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Contributors

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1910.

FORTY-FIFTH
Annual Report

TO THE

**Bath Urban Sanitary
Authority**

BY THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND INSPECTORS.**

FOREWORD—

*“There is only one cure for public distress— and that is
public education.”—RUSKIN.*

BATH:
PRINTED BY FYSON & CO. LTD., 19, UNION ST. AND UPPER BORO' WALLS.

1911.

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BATH URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

MAYOR :

Councillor T. B. SILCOCK, B.Sc.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN :

Councillor C. H. Long,

Aldermen W. F. GOULD, J. W. KNIGHT, J.P.

COUNCILLORS :

MISS HOPE

J. HOWARD

T. H. MILLER, J.P.

G. NORMAN, M.R.C.S.

R. J. H. SCOTT, F.R.C.S.

T. B. TIMMINS

A. W. WILLS

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Meeting every alternate Monday at 10.30 a m.

CHAIRMAN :

Alderman J. RUBIE, J.P.

ALDERMEN :

B. JOHN, J.P., E. G. PEACOCK, T. VINCENT.

COUNCILLORS :

A. H. FORTT

MISS HOPE

P. JACKMAN

PRESTON KING, M.D.

W. F. LONG

O. NEWMAN

J. W. PATON, M.D.

T. F. PLOWMAN, J.P.

R. J. H. SCOTT, F.R.C.S.

F. W. SPEAR

S. SYDENHAM

H. J. THOMAS

A. W. THOMAS, J.P.

T. B. TIMMINS

T. VEZEY

O. WINDEBANK

W. WITHERS

Sub-Committees.

Appointed by the Sanitary Committee.

GENERAL PURPOSES.

Chairman—Alderman E. G. PEACOCK.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

Chairman—Councillor J. WILSON PATON, M.D.

STATUTORY HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

Chairman—Alderman T. VINCENT.

STAFF.

**Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer & Superintendent of Statutory Hospital.**

WILLIAM HENRY SYMONS, M.D. (BRUX.), D.P.H. (OXON.),
L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.I.C.

Residence—39, Combe Park, Weston, Bath.

Telephone 39, Weston, Bath.

Medical Attendant of the Statutory Hospital.

OCTAVIUS A. G. COLLINS, B.A., B.C. (Camb.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Inspector of School Children.

MISS MARY E. H. MORRIS, M.B. (Lond.).

Matron at the Statutory Hospital.

MISS MARY CROFTS, L.O.S. Certificate.

Health Visitor for the City.

MISS ELIZABETH AXTEN, C.M.B. Certificate.

School Child Visitor.

Mrs. BLANCHE WHITE.

Clerk to School Medical Officer.

MISS M. O. WINCKWORTH.

**Chief Inspector and Inspector of Nuisances, Inspector under
Canal Boats Act, Food and Drugs Act, Dairies, Cowsheds,
and Milkshops Order, and Shop Hours Act.**

WALTER A. CRAVEN,

Cert. as Inspector of Nuisances and as Meat Inspector.

Residence—Kirkthorpe, St. Saviour's Road. Tel. 436, Bath.

Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Tenement Houses.

WALTER T. BLAKE,

Certificate as Inspector of Nuisances.

Assistant Inspectors.

SILAS D. HAWKINS and HAROLD L. BURT, Cert. I.N.

Clerks.

Chief Clerk, CHRIS. J. PRING. Junior Clerk, WILLIAM G. PYATT.

Public Analyst and Gas Examiner.

JAMES WRIGHT GATEHOUSE, F.I.C., 36, Broad Street, Bath.

Health Office, Guildhall, Bath.

Telephone 124, Bath.

Statutory Hospital, Claverton Down. Telephone 198, Bath.

Summary of Statistics, 1910.
City and County Borough of Bath.
Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset.

