

[Report 1908] / Medical Officer of Health, Burton-upon-Trent County Borough.

Contributors

Burton upon Trent (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1908

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1908.



1908.

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1908,

BY

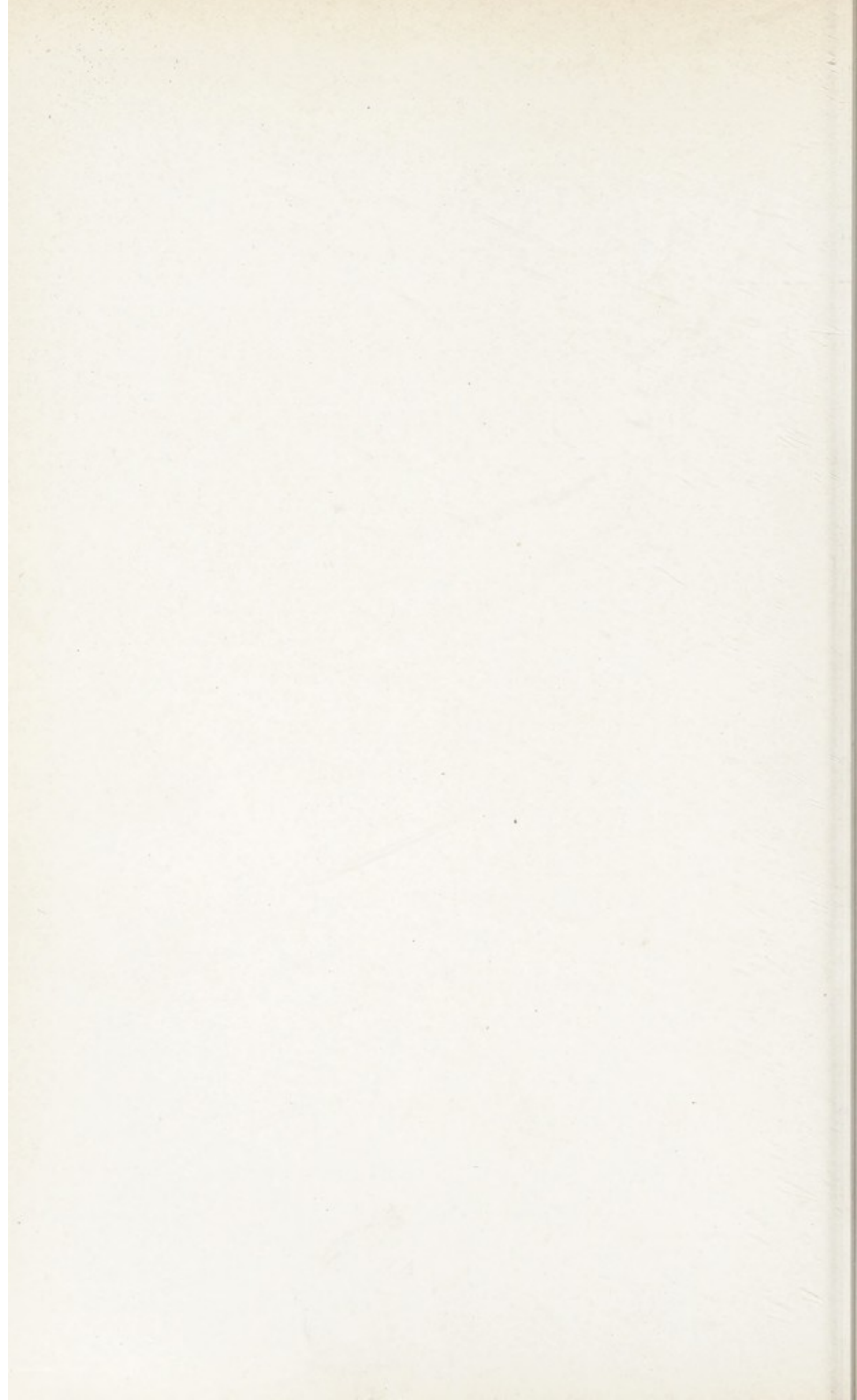
JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent
of Borough Isolation Hospital, and
Public Analyst.*

ALSO

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

"HONOR ALIT ARTES."



County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN C. TRESISE.

Chairman : ALDERMAN MORRIS.

COUNCILLOR W. AUSTIN

„ J. W. A. BASSETT
(*Vice-Chairman*)

„ A. BATES

„ A. E. BIRCH

„ W. T. GIBSON.

„ G. KENNARD

COUNCILLOR G. LATHBURY

„ T. METCALFE

„ J. SAMBLE

„ E. C. STACK

„ J. WILKINSON

Town Clerk :

MR. T. N. WHITEHEAD.

Borough Surveyor :

MR. G. T. LYNAM,

Assoc. M. Inst., C.E.

Medical Officer's Department.

Chief Sanitary Inspector : WM. READING.

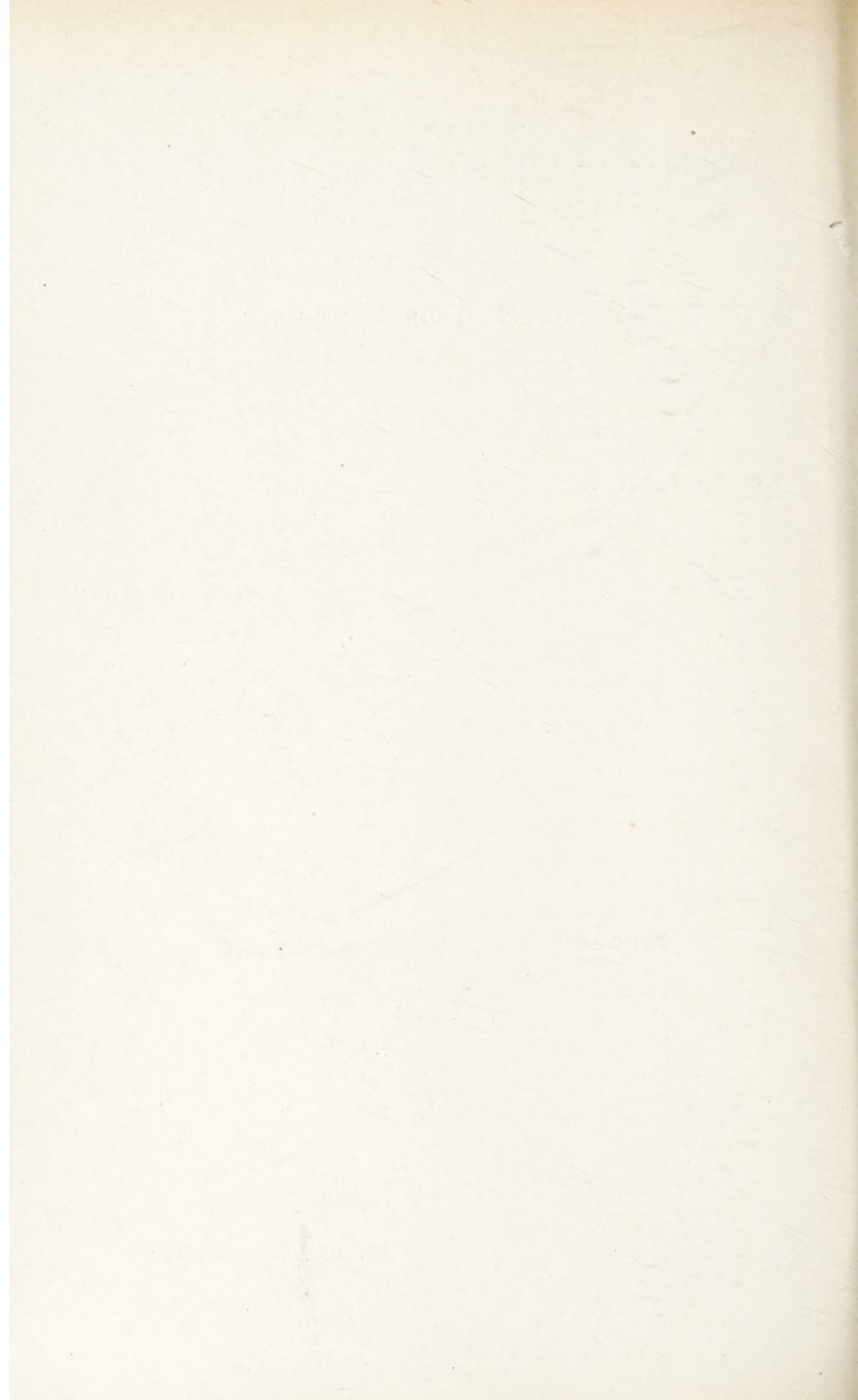
Assistant Sanitary Inspector : A. HUMPHRIES.

„ „ „ J. JENKINSON, C.S.I.

Clerk : C. GAUNT.

Matron of Borough Hospital : MISS SMITH.

*Medical Officer of Health
and Public Analyst* } JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.



County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area in acres	.. .. .	4,204
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£332,209 12s. 0d.
Population at Census, 1901	.. .. .	50,386
Number of Persons to the Acre, 1901	.. .. .	12·0
Number of Persons per House at Census, 1901	.. .. .	4·91
Estimated Population at Mid-year, 1908	.. .. .	53,000
„ „ „ (Registrar General)	.. .. .	53,936
Estimated Birth-rate per 1,000 living, 1908	.. .. .	22·4
Average Birth-rate for previous 10 years	.. .. .	26·7
Estimated Death-rate per 1,000 living, 1908	.. .. .	12·90
Average Death-rate for previous 10 years	.. .. .	14·03
Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 births, 1908	.. .. .	112
Death-rate from Zymotic Diseases, 1908	.. .. .	1·0

Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, adopted
December, 1892.


Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, adopted
November, 1891.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, Part iii, adopted
March, 1897.

Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1896.

Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1901.

Public Health (Water Act) 1878, Sec. 7, adopted
January, 1900.



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON-UPON-TRENT,

3rd February, 1909.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough for the year, 1908.

The Vital Statistics are generally satisfactory, but the birth rate continues to fall, and this year has reached the lowest figure yet recorded.

A short article on Occupational Mortality, with special reference to Brewers, is given in this report, while Phthisis and Cancer have also received consideration.

Although there was a considerable increase in cases of Scarlet Fever, the total number of notifications of infectious disease received was below the average.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES M. COWIE.



REPORT.

SITUATION.—The County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent is situated in the valley of the river Trent and on both its banks, in the counties of Stafford and Derby. The east arms of the river forms the boundary between the counties so that the part of the town on the right bank of this part of the river is in Derbyshire and that on the left bank in Staffordshire. The mean elevation above sea level of the Derbyshire part of the town is 250 feet, and of the Staffordshire part of the town is 150 feet. The highest elevation is 420 feet above sea level near the site of Moat Bank House, Ashby Road. The town is situated in N. Lat. $52^{\circ} 48'$ W. Long. $1^{\circ} 38'$.

AREA.—The area of the Borough is just under 4,204 acres.

POPULATION.—The population of the Borough at the middle of the year 1908, is estimated by the Registrar General to be 53,936. The method by which these figures are arrived at is based on the assumption that the proportionate rate of increase during the year would be the same as during the previous intercensal period.

Taking local conditions into consideration the Medical Officer of Health estimates the population at mid-year, 1908, to be 53,000, the same as last year. This figure is based chiefly on the number of occupied houses which is slightly higher than last year, but not sufficient to alter to any degree the estimate of the population.

All the statistics in this report are calculated on the latter estimate.

The number of houses erected and the number demolished in the various Wards since the Census to the middle of 1908.

