[Report 1906] / Medical Officer of Health, Pontypool Local Board / U.D.C.

Contributors

Pontypool (Wales). Local Board.

Publication/Creation

1906

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gnvstpea

License and attribution

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

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

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

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

Wth S Butler Mason Compts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

13

HEALTH

OF THE

PONTYPOOL URBAN DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1906,

BY

S. BUTLER MASON, M.R.C.P., &c., &c.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Denham House, Pontypool,
March 2nd, 1907.

To the Pontypool Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,–

I beg to hand you my 29th annual report relative to the health of your district for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Description of the Area.

There has been no alteration in the configuration of your district since its formation, neither has its area been increased, although this is a very desirable and almost imperative measure which should be considered ; for an important centre such as Pontypool is every day becoming, an area of 234 acres, is for rateable value, in itself too limited. Also no opportunity exists for the erection of such necessary adjuncts to health as baths and wash-houses, isolation hospitals, or sanitoria. Doubtless considerable difficulty would be encountered in widening your borders, but an attempt should certainly be made.

It lies upon the carboniferous system, or more particularly the millstone grit, or farewell rock, or the lower portion of the true coal measures, and forms the eastern outcrop of the South Wales coalfield. The strata dip or slope about three inches per yard in a south-westerly direction.

Configuration.

The surface of the district is extremely irregular and hilly, and lies to the north of the Trosnant Brook and to the west of the Avon Llwyd River. It comprises the angular portion of land formed by the above-named streams. The ground rises or slopes up in a northerly, north-westerly, and westerly direction from the before-mentioned streams, and lies at an elevation of from 400ft. to 700ft. above the mean sea level, and comprises an area of 234 acres.

The occupation of the working classes is a healthy one, viz., that of coal mining and iron and tinplate working, although dangerous to life and limb from accident. Pontypool Urban District being for the greater part town, and consequently containing a large population of tradesmen and their assistants, does not as may be expected contain so large a popu-

lation of the labouring classes as the surrounding districts, which are mainly peopled by colliers.

The house accommodation of your district has had an extension during the year inasmuch as 44 new houses have been added to it. Houses of artisan class are still needed. I have before in my annual report referred to the necessity for good lodging-houses, with proper supervision. This need still exists, and there are portions of High-street that could be cleared away with advantage, and good airy lodging-houses built in their place. The moral and physical condition of those inhabiting that portion of your area would be improved. This is a matter I consider the Council could take up with advantage to every one. As matters stand, lodgers are taken in to very small tenements, and the children and young people are to say the least very greatly inconvenienced, and often subjected to early lessons of dirt and immorality, which would be spared if proper lodging accommodation existed in places set apart for the purpose. Your district attracts, by reason of its coalfields, so many of the labouring classes, that migrations are happening daily, and the incomers have no place to go to. This fact accentuates my strong recommendation for proper lodging accommodation and proper housing of the working classes.

There is still the same system of sewage existing as heretofore, and the sewage still runs into the Afon Llwyd River. The drainage of your district is certainly improving, as regards replacing old box drains with sanitary glazed pipes wherever found, and by insisting on every water closet having a proper flushing tank and all gullies being securely trapped, but until your district has an efficient means of dealing with the sewage other than turning it into the river, you will be considered insanitary, and a nuisance to your own borders and a danger to your neighbours.

At the same time I must ask you to take into consideration a refuse destructor. The waste from houses, dust, and often the dung and urine of animals, and street sweepings, which is often a very compound matter, should be burned. The majority of your dwelling-houses have no back ground or garden to utilise the rubbish, and it is incumbent upon you to remove it and deal with it in a sanitary way; if carted to a tip it ultimately becomes a stinking nuisance; evidence of this you have, as tipping ground is so scarce in your district, and my opinion is that the waste collected by scavenging in your district should be cremated.

