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Contributors

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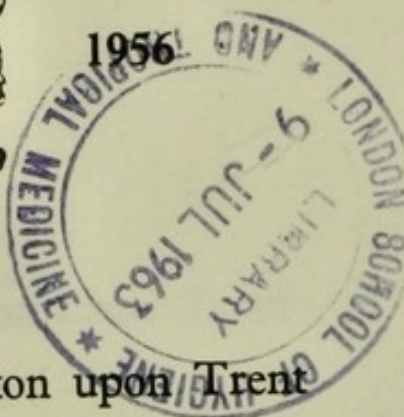
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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1956

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

ALSO

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Am

County Borough of Burton upon Trent
1954
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Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1953
ROBERT MITCHELL, B.S., M.R.C.S. (LOND.)
Also
Report of the Chief Clerk, Health Department

1956



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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

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Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(at 31st December, 1956)

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

COUNCILLOR H. L. PRITCHARD, J.P.

Chairman—ALDERMAN J. W. CLARK, J.P.

COUNCILLOR C. J. BADCOCK

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. BESWICK

COUNCILLOR W. J. BULL

COUNCILLOR H. CAULTON

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. CHADWICK, J.P.

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

ALDERMAN J. H. JONES, J.P.

ALDERMAN M. M. MERCER

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. B. SMITH

COUNCILLOR T. TURNER

ALDERMAN T. H. WALTERS

Member outside Council :

DR. R. E. M. PATERSON

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON UPON TRENT.

August, 1957.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1956.

The general health of the Borough continues to be good. There was no outbreak of serious infectious disease during the year. Notifications of scarlet fever were 100 compared with 39 in 1955. All of these were of a mild nature. The number of cases of whooping cough notified declined to 604, compared with 1,602 in 1955.

The Live Birth Rate was 16.9 per 1,000 population, compared with 16.1 for the previous year. The Infant Mortality Rate was 20 per 1,000 live births, compared with 27 for the previous year. This is the lowest figure ever recorded for the Borough.

The number of deaths was 679, compared with 703 in 1955. Of these 118 were due to cancer, which is the same number as that recorded for 1955. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis declined to 0.10 per 1,000, which is the lowest ever recorded for the Borough, compared with 0.22 per 1,000 for 1955.

The general sanitary condition of the Borough continues to be satisfactory. Two very small outbreaks of food poisoning were investigated. One was found to be due to home-made mince pies, and the other was due to pickled beef containing zinc. Three cases of sonne dysentery were reported, and on investigation it was established that one of the patients had contracted the disease abroad.

Dr. G. M. Curtois, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who is on the Regular Army Reserve of Officers was recalled to the Army on the 9th November, 1956, during the Suez crisis, and returned to duty on the 9th January, 1957. Fortunately, I was able to obtain the part-time services of a married lady medical officer, and the clinics were carried on without interruption. The staffing position in the Public Health Inspector's Department continues to be difficult. During the year Mr. Davoll transferred to another Authority, and Mr. Hughes was called up for National Service. All attempts to fill the vacancies with qualified Public Health Inspectors being unsuccessful, it was decided to appoint two additional trainees. Thus, at the end of the

year, the Public Health Inspectorate Staff consisted of one Chief, one Deputy Chief, two Assistants, and two Trainees, as against the normal establishment of one Chief, one Deputy Chief, five Assistants, and one Trainee. Thanks to the enthusiasm and hard work of the existing Staff, all essential duties were carried out.

The number of Health Visitors during the year was two under establishment, and again I have to report that all attempts to fill the vacancies, either by qualified Health Visitors or by Trainees, have been unsuccessful.

In the Ambulance Service, the number of journeys decreased by 582, but 197 more patients were carried during the year. The mileage during the year decreased by 7,147 miles. The average number of patients carried per journey has increased from 1.86 to 1.99. These figures are very satisfactory, and I wish to record my thanks to Mr. R. C. Elliott, Chief Ambulance Officer for his efficient service.

During the year, the Council made 15 Demolition Orders and 4 Closing Orders in respect of individual unfit houses.

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 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 1956) (estimated)	..	..	..	..	..	15,825
Rateable Value (1st October, 1956)	..	..	..	..	..	£643,225
Sum represented by penny rate (1st April, 1956)	..	..	..	..	..	£2,519

Population. The Registrar-General estimates the civilian population of the Borough to have been 48,910 at mid-year, 1956, being an increase of 220 on the previous year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1956

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1955</u>
Live Births (total)	425	406	831	784
„ „ Legitimate	401	375	776	743
„ „ Illegitimate	24	31	55	41
Birth Rate (Live)	..	..	16.9	16.1
Still-births	..	..	15	25
„ Rate per 1,000 of total births (live & still)	..	..	18	31
„ Rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	0.31	0.51
Deaths	344	335	679	703
Death-rate	..	..	13.9	14.4
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total live births)	..	..	6.6	5.2
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	..	..	0	1
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births	..	..	0	1.2
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	..	..	20	27

	<u>Total</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1955</u>
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000		
legitimate births	19	26
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000		
illegitimate births	36	49
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	0	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	0	1
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	5	11
Death-rate from ditto	0.10	0.22
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ..	1	0
Death-rate from ditto	0.02	0
Number of Deaths from Cancer	118	118
Death-rate from Cancer	2.41	2.42
Zymotic Death-rate	0	0.02
Number of Marriages	413	362
Marriage Rate	17	15

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	0.0
1939	15.4	12.9	1.3	51	0.66	1.53	0.1
1940	13.4	14.6	0.0	60	0.70	1.82	0.1
1941	15.1	13.2	3.0	66	0.75	1.77	0.2
1942	16.6	12.2	1.3	59	0.59	1.57	0.2
1943	19.0	14.2	2.3	59	0.71	1.50	0.3
1944	21.3	13.4	1.0	40	0.48	1.70	0.2
1945	17.1	13.5	2.0	50	0.63	1.90	0.1
1946	21.3	13.5	0.0	66	0.48	1.60	0.2
1947	23.3	13.9	1.0	44	0.57	2.10	0.2
1948	21.0	11.8	0.0	39	0.64	1.80	0.1
1949	19.2	13.2	2.1	38	0.49	1.66	0.1
1950	17.7	12.6	0.0	42	0.40	1.96	0.0
1951	15.9	13.7	2.5	32	0.28	1.67	0.0
1952	17.1	11.2	0.0	29	0.20	1.74	0.0
1953	17.7	12.6	2.2	28	0.24	2.23	0.0
1954	16.8	14.5	1.2	32	0.18	2.31	0.0
1955	16.1	14.4	1.2	27	0.22	2.42	0.0
1956	16.9	13.9	0.0	20	0.12	2.41	0.0

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :
ROBERT MITCHELL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :
G. M. CURTOIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :
M. GIBBS, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chest Physician :
M. B. PAUL, M.D. (*part time*)

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

Chief Public Health Inspector :
E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :
J. EASTON, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat ; Smoke Inspectors' Cert.