Year.	Shobnall Ward.		Victoria Ward.		Horn'glow Ward.		Uxbridge Ward.		Broadway Ward.		Burton Ward.		Winhill & Wetmore Ward.		Stapenhill Ward.		TOTALS.	
	Houses Erected.	Houses Demolished.	Houses Erected.	Houses Demolished.	Houses Erected.	Houses Demolished.	Houses Erected.	Houses Demolished.	Houses Erected.	Houses Demolished.	Houses Erected.	Houses Demolished.	Houses Erected.	Houses Demolished.	Houses Erected.	Houses Demolished.	Houses Erected.	Houses Demolished.
1901	17	0	73	0	85	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	13	0	237	0
<i>Ap. 11 to Dec. 31</i>																		
1902	25	0	57	1	56	0	53	0	8	0	25	0	7	0	34	1	240	27
1903	11	0	89	0	26	0	37	0	2	0	6	5	14	0	18	0	203	5
1904	9	4	28	0	46	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	21	0	164	4
1905	13	3	24	0	47	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	156	3
1906	0	10	23	0	47	0	37	1	0	0	2	5	3	0	6	1	118	17
1907	0	0	29	0	10	0	14	0	0	0	1	30	7	0	1	0	62	30
<i>End of June</i>																		
1908	3	0	8	0	7	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	25	2
TOTALS.	78	17	331	1	324	2	285	1	10	0	11	65	63	0	103	2	1205	88

The number of houses in the Borough at the Census in 1901 was 10,398. The above table shews that 1,205 houses have been erected and 88 demolished from the Census to the end of June, 1908, a net gain of 1,117 houses, making a total of 11,515 houses in the Borough.

The number of empty houses was one more than in the previous year, as shown in the following table, for which I am indebted to Mr. Arnold, Borough Treasurer and Superintendent Assistant Overseer.

EMPTY HOUSES.

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Shobnall Ward	105 ..	91 ..	53 ..	48
Victoria Ward	97 ...	105 ...	61 ...	25
Horninglow Ward	119 ...	103 ...	85 ...	44
Uxbridge Ward	92 ...	94 ...	91 ..	42
Broadway Ward	55 ...	65 ...	47 ...	26
Burton Ward	82 ..	96 ..	84 ...	45
Winshill & Wetmore	63 ...	57 ...	52 ...	34
Stapenhill Ward	57 ...	58 ...	37 ...	20
	—	—	—	—
Total	670	669	510	284
	—	—	—	—

The number of occupied houses, therefore, at the middle of the year was 10,845, as compared with 10,829 in 1907, 10,912 in 1906, and 11,004 in 1905.

NATURAL INCREASE.—The excess of births over deaths is known as the natural increase. Apart from all questions of emigration and immigration this would represent the net gain in the population, but as shown in the following table for Burton, the natural increase is far greater than the estimated actual increase. This deficit can only be accounted for by emigration.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Decrease.
1901 (from Census)	1064	498	566
1902	1365	672	693
1903	1366	615	751
1904	1354	782	572
1905	1333	611	722
1906	1282	686	596
1907	1302	660	642
1908 (end of June)	629	370	259
TOTALS ..	9695	4894	4801

WARD POPULATIONS.—The Borough was divided into 8 Wards by the Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act 1901. The population of these Wards at the Census is set forth in the Census returns for Staffordshire, but we have again to fall

back upon the number of inhabited houses as a means of obtaining an approximate estimate of these Ward populations at the middle of 1908. By this method the Ward populations are estimated as follows :—

Wards.	Estimated Population 1908.	Population Census 1901.
Shobnall	6990	7144
Victoria	7154	5962
Horninglow	7050	6043
Uxbridge	8028	7052
Broadway	6620	6793
Burton	5416	5906
Winshill and Wetmore ..	6064	6060
Stapenhill ..	5678	5426
TOTALS ..	53,000	50,386

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—The number of persons per acre estimated to the middle of 1908 was 12·6.

BIRTH RATE.—The number of births registered during the year was 1188, as compared with 1302 in the previous year—a decrease of 114

This is equal to a birth rate of 22·4 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with a rate of 24·5 in the previous year, and an average of 26·7 for the 10 years 1898-1907.

The birth rate in England and Wales for 1908 was 26·5.

This is by far the lowest birth rate ever recorded in the Borough, the next lowest being 24·2 in 1906.

Of the births registered 591 were of males and 597 of females. This is the first time in the records of the Health Department that the number of male children born in the Borough has been less than that of females. It is usual to find the number of male births considerably in excess, but as the male children die at a greater rate, by the end of the second year the females are in excess, and remain so at all the succeeding age-groups.

The number of illegitimate births was 65, which is one less than last year, but as the total number of births is much less, it follows that the proportion of illegitimate is greater.

This proportion is equal to 5·5 per cent. of the total births, as against a percentage of 5 last year. In fact, this is the highest proportion of illegitimate births recorded in the Borough.

Last year the greater part of the increase of illegitimate births occurred in the Shobnall Ward, and was probably due to the Workhouse cases, but the same explanation will not hold good this year. In fact, the Shobnall Ward decreased from 29 to 16, while the numbers in all the other Wards have increased, except Uxbridge, where the numbers are the same, and Stapenhill where there is a decrease of two.

BIRTH RATE IN WARDS.—As is usually the case the Burton Ward showed the lowest birth rate, while this year Horninglow has the highest. There was a marked uniformity in the birth rates in the various Wards, no great variation being shown as was so marked in former years.

These facts are shown in the following table :—

WARD.	Population	Total Number of Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Percentage of Illegitimate Births	Birth Rate.
Shobnall	6990	142	16	11·3	20·3
Victoria	7154	169	10	5·9	23·6
Horninglow . .	7050	170	8	4·7	24·1
Uxbridge . . .	8028	181	7	3·8	22·5
Broadway	6620	145	6	4·1	21·9
Burton	5416	108	7	6·4	19·9
Winshill and Wetmore	6064	143	5	3·5	23·5
Stapenhill . . .	5678	130	6	4·6	22·8
TOTALS ..	53,000	1188	65	5·5	22·4

BIRTHS, 1908.

Month.	Shobnall.		Victoria		Horninglow		Uxbridge		Broadway		Burton		Winshill & Wetmore.		Stapenhill		TOTALS.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	3	5	5	6	9	10	9	9	9	8	4	8	10	7	7	1	56	54
February	10	6	8	7	6	11	6	8	3	5	4	3	6	2	2	4	45	50
March	9	3	10	7	3	10	4	8	4	7	6	5	5	2	2	5	43	49
April	4	5	14	10	8	5	9	4	9	9	9	8	8	6	6	6	67	53
May	5	4	7	10	5	3	10	11	7	8	8	2	6	4	4	7	52	51
June	3	6	8	8	6	8	8	6	6	13	5	4	6	6	6	7	48	61
July	10	9	9	6	8	5	6	9	7	3	4	7	6	10	7	7	60	52
August	6	6	9	7	8	8	5	12	2	7	3	3	10	7	11	1	50	64
September	4	5	5	6	8	7	6	5	2	2	5	4	9	2	2	7	41	38
October	8	5	1	5	10	11	10	9	4	9	3	2	5	9	7	7	50	50
November	6	7	5	7	7	5	5	5	9	3	3	4	6	2	5	5	43	40
December	4	9	3	6	6	3	12	5	4	5	2	2	0	5	1	1	36	35
TOTALS	72	70	84	85	84	86	90	91	66	79	56	52	77	66	62	68	591	597
Illegitimate	13	3	3	7	5	3	2	5	0	6	5	2	2	3	2	4	32	33

MARRIAGES.—The number of marriages solemnized in Burton during 1908 was 488, a decrease of 8 as compared with the previous year.

The rate of persons married per 1000 of the population was 18·4.

I am indebted to Alfred Coxon, Esq., Superintendent Registrar, of the district of Burton-on-Trent, for the following figures relating to marriages :—

	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903
First Quarter	74	82	81	83	83	96
Second Quarter	139	127	127	120	138	119
Third Quarter	137	148	135	108	142	155
Fourth Quarter	138	139	119	123	135	127
Total	488	496	462	434	498	497

The figures for previous years in Burton, and in England and Wales, are given in the following table :—

	Total Number of marriages in Burton.	Rate of persons married per 1000 of the population in Burton.	Rate of persons married per 1000 of the population in England and Wales.
1890 ..	415	18.2	15.5
1891 ..	379	16.4	15.6
1892 .	421	18.0	15.4
1893 ..	422	18.0	14.7
1894 .	424	18.0	15.0
1895 ..	421	17.6	15.0
1896 ..	394	16.4	15.7
1897 ..	476	19.6	16.0
1898 ..	484	19.8	16.2
1899 ..	482	19.4	16.5
1900 ..	455	18.2	16.0
1901 ..	533	20.6	15.9
1902 ..	464	18.2	15.8
1903 ..	497	19.2	15.7
1904 ..	498	19.2	15.2
1905 ..	434	16.6	15.2
1906 ..	462	17.4	15.6
1907 .	496	18.7	15.7
1908 ..	488	18.4	—

DEATH RATE.—The total number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 721 (males 409, females 312). Included in this number are 37 males and 24 females not belonging to the Borough, where the deaths occurred in the General Infirmary or the Workhouse. These have to be deducted.

Again, the deaths of 11 males and 13 females belonging to the Borough where death took place in Institutions outside the Borough, have to be added. The net number of deaths is, therefore, 383 males and 301 females—a total of 684, an increase of 24 compared with the previous year.

I am indebted to Mr. Chamberlin, Clerk to the Guardians, for a return of the deaths of pauper lunatics belonging to the Borough which took place in Asylums outside the district. I have thus been able to make the death returns complete, and these cases are included in the above figures. Deaths of Burtonians occurring in other Institutions outside the district have also been added.

The death rate is 12·90 per 1000 of the estimated population, as compared with 12·45 in 1907, and an average of 14·03 for the previous 10 years.

The death rate in England and Wales was 14·7.

DEATH RATE IN WARDS.

Wards.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1000.
Shobnall	86	12·3
Victoria	83	11·6
Horninglow	103	14·6
Uxbridge	118	14·6
Broadway	71	10·7
Burton	91	16·8
Winshill and Wetmore ..	62	10·2
Stapenhill	70	12·3
TOTALS .	684	12·90

In classifying the deaths in the various Wards, where a patient died in the Infirmary, or Workhouse, or in an Institution outside the Borough, the previous address was ascertained wherever possible and the death transferred to the original address,

CORRECTED DEATH RATE.—In order that the death rates of different places can be fairly compared, it is essential to know whether the respective populations are made up of sexes in the same proportion, and whether they contain the same proportion of persons in the various age groups.

To correct a death rate, for age and sex distribution, the Registrar General has published tables giving the factors by which the recorded death rate has to be multiplied. For Burton the factor is 1·0747, and this being applied gives a death rate corrected for age and sex distribution of 13·9.

The following table gives the death rate in a number of towns of similar size to Burton :—

Town.	Estimated Population.	Death Rate.
Burton-on-Trent	53,000	12·90
Coventry	91,000	13·3
Gloucester	53,176	12·6
Handsworth	70,518	10·22
Ipswich	73,852	14·3
Keighley	45,720	14·58
Lancaster	46,600	12·33
Newport (Mon.)	76,955	15·9
Oxford	51,946	12·97
Rotherham	64,000	15·62
Rochdale	88,820	18·38
Stockport	102,339	19·99
Stockton-on-Tees	54,242	17·5
West Bromwich	69,786	15·6
Wigan	92,114	16·97
Wimbledon	54,274	8·3
Wallasey	71,000	12·6

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The full list of causes of death as set forth in Table IV. at the end of the Report. The gains and losses as compared with the previous year are detailed below.

GAINS.