The Afon Llwyd, your only river, is still the recipient of your liquid sewage. The frequent rains fortunately flush the river, and effete matters are swept away, but in times of drought it is otherwise. Your scavengers often clear the river of such things that impede the flow, and are washed down from other districts. The pollution of the Afon Llwyd is a very wide subject, and involves other sanitary authorities besides yours, and the whole of the authorities fouling the river with sewage should act together. It is absolutely useless to remove the sewage of one district and for the others to continue the evil, therefore some concerted action should be taken to render the Afon Llwyd River other than an open sewer.

The water supply of the district has been subject to a great deal of criticism during the year. The supply has not been equal to the demand, and consequently many persons have suffered great inconveniences in not having water for household purposes, especially those living in the higher portions of the district. I regret to say that the purity of the water has been questioned in consequence of an outbreak of enteric fever, and the impurity has been verified by the analysts' certificates and reports. This matter will be further gone into when the typhoid outbreak is considered.

The Death Rate.

During the year under review 96 persons died in your district at all ages, viz., 51 males and 45 females. I have estimated your population at 6,328 for the year, and the death rate works out as 15·1 per 1000 per annum. Thirteen persons died in the Union Infirmary outside your area, but persons belonging to your district. These added to the deaths already enumerated will give a corrected death rate of 17 2 per 1000 per annum. Considering the amount of sickness that has prevailed during the last eight months of the year, I consider the death rate anything but a high one. In the year immediately preceding the death rate was 17 3, and that for 1904 18 5. The average death rate for your area for the past 10 years is 16·17. The rate of infant mortality is lower this year considerably, that is, children dying under 1 year of age. Thirty-one children died from all causes under 1 year of age, producing a death-rate of 165·7 per 1000 births registered. Forty-five children died before attaining 5 years of age, so that not quite half the deaths occurring last year in your district were under 5 years of age. Although an improvement on the years 1904 and 1905, when the percentage of infant mortality was 244·8 and 200 respectively, it is still too high.

The Birth Rate.

During the past 12 months 187 children were born in your area, 12 less than in the year immediately preceding. The average births for the past 10 years was 187·4. The birth rate for the year under review was 29·5 per 1000 per annum of the estimated population. This is the lowest birth rate since 1901, when it was 28·3. After deducting 31 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, and the 78 other deaths, your populaiion has a net gain of 76.

Infant Mortality.

I feel a certain amount of satisfaction in the reduced infant mortality, and I am under the impression that the previous warnings given in my annual reports, together with the dieting cards distributed by the Council have had some effect. I have had instances in which mothers have dieted their babes according to the directions on the card when their own milk supply has failed. This is gratifying, and repays for the trouble in some measure. There is still need for more care; the infant mortality must still be reduced. The education of the public in hygiene is highly necessary, especially on such questions as infant mortality, the prevention of tuberculosis, the abuse of alcohol, and also the inculcation among all classes, upper

as well as lower, of a much higher sense of the duty and sanctity of child-bearing, and of the preciousness of human life before and after birth. Dr Sykes, of St Pancras, eloquently said: "If we intend to remain an imperial race we must restore to its imperial place the dignity of motherhood"; and Dr Cooper Pattin, of Norwich, suggests in his recent report on the conference, that "for the largely prevalent ignorance, carelessness, and disinclination to take trouble" we require to "substitute a civil religion which will make the loss of a child something of a social stigma, as well as a racial sin." In this connexion a woman should be careful to maintain the maximum of her health prior to the birth of her offspring, so that she may be prepared for her paramount duty of suckling (the crux of the whole question), by avoidance of all excesses (which I need not mention) and alcoholism. Sanitary authorities should see to it that mothers are educated in the hygienic care and feeding of infants, by the teaching of senior girls in our schools and the instruction of mothers in their homes and in mothers' meetings, by lady health visitors or lady sanitary inspectors. I believe the newly-trained midwife a step in the right direction here. The teaching of our senior girls in our elementary and secondary schools of infant hygiene might well replace in the curriculum subjects which are of much less practical and vital value. Next to the housing question the milk supply is perhaps the most important. The property owner and the milk vendor should be taught to have a "public health conscience," a system of annual licensing of all milk producers and purveyors should be instituted, and the licence only granted and re-granted upon the condition that all orders and byelaws have been faithfully obeyed, and the milk proved to be satisfactory on a bacteriological and chemical analysis. This need not raise the price of milk,