Assistant Public Health Inspectors :
E. J. FAULKNER, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat

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

R. A. DAVOLL, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board
(Resigned 30th April, 1956)

D. E. HUGHES, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat

Commenced 1st April, 1956), (On National Service from 6th December, 1956)

Trainee Public Health Inspectors :
B. A. RICHARDSON (Commenced 26th March, 1956)
D. BATES (Commenced 18th June, 1956)

Chief Clerk :
G. M. UPTON

Clerks :

R. E. CHAMBERLAIN	Mrs. W. CROSS
Miss J. ALGER	D. E. HUGHES
Miss G. M. COOTE	(Ceased 31st March, 1956)
Mrs. B. BYARD	Miss J. P. BARNETT
Mrs. E. GARRATT	Mrs. D. E. STEEPLES (<i>part time</i>)
(Resigned 9th August, 1956)	Miss G. ARNOLD (Commenced
Miss J. SUGDEN	12th September, 1956)

*Supt. Health Visitor, Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, and
Supt. of District Nurses :*

Mrs. E. KIRBY, State Registered Nurse,
the 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
- Mrs. P. J. FRANKLIN, 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. D. M. STANLEY (*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. A. J. PLANT, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
- Miss M. J. TEBBET, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
- Mrs. M. A. GAMBLE, State Certified Midwife
(Commenced 27th November, 1956)

District Nurses :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Address</i>
Mrs. W. I. BELL	29 Duke Street
Mrs. D. E. COOPER	201 Uxbridge 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
Mrs. E. E. BALL	30 Outwoods Street
Mrs. B. BOND	189 Uxbridge Street
Miss M. PRESCOTT	38 Tower Road (Commenced 1st Feb., 1956)
Mrs. I. L. WAISENFELD	11a Thomas Street (<i>part time</i>)
Mrs. B. E. BUCKNALL	55 Queen Street (<i>part time</i>) (Commenced 19th September, 1956)

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officers :

- G. M. CURTOIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
- M. GIBBS, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 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, D.F.C., L.D.S., B.D.S. (*part-time*)

Dental Officer :

Post Vacant

Dental Attendant :

- Miss P. THOMPSON (*part time*)

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

J. A. WARREN

Duly Authorised Officers :

G. M. UPTON

J. EASTON

J. A. WARREN

Occupation Centre :

- J. R. PUMFORD, *Supervisor*
- Mrs. I. WALL, *Assistant Supervisor*

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.

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.

Twenty-five samples were submitted for analysis (five chemical and twenty bacteriological) and were satisfactory.

Results of an analysis carried out on the 14th June, 1956, were as follows:—

Physical Characters.

Colour—Nil.

Clearness—Good.

Lustre—Good.

Sediment—Nil.

Smell—Nil.

Reaction (pH.) 7.42

Chemical Analysis. (parts per 100,000).

Total Solids	..	..	..	..	57.0
Free Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.0012
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.0010
Chlorine in Chlorides	..	..	..	..	5.00
Nitrogen in Nitrites and Nitrates	..	..	..	..	0.50
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	35.5
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	24.8
Oxygen absorbed in three hours at 80°F..	..	..	..	..	0.0090

Bacteriological Examination.

Presumptive Coliform Count—Nil.

Differential Coliform Test—Nil.

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

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

	Houses	Percentage	Population
a) Direct to houses ..	15,695	99.18	48,470
b) Houses sharing standpipes	120	0.76	410
c) From wells ..	10	0.06	30
	15,825	100.00	49,910

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

The number of notifications of infectious and other notifiable diseases received during 1956 is shown in the following table :—

Disease	Total cases notified	Total cases after correction	Cases treated in Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	100	100	2	0
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	1	1	0
Pneumonia	19	19	2	18
Acute Encephalitis ..	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	1	1	0	0
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	1	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	0	0
Whooping Cough ..	15	15	0	0
Measles	604	604	0	0
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0	0	0	0
Do. (Non-Paralytic)	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	34	33	33	5
Do. (other forms)	3	3	3	1
Para-typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	3	3	3	0
Malaria (contracted abroad)	1	1	1	0
	785	784	46	24

FOOD POISONING

Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) returned to the Registrar General for 1956

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

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total outbreaks ..	0	Total Cases ..	0
Outbreaks due to :—			
(a) Chemical Poisons	0		
(b) Salmonella Organisms	0		
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin)	0		
(d) Cl. Botulinum	0		
(e) Other Bacteria	0		

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause.

Total outbreaks	..	..	..	..	..	0
Total cases	..	..	..	..	..	0

Single Cases.

Agent identified—

Salmonella Typhimurium	..	..	..	0
Unknown Cause	..	..	..	0
Total	..	..	..	0

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY IMMUNISATION OR VACCINATION

Immunisation or vaccination is undertaken against the following diseases :—

Diphtheria
Whooping Cough

Smallpox
Tuberculosis

(1) Immunisation against Diphtheria.

	<u>Under 5 years</u>	<u>Aged 5 —15</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of children immunised in the twelve months ending 31st December, 1956	358	68	426
Number of children given a secondary (reinforcing) injection during the year ..	37	116	153

At the end of the year it was estimated that 45% of the children in the town under five years of age had been immunised, 96% of the children aged 5—15, and 79% 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
9%	54%	43%		44%

(2) Immunisation against Whooping Cough.

Number of children who had completed a course of Whooping Cough Immunisation at 31st December, 1956

<i>Year of Birth</i>		<i>By Local Authority</i>	<i>By General Practitioners</i>	<i>Total</i>
1944-53	.. ..	1,292	733	2,025
1954	.. ..	222	170	392
1955	.. ..	208	145	353
1956	.. ..	40	31	71
		1,762	1,079	2,841

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

(3) Vaccination against Smallpox.

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

<i>Age at date of Vaccination</i> ..	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 14</i>	<i>15 or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. Vaccinated ..	230	9	11	5	25	280
No. Re-Vaccinated	—	—	1	3	34	38

(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 1956, by the Chest Physician, Dr. M. B. Paul, who supplied the following details.

Total number of contacts of open cases seen during 1956	.. .. .	175
Total number of contacts tested	.. .. .	175
Total number of contacts with positive result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	.. .. .	80
Total number of contacts with negative result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	.. .. .	95
Total percentage of contacts with positive result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	.. .. .	46%
Total percentage of contacts with negative result (Mantoux or Jelly Test)	.. .. .	54%
Total number successfully vaccinated	.. .. .	78

(5) Contact Clinic.

A Clinic is held once a week for persons who have been in contact with a case of tuberculosis, and 101 new cases attended for examination during 1956.

• **Puerperal Pyrexia.** One case occurred in a Maternity Home.

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

Scarlet Fever	..	..	11	(including 6 to children under 5 years of age)
Measles	..	..	42	(including 33 to children under 5 years of age)
Chickenpox	..	..	23	(including 13 to children under 5 years of age)
Whooping Cough	..		6	(including 4 to children under 5 years of age)
Mumps	..	..	18	(including 11 to children under 5 years of age)

100

Laboratory Work. During the year, one specimen was submitted to laboratory investigation, the result of this examination being as follows :—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Results Positive</i>	<i>Results Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Haemolytic Streptococci ..	0	1	1

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953. There were 19 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				
	3	3	0	0	0	0	0

The cases may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 3 Moderate, 0 Severe, 0

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1956

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease are given in the table below :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Other Forms		Respiratory		Other Forms	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
20	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
35	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
45	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
55	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 & upwards	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Totals ..	21	*13	1	2	4	1	0	1

* (Includes one posthumous notification, F.29 years)

Home Supervision. A full-time Tuberculosis Visitor is employed. She visited 306 cases, and the total number of visits made was 2,641.

Miss E. O. L. Gilks, Tuberculosis Visitor, attended a N.A.P.T. Refresher Course held at Shrewsbury on the 21st and 22nd June. She also attended the Royal College of Nursing "Special Course on Tuberculosis" held in Birmingham from the 10th to 12th September, 1956.

Convalescent Care. One female tuberculous patient was maintained at the N.A.P.T. Convalescent Home, Isle of Wight, for four weeks, the Health Committee paying the accommodation fees.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The incidence of venereal diseases in the Borough is shown in the following table :—

New Cases					
	<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
1954	.. 3	5	8	9	17
1955	.. 3	2	5	6	11
1956	.. 1	3	4	11	15

CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 118, 56 being males and 62 females.

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 2.41 per 1,000 of the population.

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

	Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & over	Total
..	0	0	1	0	0	23	22	10	56
..	0	0	1	1	6	18	17	19	62
..	0	0	2	1	6	41	39	29	118

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Midwives. The number of midwives, who, in January, 1956, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough, was 23, and subsequently 8 others gave notice of their intention to practise. The number of midwives practising at 31st December, 1956, was 24, viz. :—

Municipal Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	6
Midwives employed in Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	18
Midwives in Private Practice	..	..	..	..	..	—

Midwifery.