Disease.	No. of deaths 1907.	No of deaths 1908.	Decrease.
Measles	35	3	32
Enteric Fever	7	4	3
Epidemic Influenza	11	10	1
Other septic diseases	1	0	1
Puerperal Fever	1	0	1
Cancer	40	38	2
Bronchitis	69	60	9
Pneumonia	52	25	27
Pleurisy	3	2	1
Marasmus	26	16	10
Heart Diseases	49	47	2
Old age	35	31	4
Not certified	18	14	4
TOTALS	347	250	97

LOSSES.

Disease.	No. of deaths 1907.	No. of deaths 1908.	Increase.
Scarlet Fever	7	8	1
Whooping Cough	6	17	11
Diphtheria	5	7	2
Diarrhœa	6	14	8
Enteritis	4	9	5
Erysipelas	0	1	1
Phthisis	61	68	7
Other tubercular diseases ..	22	24	2
Other diseases of respiratory organs	0	4	4
Venereal diseases	0	2	2
Premature birth	22	29	7
Diseases and accidents of parturition	6	9	3
Accidents	13	29	16
Suicides	4	12	8
Hemiplegia and Apoplexy ..	20	43	23
Convulsions	7	8	1
Brights disease	9	14	5
Congenital defects	4	10	6
All other causes	100	109	9
TOTALS ..	296	417	121

Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver (17 deaths) was the certified cause of the same number of deaths as last year.

It will be observed from the above tables that the gain under the heading of measles is approximately balanced by the loss under the other infectious and epidemic diseases, viz : Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Diarrhœa, Enteritis, and Erysipelas.

There is a marked decrease in the number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, especially Pneumonia.

The most notable increase is under the heading of Accidents, Suicides, and Hemiplegia and Apoplexy. There was more than double the number of accidental deaths, and more than three times the number of suicides compared with 1907, and compared with all the years of which there is a record, it is the largest number of deaths in any one year attributed to accident and suicide respectively, except in 1899 when the number of accidental deaths was the same. This is all the more worthy of mention in that there was no great disaster involving the loss of a large number of lives.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND INQUESTS.—Uncertified deaths are those where no certificate of death from a qualified Medical Practitioner or from a Coroner is received, but where the statement of the informant as to the cause of death is accepted by the Registrar. Uncertified deaths numbered 14, and are set forth below with particulars :—

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Age.	Sex.	Probable cause of death.
9 days	F	Convulsions
7 months	F	do.
79 years	M	Senile Decay
27 years	M	Apoplectic fit
1 hour	F	Premature birth
61 years	M	Heart failure
55 years	M	Haemorrhage on brain
60 years	F	Heart failure
38 years	F	Haemorrhage of lungs
13 years	M	Heart failure
15 days	M	Convulsions
33 years	F	Heart disease
42 years	F	do.
7 hours	F	Premature birth

INQUESTS.—During the year the Coroner deemed an inquest necessary in 71 cases, compared with 38 in the previous year. The verdicts of juries as to cause of death were recorded as follows :

INQUESTS, 1908.

Burns and scalds	...	...	...	..	12
Syncope due to congestion of lungs and Brights Disease					1
Run over by cart	...	...	..	...	1
Syncope due to valvular disease of heart	...	...			3
Concussion of brain due to fall of coal			..	...	1
Syncope due to inflammation of lungs	...	...			1
Suicide by Shooting	...	...	...	...	2
Abdominal abscess. Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1
Fractured thigh followed by hypostatic pneumonia	...				1
Accidentally drowned	...	...	...	...	6
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	3
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide by cutting throat	...	...	...	...	6
Syncope. Heart failure	...	...	...	...	2
Fractured thigh. Accidental death			...	...	2
Fractured skull and frontal bone	...		...	...	1
Overlaying	...	...	...	...	4
Bronchitis. Dilated heart	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic alcoholism	...	...	...	...	1
Injuries caused by fall of rock in coal mine	...			...	1
Suicide. Poisoning by laudanum	...		...	...	1

Bronchitis. Heart failure	..	...	...	1
Fracture of leg. Delirium tremens		...	...	1
Hæmorrhage on brain	...	...	...	1
Fracture of thigh and pelvis	...	...	...	1
Suicide by drowning	...	...	...	1
Fracture of spine. Fall downstairs	..	...		1
Effusion of blood into the brain	...	...	...	1
Heart disease. Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	1
Drinking formalin. Accidental death		...	...	1
Run over by milk float	...	...	...	1
Suicide by hanging	...	...	...	2
Failure of heart's action	..	...	...	1
Knocked down by bicycle causing septic meningitis	...			1
Septicæmia following injuries sustained down a coal mine				1
Hæmorrhage on brain caused by external violence	...			1
				—
Total				71
				—

Nine of the inquests were held on persons not belonging to the Borough.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 133. The number of births being 1188, this gives an infantile mortality rate of 112 per 1000 births, as compared with a rate of 94 in the previous year.

The rate in England and Wales was 121.

The following table gives the infantile mortality in the Borough for a number of years, and also for the 76 great towns, and for the country as a whole :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
Total number of deaths under 1 year of age	133	123	151	116	160
Total number of births registered	1188	1302	1282	1333	1354
Infantile Mortality (deaths per 1000 births)	112	94	117	87	118
Infantile Mortality (England and Wales)	121	118	133	128	146
Infantile Mortality (76 great towns)	128	127	145	140	160
Average Infantile Mortality in Burton for the 10 years 1898-1907	114				

The following table gives the rate in a number of towns of similar size to Burton :—

Town.	Estimated Population 1908.	Infantile Mortality, 1908.
Burton-on-Trent	53,000	112
Coventry	91,000	93
Gloucester	53,176	113
Handsworth	70,518	90
Ipswich	73,852	110
Keighley	45,720	134
Lancaster	46,600	89
Newport (Mon)	76,955	136
Oxford	51,946	94
Rotherham	64,000	149
Rochdale	88,820	168
Stockport	102,339	170
Stockton-on-Tees	54,242	150
West Bromwich	69,786	137
Wigan	92,114	154
Wimbledon	54,274	71
Wallasey	71,000	99

Full particulars as to the causes of death in infants are set forth in table V at the end of this report, but the causes of death may be summarised as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	2
Whooping Cough		..	4
Diarrhœa	..	..	20
Premature birth	..	..	31
Congenital defects		..	9
Injury at birth	.	..	3
Marasmus	..	..	17
Tubercle	..	..	4
Convulsions	..	..	8
Bronchitis	..	..	10
Pneumonia	..	..	13
All other causes	..	..	12
			—
Total	..		133
			—

Compared with 1907, there was an increase of 10 deaths of infants. The whole of this increase may be accounted for by the larger number of deaths from non-preventable causes—premature birth, congenital defects, and injury at birth, being the cause of 43 deaths as compared with 27 in 1907, an increase of 16. There was a large increase in the number of deaths from summer diarrhœa, but from chest complaints there was a slight decrease.

MORTALITY IN WARDS.

Ward.	Number of Births.	Percentage of Illegitimate Births.	Number of deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
Shobnall ...	142	11·3	15	105
Victoria ...	169	5·9	13	77
Horninglow ...	170	4·7	25	147
Uxbridge ...	181	3·8	27	149
Broadway ...	145	4·1	12	82
Burton ...	108	6·4	13	120
Winshill and Wetmore	143	3·5	12	83
Stapenhill ...	130	4·6	16	123
TOTALS ...	1188	5·5	133	112

As a rule the Burton Ward shows the highest infantile mortality, but this year the Uxbridge and Horninglow Wards have the highest rates. The lowest rate is recorded for the Victoria Ward, and this in spite of the fact that the proportion of illegitimate children is very high.

The rate of mortality amongst illegitimate children is usually much higher than amongst the legitimate as shown in the following table where the rates are given for a number of years.

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate births...	104	92	109	81	110	83
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate births	246	136	347	210	314	235

STILL BIRTHS.—I am indebted to Mr. Rudd, Registrar of the Cemetery for the information that 39 still born children were buried in the Cemetery during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This is an adoptive Act. The chief provisions of the Act have relation to the early notification of births to the Medical Officer of Health, and these are contained in section I. ; sub-sections 1 and 2 as follows :—

(1) In the case of every child born in an area in which this Act is adopted, it shall be the duty of the father of the child, if he is actually residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after, the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the child is born, in manner provided by this section.

(2). Notice under this section shall be given by posting a prepaid letter or post card addressed to the Medical Officer of Health at his office or residence, giving the necessary information of the birth within 36 hours after the birth, or by delivering a written notice of the birth at the office or residence of the Medical Officer within the same time ; and the local Authority shall supply without charge addressed and stamped post cards containing the form of notice to any medical practitioner or midwife residing or practising in their area, who applies for the same.

A report with reference to the adoption of this Act was considered by the Health Committee in March, 1908, when it was resolved not to recommend the adoption of the Act, but that the Medical Officer of Health should again bring forward the matter for consideration in twelve months time.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—During the year 68 deaths were registered from pulmonary tuberculosis—an increase of 7 as compared with the previous year.

This is equal to a phthisis death rate of 1·28 per 1000, the rate for 1907 being 1·15.

Tubercular diseases other than phthisis caused 24 deaths, giving a rate for other forms of tuberculosis of 0·45.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—In recent years there has evidently been a marked decrease in the number of deaths from tubercular diseases and more especially from pulmonary tuberculosis. This decrease has taken place all over the country and the course of the disease can be best followed in Burton by studying the accompanying chart where the death rate per 10,000 of the population from pulmonary phthisis in the Borough since 1885, is graphically set forth. It will be observed that there has been a gradual drop in this rate in the Borough. There is no doubt that tuberculosis is an infectious disease, and that all discharges from parts affected with the disease are infectious.