With this report I enclose Tables I., III., IV., and V., which apply to statistics in your district. Table I. gives the vital statistics for the past 10 years. Table III. gives cases of infectious disease notified during the year 1906. Table IV. gives the causes of and ages at death during the year 1906. Table V. relates to infant mortality during the year 1906. On Table V. you will see that 31 infants died before reaching 1 year of age, amongst them are 9 premature births.

Notifiable Diseases.

On Table III 174 cases of infectious disease are tabulated, and if we except 160 cases of enteric or typhoid fever, the residue is not very alarming, the zymotic rate works out at 26·0 and the zymotic death-rate at 1·8 per 1000 per annum of the estimated population.

Measles.

Cases of measles have appeared at intervals. At one time in the northern part of your area it became epidemic, and it was found necessary to close the schools for 21 days in that part of the district. I have no means of knowing how many children had the disease, as it is not notifiable, and there were no deaths due to it. This disease was running all through 1904-1905, and came as a legacy to 1906.

Diphtheria.

This disease was notified three times. All the cases recovered.

Erysipelas.

This disease was notified three times, and all recovered.

Scarlatina.

There were seven notifications of this affection, and no deaths.

Enteric, or Typhoid.

This disease was notified in 160 cases, and there were 12 deaths. These were the only deaths from notifiable disease during the year under review. The first intimation I had of any suspicious case being in your area was from a neighbouring practitioner, who asked me on the telephone to examine a patient who he thought had enteric. This was on Sunday evening, May 6th. This I immediately did, and took your Inspector with me, and we examined the premises and outbuildings, and made enquiries as far as possible. I was quite able to substantiate my friend's diagnosis, and the case was notified on May 8th. It was situated in Chapel-lane. The notifications occurred for the first three months rather slowly, and the epidemic burst forth fast and furious in August. The following is the order in which the cases occurred:—May, 5; June, 4; July, 2; August, 29; September, 65; October, 29; November, 21; December, 5.

The sanitary condition of the houses in Chapel-lane was not all that could be desired, but I had seen them much worse with no ill result. Typhoid fever is very slow in its development. The incubation period may be from 8 to 23 days. Infection usually takes place through the alimentary canal, and the lesions mostly in the intestine at first; afterwards there is a general infection and invasion of the system, and even in the early stages the bacilli are widely distributed. The milk supply first attracted my attention, but after several analyses, and visits to the source of supply, I was not satisfied that the origin of the disease was in that direction, and further, I was assured that the particular milk supplied to most of the early cases was brought from the farm direct to the consumers, and not taken into the purveyor's house. On looking over my old report to your Council I found that on Sept 21st, 1891, I reported as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—

In August I have to report 7 deaths and 21 births, as having taken place in your district, the death and birth-rates being 14·3 and 43·1 respectively per 1000 per annum. There was nothing in the causes of death for me to draw your special attention to. Since my last report 2 cases of typhoid fever have appeared in your district. One is now convalescent, and the other doing well. The first I have no doubt was caused by drinking impure water from a well near the Gas Works. I should advise this well to be closed, and the houses supplied by the town water supply. The other case, I believe, was caused by stagnant water. However, I am not so certain of this as I am of the former.

I am, &c., &c."

On making enquiries I found that the Pontypool Gas and Water Company had, quite unknown to me, captured this very well, and water from it was being used for consumption in your district. In company with your Inspector I paid a visit to the well, and found it covered in. A service of iron pipes conveyed the water from the well to a tank in the gas works yard. These pipes were laid on the side of the Trosnant brook, which during heavy rains would be in the brook—a most unwise and insanitary proceeding. The water from the tank in the gas works yard was then pumped into the mains which supplied that part of your area most affected. Of the 160 cases of enteric fever 148 cases occurred on the west side of the town Cross, and as far as I can understand this portion of the town had water from the suspected source, mixed with water from the Folly springs. Following is the County Analyst's report on this water:—

"August 31, 1906.

