	37.7	55	29	20	5	18	
FEBRUARY ..	1.64	0.45	9	15	39.6	57	22, 23 & 27	21	8	14	
MARCH ..	1.16	0.64	29	7	41.6	70	24	19	5	16	
APRIL ..	2.39	0.51	29	16	44.7	64	23	29	10	5	
MAY ..	2.15	0.65	18	12	54.8	82	25	34	11	0	
JUNE ..	2.59	0.90	14	18	57.8	81	26	40	2, 4 & 7	0	
JULY ..	3.14	0.54	11	22	59.6	77	5	45	11	0	
AUGUST ..	2.92	0.61	21	19	60.4	90	12	44	2 & 19	0	
SEPTEMBER ..	2.28	0.42	15	17	56.6	75	8	41	25	0	
OCTOBER ..	2.23	0.75	12	12	48.2	70	1	30	29	3	
NOVEMBER ..	1.68	0.38	8 & 13	15	45.9	57	7	28	5	4	
DECEMBER ..	1.33	0.22	12	22	43.6	57	3	32	15	1	
YEAR—1953 ..	24.48	0.90	14 June	192	49.0	90	12 Aug.	19	5 Mar.	61	

INDEX

	Page
Ante-Natal Clinic	47
Annual Report, Sanitary Inspector	10
Ambulance Service	54
Births	5
Birth Control	46
Blood Transfusion Service	55
Blind Persons	53
Cancer	6 & 45
Day Nursery	52
Deaths	5 & 60
Diseases of Animals Acts	16
Domestic Help Scheme	52
Epileptics and Spastics	54
Food and Drugs Act	14
Food Hygiene Guild	34
Food Poisoning	38 & 40
Health Visiting	48
Health Visitors and Cleanliness	50
Housing	17
Housing Survey	20
Home Nursing Service	53
Ice Cream	34
Illegitimate Children	52
Immunisation against Diphtheria	41
Immunisation against Whooping Cough	41
Infantile Mortality	5
Infant Welfare Centres	46
Infectious Diseases	40 & 59
Inspection and Supervision of Food	32
Inspection of Factories	12 & 39
Laboratory Work	43
" Light " Clinic	47
Marriages	6
Maternal Mortality	5
Maternity Beds	47
Maternity and Child Welfare	46
Maternity and Child Welfare—Dental Treatment	48
Medical Practitioners' Fees under Midwives Act	46
Meteorological Table	61
Milk Supply	32
Midwifery	46
Mental Health	55

INDEX—*continued*

	Page
Notification of Births and Health Visiting	48
National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47	53
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	43
Population	5
Post-Natal Clinic	47
Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953 ..	43
Puerperal Pyrexia	42
Premature Births	50
Premature Infants	52
Rats and Mice Destruction	14
Rag Flock Act	15
Sanitary Circumstances	9
Shops Acts	12
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	35
Staff	7
Statistics	5
Tables	59
Tuberculosis Deaths	6 & 44
Tuberculosis	44
Venereal Diseases	44
Verminous Houses	14
Vaccination against Smallpox	42
Vaccination against Tuberculosis	42
Water Supply	9
Zymotic Death Rate	6
Zymotic Deaths	42

Page	
48	Registration of Births and Health Visiting
49	Annual Assessment Act, 1948, Section 47
50	General Medical Council, 1948
51	Infants' Mortality
52	Infants' Mortality
53	Infants' Mortality
54	Infants' Mortality
55	Infants' Mortality
56	Infants' Mortality
57	Infants' Mortality
58	Infants' Mortality
59	Infants' Mortality
60	Infants' Mortality
61	Infants' Mortality
62	Infants' Mortality
63	Infants' Mortality
64	Infants' Mortality
65	Infants' Mortality
66	Infants' Mortality
67	Infants' Mortality
68	Infants' Mortality
69	Infants' Mortality
70	Infants' Mortality
71	Infants' Mortality
72	Infants' Mortality
73	Infants' Mortality
74	Infants' Mortality
75	Infants' Mortality
76	Infants' Mortality
77	Infants' Mortality
78	Infants' Mortality
79	Infants' Mortality
80	Infants' Mortality
81	Infants' Mortality
82	Infants' Mortality
83	Infants' Mortality
84	Infants' Mortality
85	Infants' Mortality
86	Infants' Mortality
87	Infants' Mortality
88	Infants' Mortality
89	Infants' Mortality
90	Infants' Mortality
91	Infants' Mortality
92	Infants' Mortality
93	Infants' Mortality
94	Infants' Mortality
95	Infants' Mortality
96	Infants' Mortality
97	Infants' Mortality
98	Infants' Mortality
99	Infants' Mortality
100	Infants' Mortality