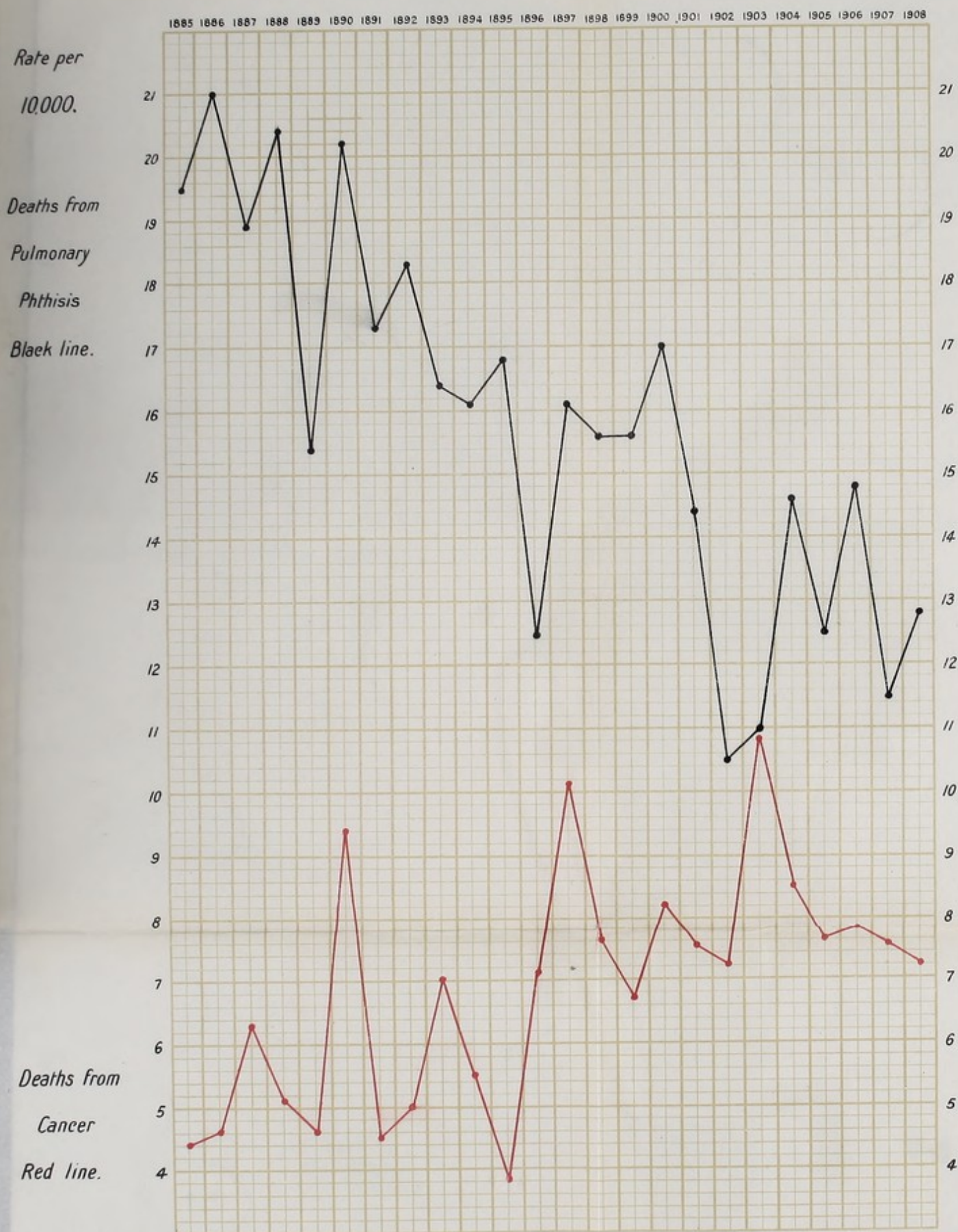


Chart showing death rate from Cancer & from Pulmonary Phthisis in the Borough from 1885 to 1908.

1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897



Perhaps the most common method of spreading the infection is by means of the sputa of consumptives, which, if carelessly disposed of, becomes dried and broken into dust and then is disseminated through the air of the room, and either by inhalation or otherwise gains a hold on the body of a fresh victim. There are other means by which the disease is spread, such as by small particles of infectious sputa sprayed into the air in the act of coughing. It can also be acquired from the lower animals, especially from tuberculous milk.

In spite of the marked decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis in recent years, it still easily holds the premier position as the most frequent cause of death.

For example, in Burton in 1908, there were 92 deaths from tubercular diseases out of a total of 684 deaths, or $13\frac{1}{2}\%$

For some years now all houses in the Borough where a death from consumption has been recorded, have been disinfected, but further measures for the prevention of the disease can be taken in future under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1908.—The above Regulations have been framed by the Local Government Board under powers provided by section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Public Health Act, 1896. They are compulsory on all Local Authorities and came into operation on the 1st January, 1909.

The provisions of these regulations include the notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by the Medical Officer of a Poor Law Institution within 48 hours after his first recognition of the symptoms in the case of a poor person who is an inmate of the Poor Law Institution. A district Medical Officer has similarly to notify cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst persons upon whom he is in medical attendance according to his agreement with a Board of Guardians.

Superintending Officers of a Poor Law Institution have to forward to the Medical Officer of Health the intended address of a pauper who has left the Institution and who is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and who has been notified by the Medical Officer of the Institution. Similarly, Relieving Officers have to notify all change of residence in poor persons who have been notified by the district Medical Officer as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The remuneration (varying from 1/- to 3d.) for these notifications has to be provided by the local Authority of the district in which the persons reside, or in which they have lived prior to their removal to the Poor Law Institution. Notification forms according to the schedule have to be provided by the Poor Law Authorities.

Steps are now being taken to take full advantage of the means provided by these regulations of preventing the spread of infection, by instructing the patients in the best methods of destroying infectious material and by the disinfection of infected premises.

CANCER.—During the year cancer was the certified cause of 38 deaths, or two less than last year. The cancer rate was therefore equal to 0·72 per 1000. The course of cancer in the Borough will be found graphically set forth in the chart along with pulmonary tuberculosis. It will be there seen that there has been a gradual increase in cancer in the Borough, although during the last few years this increase has not been maintained.

The cancer deaths are classified year by year according to address, and we now have a record of this for 30 years. There is practically no evidence of there being any specially infected district of the Borough or of "cancer houses," and year by year as the records increase, no facts are brought to light which would lend any adequate support to the theory of cancer houses.

During the year 1908 no death from cancer occurred in a house where there is a record of a cancer death previously. One death occurred in a house where there was a death from cancer next door in 1907.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.—The number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases (Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, and epidemic Diarrhœa) calculated as a rate per 1000 of the estimated population constitutes the zymotic death rate.

The number of deaths from these diseases during the year was 53, and the zymotic death rate 1·0 per 1000, compared with 1·24 last year. The reduction is mainly due to the smaller number of deaths from measles. Table of number of deaths :—

	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899
Diphtheria ..	7	5	5	7	6	3	5	16	68	8
Scarlet Fever	8	7	3	1	6	6	16	5	0	7
Epidemic Diarrhœa	14	6	35	13	21	15	6	34	36	52
Whooping Cough	17	6	12	3	41	8	9	27	13	22
Enteric Fever	4	7	4	2	0	1	0	10	3	10
Measles ..	3	35	2	9	5	4	19	2	45	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	53	66	61	35	79	38	55	94	165	99

The Zymotic death rate for Burton and for England and Wales for several years are shown in the following table :

	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897
England and Wales	1·29	1·26	1·73	1·52	1·94	1·46	1·64	2·05	2·0	2·21	2·22	2·15
Burton- upon- Trent	1·0	†1·24	1·15	0·6	§1·52	0·7	†1·12	1·85	*3·09	1·88	1·93	1·78

* Measles and Diphtheria prevalent.

§ Measles and Whooping Cough prevalent.

† Measles prevalent.

The zymotic death rate in Burton is compared with that in a number of other towns of similar size in the following table :—

Town.	Estimated Population, 1908.	Zymotic Death Rate.
Burton-on-Trent	53,000	1·0
Coventry	91,000	0·94
Gloucester	53,176	0·26
Handsworth	70,518	0·89
Ipswich	73,852	1·02
Keighley	45,720	1·83
Lancaster	46,600	1·22
Newport (Mon.)	76,955	3·7
Oxford	51,946	0·44
Rotherham	64,000	2·9
Rochdale	88,820	2·40
Stockport	102,339	3·10
Stockton-on-Tees	54,242	2·72
West Bromwich	69,786	1·2
Wigan	92,114	1·85
Wimbledon	54,274	0·55
Wallasey	71,000	1·2

NOTIFICATION OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, the following diseases have to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health, namely :— Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Plague, Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, Typhus Fever, Enteric Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever and Puerperal Fever, and any other infectious disease to which this Act has been applied by the local Authority in manner provided by the Act. No infectious disease apart

from the above list, has now to be notified in the Borough, although Measles was added to the list for a period of 9 years (1893-1902), but steps are being taken, in accordance with the suggestion of the Local Government Board, to add Anthrax, Glanders and Hydrophobia in man to the above list of diseases notifiable in the Borough.

The following table shows the number of notifications of each disease for a number of years :—

NOTIFICATIONS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

TABLE :

	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Scarlet Fever	191	141	209	223	106	179	256	201	110	322	314
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	13	37	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	55	43	24	58	46	25	53	161	414	46	55
Enteric Fever	13	28	15	12	8	17	10	65	24	37	25
Puerperal „	2	1	6	3	5	2	7	3	3	6	1
Erysipelas ...	21	41	71	74	55	26	51	66	78	77	70
Total ...	282	254	325	380	233	286	377	496	629	488	465
Chicken Pox					60	249					
Measles ...							1604	138	2690	25	2048

From the above table it will be seen that there was an increase in the number of cases of all the diseases except Enteric Fever and Erysipelas. There was an increase of 50 cases of Scarlet Fever and 12 cases of Diphtheria. The

total number of cases notified, viz., 282, was very low compared with previous years, and in fact this number is the third lowest recorded; the year 1904 with a total of 233, and 1907 with a total of 254, being the only two with a lower total number of notifications.

The age distribution of the diseases notified is shown in the following table :—

Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup } ...	55	0	12	34	5	4	0
Erysipelas	21	0	0	1	2	14	4
Scarlet Fever	191	2	33	118	17	21	0
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	13	0	0	5	1	7	0
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	282	2	45	158	26	47	4

The number of cases was fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. The months of May and June show the smallest number of notifications, and the usual autumnal increase in Scarlet Fever is well marked.

The following table shows the prevalence of these infectious diseases, month by month, throughout the year :—

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Enteric Fever ..	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	13
Scarlet Fever ...	20	19	18	15	10	8	14	19	28	15	13	12	191
Diphtheria ...	6	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	3	4	6	55
Erysipelas ...	3	0	3	4	1	2	0	3	0	2	2	1	21
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
	30	25	28	29	13	14	18	29	34	22	20	20	282

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of cases notified during the year 1908, shows an increase of 50 over the previous year. The severe type of the disease prevalent during 1907 and the latter part of 1906 continued during the earlier part of the year under review, but towards the latter part a milder form of the disease became the rule. All the deaths, 8 in number, occurred during the first seven months of the year, seven in Hospital and one at home. The districts chiefly affected were Stapenhill, Shobnall, and Broadway. In January there was a succession of cases at Grange Street Infants' and Girls' Schools. On January 28th, a medical inspection of the children in the affected classes was carried out to the number of 298. Nine children, with symptoms more or less suspicious, were found and excluded for a fortnight,

and before being re-admitted were examined again by the Medical Officer of Health. The classrooms were also thoroughly disinfected. These precautions had the desired effect, and no further cases were notified from these Schools for two months.

The disease became more or less prevalent in Stapenhill in July, and cases continued to crop up in this district until the end of the year. Six of the Stapenhill cases were in one house.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 164, or 85·9 per cent. of the total, as compared with 83 per cent. last year.

The following table shows the distribution of the disease in the various Wards, the case fatality per cent., and the removals to Hospital per cent :—

SCARLET FEVER.

Ward.			Cases.	Attack Rate per 1000.	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Removals to Hospital per cent.
Shobnall	...	...	34	4·8	2	5·8	94
Victoria	...	...	19	2·6	0	0·0	89
Horninglow	..	...	26	3·6	2	7·6	80
Uxbridge	...	...	13	1·6	0	0·0	92
Broadway	...	...	31	4·6	0	0·0	90
Burton	...	...	14	2·5	1	7·1	85
Winshill and Wetmore			18	2·9	2	11·1	78
Stapenhill	...	...	36	6·3	1	2·7	78
Total			191	3·6	8	4·1	85·9

DIPHTHERIA.—The number of cases of this disease notified was 55, an increase of 12 compared with the previous year. The disease was most prevalent during the first four months of the year, which was a continuance of the tendency indicated at the end of the year 1907. It was at this period most prevalent in Victoria and Broadway Wards. One of the cases was contracted at East Kirby, one at Measham, and one at Etwall.

There was a sharp outbreak in Stapenhill in December in connection with the Stapenhill Boys' school, when five cases were notified in one week.

On investigation it was found that all the cases attended Stapenhill Boys' school, three of them being in Standard VI., one in Standard V., and one in Standard I. The school was visited on the 14th December, 44 boys in Standards VI. and VII. were examined and 3 swabs taken from suspicious throats, but none were reported as containing true Diphtheria bacilli, although in one case Hoffman's pseudo-diphtheria bacilli were found. The school was closed on December 15th, and since that date no further notification has been received from that district.