- Situation—Latitude $51^{\circ} 23'$ N. ; Longitude $2^{\circ} 21'$ W.
- Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above sea level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on either side, the hills rising to about 750 feet not far from the City.
- Mean Elevation—285 feet above sea level.
- Geological Formation—Oolitic clays, limestones and sands.
- Rainfall—Average of 45 years, 1866-1910, 30.49 inches annually.
- Water—Constant service, Corporation Reservoirs.
 Moderately hard, spring water.
 Average amount, 22 gallons per head.
- Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage.
- House refuse removed and cremated by the Sanitary Authority.
- Area of the Borough—3,338 statute acres land, 44 acres water.
- Population—1901 Census, 49,839 ; Estimated 1910, 50,000.
- Density of Population—Per acre, 15 ; per inhabited house, 5 persons.
- Number of Inhabited Houses—Census, 1891, 8,933.
 " " " " Census, 1901, 9,323.
- Number of Occupied Houses—Census, 1901, 9,804.
 " " " " Rate-book, 1910, 10,611.
- Assessable Value, October, 1910—£330,896.
- Rateable Value, October, 1910—£333,329.
- Rates—District Rate, 4/- ; Poor-rate, etc., 3/1 ; Total, 7/1 per £1.
 One Penny Poor Rate produces £1,266 ; 1d. District Rate £1,225.
- Total Nett Indebtedness, £466,343.
- Marriages Registered, 421 or 16.8 persons per 1,000 population.
- Birth Rate—Average, 1901-10, 19.13 ; 1910, 18.1 per 1,000.
- Crude Death Rate—Average, 1901-10, 16.36 ; 1910, 15.0. ;
 Net Death Rate, 13.1 per 1,000.
- Recorded Death Rate reduced to standard age and sex for comparison with other districts, 11.8 per 1,000.
- Comparative Mortality Figure, 881.
- Death Rate from seven principal " zymotic diseases," 0.74 per 1,000.
- Infantile Mortality—82 per 1,000 Births.
- Deaths under 5 years of age, 104 ; or 2.1 per 1,000 of all ages.
- Deaths between 5 and 60 years of age, 179 ; or 3.6 per 1,000.
- Deaths over 60 years of age, 370 ; or 7.4 per 1,000 of all ages.
- Deaths from Phthisis, 46, or .92 per 1,000 population.

**To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen
and Councillors of the City of Bath.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the forty-fifth Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition of Bath, counting from the first printed Report of a Medical Officer of Health, or the fifteenth counting only those which I have made personally. I shall give first the most important statistics, and then deal with the subjects as desired to by the Local Government Board and Board of Education.

It is again my pleasing duty to be able to report a record low death-rate, the crude death-rate, which includes all persons dying in Bath, being 15 per 1,000 population. The rates for previous years are given on page 61. The corrected death-rate was 11·8 per 1,000; this is calculated on the deaths of residents and reduced to standard sex and population. It is this death-rate which should be compared with the death-rate of England, which was 13·4 per 1,000, and the corrected death-rate of 77 large towns, 14·3 per 1,000.

The Infantile Mortality for 1910 was 93 per 1,000 births if we include deaths of Infants brought into Public Institutions from outside districts, or 82 per 1,000 births if we count only the births and deaths of Infants of residents. Among Infants born in wedlock the mortality was at the rate of 72 per 1,000 births, while among those classed as illegitimate the mortality was 232 per 1,000 illegitimate births. The Infantile Mortality for England was 106, for Rural England 96, and for the Bath Rural District 57 per 1,000 births.

The birth-rate was 18·1 per 1,000, which is slightly above the return for the previous year, but still much lower than the birth-rate of England, which was 24·8 per 1,000

The Vaccination returns are more unsatisfactory than in any preceding year for which we have records; more than half the infants born in Bath last year are unprotected against a loathsome disease.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

Bath is situated in N. Lat. $51^{\circ} 21-24'$ and W. Long. $2^{\circ} 20-23'$ and is built chiefly upon the Lias and Lias Clays, but the Upper Lias or Midford Sands, Inferior and Great Oolites, and the Fuller's Earth lying between them, are well represented in the higher portions of the city, while Mammal Drift Gravel and Alluvium form the sub-soil near the river, but the deposit of Gravel is more extensive than Alluvium.

Bath lying in a bend in the valley of the Avon has sloping ground with every possible aspect, but the slopes facing south and South-West have been most built upon. The elevation of the city varies from 60 feet on the banks of the river, to about 550 on either side. The mean elevation of Bath being 285 feet, according to my estimate. Half-a-mile outside the Northern boundary, Lansdown rises to about 750 feet above the sea level. The mean elevation of London is 60 feet above the sea level, or less than 3 feet above Pulteney Weir.

The Population of the City of Bath.

By the census of 1891 the population of the City was 51,844, and by the census of 1901 the population was 49,839. The population in the middle of 1910 may be any number between 48,000 and 52,000. For statistical purposes I estimate the population to be 50,000. The Registrar-General assumes the rate of decrease between 1891 and 1901 to have continued to the present time, and estimates the population in the middle of 1910 as 48,494. The census return will probably be about 49,000.