Number of domiciliary deliveries attended by Municipal Midwives during the year	..	..	..	..	260
Number of domiciliary cases in which gas and air was administered by Municipal Midwives	..	..	..	..	66
Number of domiciliary cases in which Pethidine was administered by Municipal Midwives	..	..	..	..	209

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

Medical assistance required	..	..	..	..	—
Still Births	..	..	..	..	3
Artificial Feeding	..	..	..	..	100
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	2

Medical Practitioners' Fees. No claims from Medical Practitioners for assistance to Midwives in emergencies were received during the year.

The following Municipal Midwives attended Refresher Courses during the year :—

Miss M. J. Tebbet	..	8th to 14th April, at Leeds
Miss G. M. Jones	..	15th to 21st July, at Manchester

Family Planning Association. 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 ..	277	6,243	63.0
Horninglow Centre ..	134	3,712	72.8
Winshill Centre ..	62	2,179	44.5
Stapenhill Centre ..	104	1,577	30.9
	<hr/> 577	<hr/> 13,711	<hr/> 54.8
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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

On 2nd November, 1956, this clinic was transferred to Glebe School, Stanton Road.

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. 59 new cases received treatment at the Infant Welfare Centre and a total of 1,073 attendances was made during the year.

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	28
Total number of attendances	76

In this connection, the Health Visitors also paid 204 visits to Ante-Natal cases at home.

Post-Natal Clinic. Post-Natal consultations and examinations were made in 6 cases who made 6 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. 284 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 1,571, including 53 still births (261 domiciliary and 1,310 institutional), and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the Borough was 858, including 19 stillbirths, viz., 263 domiciliary and 595 institutional.

Registration of Births. The number of live births registered in the Borough was 831—425 males and 406 females.

The number of still births registered was 15—6 males and 9 females.

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

First visits to infants	.. .. .	817
Total visits to children under 1 year of age	..	3,004
Visits to children age 1 and under 2 years	..	1,604
Visits to children age 2 but under 5 years	..	4,547
Visits to other cases	.. .. .	638
Total		10,610

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

Miss M. P. Smith, Health Visitor, attended a Refresher Course held at the Royal College of Nursing, London, from the 8th to 20th October, 1956.

Nursery and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

No applications for registration were received during the year.

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

The following report has been received from Mr. Peter Duffield, D.F.C., L.D.S., B.D.S., Principal Dental Officer, on the Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age :—

The year has seen a further increase in the number of expectant and nursing mothers who have requested dental treatment, and a slight decrease in the number of children under school age.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

While the aim of the dental service is to promote good health, it is a regrettable fact that in so many cases the only line of treatment which will achieve this aim is the clearance from the mouth of the remnants of the natural dentition, and the subsequent insertion of dentures.

The improvement in the general health of many of these patients, following the removal of extensive sepsis from their mouths, is most noticeable, and in some cases very dramatic.

More dentures were fitted during the year than were fitted in 1955, and there has been a considerable increase in the number of teeth extracted. This increase will be reflected in an increase in the number of dentures to be fitted in 1957.

The number of fillings inserted during the year has shown a decrease when compared with figures for 1955, and it seems an unhappy certainty that many years will pass before your Principal Dental Officer will be able to report that more teeth were filled than were extracted during a year.

Children under School Age.

With very few exceptions, these children are first seen at the dental surgery as a result of "toothache", and then, unfortunately, only when the tooth aches sufficiently to disturb the parents, and has, of necessity, to be extracted. Children under school age often have difficulty in associating oral pain with the teeth, and cannot explain the pain to their parents. In the early stages of tooth decay, pain is experienced at meal times and is intended by nature to act as a warning, but, when the child complains, the pain, which is of a transient type, is all too frequently attributed to food which is too hot or which is disliked by the child. Consequently, the process of decay continues and ultimately results in a sleepless night, when the child will nurse its face, and when, in extreme cases, the face will swell alarmingly. The cause of the trouble now becomes obvious to the parent, but by this time removal of the tooth, or teeth, is inevitable.

Frequently, this early loss of deciduous teeth has a detrimental effect on the eruption and alignment of the permanent teeth, and, as a result, many of the children become potential orthodontic cases.

Prevention and Cure.

The prevention of dental disease is now receiving greater prominence, but this has one unfortunate feature. An essential item of all advice and instruction on the prevention of dental disease is to make regular visits to a dental surgeon. However, there is a serious shortage of dental surgeons, and such advice tends to become futile. The emphasis must be directed to that section of preventive dentistry which is in the hands of the patient, and includes such items as correct feeding, cleansing of the mouth and teeth, and the massage of the gums. Further, when a small child complains of pain in or around the mouth, especially at mealtimes, parents should always consider the possibility of dental disease, and seek advice.

Your Principal Dental Officer hopes to extend his activities in this aspect of preventive dentistry, but is restricted by the ever increasing calls on his services for the treatment of emergencies.

PETER DUFFIELD,

Principal Dental Officer.

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	136	134	130	80
Children under Five ..	262	232	227	224

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.

	Scalings and gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	34	68	—	—	749	33
Children under five ..	—	42	—	—	312	187

	Radio- graphs	Dentures provided	
		Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	18	34	12
Children under five ..	—	—	—

Adoption of Children Regulations. These Regulations came into force in 1943. No 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 standard 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.

National Health Service Acts, 1946-52.

Health of Children—Prevention of the Break-up of Families.

This matter is dealt with by the Co-ordinating Committee, which meets regularly. This Committee consists of representatives of the Health, Education, Children's and Welfare Services Departments, together with representatives of the Children's Care Committee (a voluntary organisation), the Probation Department, the N.S.P.C.C., the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of National Insurance, and others. Individual families are reviewed from time to time, information is collated, and any necessary action decided upon.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Number of Premature Live Births notified.

(a) In Hospital	38
(b) At Home	18
(c) In Private Nursing Homes	—
Total	56

Number of Premature Still-Births Notified.

(a) In Hospital	8
(b) At Home	1
(c) In Private Nursing Homes	—
Total	9

No cases were notified of Retroental Fibroplasia in premature infants.

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	7	—	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.)	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.)	23	1	22	13	—	13	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	38	2	34	14	—	14	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	8	1

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. The percentage of illegitimate births was 12.3 in 1945, and it 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 to 5%, 1954 was 5.1%, 1955—5.2%, and 1956—6.6%.

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.

Domestic Help Scheme. This scheme was carried on by the W.V.S., and at the end of the year the number of domestic helps employed was, whole-time 0, part-time 22, and the number of cases attended was 221, viz. :—

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	..	30
(b) Tuberculosis	.. .. .	—
(c) Chronic Sick, including aged and infirm	..	153
(d) Others	.. .. .	38

The Women's Voluntary Service have submitted the following report on the Domestic Help Service for the year ended 31st December, 1956 :—

The Service has continued to increase, 221 cases receiving help as against 204 the preceding year. Of these, 153 were "Chronic Sick and Aged". Maternity cases totalled 30, but many of these were only for help before and after confinement. The number of cases served each week has risen to about 110 and the number of hours worked to over 500 a week.

The number of Helps has risen to 29 and probably more will have to be engaged in January for the peak period. Supply has not always been equal to demand, but no serious cases have gone short except occasionally on the first day of illness of the Help assigned to them, before other arrangements could be made.

The standard of Helps remains satisfactory and some of them have been with us for over seven years. A few, when engaged, turn out unsuitable and leave after a week or two, but as a rule there is not much difficulty in recruiting nowadays.

We are still awaiting a decision on Sunday and Bank Holiday pay, but in the meantime a little work is being done then when no other help is available, and also some early evening work is done.

There are still rather more assessed cases than full payment ones, but in many cases where only two hours help a week is given, full payment has to be made for this, and is sometimes a hardship. As our scale of rebate has not been altered for over four years and there have been changes in both Retirement Pensions and National Assistance Rates since then, I hope it will soon be possible to review our assessment scheme.