A rumour got abroad in the district that the outbreak was due to an open drain at the school, but there is no foundation for such a theory. In fact, the drain in question was only a surface water drain, and, in addition, two of the cases were ill, and one had died prior to the opening of the drain in question. Another explanation suggested was that

it was due to a blocked drain in the street about 100 yards from the school. It should be made clear, however, that diphtheria is usually spread by personal contact, and that persons with only slight sore throat may harbour the bacillus of diphtheria and give the disease to others. This is the probable means of spread in the school.

Another suspicious feature of the outbreak was that four of the cases had the same milk supply. The dairy was visited and thoroughly examined, but nothing suspicious was found. The people living at the dairy were also examined, and a swab was taken from the throat of the boy who delivered the milk, but this was negative.

Inquiries were also made at the farm from which part of the milk was obtained, but nothing was discovered.

Again, the other persons living in the affected houses and using the same milk were not affected in any way. It is certain that the outbreak was due to personal infection at the school, and not to the milk supply, or drainage.

The disease proved to be of a most virulent type, and 4 of the 5 cases died, one of the deaths occurring in January, 1909.

DIPHTHERIA.

Ward	Cases	Attack Rate per 1000	Deaths	Case Fatality per cent.	Removal to Hospital per cent.
Shobnall	5	0·7	0	0	20
Victoria	10	1·3	1	10·0	0
Horninglow	4	0·5	1	25·0	25
Uxbridge	5	0·6	1	20·0	20
Broadway	8	1·2	1	12·5	0
Burton	7	1·2	0	0	28
Winshill and Wetmore	5	0·8	0	0	25
Stapenhill	11	1·9	3	27·2	27
Total ...	55	1·03	7	12·7	16·0

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN was supplied as usual from the Health Office for cases of diphtheria and also for prophylactic purposes. The advantages of this arrangement are manifest and are fully realised.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Thirteen cases of this disease were notified during the year, as compared with 38 last year.

There was evidence of direct personal infection in 3 cases which occurred in close proximity in Wyggeston Street and Horninglow Road North, two being in one house and one in an adjoining house.

Another case was infected at Buxton, and another at Liverpool or on board ship.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Ward			Cases	Attack Rate per 1000	Deaths	Case Fatality per cent.	Removals to Hospitals per cent.
Shobnall	...	...	3	0·4	0	0	0
Victoria	...	...	3	0·4	1	33·3	33
Horninglow	...	...	3	0·4	1	33·3	0
Uxbridge	...	...	1	0·1	0	0	0
Broadway	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Burton	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Winshill & Wetmore	...	...	2	0·3	1	50·0	0
Stapenhill	...	...	1	0·1	1	100·0	0
Total			13	0·2	4	30·7	7·7

SMALLPOX.—No case was notified during the year. Two Burton passengers who arrived at Liverpool on a ship where there were cases of Small Pox, were kept under observation for a fortnight, but neither developed the disease.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year. One had been attended by a registered midwife, and one by a doctor. The usual disinfection was carried out.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.—There was no widespread epidemic of Measles during the year, but towards the latter part of the year there was a considerable number of cases amongst the children attending Horninglow, Victoria Road, and Broadway Infants Schools. It was considered advisable to close the latter Department for a few days prior to the ordinary Christmas vacation. The disease was of a mild type and caused only 3 deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH was rather prevalent during the year, chiefly amongst the children at Uxbridge Street School and also at Christ Church and Broadway Schools, and at the Schools in Stapenhill. It was of a rather severe type and caused 17 deaths.

CHICKEN POX during the year affected chiefly the children attending the Horninglow, Goodman Street, and Grange Street Schools. 296 cases of this disease were notified by the Education Authority.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.—Two Schools were closed during the year as a means of preventing the spread of infectious disease. Stapenhill Boys' School was closed on December 15th for Diphtheria and Broadway Infants School for Measles on December 16th. As all the Schools were closed on December 18th for the Christmas vacation, the school work was not unduly interrupted.

The following table shows how the various schools were affected with infectious diseases during the year, the numbers under Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, and Measles being the cases notified to the Health Department by the Education Authority.

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

SCHOOL	Whoop- ing Cough	Chicken Pox	Measles	Scarla- tina	Diph- theria	Enteric
Winshill ...	2	21	1	3	2	0
Horninglow ...	3	57	41	10	2	0
Broadway ...	36	11	44	18	6	0
Mission Room, Stapenhill	31	6	2	7	0	0
Victoria Road ...	27	26	34	8	7	0
Grange Street ...	20	45	4	23	0	0
Hawkins Lane ...	12	2	1	2	0	1
Christ Church...	34	14	2	5	2	0
Shobnall Road ...	16	3	0	0	0	0
Bond Street ..	3	4	0	2	0	0
Hill Street and St. Peter's Street	24	0	1	16	5	0
Guild Street ..	11	13	1	5	0	1
Wetmore Road ...	0	3	1	4	6	0
Private School ...	0	0	0	3	1	0
Uxbridge Street ...	51	29	3	3	3	0
Catholic, Guild Street	1	7	0	2	1	1
Goodman Street ...	10	44	3	6	1	1
Stafford Street ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
High School (Girls) ...	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grammar School ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
No School ...	21	11	12	68	18	9
Totals ...	302	296	150	191	55	13

OCCUPATIONAL MORTALITY.

The occupational mortality of a district is always of interest and some importance. Almost every occupation shows a preponderance of deaths under some definite class of disease, and although local circumstances vary the causes of death to some extent, it is found that this will not affect to any extreme degree the general principle above enunciated. The staple industry in Burton is brewing, and the mortality of brewers, therefore, bears a distinct relationship to the general health statistics of the town.

During year, the part 2 of the Supplement to the sixty-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in England and Wales, was issued. This volume gives particulars of occupational mortality in England and Wales for the three year period 1900-1902.

For the purposes of that report, brewers are included amongst those engaged in the supply of spirituous liquors, and there Dr. Tatham states :—

“ The following table shews the death rates amongst brewers and publicans and their servants at 7 age groups, compared with the mortality amongst all occupied and retired males taken as 100. Amongst brewers, at ages 15-20 years, the death rate is below, while at all other ages it exceeds the average, the greatest excess occurring at 35-45 years, where it amounts to 53 per cent. Among publicans including servants), the death rate exceeds the standard at every age ; at the extremes of life the excess is only one-fifth part of the standard, but at ages 25-45 the mortality is more than double the average.

	AGE GROUPS.						
	15 —	20 —	25 —	35 —	45 —	55 —	65 yrs. and upw'rds
Occupied and retired males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Brewer	94	115	120	153	141	137	111
Publican, Inn servant	120	130	225	216	169	145	119

The following table shows for the same sections of this trade the mortality from several causes, compared with that of all occupied and retired males, the latter taken as 100.

	All causes.	Influenza	Alcoholism and diseases of the Liver.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the respiratory system.	Bright's disease.	Accidents and Plumbism	Suicide.
Occupied and retired males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Brewer ...	139	167	279	175	133	110	140	125	123	93	121
Publican, Inn Servant ...	180	171	670	110	173	178	144	148	243	88	216

Among brewers at the same ages, the mortality from all causes exceeds the standard by 40 per cent., being excessive under every heading except accident. From alcoholism and liver disease the mortality is nearly three times the standard, and from cancer the excess amounts to 75 per cent. Brewers appear to suffer severely from influenza also, and there is a marked excess in the fatality from phthisis, from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems, and from Bright's disease."

The above statistics show a very unfavourable light on brewing as a trade from the health point of view, and in order to see how those engaged in the brewing industry in Burton compare with other occupied and retired males in the Borough, statistics similar to those given above have been worked out for certain groups of diseases, but instead of three years as in above table, an average of eight years has been taken to make the figures more reliable. The following table shows, therefore, the mortality of brewers in Burton from several causes, compared with that of all males in the Borough over 15 years of age taken as 100 :—

	All causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism and diseases of the Liver.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diseases of circulatory system.	Diseases of respiratory system.	Bright's disease.	Accidents.	Suicide.
All males in Burton over 15 years	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Brewers	105	140	119	110	107	94	97	113	119	95

A study of this table will show that although there is a greater mortality amongst brewers than among all males over 15 years of age in the Borough, this excess is only moderate, and much less than in the country as a whole, as shown in the Registrar's table quoted above.

Compared with the mortality of all males over 15 years of age, the mortality from influenza, alcoholism and diseases of the liver, and accidents are in excess to the greatest degree, while that from cancer and Bright's disease is also large. One would also have expected an excessive mortality from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory system, as shown in the Registrar General's table, but it should be pointed out that the figures being dealt with are necessarily small, and consequently hardly so reliable.

The Registrar General also states that amongst brewers the death rate has fallen considerably between 1891 and 1901. In fact, the comparative mortality figure declined in that period from 1649 to 1324. The mortality from alcoholism and from accident remains practically stationary, while that from suicide showed a slight increase, and that from cancer a considerable increase. Under all the other headings there was a decline in the mortality, the decline under the headings phthisis and diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems being very marked.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.—

In a circular received from the Local Government Board in December, it is stated that the Board desire to be informed what arrangements have been made for the Medical Inspection of School Children under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, and request that the Medical Officer of Health will include in his Annual Report this information, together with any account he may be able to give of the work done under the Act. As another report on the work done under that Act is in course of preparation, it will be sufficient if brief reference is made to it here.

The Medical Officer of Health was appointed to superintend the work of medical inspection, and to devote not more than six hours per week to the actual inspection, and in order to make a reliable estimate as to how much medical assistance would be required, he at first, carried out the medical inspection without medical assistance. A school Nurse was appointed to help in the work, which was commenced early in April, 1908.

In August, an assistant Medical Inspector was appointed, who had to devote not less than five hours a week to actual routine inspection work.

The amount of inspection carried out was based on the recommendation of the Board of Education, and consisted of the routine inspection of all children born in or before 1895 in all schools, except Guild Street school, which is a fee-paying Council school, where the children remain until they attain 16

years of age, and here all children born in 1895 and all children over 13 years of age who were likely to leave school before the end of the year were examined. All children admitted during the year to Infants' Departments for the first time were also inspected. In addition, the teachers were requested to put forward for special examination all other children whom they suspected to be defective in any way. This was very largely taken advantage of, and over 900 of these "special" cases were examined.

The inspection according to above plan was completed by the end of the year, the total number examined being over 2,500, and in addition, a large number of inspections as to cleanliness were carried out by the school Nurse, who also visited the homes of a large proportion of the children found defective.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—These examinations are conducted for the Corporation by the Lister Institute, London. The following is a summary of the results :—

DISEASE.			Results positive.	Results negative.
Diphtheria	...	...	24	39
Enteric Fever	...	...	3	4
Phthisis	...	...	8	18
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			35	61
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Two of the negative diphtheria swabs showed the presence of Hoffman's pseudo-diphtheria bacillus.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.--During the year the number of patients treated in the Hospital was 213, an increase of 47 compared with the previous year.

Of this number 22 were in Hospital on 1st January, 1908, while 191 were admitted during the year. In the latter are included 16 from the Tutbury Rural District. During the first part of the year the scarlet fever cases were of a severe type, and at that time there were eight deaths.

The diphtheria cases were of moderate severity, except two received from Stapenhill in December, which were of a malignant nature. The following is a summary of the cases treated :—

Patients.	In Hospital Jan. 1st, 1908	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1908
Smallpox ..	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever...	20	*180	169	8	23
Diphtheria ...	1	9	8	1	1
Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	0
Other Diseases	0	1	1	0	0
Totals ...	22	191	179	10	24

* Including 16 from Tutbury Rural District.