In 1891 the number of inhabited houses was 8,933, uninhabited 795, building 86. In 1901 the number of inhabited houses was 9,773, occupied but not inhabited 481, void 611 and 62 building. By the Rate Book on October 1st, 1910, the number of occupied houses was 10,611 ; the total number of void houses 792, an increase of 209. The number of new buildings certified by the City Surveyor as fit for occupation from December, 1900, to December, 1910, was 1,250.

The Climate of Bath.

The river Avon, coming northward from Limpley Stoke, enters the Bath valley at Bathford and is deflected sharply to the south-west, then making another curve round the spur of Lansdown, it flows away from Bath in a north-westerly direction, the double curve being like the letter S. The variety in aspect of the bordering slopes, and the nature of the sub-soils explain the differences of temperature found in a limited space.

The following records relate to a central low-lying area of about 600 acres:—

RAINFALL.—Observations taken at the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, extending over 45 years, 1866 to 1910, give the mean Annual Rainfall, 30·49 inches. The greatest amount measured in any year was 42·57 inches in 1903. The least amount was 21·38 in 1870. In 1910 it was 39·47 inches. The month with the highest monthly average is October, 3·19 inches, while the lowest average is in May, 2·00 inches.

TEMPERATURE.—Observations taken at the Central Climatic Station, Henrietta Park, for ten years from January, 1901, to December, 1910, give a mean temperature of 49·2° F. The mean Winter Temperature is 41°, Spring 52°, Summer 59°, and Autumn 45°. February is the coldest month, the average mean temperature being 40°, and July the hottest with an average of 61°. The mean temperature for 1910 was 49·5° F., about the average.

SUNSHINE.—Bath is well placed for getting a full amount of Winter Sunshine, compared with the north-east of England it has 51 hours more "possible sunshine" in the Winter, and 58 hours less "possible sunshine" in the Summer. The sunshine recorder only indicates bright sunshine, which is powerful enough to leave a charred mark on a card, when brought to a focus by a ball of glass. The records for the ten years, 1900-1909, show an average of 243 hours "bright sunshine" during the Winter months, 556 hours during the Spring, 576 hours during the Summer and 209 during the Autumn months, while for the ten years, 1901-1910, the average for the Winter months was 259 hours, Spring 563, Summer 560, and Autumn 209 hours. The yearly average of bright sunshine from 1900 to 1909 was 1583·3 hours and from 1901 to 1910, 1589·7 hours. The records for 1910 are:—Winter, 348; Spring, 563; Summer, 560; October, 59·7; November, 90; December, 39·9 hours of bright sunshine; Autumn, 208; Year, 1567·6 hours.