"I have analysed the sample of water marked 'Discharge pipe into storage tank at Gasworks,' received from you on 28th instant, and find it to give the following results:

Total solids—19·00 grains per gallon.
Organic matter (by ignition)—trace.
Suspended matter—trace.
Chlorine—1·20 grains per gallon.
Oxygen absorbed in four hours—0·013 grains per gallon.
Nitrites and phosphates—trace.
Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites—0·072 grains per gallon.
Free ammonia—0·020 part per million.
Albuminoid ammonia—0·022 part per million.
Total hardness—13·7.
Free acid and heavy metals—none.

"Chemically, I regard this sample with very grave suspicion, owing to the presence of nitrites and the much larger total nitrogen than is usual in samples from your district. The trace of phosphates is very suspicious of animal matter, also the slight excess of chlorine, the average for your water being practically one grain per gallon.

"The sample carried, when received, nearly 600 micro-organisms per cubic centimetre, and liquefying organisms were far too prevalent to permit the sample being passed as free from animal matter. I have been unable to identify the bacilli coli or typhosus definitely, and which is to be expected, for if existent in the water they would probably be there in very small numbers, and would be masked by the other bacilli present, but, upon the grounds of the chemical analysis, followed up by the presence of so many organisms per cubic centimetre, especially of the liquefying type, I must condemn it as unfitted for drinking purposes. Possibly, it may be argued that the analysis is not sufficient to prove the contamination by animal matter, but the sample bears such unfavourable comparison with the normal analysis of your local waters that I consider I have good grounds for the opinion expressed, and the bacteriological tests are certainly most unsatisfactory, and, in my judgment, if a systematic search extending over a fairly long period and upon very large quantities of the

water were made, the probability would be that the specific organism of typhoid would be found, but I cannot find it in this particular sample, possibly from the masking effect of the other bacilli, but the liquifying organisms present are a grave matter, and I have no hesitation in condemning the sample for the reasons stated.

"G. R. THOMPSON."

The Trosnant brook carried sewage from houses at the Old Furnace, and the slaughter-house in Lime-kiln-lane.

After trying various places to use as an Isolation Hospital, the Council secured the Hanbury Assembly Rooms on October 3rd, and on October 5th I had it fitted up and received 5 patients. In a very short space of time I had 25 patients in. The securing a place to isolate the cases, I consider the turning point of the epidemic. I obtained the services of Nurse Mary Davies as matron and chief nurse, and the selection proved of great advantage, as she had fine administrative ability. To the end of the year I had altogether 33 enteric cases in the Hospital; of these 6 died

I can but thank the Council for the generous way they allowed the Hospital every comfort, and no stint was made as regards nursing staff or necessaries for the wellbeing of the inmates. The necessity for an Isolation Hospital I have repeatedly brought to your notice, and I feel certain that if such an institution had existed many cases of enteric fever would not have occurred. Probably half of the cases were contact cases. I hope the Council will make a special effort to erect an Isolation Hospital without delay. The temporary isolation hospital was closed on January 31st, 1907.

Whooping Cough.

This disease was more or less prevalent during the earlier months of the year, and six deaths were registered as due to it.

Tubercular Diseases.

Seven deaths were due to phthisis and four to other tubercular diseases Notwithstanding all the information given in the lay Press as to the causation and treatment of tubercular diseases, the number of deaths in your area keeps about the same; seven or eight each year succumb to phthisis. I can only repeat the warnings I have repeatedly given as to the need of dry and sanitary dwellings, with plenty of fresh air circulating within and around the houses.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.

These diseases have not been so fatal during the past year as in the previous one; 19 persons succumbed, against 35 in 1905. Infant life has been spared very much; 11 children under five years of age died, whereas 19 died in the year immediately preceding. This looks as though my efforts, as manifested in my last annual report, were of some service. Possibly, the better class of housing that has lately sprung up in your district may have led to better sanitation and care.