The ages of the patients admitted were as follows :

Under 1 year	...	...	2
1 to 5 years	...	..	34
5 to 15 years	...	...	116
15 to 25 years	...	...	19
Over 25 years	...	...	20
Total			191

In the following table is given the number of days of detention of cases of scarlet fever discharged during the year, and the number of cases detained for each period, with percentages :

Period of detention	Number of cases		Percentage
30 days or under	...	9	5.3
31 to 40 days	...	40	23.7
41 to 50 days	...	76	44.9
51 to 60 days	...	20	11.85
61 to 70 days	...	16	9.5
Over 70 days	...	8	4.75
		169	100.00

The average period of detention of the 169 scarlet fever cases discharged was 47 days, and of the eight diphtheria cases 28 days.

The cost of provisions for patient and staff averaged 3/11 per head per week for the year ending December 31st, 1908.

HOSPITAL EXPENDITURE.—The following table shows the Hospital Expenditure during the financial year ending 31st March, 1908 :—

			£	s.	d.
Men's Wages and team work	...		260	15	2
Matron's, Nurses,' and Servants' wages and clothing	...	...	304	10	3
Provisions	...	...	318	18	10
Gas, water, and fuel	...	...	261	13	3
Rates, taxes, and insurance...	...		90	7	1
Repairs, painting, etc.	...	..	181	10	10
Furnishing ironmongery, chandlery, etc.			100	7	9
Medical requisites, disinfectants, etc...			32	10	0
Keep of horse	...	...	26	8	2
Plants, seeds, etc.	...	..	15	14	11
Miscellaneous	...	...	56	16	3
Croquet Lawn	...	...	8	3	1
<hr/>					
Total	...	...	1657	5	7
Less income	...	...	80	8	9
<hr/>					
Nett expenditure on maintenance			£1576	16	10
<hr/>					

VACCINATION.—The following table is compiled from information kindly supplied to me by Mr. C. F. Chamberlin, Clerk to the Guardians. The figures relate to the whole of the Burton district, the facts for the Borough not being available separately :—

VACCINATION RETURNS.

	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Births Registered ...	1433	1421	1474	1483	1489	1493	1527	1566	1569	1600
Successfully Vaccinated ..	992	1022	1153	1113	1179	1142	1039	733	806	526
Insusceptible ..	1	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	6	0
Dead Unvaccinated ...	104	120	99	127	113	117	128	175	187	203
Exempted through "Conscientious Objection" ...	123	73	54	44	37	33	37	35	34	18
Postponed by Medical Certificate ...	39	33	27	1	1	4	3	0	0	0
Left District and reported elsewhere ...	5	12	8	7	5	12	16	13	15	16
Lost sight of ...	84	86	85	64	53	45	56	49	49	33
Unaccounted for ..	85	73	48	126	99	137	248	560	472	804
Percentage Vaccinated ...	69	71	78	75	79	76	68	54	51.3	32.8

SALE OF FOOD & DRUGS ACTS.—In the following table are set forth the various samples which have been taken during the year, the formal and informal samples being given in separate columns with results.

Samples.	No. taken formally	No. adulter- ated.	No. taken inform- ally.	No. adulter- ated.	Total No. of Samples	Total No. adulter- ated.
Milk	45	5	3	0	48	5
Condensed Milk ...	0	0	2	0	2	0
Butter	17	0	0	0	17	0
Milk Blended Butter	2	0	0	0	2	0
Margarine ...	7	0	0	0	7	0
Lard	2	0	0	0	2	0
Coffee	0	0	13	0	13	0
Chicory	0	0	2	0	2	0
Pepper	0	0	4	0	4	0
Arrowroot ...	0	0	2	0	2	0
Tea	0	0	3	0	3	0
Vinegar	0	0	7	0	7	0
	73	5	36	0	109	5

Of the formal samples 18 samples (of butter, margarine and lard) were purchased by a woman, the dividing of the sample in accordance with the Act being subsequently carried out by the Inspector.

The particulars of the adulterated samples are set forth below :

No.	Article.	Adulteration.	Remarks.
23	Milk	13·8 % of added water	Fined £2 and 10/6 costs.
99	Milk	10·9 % of added water	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
101	Milk	14 % deficient in fat	Explanation accepted.
105	Milk	8·7 % of added water	Fined £1 and 17/6 costs
106	Milk	·4 % of added water	No action.

With reference to the prosecutions in regard to the milk samples found below the standard prescribed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, it may be pointed out that the offence was for *selling* to the prejudice of the purchaser, an article not of the substance nature and quality demanded. It is no defence for a dairyman to say that he did not add the water—the offence being *selling* the milk. As a tradesman, a dairyman is just as responsible for selling good milk as a grocer for retailing good coffee or good butter. The law provides a perfectly simple way for tradesmen to protect themselves, viz., by means of a warranty in proper legal form, and unless the dairymen protect themselves by this means, they must be prepared to stand the legal consequences, other-

wise the Food and Drugs Acts would become a dead letter in the Borough, and adulteration might become much more frequent in our midst. The Medical Officer of Health has frequently urged the necessity of the dairymen obtaining warranties, and he would again point out the advisability of this for their own protection. In one of the above cases, a warranty was pleaded in defence, but the bench held that it was not in proper legal form and was therefore of no avail as a defence. This only goes to show that steps should be taken to ensure that any warranty which is given complies with the law and would be acceptable in a court of law as a defence. It might also be pointed out that in addition to a warranty, it has to be proved that he purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded by the prosecutor, that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are in the Borough 122 milk sellers, of whom 47 keep their own cows. Inspections of the dairy premises have been made at intervals, and it may be said generally that the conditions found were fairly satisfactory. In some cases, however, there was want of cleanliness in the cowsheds, and more especially of the cows. An improvement in the cleanliness of the cows is desirable, and is of the greatest importance in insuring that the milk is produced and sold in that condition of perfect cleanliness which is so desirable.

TUBERCULOUS MILK.—The number of samples taken for bacteriological examination under this head during the year was 55, of which two were certified by Professor Delépine, of Manchester, "to cause tuberculosis." At one farm 14 cows were examined by the veterinary surgeon and two samples taken from suspicious cows. Both these samples were reported to be tuberculous, and steps were taken to provide for the isolation of these animals and to stop the sale of their milk. At the other farm 27 cows were examined by the veterinary surgeon, and three samples taken from suspicious animals. One of these cows was proved to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder. The sale of milk from this animal was stopped, and isolation from other cows in milk was provided for.

NOTIFICATION OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN DAIRIES.—In accordance with Section 25 of the Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act 1896, the notification of one cow suffering from tuberculosis was received from a cow-keeper in the Borough. The cow died a day or two afterwards, and the carcase was cremated at the Destructor.

MIDWIVES' ACT.—The number of midwives, who in January, 1908, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough, in accordance with section 10 of the Midwives' Act 1902, was 28. Subsequently two other midwives gave notice of their intention to practise.

One midwife died during the year.

The following notifications have been received from midwives :—

Medical assistance required	...	18
Still births	... ..	13

The case of the midwife referred to in last year's report, as having been brought before the Local Supervising Authority for failing to report a still birth, was investigated by the Health Committee on February 3rd, when it was resolved that the Medical Officer of Health write and warn the midwife.

In several instances the midwives' registers were found not to be up-to-date. This defect was pointed out to the midwives, and they were informed if this occurred again the matter would be brought before the Local Supervising Authority.

In some cases, the bags of appliances were in very good order, in most instances they were fairly satisfactory, but in a few there is still room for considerable improvement. In these latter cases the women are too ignorant and too illiterate ever to make satisfactory midwives. There are several within the Borough who can neither read nor write, whose registers have to be kept by deputy.

EFFLUVIUM NUISANCES.—Complaints with reference to an alleged effluvium nuisance from a factory in Horninglow have been received at intervals during the year, and a considerable number of observations has been taken on the

works in question. These showed that close to the doors of the premises a rather strong smell was perceptible occasionally, but generally speaking, no substantial ground of complaint could be said to be established.

WATER SUPPLY.—During the year samples of the public supply have been submitted to analysis on seven occasions, and have always been found to be free from organic pollution.

In addition, 15 samples from shallow wells and one from a soft water cistern have been analysed, with the result that 10 were condemned as unfit for domestic use and 6 were passed.

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.—Action was taken in December, 1907, under Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, with a view to closing the 5 houses, Nos. 5 to 9, Fleet Passage, Green Street, unless considerable alterations and repairs to the buildings were carried out, but as these were completed by the owner to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health in April, it was not necessary to take further action. In the Sanitary Inspector's report will be found a record of a large number of sanitary defects in houses which were found and remedied during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—There are 10 registered common lodging houses which provide accommodation for 173 persons. These houses were visited frequently by the sanitary inspectors, but no irregularities were found.

INSPECTION OF MEAT.—The number of registered slaughter-houses in the Borough is 45, which shows an increase of one compared with last year. These have been inspected at frequent intervals during the year, and visits of inspection to the number of 663 have been recorded.

One quarter of beef was submitted for inspection to the Medical Officer of Health, and being pronounced unfit for human food was destroyed. Two consignments of American Kidneys were also submitted for inspection, and being found unfit for human food, were destroyed with the consent of the owners.

CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS AND PAN CLOSETS INTO WATER CLOSETS.—The conversion of privy middens and pan closets to the water carriage system is carried out under powers provided by the Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1901. The Corporation are therein empowered to contribute towards the cost.

Owing to difficulties with reference to obtaining a loan for the above contributions, the conversion of closets was considerably delayed, but 28 privy middens and 82 pan closets were converted during the year, and 21 additional water closets were provided. The work was commenced in January, 1902, and so far 672 privies and 1277 pan closets have been converted.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS' ACT, 1901.—The list of Workshops in the Borough will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector. The total number is 272, as compared with 275 last year.

The work of inspection is carried out chiefly by the Sanitary Inspectors and visits of inspection to the number 533 have been recorded. It was necessary to request the lime-washing of 6 bakehouses and 3 workshops during the year, but as this was immediately carried out, it was not necessary to serve any legal notices. The inspection of factories was carried out during the year to a large extent. This is chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining whether proper and sufficient sanitary accommodation is provided.

The standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops which is accepted, is that set forth in the Sanitary Accommodation Order of February 1903, issued by the Home Secretary.

The administration of this order has been made on reasonable lines, and the provision of an extra convenience has not been enforced where the number of persons employed exceeded the limit by one or two.

In this connection, 184 visits have been paid to factories, and 14 defects were discovered. These include—want of cleanliness 4, insufficient sanitary accommodation 2, defective sanitary accommodation 8. Four notices were served, but in all other cases the defects were remedied on verbal request. In all, 24 defects were found in factories, workshops, and workplaces, all of which were remedied. These are given in detail in the table at the end of this report.

OUTWORKERS.—Lists of outworkers have been received at the proper time, viz : on or before February 1st, and August 1st. 35 lists were received in January, and 35 lists again in July ; the total number of names of outworkers in these lists being 476.

No list was received on one occasion only. 464 visits were paid to outworkers' premises, but in no case was it found that work was being carried on under insanitary conditions.

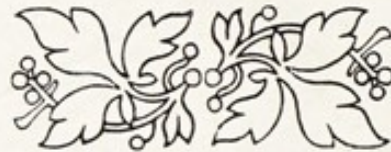
The names and addresses of 12 outworkers living outside the Borough were forwarded to their respective districts, but no names of outworkers in the Borough were received from other places.