We are about to start another series of Training talks for the Helps. Eight Helps completed the full course of cookery classes provided by the Technical College last winter, and considerably more attended for the first term only. I think the course proved really helpful to them.

The money has come in quite well. Only one case was actually put up to the Borough Treasurer during the year, but there are three or four accounts outstanding which will probably have to be handed over for collection. I feel that this is a very small proportion and that the financial side may be considered reasonably satisfactory.

Home Nursing. A staff of 9 full-time nurses and 2 part-time relief nurses was employed. 817 cases were attended, and 47,606 visits made.

The demands on the Home Nursing Service are increasing, and with the granting of five weeks annual leave to Home Nurses, it has been necessary to employ a part-time holiday relief nurse throughout the year. Few demands are made for the home nursing of children and no special provision has been necessary for the nursing of children.

The Home Nurses get occasional requests from doctors to give injections between 7.0 p.m. and 9.0 p.m., but as a rule doctors give evening injections themselves. Injections to diabetics are given in the mornings.

Nurses Bell, Welbourne, Ball, Bond and Waisenfeld attended a one-day Refresher Course arranged by the Royal College of Nursing at Birmingham on the 17th October, 1956.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47

Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention.

It was found necessary to take action under this section in one instance only during the year.

On the 23rd November, 1956, an Order of the Court was obtained authorising the removal to, and detention in hospital for a period of three months, of a man and his wife, aged 52 years and 48 years respectively, both being physically incapacitated, living in insanitary conditions, and not receiving proper care and attention.

The man died before he could be transferred to hospital, the cause of death being certified as Carcinoma of Lung. His widow was removed to hospital on the 11th December, 1956.

Mr. A. G. Earp, Chief Welfare Services Officer, has kindly supplied the following information regarding Blind persons, Epileptics and Spastics :—

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	4	1	—	15
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	5	1	—	7
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	3	1	—	7

Epileptics and Spastics.

Number on Register of Handicapped Persons :—

No. of Spastics 9 (3 males, 6 females)

No. of Epileptics 7 (3 males, 4 females)

No. of Persons both Epileptic and Spastic 2 (both males)

Two spastics, and one of the females classed as both epileptic and spastic, are in full-time employment.

Until the establishment of a social centre to embrace the various classes of handicapped persons, the facilities available for the welfare of the above are confined to general visiting and co-ordination arrangement with other voluntary and statutory bodies.

No specific treatment is being afforded to any of the above persons apart from that given by their individual medical advisers, but it may be of interest to note that 1 spastic and 1 epileptic each received a holiday grant during the year.

Ambulance Service. The arrangement which has been in operation since 1949, whereby the Ambulance Service is manned by Fire Service personnel, and operates from the Fire Station has continued.

I am indebted to Mr. R. C. Elliott, Chief Ambulance Officer, for the following report :—

(1)	Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1956	Total number of Journeys during the year	Total number of patients carried during the year	Number of accident and other emergency Journeys included in col. (3) during the year	Total miles during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ambulances ..	6	6,490	13,501	891	59,1
Cars	2	3,354	6,069	93	32,4
		<u>9,844</u>	<u>19,570</u>	<u>984</u>	<u>91,5</u>

The number of journeys shows a decrease of 582 over the year 1955, whilst the number of patients carried shows an increase of 197. These figures again indicate that co-ordination of journeys is being achieved, the average number of patients carried per journey having risen from 1.86 to 1.99

The mileage performed during the year has decreased considerably from 98,739 miles to 91,592 miles. This decrease of 7,147 miles represents a reduction of 7.3%.

The following factors have helped to contribute towards the reduction of mileage :—

- (a) Since October 1956, Derbyshire County Council have decided to perform all discharges from Burton upon Trent Hospitals which are their financial responsibility.
- (b) The number of accident and emergency cases shows a reduction of 68 from 1,052 to 984. These cases cannot be co-ordinated and require the attendance immediately of an ambulance, usually for one patient only.
- (c) Previous day's notice of all discharges is now given by the hospitals and this enables full co-ordination to be accomplished with this type of case.

- (d) Some improvement has been achieved in the reviewing of Standing Order Treatment cases attending the Burton General Hospital. However, it cannot be emphasised too often that ambulance transport should not be authorised when the patient can utilise public transport. The necessity for constant vigilance in these types of cases is ever present, and the continued co-operation of the hospital authorities is absolutely necessary to avoid abuse of the ambulance service.

Little change has taken place in the requests for transport to distant hospitals (e.g., Birmingham, Smethwick, Buxton, Warwick, Wordsley, etc.) and the mileage performed remains approximately the same. Greater use, has, however, been made of rail transport for really long distance cases. This type of transport is now considered more comfortable for the patient, more economical on manpower and appliances, and considerably quicker over long distances.

The attendance of voluntary out-patients to St. Matthew's Hospital, Burntwood, still creates a considerable amount of work for the ambulance service. Twice per week a vehicle is completely lost for the whole of the afternoon. With this type of case it would appear that the majority of the patients are capable of using public transport to go to hospital and the necessity for ambulance transport only arises after treatment. Perhaps with a longer rest period after treatment some of these patients could travel by public transport both ways.

The mileage performed on behalf of other authorities for which a charge is made, was as follows :—

			<i>Ambulances</i>	<i>Sitting Cars</i>
Staffordshire C.C.	..	..	22,264	10,055
Derbyshire C.C.	..	..	3,549	1,815

One new vehicle was added to the ambulance fleet during the year 1956. This was a Morris chassis fitted with a Reeves & Kennings Ambulance body. This was a departure from the normal Lomas bodies which had been fitted to all our previous ambulances, and it is too early yet to make any constructive comparison.

In conclusion, I would once again stress that despite the welcome reduction in mileage, the resources of the ambulance service are often fully extended. The number of patients carried is greater than the previous year, which proves that the work is still increasing. It must be remembered that so many of the cases cannot be anticipated, and therefore no pre-planning can be arranged. I feel that I must once

again pay tribute to the sterling work of the personnel of the ambulance service, both operational and administrative through whose efforts the efficiency of the service has been maintained.

R. C. ELLIOTT,
Chief Ambulance Officer.

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
1954	..	..	..	..	96,826
1955	..	..	..	..	98,739
1956	..	..	..	..	91,592

Blood Transfusion Service. A register of donors is kept in the department, and at intervals arrangements are made with the Regional Blood Transfusion Service, Birmingham, for blood donor sessions to be held.

For this purpose the Infant Welfare Centre in Cross Street is used, and this has proved a very satisfactory arrangement, as the Centre is readily accessible from all parts of the town and outlying districts.

During 1956, there were six sessions and 644 donations of blood were given.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

1. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Constitution and Meetings of Committee.

All matters relating to Mental Health are dealt with at the monthly meetings of the Health Committee of the Council.

(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 Ministry of Education for the ascertainment and certification of mental defectives and educationally sub-normal 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. Approved by the Ministry of Education for the ascertainment of mental defectives and educationally sub-normal children.

Dr. M. A. Gibbs, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer. Approved by the Ministry of Education for the ascertainment of mental defectives and educationally sub-normal children.

Mr. J. A. Warren, Mental Health Officer.

Duly Authorised Officers :

Mr. J. Easton.

Mr. G. M. Upton.

Mr. J. A. Warren.

Occupation Centre :

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

Mrs. I. Wall, Assistant Supervisor.

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

The closest co-operation and liaison continues between the Regional Hospital Board, Hospital Management Committees and the Local Health Authority. Difficulty is still experienced in relation to the obtaining of vacancies in Institutions for mental defectives, but this seems to be prevalent in all areas, due, it is believed, to lack of accommodation and staffing difficulties. Close co-operation is also maintained between the medical and lay staffs of the Board, Management Committees and Local Authority.

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

None of the duties of the Local Health Authority in relation to mental health are delegated to Voluntary Organisations.

(e) **Training of Staff.**

No training of staff was undertaken during the year.

2. ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

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

The services of the Local Health Authority, as prescribed by Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, have been fully maintained.