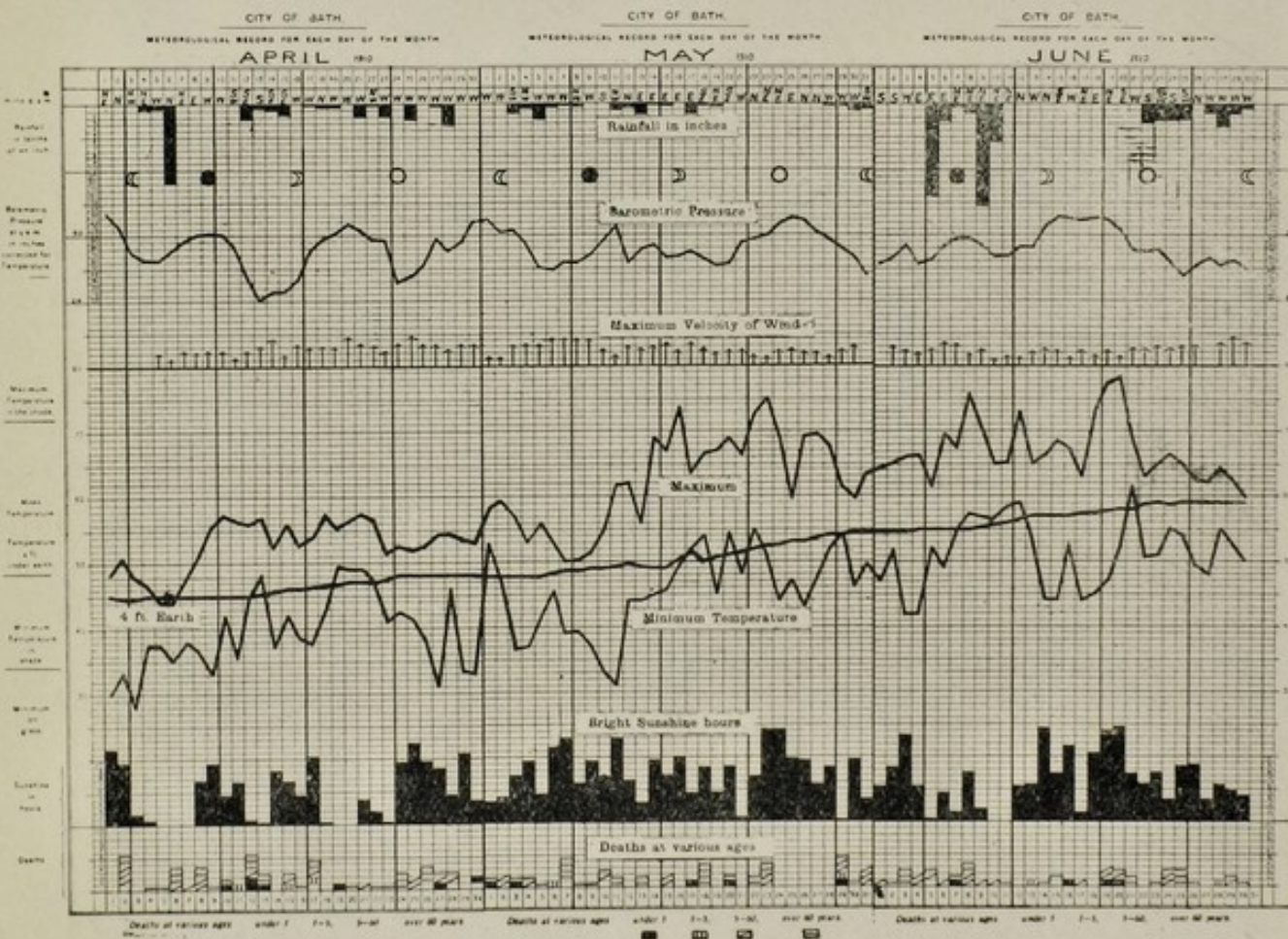
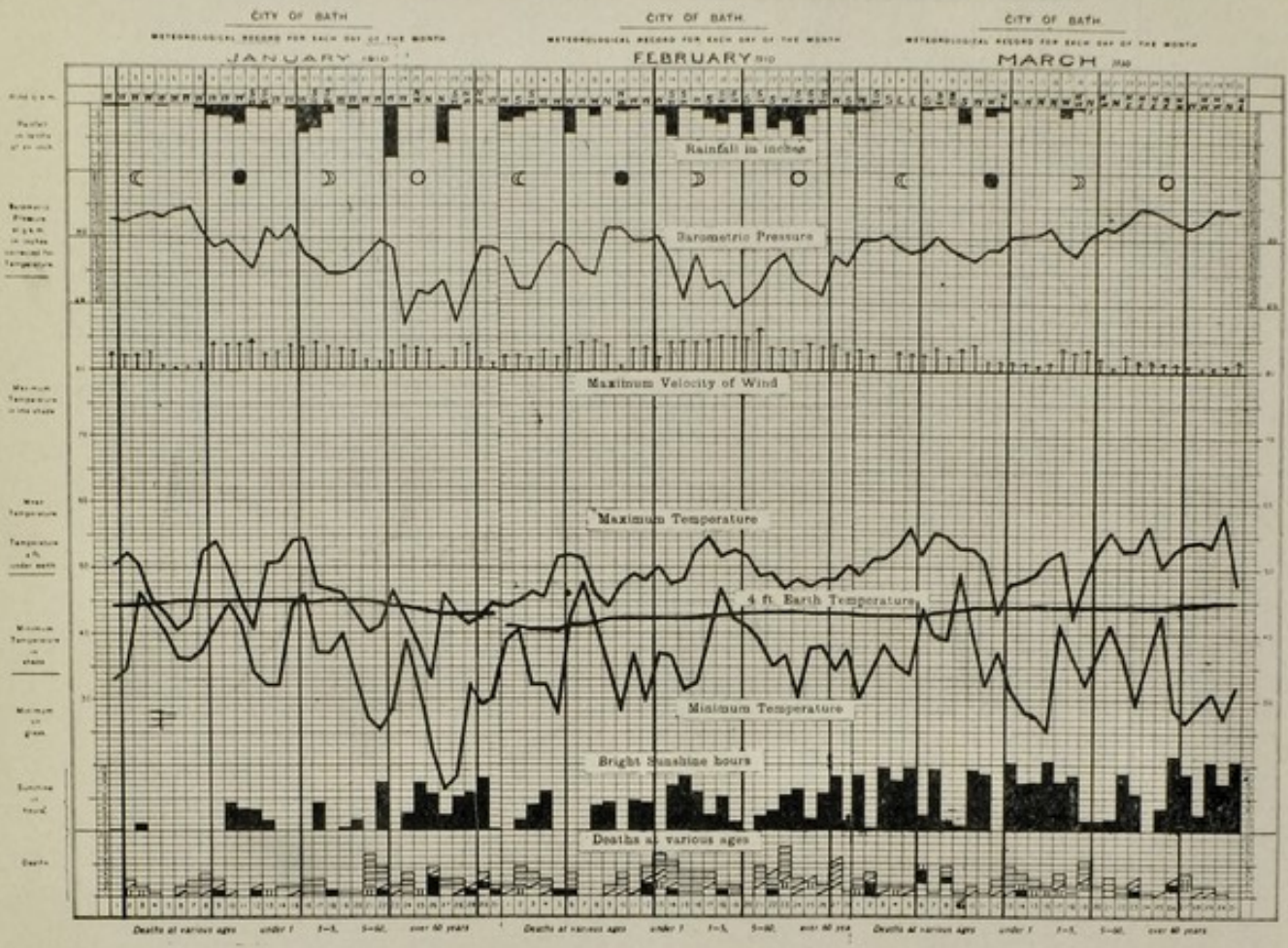
BATH CENTRAL CLIMATIC STATION, HENRIETTA PARK.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1910.