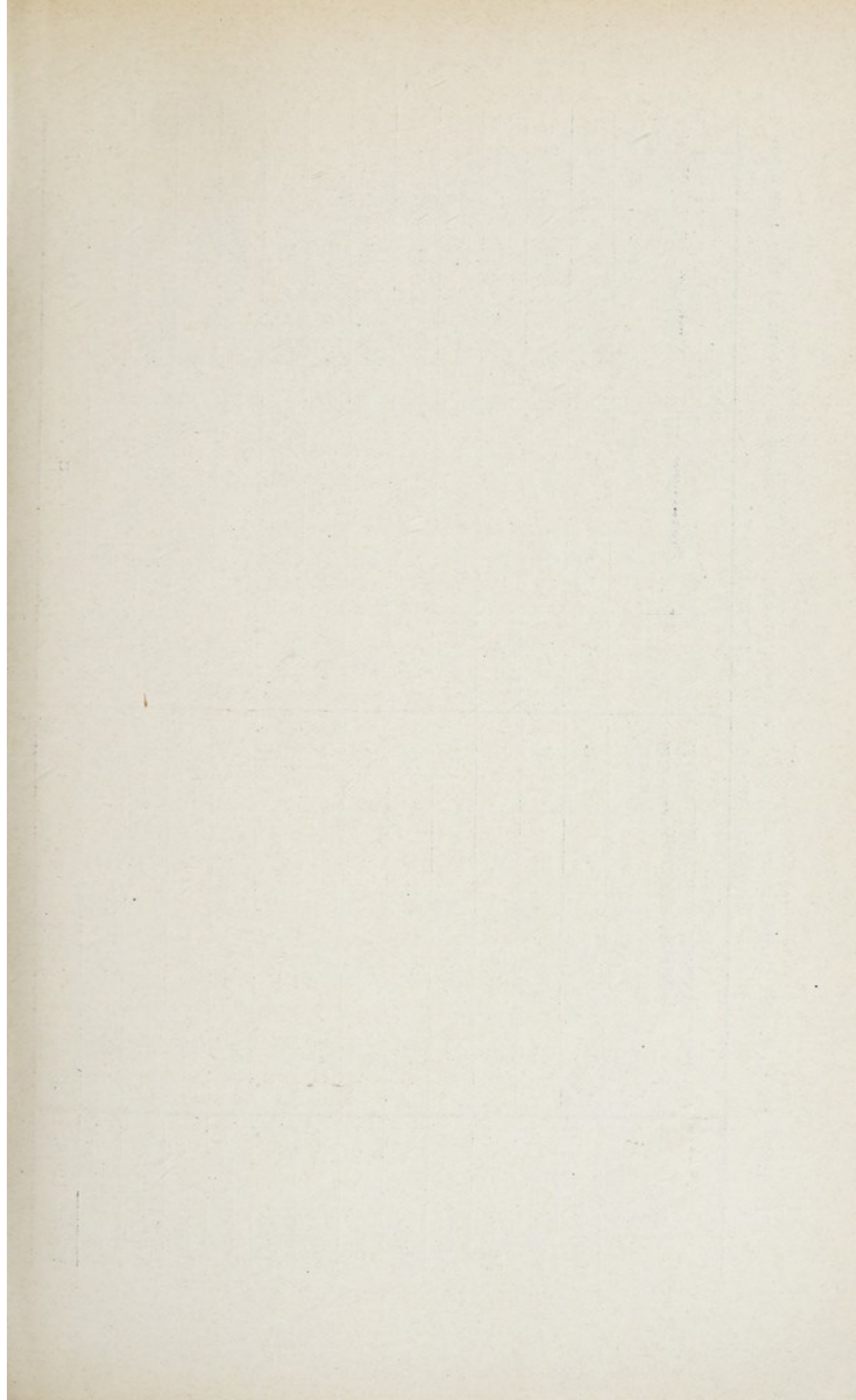
In two instances, it was found that outwork was being carried on in infected premises (in one case erysipelas, and the other scarlet fever). In both cases the material being worked was thoroughly disinfected before being returned to the owner.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.—Owing to Mr. Reading's indisposition it was not possible to devote so much time to house-to-house inspection of the district as was intended, but a considerable amount was done during the year with the result that a large amount of sanitary defects were discovered and remedied. The following is a list of the streets, the number of houses inspected, and the number of defects found.

Name of Street.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of defects found.
Newton Street	25	10
Alfred Street	13	0
New Street (Courts) ...	15	8
Paget Street	53	28
Canal Street	33	2
Dale Street	52	14
Green Street	4	0
Heath Road	47	11
Bradley Street	21	16
Willow Place	9	1
Little Burton East ...	9	8
Victoria Street	108	19
Hawkins Lane	50	12
Goodman Street	45	14
Stafford Street	22	5
Wetmore Road	40	16
Totals	546	164

The defects found included defects in buildings, dirty houses, defects in water closets, defective drains, defective eaves spouting, defective ashpits and privies, animals kept so as to be a nuisance, accumulation of manure, want of proper manure bins and receptacles for ashes, want of a proper supply of water, and defective yard paving.





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

Month.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE.						
	Total Inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		No. of days in which 0·01 or more fell.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		No. of nights at or below 32 deg.	
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.		
January ...	1·06	·28	6	16	35·7	58	7	12	5	22	
February ...	1·27	·23	22	15	41·4	53	17	24	13	7	
March ...	2·63	·50	24	19	39·7	58	8-23	25	12	16	
April ...	2·76	·73	25	19	42·5	65	30	24	24	9	
May ...	2·64	·75	2	16	55·3	79	27	39	11	0	
June ...	2·24	·83	3	11	58·0	80	3	36	15	0	
July ...	2·66	·58	9	11	61·0	81	2	42	8	0	
August ...	3·47	·59	23	15	58·3	82	3	39	17	0	
September ...	2·34	·74	18	14	55·1	79	30	31	12	1	
October ...	1·25	·37	18	17	53·1	77	1	31	28	1	
November ...	1·69	·42	12	15	45·3	59	12	20	10	6	
December ...	1·64	·27	15	23	38·1	54	6	10	30	9	
Year—1908....	25·65	·83	June 3	191	48·6	82	Aug. 3	10	Dec. 30	71	

TABLE I.
BURTON-ON-TRENT.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total deaths registered in the district.						Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.		Total deaths in Public Institutions in the district.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the district.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the district.	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898.....	48,694	1463	30.0	209	142	765	15.70	111	37	3	731	15.01
1899.....	49,245	1429	29.0	191	134	815	16.54	130	50	7	772	15.69
1900.....	49,870	1390	27.8	199	143	971	19.49	163	44	0	927	18.59
1901.....	50,628	1385	27.3	148	106	742	14.67	119	44	5	703	13.88
1902.....	50,973	1365	26.7	155	113	705	13.83	129	45	12	672	13.18
1903.....	51,450	1366	26.5	121	89	653	12.69	128	47	9	615	11.89
1904.....	51,934	1354	26.0	160	118	815	15.69	166	42	9	782	15.05
1905.....	52,424	1333	25.4	116	87	641	12.20	139	48	18	611	11.65
1906.....	52,922	1282	24.2	151	117	702	13.26	132	39	23	686	12.96
1907.....	53,000	1302	24.5	123	94	685	13.00	129	48	23	660	12.45
Averages for years 1898-1907.	51,114	1366	26.7	157	114	749	14.70	134	44	10	715	14.03
1908.....	53,000	1188	22.4	133	112	721	13.60	158	61	24	684	12.90

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.
Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 4,204. Total population at all ages, 50,386. } At census
No. of inhabited houses, 10,244. Average number of persons per house, 4.91. } of 1901.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the Deaths in which have been distributed among the several Localities in the District.
General Infirmary Union Workhouse	Borough Isolation Hospital Burntwood Asylum County Asylum, Cheddleton	Nil.

The Union Workhouse is within the District.

TABLE II.
BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	The whole District.				Shobnall.				Victoria.				Horninglow.				Uxbridge.				Broadway.				Burton.				Winshill & Wetmore.				Stapenhill.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898	48,694	1,463	731	209																																
1899	49,245	1,429	722	191																																
1900	49,870	1,390	927	199																																
1901	50,628	1,385	703	148																																
1902	50,973	1,365	672	155	7,211	182	64	16	6,171	165	84	24	6,245	128	88	19	7,176	184	121	27	6,801	171	73	15	5,818	151	99	23	6,003	136	64	16	5,458	178	79	15
1903	51,450	1,366	615	121	7,247	165	79	13	6,346	175	75	17	6,369	210	90	22	7,263	197	94	20	6,821	177	66	14	5,827	133	82	15	6,129	136	55	9	5,508	173	74	11
1904	51,934	1,354	782	100	7,240	178	146	30	6,475	174	96	30	6,466	185	85	21	7,402	198	110	24	6,805	195	93	16	5,820	119	113	19	6,122	127	72	13	5,604	178	67	17
1905	52,424	1,353	611	116	7,115	174	81	13	6,977	193	59	10	6,817	179	81	13	7,687	227	84	25	6,593	146	63	10	5,597	118	108	14	5,977	154	57	13	5,661	142	78	18
1906	52,922	1,282	686	151	7,186	146	95	24	7,077	175	80	17	7,023	192	93	18	7,800	190	94	26	6,696	172	73	11	5,495	110	94	19	6,018	143	75	17	5,717	154	82	19
1907	53,000	1,302	669	123	7,059	189	92	21	7,060	193	88	21	7,090	165	87	14	7,986	210	95	19	6,573	161	76	10	5,476	99	87	13	6,081	120	55	8	5,675	165	80	17
Averages of years 1898 to 1907.	51,114	1,366	715	157																																
1908	53,000	1,188	684	133	6,990	142	86	15	7,154	169	83	13	7,050	170	103	25	8,028	181	118	27	6,620	145	71	12	5,416	108	91	13	6,064	143	62	12	5,678	130	70	16

Year	Names of Localities	The whole District.				Shobnall.				Vict
		Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	
1908	...	23,000	1,188	684	133	20,000	143	86	12	166
Averages of years 1907 to 1908		21,114	1,366	712	127					
1907	...	23,000	1,302	660	123	20,000	120	62	21	133
1906	...	22,922	1,222	686	121	20,186	146	62	24	122
1905	...	22,424	1,323	611	116	20,112	124	61	24	133
1904	...	21,934	1,224	722	166	20,240	128	146	30	124
1903	...	21,420	1,366	612	121	20,242	162	20	13	122
1902	...	20,923	1,362	622	122	20,211	122	64	16	162
1901	...	20,628	1,382	703	148	182	122			
1900	...	20,270	1,300	927	199					
1899	...	20,242	1,426	772	191					
1898	...	20,694	1,463	731	200					

TABLE III.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.							Total Cases removed to Hospital		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Shobnall	Victoria	Horningslow	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill and Wetmore	Stapenhill	Shobnall	Victoria	Horningslow	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill and Wetmore		Stapenhill	
		Under 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards																			
Smallpox ...																								
Cholera ...																								
Diphtheria ...																								
Memb. Group	55	0	12	34	5	4	0	5	10	4	5	8	7	5	11	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	9
Erysipelas ...	21	0	0	1	2	14	4	6	5	0	2	3	2	0	3									
Scarlet Fever ...	191	2	33	118	17	21	0	34	19	26	13	31	14	18	36	32	17	21	12	28	12	14	28	164
Typhus Fever ...																								
Enteric Fever ...	13	0	0	5	1	7	0	3	3	3	1	0	0	2	1		1							1
Relapsing Fever ...																								
Continued Fever ...																								
Puerperal Fever ...	2				1	1		2																
Plague ...																								
Totals ...	282	2	45	158	26	47	4	50	37	33	21	42	23	25	51	33	18	22	13	28	14	15	31	174

Borough Isolation Hospital, Outwoods.

Total available beds—70.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—4.