A psychiatric clinic, manned by medical staff of St. Matthew's Hospital, Burntwood, is held in the local general hospital each Tuesday and continues to be of inestimable value. This enables persons suffering from mental illness, however slight, to receive advice and treatment in the early stages of the illness, thus making treatment more effective and tending to shorten the period of time spent in hospital.

The increase in the number of patients requiring after-care was maintained throughout the year and this work now occupies a good percentage of the Mental Health Officer's time. It is, however, proving very beneficial and is therefore being pursued to the fullest extent.

(b) **Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.**

The Duly Authorised Officer Service was fully maintained for the purpose of dealing with all matters arising under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

The number of persons requiring treatment in hospital under the above-mentioned Acts amounted to 111. This was one fewer than the previous year. Of this number, 83, or approximately 75%, were admitted under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, as Voluntary Patients, and in only seven cases was it necessary to have recourse to certification under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The remaining twenty-one cases were admitted under short term orders under the Lunacy Act, 1890, and these patients had sufficiently recovered to return home, or complete their treatment as Voluntary Patients, at the expiry of the period of the orders.

The development of out-patient treatment at St. Matthew's Hospital, Burntwood, continued and again proved very advantageous to many patients, who, but for such treatment, might have had to enter hospital, or have spent longer periods in hospital. This also eased the bed position in hospital and enabled more patients to enter for treatment.

(c) **Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.**

In relation to the ascertainment of mental defectives within the area, the School Medical Service comes under the direct control of the Medical Officer of Health and in consequence all backward children attending school are brought to his notice. All other departments of the Council, dealing with pre-school children, refer all cases of backward children to the Medical Officer of Health for investigation. There is also a close co-operation between the general practitioners and the Health Department in this respect.

During the year 1956, six new cases were ascertained. Two of these cases were admitted into Institutions for Mental Defectives, three were placed under Statutory Supervision and one under Voluntary Supervision.

At the end of the year—31st December, 1956—an analysis of the cases of mental deficiency coming within the purview of the Council was as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
In Institutions	34	24	58
In Institutions—			
Belonging to Other Local Authorities, having relatives domiciled in Burton upon Trent	7	10	17
On Licence from Institutions	4	2	6
Under Guardianship ..	—	—	—
Under Statutory Supervision	37	41	78
Under Voluntary Supervision	14	12	26
	—	—	—
	96	89	185
	==	==	==

Two of the cases under Statutory Supervision are awaiting admission into Institutions for Mental Defectives.

All mental defectives under Statutory and Voluntary Supervision are visited by the Mental Health Officer at least quarterly. In addition he visits the homes of patients in Institutions whenever requested so to do by the Hospital Management Committees for the purpose of furnishing reports on the home circumstances, etc., in connection with the renewal of detention orders and the granting of licence or leave from the Institutions. All patients on licence, residing within the County Borough, are also supervised by the Mental Health Officer.

Varied problems arise in this work, but with the closest co-operation between the persons concerned it has been possible to overcome these to the benefit of the patients. A good relationship exists between the patients, their parents and the Mental Health Officer and this enables the best results to be obtained in the care and supervision of the patients. With regard to the occupation and training for the defectives in the area, the Occupation Centre provided by the Council was transferred to new and brighter premises in Anglesey Road, Burton upon Trent, in January 1956. At the time of transfer, special travelling arrangements were also introduced for the collection and conveyance of the children attending there and this has proved a great boon. These arrangements are mainly responsible for the number of patients attending at the Centre to have almost doubled and the attendances to be more regular.

At the end of the year the number of patients on the Register of the Centre was 27. This includes two patients belonging to a neighbouring Local Authority.

In the main, the patients come within the age group of 6 to 16 years; the remainder, consisting of five males and three females, range between 16 and 32 years.

Various types of training, according to the ability of the patients, is undertaken. These include Habit-Training, Hygiene, Speech-Training, Music and Movement, Weaving, Rug-making, Basketry, and Stool seating work.

To maintain the interest of the children, and alleviate boredom, during the seven weeks Summer holidays, two motor coach outings were arranged for their benefit and the parents of the children were also allowed to participate.

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR 1956**

I have the honour to present my third Annual Report upon the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1956.

During the year it was not possible to obtain qualified inspectors to fill the vacancies on the staff owing to the general shortage throughout the country and upon the recommendation of the West Midlands Provincial Council for Local Authorities, Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services two student inspectors were appointed, Mr. B. A. Richardson and Mr. D. Bates, who are now attending an Inspectors' Course at Nottingham Technical College, which will extend for two years.

Towards the end of the year, Mr. D. E. Hughes, Assistant Inspector, commenced his National Army Service and he apparently will be absent for at least two years.

Each year fresh legislation is added to the already overwhelming load placed upon Local Authorities and 1956 was no exception in respect of public health matters.

At the commencement of the year the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, came into force. It consolidated and repealed the provisions contained in the 1938 Act, The Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, The Food and Drugs (Amendment Act, 1954) and parts of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954.

With it came the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, which contain many important provisions in relation to food premises, generally, together with many additional conditions to which food shops and establishments will be subject.

The Milk and Dairies (Channel Island and South Devon Milks Regulations) were also passed on 1st July, 1956, which makes for a specific standard of fat for these two classes of milk.

Another change occurred in August, 1956, when the Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956, became law by which the term "Sanitary Inspector" ceased to exist and the description "Public Health Inspector" is now used in its place.

In May, 1956, the Government issued a "White Paper" on "Slaughtering Policy" throughout England and Wales in which is set out certain recommendations to Local Authorities also the foreshadowing of new minimum standards for slaughterhouse construction.

On several occasions throughout the year your Health Committee has discussed this complex problem and at the end of the year were contemplating meeting representatives of the neighbouring local authorities to discover whether the erection of a municipal slaughterhouse was an economic proposition and whether they would be prepared to avail themselves of the facilities offered by such a course.

During the year the National Dairymen's Union organised a June Dairy Festival, Burton upon Trent being one of 26 towns in the country to participate.

With the sanction of the Health Committee your Chief Public Health Inspector was appointed on to the Executive Committee of the Festival for Burton upon Trent and attended all the meetings in preparation for the opening, together with the Superintendent Health Visitor.

The Festival was held in June for a week and the Health Department displayed a stand showing various baby foods, etc., and the whole was an unqualified success throughout.

Abatement of Nuisances—

During the year, 520 complaints on a variety of subjects have been received, the premises visited and the necessary action taken.

Sanitary defects remedied numbered 628 and the total number of visits to premises for all purposes during the year was 12,510.

In three instances special attention has been given to insanitary drainage and closet accommodation.

In the first case, the occupiers of a house were subjected to a foul smell in the bathroom for some considerable time and after numerous visits and interviews with the owners of the property the drains were examined and partly relaid and a new soil pipe installed together with a new W.C. pedestal basin. The nuisance was subsequently abated.

In the second case, a foul smell was also the cause of the complaint. Certain tests were applied, a new length of vent pipe fixed and at the end of the year it had been decided to install a complete intercepting chamber between the sewer and the house drains and it is hoped that this will abate the nuisance.