Influenza.

This disease has made its usual visits, and, as formerly, laid the system open to all kinds of illnesses.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute of Nurses.

This institution is still doing excellent work in the hands of Miss Dale during the year. She had charge of 63 cases in your district, and paid 1,406 visits. During the epidemic of typhoid, she was practically relieved of patients suffering from that affection by the two extra nurses the Council allowed as district nurses for that disease. The district nurse is a grand institution; she can instruct as she goes on many domestic troubles, and often brings to the notice of the sanitary authorities defects in sanitation.

The Food and Meat Supply of the District.

These articles of daily use have been uniformly good, and I have not been asked to inspect a single sample of meat or food.

The Slaughter Houses.

These were regularly inspected, and also the animals brought for slaughter. The Council will do well to consider the need of a public slaughter house, with modern equipment, away from the town. I am constantly having complaints made respecting the noise of cattle in the slaughter-house in the Market, and also about the effluvia arising from manure and offal left about.

I find there are 44 new houses added to your district. I should be glad if you could see that the roads leading to the new houses in the Catholic-lane were made sound and fit for travelling upon. At present, the land about the buildings on Salvage's Land is nothing but a quagmire in wet weather, and must lead to a very damp condition of the houses and act detrimentally on the health of those living there. These houses have been built and inhabited now nearly or quite 12 months, and nothing whatever has been done to give a decent approach to them, or render the surroundings free from moisture.

I should be glad if a recommendation could be sent from your Council on the subject of the reform of regulations affecting school children, especially as regards treating the child as an individual in the school, so that when he leaves school he may be able to play his part as a self-reliant man. I find that in the educational institutions of America he is treated as an individual, has a separate desk and separate books to himself, for which he is made responsible. He is thus taught to keep them tidy, and has an individual ownership, and, from a health point of view, does not run the risk of using books that may have been used by a child suffering from some ailment. Also the cloakroom accommodation should be so arranged that complete isolation of each child's clothing would be regarded as essential. The walls of all buildings should be smooth and glossy, and easily washed and absolutely non-porous; increased space in the school for each child—too many children are crowded into each classroom; abolish the term "average attendance." Each school should be medically examined once a week, and the teachers instructed to bring before the medical inspectors all children suffering from rashes, throat symptoms, defective vision, &c., that they may be properly examined, and the attention of their family medical attendant brought to bear on it. A lady to visit the homes and advise parents would be an excellent adjunct. I have an impression that this plan would well repay the outlay.

Your Inspector reports the following

Sanitary Work done During the Year.

Iron lip-traps taken up and replaced with stoneware gully traps set in brick in cement dishing	18
Stone box drains taken up and replaced by sanitary pipes	9
Leaky and defective pipe drains relaid and jointed with cement	9
New drains laid to undrained or imperfectly drained premises	9
Houses provided with new eave troughing and down pipes	8
Drains intercepted and ventilated	7
W.C's provided with flushing cisterns	7
Defective and untrapped w.c's furnished with new pans and syphons	7
Defective roofs repaired	5
Blocked w.c's opened and cleaned	5
Choked drains opened and cleaned	5
Inmates of overcrowded cottages dispersed	5
Accumulations of offensive refuse removed	3
Flushing cisterns repaired	3
Urinals serving licensed premises properly drained	2
Waste pipes from sinks provided	2
Backyards paved	2
New w.c. built	1
Privy converted to w.c. by draining to sewer	1
Water supply provided	1
Rooms whitewashed and cleaned	1
Total number of nuisances abated or sanitary improvements effected	110

To enforce the work as summarised there were:—

Statutory notices served	12
Intimations	38
Verbal requisitions	8
No. of complaints received and attended to	3
	61

The schools of the district were disinfected three times during the year.