TABLE IV.
County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District								Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Outsiders
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Shob-nall	Victoria	Horn-ing-low	Ux-bridge	Broad-way	Bur-ton	Win- and Wet.	Stap-enhill			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	2	3	3	1	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	17	4	11	2	...	...	...	5	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
Croup { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other contd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	10	...	...	...	1	7	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	14	13	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	...	...	...
(See notes at back).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	9	7	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
(See notes at back).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(See notes at back).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	68	1	2	3	9	52	1	10	7	13	8	9	8	8	5	15	5	...
Other Tuberculous Dis. ...	24	3	13	2	3	3	...	4	1	4	5	3	4	...	3	3	1	...
Cancer, malignant Dis. ...	38	...	...	...	...	30	8	7	2	5	5	5	4	4	6	11	7	...
(See notes at back).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	60	10	5	1	12	32	3	9	7	10	9	7	7	8	7	8	1	...
Pneumonia ...	25	11	2	1	5	6	3	3	3	2	4	3	6	2	2	1	...	...
Pleurisy ...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	4	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	17	...	...	...	...	12	5	4	3	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marasmus ...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	7	1	1	1	1	4	2	...
Premature Birth ...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	4	2	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	9	3	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	47	...	...	...	4	28	15	4	9	6	4	4	4	7	3	13	6	...
Accidents ...	29	4	7	...	1	7	6	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	...	25	6	...
Suicides ...	12	...	...	...	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	...
Hemiplegia & Apoplexy ...	43	...	...	...	...	14	29	4	8	6	10	2	4	5	4	6	4	...
Old Age ...	31	...	...	...	...	31	2	3	3	6	7	2	4	3	4	10	6	...
Convulsions ...	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bright's Disease ...	14	...	...	...	1	6	7	1	1	3	4	1	1	3	1	2	...	...
Congenital Defects ...	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...
Not Certified ...	14	5	...	1	...	7	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	11	50	20	...
All other causes ...	109	9	5	7	5	61	22	17	14	13	12	11	21	...	...	...	...	...
All causes ...	684	133	58	30	25	270	168	86	83	103	118	71	91	62	70	158	61	...

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths at all ages of "Residents" occurring in or beyond the District.		Deaths at all ages of "Residents" occurring in or beyond the District.		Deaths at all ages of "Residents" occurring in or beyond the District.	
Total Deaths	Deaths of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District	Total Deaths	Deaths of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District	Total Deaths	Deaths of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District
17	17	18	18	19	19
(a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be included among the deaths in their "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.					
(b) See notes on Table I., as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II and III.					
(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.					
(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.					
(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic Diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Nostras,					
Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.					
Deaths from Enteritis, Mucro-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhoeal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhoea as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhoea. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.					
(f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium,					
(g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.					
(h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.					
(i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.					
(j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."					

TABLE V.
County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 mon- ths.	2-3 mon- ths.	3-4 mon- ths.	4-5 mon- ths.	5-6 mon- ths.	6-7 mon- ths.	7-8 mon- ths.	8-9 mon- ths.	9-10 mon- ths.	10-11 mon- ths.	11-12 mon- ths.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All causes.	Certified	36	4	3	8	51	13	15	5	9	5	5	6	5	7	5	3	129
	Uncertified	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
I. Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
II. Diarrhoeal Diseases. (See Notes to Table IV.)	Diphtheria: Memb. Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
	Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	5	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	20
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Wasting Diseases.	Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis, Gastro- intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth	24	2	1	1	28	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	Congenital Defects	3	1	...	2	6	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
IV. Tuberculous Diseases	(See Notes to Table IV.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Want of Breast-milk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
V. Other Causes	Atrophy, Debility, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marasmus	4	1	...	1	6	4	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	17
	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3
	(See Notes to Table IV.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Other Causes	Tuberculous Peritonitis: ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Diseases (See Notes to Table IV.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (Not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Other Causes	Convulsions	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	10
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	13
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	4
	Suffocation, overlying	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7
	Other causes	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		37	5	4	8	54	13	15	5	9	5	5	7	5	7	5	3	133

Population, 53,000 (estimated to middle of 1908). Births in the year, legitimate, 1123; illegitimate, 65. Deaths from all causes at all Ages, 684.
Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 117; illegitimate infants, 16.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infant Population, 53,000 (estimated to middle of 1908). Births in the year, 1,810

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks at

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 months
All causes.	36	4	3	2	51	13
I. Common Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria: Membr. Group	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhea, all forms ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Diarrhoeal Diseases. (See Notes to Table IV.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis, Mucos-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro-enteritis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ..	24	2	1	1	28	2
III. Wasting Diseases. (See Notes to Table IV.)	3	1	...	2	6	...
Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Tuberculous Diseases	4	1	...	1	6	4
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(See Notes to Table IV.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Other Causes	1	1	...	...	...	...
(See Notes to Table IV.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (Not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	1	1	1	...	3	1
Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Laryngitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ..	1	...	...	2	3	1
Other causes	1	...	...	1	2	1
	37	5	4	8	54	13

County Borough of
TABLE

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Year 1908,

FOR THE

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION. Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.				2.—DEFECTS FOUND.			
PREMISES.	Number of			PARTICULARS.	Number of defects		
	Inspection	Written Notices	Prosecutions		Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Factories— (Including Factory Laundries)	184	4	0	Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—Want of Cleanliness ...	7	7	0
Workshops— (Including Workshop Laundries)	533	0	0	Want of Ventilation ...	1	1	0
TOTAL	717	4	0	Sanitary accommodation— Insufficient ...	2	2	0
				Unsuitable or defective ...	8	8	0
TOTAL	717	4	0	Breach of special Sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	6	6	0
				TOTAL	24	24	0

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									Number of Inspections of Out-workers' premises	Outwork in unwholesome premises Section 108 Instances	Outwork in infected Premises, Sections 109, 110		
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers received from other Councils	Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers forward'd to other Councils	Prosecutions		Instances			Orders made (S. 110)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110)	
	Twice in the Year		Once in the Year				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists	Failing to send lists						
	Lists	Out-workers	Lists	Out-workers										
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c.	36	97	0	0	0	2	0	0	95	0	2	0	0	
Cleaning and Washing	4	87	0	0	0	6	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	
Lace, lace curtains and nets	4	167	0	0	0	2	0	0	165	0	0	0	0	
Sacks	26	125	0	0	0	2	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	70	476	0	0	0	12	0	0	464	0	2	0	0	

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES

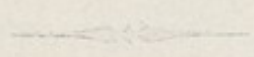
1.—INSPECTION.			
Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.			
PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories— (including Factory Laundries)	184	4	0
Workshops— (including Workshop Laundries)	533	0	0
TOTAL	717	4	0

3.—HOME

NATURE OF WORK.					
Ind. of work done	Twice in the Year		Once in the Year		Lists received from Employers
	Lists	Out-workers	Lists	Out-workers	
Wearing Apparel—	36	97	0	0	0
Making, &c.	4	87	0	0	0
Cleaning and Washing	4	167	0	0	0
Lace, lace curtains and nets	26	125	0	0	0
Sacks	70	476	0	0	0
TOTAL	70	476	0	0	0

OUTWORKERS' LISTS.

Report of the Secretary



Health Department

Lower Hall

Report of the Secretary

June 1, 1900

TO THE CHIEF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Respectfully

Submitted by the Secretary

For the year ending June 30, 1900, the following report is submitted to the Chief of the Health Department. The report contains a summary of the work of the Health Department during the year, and a statement of the financial condition of the Department. The report also contains a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Health Department during the year, and a list of the names of the persons who have been removed from the Health Department during the year. The report is submitted to the Chief of the Health Department for his consideration and approval.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-UPON-TRENT,

January, 1909.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report of the work done in my Department during the past year.

WORKSHOPS.—There are at the present time 272 workshops in the Borough (including those Bakehouses which do not come under the heading of Factories). During the year it was found necessary to require the limewashing of 3 Workshops and 6 Bakehouses, and these requirements were at once complied with. 533 visits were made to Workshops during the year, and 464 visits to Outworkers' premises. In addition, 184 visits were made to Factories to enquire as to the provision of sanitary conveniences required by the Factory and Workshops' Acts. The defects found were dealt with.

List of Trades carried on in Workshops :

Plumbers 6	Boots 34
Bottlers 2	Smiths 17
Bakehouses 49	Lace 2
Tailors 39	Cabinet & Upholstering 10
Coach Builders 2	Saddlers 7
Corset Makers 1	Screen Makers 1
Coopers 4	Rope Makers 1
Cycle Makers 8	Brushes 1
Picture Framers 2	Baskets 1
Tin Workers 4	Jewellers 3
Clog Makers 2	Joiners 10
Sugar Boiler 1	Stone Masons 4
Millinery & Dressmaking 53	Wheelwrights 6
Chemical Works 1	Hosiery 1

FOOD AND DRUGS' ACTS.—Under the Food and Drugs' Acts, 106 samples have been taken during the past year, and handed to the Public Analyst, who has from time to time reported the results to you. In connection with above samples, three prosecutions have been taken for adulterated milk. Penalties inflicted £2 and 10/6 costs, £1 and 12/6 costs, £1 and 17/6 costs.

There are at the present time :—

	Inspections made
10 Lodging Houses to accommodate 173 persons ...	463
45 Slaughter Houses	663
54 Bakehouses	253
122 Milksellers, 47 of whom are Cowkeepers ...	395
1 Knackers' Yard	28

78 visits have also been made to premises where Ice Cream is made.

During the year 55 samples of milk have been taken from milksellers for bacteriological examination, and 5 from Cows on farms where tuberculosis was found to exist.

UN SOUND FOOD.—I have had submitted to me 2 consignments of American Kidneys which were found to be unfit for human food, and were destroyed.

CATTLE DISEASE.—There has been 10 cases of suspected Swine Fever reported, 3 of which were confirmed, and no other case of Cattle Disease has occurred during the year.

78 Cattle sales were attended for the purpose of granting Licenses for the movement of Swine from the sale yards.

An Order was made by the Board of Agriculture whereby all Sheep coming into a sale yard from 15th July to 31st August, must be accompanied by a declaration signed by the Owner or Agent, stating that the Sheep had been dipped in accordance with the regulations. This affected Burton to a great degree, and required the attendance of 2 Inspectors at 7 sales during July and August. On several occasions, Cows and Pigs which appeared to be affected with tuberculosis were noticed in the sale yards, and reports as to their ultimate disposal were made to the Committee from time to time.

Appended hereto is a Summary of Nuisances dealt with during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. READING,

Inspector of Nuisances.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

Foul and defective Ashpits filled up	...	...	...	5
Defective Ashpits repaired	...	...	...	37
Defective Privies repaired	...	...	...	25
Pan Closets converted to W.C's.	...	...	...	17
Foul and defective Privies converted to W.C's.	...	...	...	13
Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	23
Yard Drains trapped	...	...	...	59

Drains cleansed from obstruction or repaired	...	...	...	...	88
Defective drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	24
Spout drains repaired	...	...	...	...	59
Accumulations of Manure and offensive matter removed					79
Nuisances from Swine (removed)	...	...	...	...	3
do. (abated)	...	...	...	...	17
Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	52
Workshops limewashed	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses limewashed	...	...	...	...	6
Slaughter-houses limewashed	...	...	...	...	6
Houses repaired	...	...	...	...	60
Filthy premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	25
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	26
Cases of overcrowding dealt with	...	...	...	...	1
Water supplied	...	...	...	...	6
Manure bins provided	...	...	...	...	28
Workshops repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Urinals repaired	5
Miscellaneous Nuisances abated	3
Preliminary Notices issued	387
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Vaccination	57
Ward Populations	13
Water Supply	63
Whooping Cough	45
Zymotic Death-rate	34