In the third instance, a chronic nuisance was being caused by the continual choking and insanitary condition generally of a slop closet in connection with a certain house. After much persuasion and interviewing, the owner was prevailed upon to convert the closet to the W.C. system and this, of course, abated the nuisance to the satisfaction of the tenant.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C's.	211	247
Defective roofs, eaves and downspoutings ..	155	114
Houses damp, defective or dirty	189	133
Defective floors, doors, windows, etc.	95	74
Defective sinks, sinkpipes and yard paving ..	23	18
Defective washing coppers and firegrates ..	53	28
Tents, vans and sheds	19	6
Houses without proper water supply	12	1
Accumulation of surface water	4	—
Smoke nuisances	—	1
Nuisance from burning waste	1	—
Accumulations of rubbish	3	5
Noxious weeds	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	756	628
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CONTRAVENTIONS

Factories Act	26	25
Shops Act	3	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	29	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>

NOTICES SERVED

Informal	288
Statutory	125

POLICE COURT ACTION

During the year it has been found necessary to institute Police Court proceedings on the following cases :—

Subject Matter	Action Taken
Nuisances. —Defective W.C. basins and burst water pipe. Section 92. Public Health Act.	Magistrates. —Made Order for work to be done by owner in 7 days. This Order was complied with and the nuisances abated.
Obstruction. —(Alleged dirty house and contents). Section 287. Public Health Act.	Magistrates made an Order authorising a warrant to be issued to enter the houses for purposes of inspection.
Nuisance. —Dirty house and contents. Section 92. Public Health Act.	Magistrates made an Order for houses to be cleansed by occupier within 14 days. (Case not completed at end of year).
Nuisance —by 5 caravans without sanitary accommodation. Section 92. Public Health Act.	Four vans left land voluntarily and the Magistrates made an Order on the remaining one to move within 28 days. Order complied with. Nuisance abated.
Diseases of Animals Act, 1950. Con- travention of Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1938. Moving calf in area without a Movement Licence.	Defendant fined £1 and costs.

In 58 other cases it was necessary to ask for authority to prosecute in order to abate certain nuisances but most of the work was carried out after warning letters had been sent by the Town Clerk.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Infectious Disease and Disinfection	.. .. .	264
Sanitary Defects	.. .. .	1,708
Dirty and verminous	.. .. .	39
Certificates of Disrepair	.. .. .	76
Representation for Demolition	.. .. .	221
Factories without power	.. .. .	57
Factories with power	.. .. .	90
Factories (Building Sites)	.. .. .	34
Tents, vans and sheds	.. .. .	221
Common Lodging Houses	.. .. .	24
Premises infested with rats, mice or other pests	.. .. .	1,476
Water samples	.. .. .	41
Shops Act	.. .. .	386
Merchandise Marks Act	.. .. .	227

Rag Flock Act	20
Re allocation of Corporation Houses	238
Petrol and Carbide or Explosives	384
Diseases of Animals Acts	165
Pet Animals Act	19
Canal Boats	19
Premises where animals are kept	5
Smoke observations	44
Housing statistics	270
Noxious weeds	20
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	11
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	4,918
Grocers	128
Markets	88
Dairies and Milkshops	481
Premises where food is prepared	39
Food and Drugs Act—Sampling	130
Premises <i>re</i> Food Hygiene Guild	133
Premises <i>re</i> Food Hygiene Regulations	240
Premises <i>re</i> suspected food poisoning	6
Ice Cream	213
Welfare work	75
	<hr/>
	12,510

Moveable Dwellings. In this Borough there are current licences for 7 caravan sites embracing 42 dwellings. The sites are kept under supervision, with the result that no nuisance is caused and in only one instance was the sanitary accommodation a source of trouble and after notice was served upon the occupier the nuisance was abated.

All the above sites are occupied to capacity with residents, consequently, when other caravans visit this town (and 13 such vehicles have parked in various parts of the Borough this year), there is no accommodation available.

In 2 instances, legal proceedings had to be instituted, one by the Corporation and one by the Police, before the occupiers of some of the caravans would “move on”.

After many years of housing shortage, the existence of the caravan has to be recognised, and in ever-increasing numbers, and adequate facilities should be maintained for the occupiers. Not only are the caravans increasing, but the type is changing—almost gone is the old gypsy wagon. The answer to all this is a Municipal site.

221 visits have been made by the Inspectors to caravans and caravan sites during the year.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

There is a further reduction in the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Number received	..	..	..	..	7
Number refused	..	..	..	..	1
Number revoked	..	..	..	..	4

Disinfection. In connection with the control of infectious disease, 264 visits have been made to premises, either for investigation or disinfection, and 134 library books have been disinfected after exposure to infection before being returned to the libraries concerned.

Canal Boats. During the year 19 visits have been made to the local section of the Canal but it has not been found possible to inspect any boats, probably owing to the small amount of traffic on the Canal.

Offensive Trades. There is now only one marine store dealer in the Borough, one having been refused consent to carry on business.

Knacker's Yard. There is one establishment in the Borough licensed for the slaughter of horses and throughout the year the business has been satisfactorily carried on.

Smoke Control and Grit Emission. Complaints are still being received of the serious nuisance from the Hospital chimney within the jurisdiction of the Hospital Board. An automatic stoker has been installed to the existing plant but this apparently has not abated the nuisance. It is understood that entirely new plant is being installed, but this will be a "capital scheme" and therefore will not be for some time yet.

If the nuisance still persists, the only action which can be taken by the Local Authority is to submit a further complaint to the appropriate Ministry of the Crown.

No. of observations made 42.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

On 31st December, 1956, part of the Clean Air Act came into force. This provides that when new boiler installations are proposed, notice must be given to the Local Authority. Details and plans may also be submitted in order that all new furnaces may, as far as practicable, be smokeless.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The administration of the Shops Act still continues to receive attention from the District Public Health Inspectors, 386 visits having been made during the year, particularly in order to ascertain whether the various shopkeepers were complying with the provisions relating to closing also with reference to sanitary accommodation.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

Number on Register	1
Accommodation for adults	109
Accommodation for children.. .. .	3
Number of rooms	26
Number of inspections	24

For the most part this establishment has been run without complaint, but on one occasion during the year sanitary accommodation was found to be in a very insanitary condition. After due notice the keeper put same in a proper sanitary state and the nuisance was abated.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

This work is carried out by the Rodent Operator of the Corporation who, upon complaint, visits the premises and either treats with poisoned baits or uses traps or gassing. In addition, at least twice a year, the sewer manholes throughout the Borough are tested for presence of rats and if same are found to be infested poisoned bait is laid.

Notifications received of rat infestations	266
Notifications received of mice infestations	81
Number of premises treated by rat operator	347
Number of premises re-inspected after treatment	409
Number of premises cleared of rats	262
Number of premises cleared of mice	79
Sewer manholes treated	265

Other Vermin Repression. Premises are also fumigated or sprayed upon complaint of infestations by bugs, fleas, beetles, flies, cockroaches or other troublesome household vermin.

The treatment is mostly carried out with liquid disinfestants and in 35 instances this was done.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Samples obtained under Food and Drugs Act

121 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as follows :—

Aspirin	..	..	1	Marmite	..	..	1
Arrowroot	..	..	1	Non-brewed condiment			5
Beef (Processed)	..	..	1	Oxo	..	..	1
Bi-carbonate of Soda	..	..	1	Olive Oil	..	..	1
Baking Powder	..	..	1	Pure Dairy Cream	..	..	1
Bovril	..	..	1	Plum Jam	..	..	1
Borax	..	..	1	Pure Glycerine	..	..	1
Boracic Acid Powder	..	..	1	Powdered Gelatine	..	..	1
Cooking Salt	..	..	1	Pure Malt Vinegar	..	..	2
Cocoa	..	..	1	Quaker Oats	..	..	1
Castor Oil	..	..	1	Sponge Mixture	..	..	1
Camphorated Oil	..	..	1	Self-raising flour	..	..	1
Codeine Tablets	..	..	1	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	..	..	1
Cream of Tartar	..	..	1	Spirit of Sal Volatile	..	..	1
Fish Paste	..	..	1	Syrup Minadex	..	..	1
Friar's Balsam	..	..	1	Seidlitz Powder	..	..	1
Gravy Salt	..	..	1	Saccharin Tablets	..	..	1
Ground White Pepper	..	..	1	Sausage—Pork	..	..	7
Glauber's Salt	..	..	1	Sausage—Beef	..	..	1
Ice-Cream	..	..	8	T.C.P.	..	..	1
Jelly	..	..	1	Tincture of Iodine	..	..	1
Milk	..	..	57	Zinc Ointment	..	..	1
Mustard	..	..	1	Essence of Coffee and			
Meat Paste	..	..	1	Chicory	..	..	1

In 5 instances the samples were unsatisfactory.