The factories aud workshops have been regularly visited, and any suggestions made have been promptly carried out. The following are considered to come under the provisions of the Act: –

Tailoring	11
Bakehouses	10
Millinery	8
Dressmaking	8
Bootmaking	4
Saddlers	3
Tinworkers	2
Fish cleaners	1
Plumbers	4
Smiths	4
Wheelwrights and joinery	4
	59

Forty-four new houses have been built and occupied during the year.

The Fire Brigade Station and urinal have also been completed, and a portion of the 2ft. 6in. culvert in Rosemary-lane reconstructed.

A. J. WILLCOX, Sanitary Inspector, &c.

In reviewing the health of the district for the past year, I am of opinion that the amount of sickness, apart from the epidemic of typhoid, has been excessive, and although the death-rate has kept at a fairly low rate, I consider that the physical condition of the population has been less resistant of general disease. A great deal of alarm was caused by the epidemic of typhoid, and this in a measure brought many persons under medical treatment. A larger number of immigrants have come into your district, probably attracted by the flourishing condition of the colliery work and building that is in the neighbourhood. I must say that the general health of those entering your area has been of a low type, and mostly they have put themselves under medical treatment shortly after arrival; in fact, the district has been regarded by many as a health resort, or they have come to try a change of doctors as well as a change in employment. The result has been a great increase of pauperism, as many have come here absolutely penniless.

The great scarcity of water for domestic purposes has caused much inconvenience and suffering. The proper ablution of the body during the summer to those inclined to be clean was forcibly in abeyance, and washing days were days of toil and anxiety, because the supply had to be caught in the dead of the night in order to have sufficient for the purpose. Householders in the higher parts of your district were constantly complaining to me of being days without water. In the town, which lies low, the gravitation was easy, and water was less scarce.

Your district was unfortunate in losing the services of Mr Wynne, your inspector of nuisances, just at the time when the typhoid epidemic was at its height, but you were, on the other hand, fortunate in securing as his successor Mr Willcox, whom I have to thank for his assiduous services at all times during the epidemic and since.

(a) The first thing I should recommend you to consider is the establishment of an isolation hospital. I am given to understand that a joint movement is on foot to erect such an institution with the Panteg Board. This may be satisfactory in equalising the expenditure providing both districts have cases there at the same time, but personally, and for the betterment of your own population, I should like you to have an isolation hospital to your own district. Even if it consisted only of an iron building, lined inside with matchwood, it would be far preferable.

(b) The next measure of importance is for you to consider a sewage scheme;

(c) A dust and rubbish destructor, so that all effete material may be cremated;

(d) The necessity of proper common lodging-houses;

(e) A public slaughter-house;

(f) A disinfector of your own, that will do its work efficiently without destroying bedding and articles submitted.

I am, Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

S. BUTLER MASON, M.R.C.P., &c.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all ages.					
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*			Number.	Rate.*
1896.	6,142	162	26·3	21	128·3	73	11·8		8	81	13·1
1897.	6,202	191	30·8	31	163·2	91	14·6		6	97	15·6
1898.	6,255	172	27·4	26	151·1	91	14·5		8	99	15·8
1899.	6,314	174	27·5	29	166·6	96	15·2		10	106	16·7
1900.	6,373	217	34·0	35	161·7	122	19·1		7	129	20·2
1901.	6,126	174	28·3	25	144·2	86	14·0		6	92	15·0
1902.	6,156	200	32·4	23	115·0	75	12·1		6	81	13·1
1903.	6,184	193	31·2	26	134·7	93	15·0		9	102	16·4
1904.	6,212	196	31·5	48	244·8	110	17·7		5	115	18·5
1905.	6,270	195	31·1	39	200·0	102	16·1		7	109	17·3
Averages for years 1896-1905.	6,223·4	187·4	30·05	30·3	160·96	93·9	15·01		7·2	101·1	16·17
1906.	6,328	187	29·5	31	165·7	96	15·1	5	13	109	17·2

*Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water.) } 234

Total population at all ages, 6,126
Number of inhabited houses, 1,178
Average number of persons per house, 5·2
} At Census of 1901

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						
	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	.. 3..	.....	.. 2..	.....	.....	.. 1..	.....
Membranous croup ..	.. 1..	.....	.. 1..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	.. 3..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. 3..	.....
Scarlet fever	.. 7..	.....	.. 3..	.. 2..	.. 2..	.....	.....
Typhus fever							
Enteric fever	160..	.....	.. 9..	..55..	..54..	..42..	.....
Relapsing fever ..							
Continued fever ..							
Puerperal fever ..							
Plague							
Measles							
Totals	174..	.....	..15..	..57..	..56..	..46..	.....