- (1) **Pickled Beef.**—This beef was found to be contaminated with some kind of metal and this was traced to the buckets in which same was pickled. After investigation the source of contamination was removed.
- (2) **Sweet Spirit of Nitre.**—This was 87% below strength. Upon investigation was found to have been stored for some considerable time and thus deteriorated. Only small portion in stock at time and this was destroyed.
- (3) **Ice-Cream.**—Below standard. Investigation proved that the ice-cream was a "cold mix" and that the vendor had not mixed it to the required strength. After warning the matter was put right.

- (4) **T.T. Milk.**—Below standard in fat. Subsequent samples proved that the milk was genuine as it came from the cow but was of natural poor quality. Advised to call in Agricultural expert, after which further samples were satisfactory.
- (5) **Channel Island Milk.**—Below standard in fat. Subsequent samples proved that the milk was genuine as it came from the cow but was of natural poor quality. Advised to call in Agricultural expert after which further samples were satisfactory.

**The following is a classified list of the Food Premises
in the Borough**

Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	191
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Fruiterers and Greengrocers				..	..	..	56
Sugar Confectioners			..	..	..	..	60
Fish and Chips		..	..	..	..	..	41
Wet Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Bakers and Confectioners	..		..	..	..	..	18
Chemists	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Public Houses..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
							<hr/> 669 <hr/>

**Food Premises Registered under the
Food and Drugs Act**

Retailers or Manufacturers of Ice-Cream	..	192
Processors of Meat Products	.. ..	49
Fried Fish and Potato Establishments	.. ..	41
Premises registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations	.. ..	16

Milk Supplies.

Number of registered dairies	.. ..	16
Number of retailers selling Designated Milk	.. ..	78
Number of Pasteurisers	.. ..	3
Number of dealers in Pasteurised Milk	.. ..	42
Number of dealers in Tuberculin Tested Milk	.. ..	34
Number of dealers in Sterilised Milk	.. ..	2

Tuberculin Tested Milk samples examined	49
Tuberculin Tested Milk samples outside the prescribed standard	0
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk samples examined	113
Tuberculin Tested Milk samples outside the prescribed standard	0
Pasteurised Milk samples examined	168
Pasteurised Milk samples outside the prescribed standard	0
Designated Milk samples examined for Tuberculosis	32
Designated Milk samples found to contain tubercle bacilli	0
Tests for Brucella abortus (all negative)	8

Inspection of Food Premises

The total number of visits to food premises during the year was 1,234 and these visits were closely allied to the following two items in addition to sampling foodstuffs and the ultimate disposal of unsound goods.

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Hygiene Regulations

During the year some useful work has been done in connection with this important subject, but owing to acute shortage of qualified staff and the daily effort to carry out 100% meat inspection, it has not been possible to accomplish as much as might otherwise have been done.

A start has been made on the public houses in the Borough and during the year 24 such premises have been inspected.

In all cases co-operation has been received from the Breweries concerned, interviews taking place between the various managements and Inspectors of this Department, which has resulted in improvements being made in these premises.

Food Hygiene Guild

The Burton upon Trent Food Hygiene Guild is progressing there having been 11 new applications for membership in 1956 as compared with one in 1955.

Three members of this Health Committee (including the Chairman) serve on the Executive Committee of the Guild whose function it is, amongst other matters, to examine the reports of the Public Health Inspectors upon the applicant's premises and if satisfactory grant Certificates for display in the shops.

The Medical Officer of Health attends all the Committee meetings and gives advice and assistance in all matters and the secretarial work is carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Since the inception of the Guild in 1952, 93 applications have been received and 56 Certificates awarded.

Each year a public film show is held when the principals of Food Hygiene are the subject for discussion, the showing of the films being followed by a talk on the same theme.

The following summary shows the number of premises visited for the purpose of Food Hygiene—

Works Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	11
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	24
Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	66
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	9
						<hr/>
						110
						<hr/>

Merchandise Marks Act

During the year 227 visits have been paid to food shops and markets in the Borough under the Merchandise Marks Act in order to ascertain that the provisions of the Act were being complied with and in 21 cases contraventions in connection with the necessary marking and labelling of imported produce were found and after warnings the shopkeepers and stallholders provided the necessary notices.

Ante and Post-Mortem Inspection of Food Animals

Animals at lairage are examined by the meat inspectors before slaughter, in addition to those from the cattle market which are under the observation of a veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Endeavour is made to carry out 100% meat inspection, generally, with full success and during last year 89,118 carcasses of food animals were examined and 47 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. of meat and offals were rejected as unfit for human consumption.

Disposal of Diseased Meat and Unsound Food Stuff

Carcass meat and offals which are rejected and condemned as unfit for human consumption are collected by a local firm and contracted out to an animal feeding stuff manufacturer where it is sterilized and converted into cat and dog food.

In the case of the bacon factory in this Borough, the same procedure is adopted as previously. The rejected meat and offals being processed in a digester on the premises.

Unsound food and canned goods condemned at grocers' premises and warehouses are collected by the officers of the Department and delivered to the Corporation Destructor.

Licensed Slaughterhouses

There are 13 licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough, including one bacon factory and one small abattoir.

A large amount of time is spent on these premises and throughout the year all have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Hors
Number inspected	3,396	1,352	987	8,836	74,547	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	5	8	2	1	72	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	655	324	2	406	5,417	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	19.4%	24.6%	0.4%	4.6%	7.4%	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	8	5	—	—	50	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	228	208	—	—	6,459	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	6.9%	15.7%	0%	0%	8.7%	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	10	—	—	—	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	10	—	—	—	-
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	-

UNSOUND FOODS, CONDEMNED AND REMOVED FOR SALVAGE OR DESTRUCTION

NATURE OF FOOD	WEIGHT			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Home-killed Meat ..	47	1	2	8
Imported Meat	—	6	2	1
Bacon	—	—	—	14
Poultry	—	2	2	16
Cake	—	—	1	14
Biscuits	—	—	3	14
Cheese	—	—	2	4
Frozen Fruits	—	—	—	18
Walnut creams	—	—	2	4
Potatoes	1	15	—	—
Frozen eggs	—	—	3	12
Dried Fruit	—	1	2	—
Sausage	—	1	1	10
Cooked Ham	—	1	3	17
Canned Meat	—	6	3	22
„ Fruit	—	5	2	11
„ Milk	—	1	1	24
„ Tomatoes	—	11	1	14
„ Vegetables	—	4	—	26
„ Fish	—	—	2	19
„ Jam and Marmalade ..	—	—	—	23
	51	4	1	19

ICE CREAM

Number of premises registered for the sale of

Ice Cream—^{Loose 26}
Pre-packed 166 } 192

Summary of the 135 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	28	100%	1 & 2	105	99.1%	1 & 2	1	100%
3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
4	—	—	4	1	0.9%	4	—	—
Total—28			Total—106			Total—1		

Of the 135 samples examined, 134 were placed in Grades 1 or 2 and 1 in Grade 4.

Food Poisoning

There have been no notified outbreaks of food poisoning during the year but several instances of illness suspected to have been caused by contaminated food have been investigated as follows :—

Members of a family were taken ill with symptoms which were suspected to be caused by food poisoning. Upon investigation it was found the apparent common cause was home-made mincepies. Samples of the mincemeat proved to contain *Streptococcus Viridans*, but the pie crust was innocuous. The grocer was contacted and a sample was taken of the consignment which proved to be satisfactory.

A small outbreak of Sonne Dysentery was investigated during the year the facts being as follows :—

The initial patient suffered with the disease whilst serving with the R.A.F. in Egypt. After demobilisation he suffered a relapse and was admitted to the Burton General Hospital. After the disease was confirmed he was removed to the Derwent Isolation Hospital, Mansfield Road, Derby. Seven contacts, all members of the same household, were all certified negative after faecal swabs had been examined.

Residents of an old people's home in the Borough were taken ill with acute intestinal disorder and the only possible source appeared to be pickled beef. Upon examination of the beef it was established that same contained a high content of zinc which the Analyst reported would produce vomiting and intestinal disorder. The supplier of the meat was located outside the Borough and the facts were duly reported to the Local Authority concerned. All the patients recovered.

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	Occup prosec
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	44	57	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	223	90	10	0
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	14	34	1	0
Total	281	181	11	0

2.—Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecu- tions were in- stituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor	Referred by H.M. Inspec- tor	
(1)					
of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	0	0	0
crowding (S.2)	0	0	0	0	0
reasonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	0	0	0
sufficient ventilation (S.4)	0	0	0	0	0
effective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	1	1	0	0	0
itary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	10	9	0	0	0
b) Unsuitable or defective	12	12	0	0	0
c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
er offences against the Act (not in- cluding offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	0	0	0
Total	26	25	0	0	0

PART VIII

Outwork. 3 Lists of premises where outwork is carried out have been received. The nature of the work is as follows :—

Wearing apparel	Making	1
	Cleaning and Washing	15
Household linen		1
		<hr/>
		17
		<hr/>

Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises ..	0
Number of Notices served	0

HOUSING

Statistics

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

Total	.. .. .	267
By the Local Authority (including Flats)	.. ..	161
By other bodies or persons	.. ..	106
Houses demolished	.. ..	0

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)	.. .. .	858
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	2,402
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	.. .. .	0
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	0
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. .	39
(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	.. .. .	461

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 11 :—

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

- (b) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11, and still in force :—

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

- (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) and 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 295

Action under Statutory Powers

- (5) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—
- (a) By owners 66
- (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

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Six samples of Feeding Stuffs were submitted for analysis during the year.

In two instances the proportion of one of the ingredients was below the declared figure by more than the permitted limit of variation and upon a report to the responsible Committee it was decided to send letters of warning to the retailers.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Under this Act, 4 samples of Rag Flock have been despatched to the laboratories for cleanliness examination and all were found to be satisfactory and successfully passed the test.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

All keepers of pet shops are required to be licensed, the conditions of the licence being suitable and clean accommodation for the animals or birds, proper temperature, ventilation and precautions against fire, in addition, the pets must be provided with food and drink whilst in the shop.

Eight licences were issued during the year, all the premises being found to comply with the conditions.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Smithfield Cattle Market, Derby Street. During the year the usual auction sales have been held on alternate weeks by the two Auctioneers in the borough.

Every week an Inspector visits the Market for the purpose of supervision of the cleansing of the vehicles, fixtures, etc., also issuing the necessary movement licences under the Swine Fever Regulations.

In addition to this, a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food makes frequent inspection in order to see that the animals are in a healthy condition.

Anthrax. One case of Anthrax occurred during the year. The carcase and offals were destroyed and the premises thoroughly disinfected.

Swine Fever. There were two cases of suspected Swine Fever during the year and both were confirmed and the premises were cleansed and disinfected.

Fowl Pest. No suspected case of Fowl Pest was reported during the year.

Foot and Mouth Disease. No case of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred in the Borough during 1956, but during August and September of that year Burton was placed in an infected area which meant that movement of livestock was severely restricted both in and out of the Borough. All animals exposed at the Market were slaughtered and the movement of store animals was prohibited entirely.

During the five weeks the restrictions were imposed, seven formal notices were served upon occupiers of farms in the Borough prohibiting the movement of livestock owing to Foot and Mouth Disease contacts. Over 1,500 movement licences were issued and a seven day service was maintained by the Inspectors at the Town Hall for the convenience of butchers, stock-holders and farmers generally.

Five outbreaks of the disease occurred on farms in the immediate vicinity of Burton.

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

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT, ETC.

There are 120 Petroleum Stores, the total amount of Spirit stored therein being 212,730 gallons, i.e., 18 stores containing 3,550 gallons of Petroleum Mixture and 102 stores containing 209,080 gallons of Petroleum Spirit and 5 stores where Carbide of Calcium is stored, the total amount of this commodity being $17\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.

PETROL

In one case during the year an explosion occurred in a Corporation house owing to the illegal and careless storage of a small quantity of petroleum spirit. A certain amount of damage was done to the property but no injury occurred to the occupier or his family. The facts were reported to the appropriate Committee and a letter of warning was sent.

EXPLOSIVES

There are 136 premises in the Borough registered for the storage of explosives as follows :—

- 130 dealers in fireworks.
- 4 dealers in sporting cartridges.
- 1 manufacturer of sporting cartridges.
- 1 store for Civil Defence rockets.

EDWIN MITTON,

*Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector
under the above-mentioned Acts.*

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

MONTH	Rainfall			No. of days on which 0.01 inch or more fell	Temperature (in shade)						No. of nights at or below 32-deg.
	Total inches	Greatest in 24 hours			Mean	Maximum		Minimum			
		Depth	Date			Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date		
JANUARY	..	3.20	0.52	25	22	37.2	51	29	24	25	17
FEBRUARY	..	0.83	0.32	13	18	30.8	55	29	12	2 & 20	25
MARCH	..	1.36	0.49	3	13	42.3	61	23	24	10 & 14	9
APRIL	..	1.13	0.26	13	14	43.3	60	20	28	16	11
MAY	..	0.69	0.40	29	9	52.9	72	23 & 30	32	19 & 20	2
JUNE	..	2.63	0.64	16	19	54.7	75	11	37	18	0
JULY	..	3.26	1.28	27	19	60.0	77	27	40	11	0
AUGUST	..	4.74	0.87	1	25	56.1	72	10	40	31	0
SEPTEMBER	..	1.78	0.55	2	12	56.6	77	13	40	1 & 27	0
OCTOBER	..	1.44	0.52	1	17	47.9	64	13	28	26	1
NOVEMBER	..	0.83	0.17	28	12	41.9	55	5 & 9	19	23	6
DECEMBER	..	2.63	0.57	31	22	41.2	56	12	25	21 & 22	11
YEAR—1956	..	24.52	1.28	27 July	202	47.2	77	27 July 13 Sept.	12	2 & 20 Feb.	82

TABLE I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1956 (after correction)

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified								Total cases notified in each ward							Cases Treated in Hospital
	At all Ages	All Ages—Years						Shobnall	Victoria	Horn'g'w	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill & Wetmore	Stapenhill	
		Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64										65 and Over
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 ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	100	20	77	2	0	0	0	0	33	23	9	3	4	16	3	2
Enteric Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Poliomyelitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influ. Pneumonia ..	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Pneumonia	15	1	2	2	1	0	4	2	1	2	6	0	1	2	3	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	9	3	2	3	2	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	33	0	0	2	11	8	11	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	33
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Acute Encephalitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Whooping Cough ..	15	2	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	25	4	0
Measles ..	604	22	316	264	1	0	1	0	57	78	73	43	25	125	167	0
Dysentery ..	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Food Poisoning ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Para-typhoid Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria (Contracted abroad)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals ..	784	28	344	353	19	12	23	5	95	111	101	55	33	147	190	46

TABLE II

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1956

Causes of Death 1	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District								and
	All Ages 2	under 1 year 3	1-4 years 4	5-14 years 5	15-24 years 6	25-44 years 7	45-64 years 8	65-74 years 9	
All Causes	679	17	4	3	4	22	150	163	3
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	
Tuberculosis, other Forms	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Syphilitic Disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Disease	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	14	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	21	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	17	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	62	..	..	2	1	2	22	16	
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Diabetes	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	108	..	..	..	..	1	22	24	
Coronary Disease, Angina	48	..	..	..	..	3	17	9	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	
Other Heart Disease	131	..	..	..	..	3	15	43	
Other Circulatory Disease	31	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	
Influenza	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	18	3	2	..	1	..	2	4	
Bronchitis	26	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	11	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	
Hyperplasia of Prostate	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	115	10	2	..	..	1	13	7	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	9	1	..	2	1	3	
All other Accidents	7	1	
Suicide	7	5	1	
Homicide and Operations of War	1	1	..	

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