Isolation Hospital—33 cases removed to Temporary Hospital at Hanbury Assembly Rooms (in district) provided by Urban District Council.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS OF "RESIDENTS" IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Small pox							
Measles							
Scarlet fever							
Whooping cough	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria and membranous croup							
Croup							
Fever:							
Typhus							
Enteric	12	.....	.....	3	7	2	.....
Other continued							
Epidemic influenza							
Cholera							
Plague							
Diarrhœa	9	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Enteritis	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal fever							
Erysipelas							
Other septic diseases							
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	7	.....	2	.....	3	2	.....
Other tubercular diseases	4	2	1	1	....	.....	.....
Cancer, Malignant disease	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Bronchitis	9	3	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Pneumonia	10	5	3	.....	.....	2	.....
Pleurisy							
Other diseases of Respiratory organs							
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of liver	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Venereal diseases							
Premature birth	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases and accidents of parturition							
Heart diseases	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Accidents							
Suicides							
Infantile atrophy	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other causes	13	3	2	1	.....	4	3
All causes	96	31	14	9	10	20	12

Deaths of "residents" or "non-residents" in public institutions in the district, 5, from enteric fever.

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

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 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified																	30
	Uncertified																	1
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																	
	Chicken-pox																	
	Measles																	
	Scarlet Fever																	
	Diphtheria: Croup																	
	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	4
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																	
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	8	....	....	....	8	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
	Congenital Defects																	
	Injury at Birth																	
	Want of Breast-milk																	
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	1	....	2
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
Other causes	Erysipelas																	
	Syphilis																	
	Rickets																	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Convulsions																	
	Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3
	Laryngitis																	
	Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	5
	Suffocation, overlying																	
	Other Causes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
		8	....	....	1	9	1	2	2	4	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	31

Births in the year—187.
Deaths in the year of infants—31.

Population (estimated to middle of 1906)—6,328.
Deaths from all causes at all ages—96.

ACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premis s.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
CTORIES (including Factory Laundries)	0	0	0
RKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries) ..	59	2	0
RKPLACES (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 ot this Report)	0	0	0
TOTAL	59	2	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
*isances under the Public Health Acts:—**				
Want of cleanliness	1	1	0	0
Want of ventilation	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	1	1	0	0
Want of drainage of floors	0	0	0	0
Other nuisances	0	0	0	0
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	0	0	0	0
Unsuitable or defective	0	0	0	0
Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0
ences under the Factory and Workshop Act: –				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (S. 101)	0	0	0	0
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	0	0	0	0
Other offences	0	0	0	0
Total	2	2	0	0

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S.133)	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S.5) — Notified by H.M. Inspector	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S.5) — Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors..	0
Other	0
Underground Bakehouses (S.101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	
Homework:—	
*Lists of Outworkers** (S.107):—	
Lists received	0
Addresses of Outworkers — Forwarded to other Authorities	0
Addresses of Outworkers — Received from other Authorities	0
Homework in Unwholesome or Infected Premises:—	
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S.108)	0
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises	0
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S.110)	0
Workshops on the Register (S.131) at the end of 1906	
Tailoring 11	
Bakehouses 10	
Millinery 8	
Dressmaking 8	
Bootmaking 4	
Saddlers 3	
Tinworkers 2	
Fish Cleaner 1	
Plumbers 4	
Smiths 4	
Wheelwrights and Joinery 4	
Total number of workshops on Register	59

Number of	
Lists.	Outworke
0	0

Wearing Apparel;	Other
0	0
0	0
0	0