North Latitude 51° 23' 8", West Longitude 2° 21' 14".

Estimated Height above Sea Level: Barometer, 84 feet; Thermometers, 70 feet.

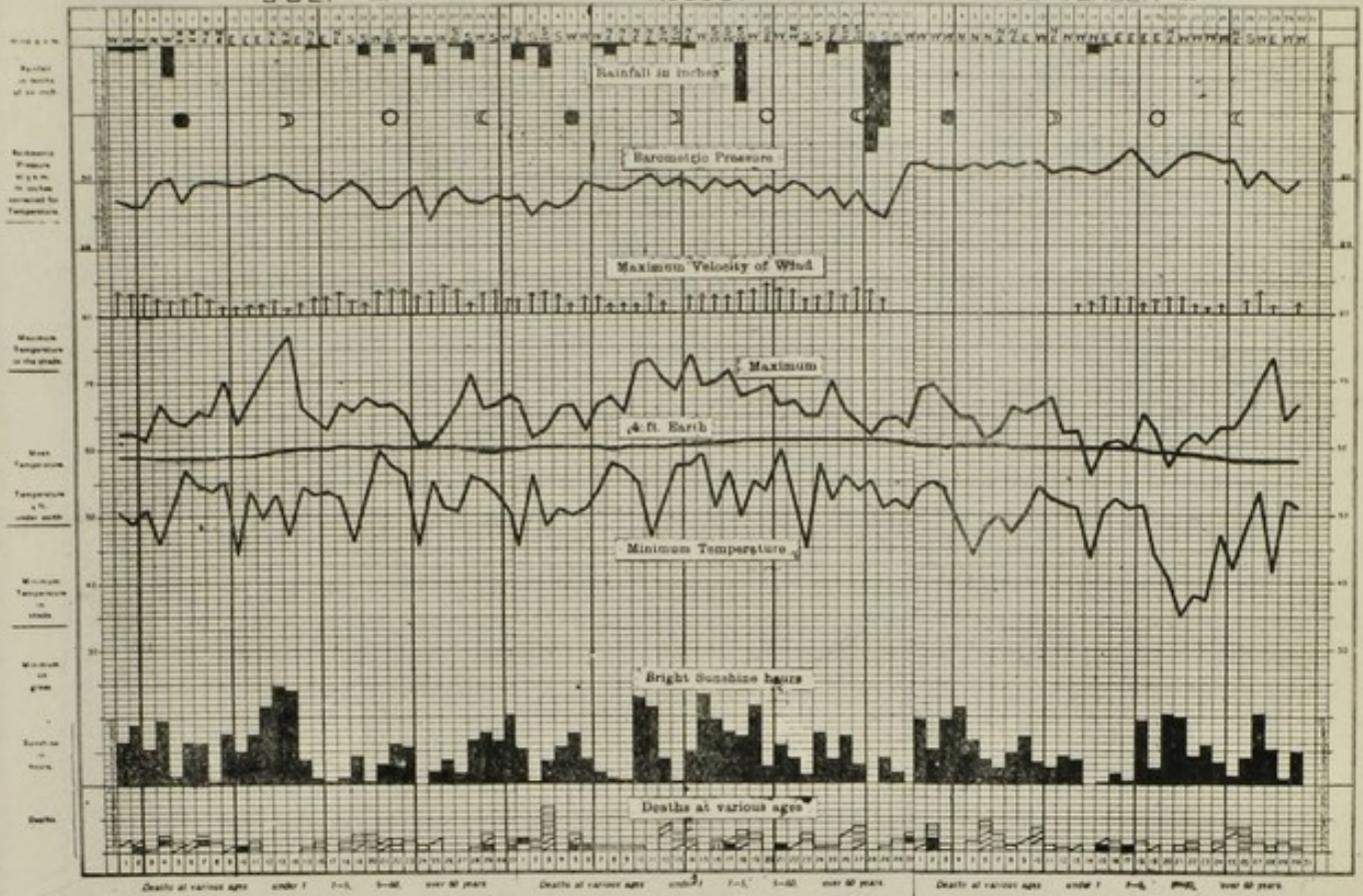
1910	BAROMETER.						THERMOMETERS IN STEVENSON SCREEN.										EARTH TEMPERATURES.			Bright Sunshine in hours.	
	Mean 9 a.m. corrected to 32°	Absolute Maximum Corrected.	Day of Month.	Absolute Minimum Corrected.	Day of Month.	Range.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Mean of Maximum.	Mean of Minimum.	Absolute Maximum.	Day of Month.	Absolute Minimum.	Day of Month.	Mean of Dry Bulb.	Mean of Wet Bulb.	Relative Humidity.	4 Feet in Gravel.				1 Ft. Mean
																	Max.	Min.	Mean		
Jan. ...	29.789	30.473	7	28.677	24	1.796	40.3	45.7	34.5	54.4	16	16.0	27	39.9	38.8	92	45.0	43.0	44.4	41.1	64.5
Feb. ...	29.556	30.174	9	28.941	19	1.233	42.5	48.3	36.7	54.8	17	27.8	5	43.4	41.6	86	43.0	41.2	42.4	41.0	91.2
March	30.069	30.477	29	29.673	10	.804	42.7	51.7	34.5	58.3	30	25.0	16	43.4	40.9	80	45.0	43.0	43.9	43.5	192.5
April ...	29.766	30.368	1	29.008	13	1.360	46.2	52.8	39.3	57.5	18	28.0	3	47.8	44.9	80	48.0	44.8	46.2	47.3	145.8
May ...	29.813	30.262	1	29.379	31	.883	53.3	62.3	45.8	75.0	23	31.0	11	53.9	50.4	77	54.8	48.0	50.6	53.9	231.6
June ...	29.810	30.286	15	29.387	25	.899	58.6	66.9	51.3	78.0	20	42.0	3/4	60.2	55.9	75	59.0	54.8	57.0	61.1	191.4
July ...	29.804	30.093	13	29.386	25	.707	58.5	65.9	52.1	76.7	14	45.5	24	59.9	55.5	74	60.2	58.8	59.5	61.8	166.5
Aug. ...	29.800	30.191	31	29.398	29	.793	59.5	66.8	53.1	73.0	11	45.0	23	60.7	57.8	83	61.0	59.8	60.5	62.4	147.0
Sept. ...	30.164	30.414	17	29.799	29	.615	55.6	64.0	48.0	73.5	28	35.0	21	55.4	52.5	82	60.3	58.0	59.4	59.3	147.5
Oct. ...	29.941	30.462	4	29.618	19	.844	52.2	57.9	46.8	67.5	1	40.2	21	51.8	49.7	86	58.0	55.0	56.6	54.0	59.7
Nov. ...	29.571	30.061	10	28.743	7	1.318	39.1	46.7	31.5	53.6	13	21.0	17	38.3	36.9	89	54.8	46.0	50.1	44.0	90.0
Dec. ...	29.604	30.468	31	28.731	10	1.737	45.1	49.5	40.3	55.8	15	26.0	28	45.2	43.5	88	47.0	45.0	43.0	43.6	39.9
Means for Year	29.807	30.311		29.229		1.082	49.5	56.5	42.8	64.8		31.9		50.0	47.4	83	53.0	49.8	51.1	51.1	1567.6



CITY OF BATH
METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH
JULY 1910

CITY OF BATH
METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH
AUGUST 1910

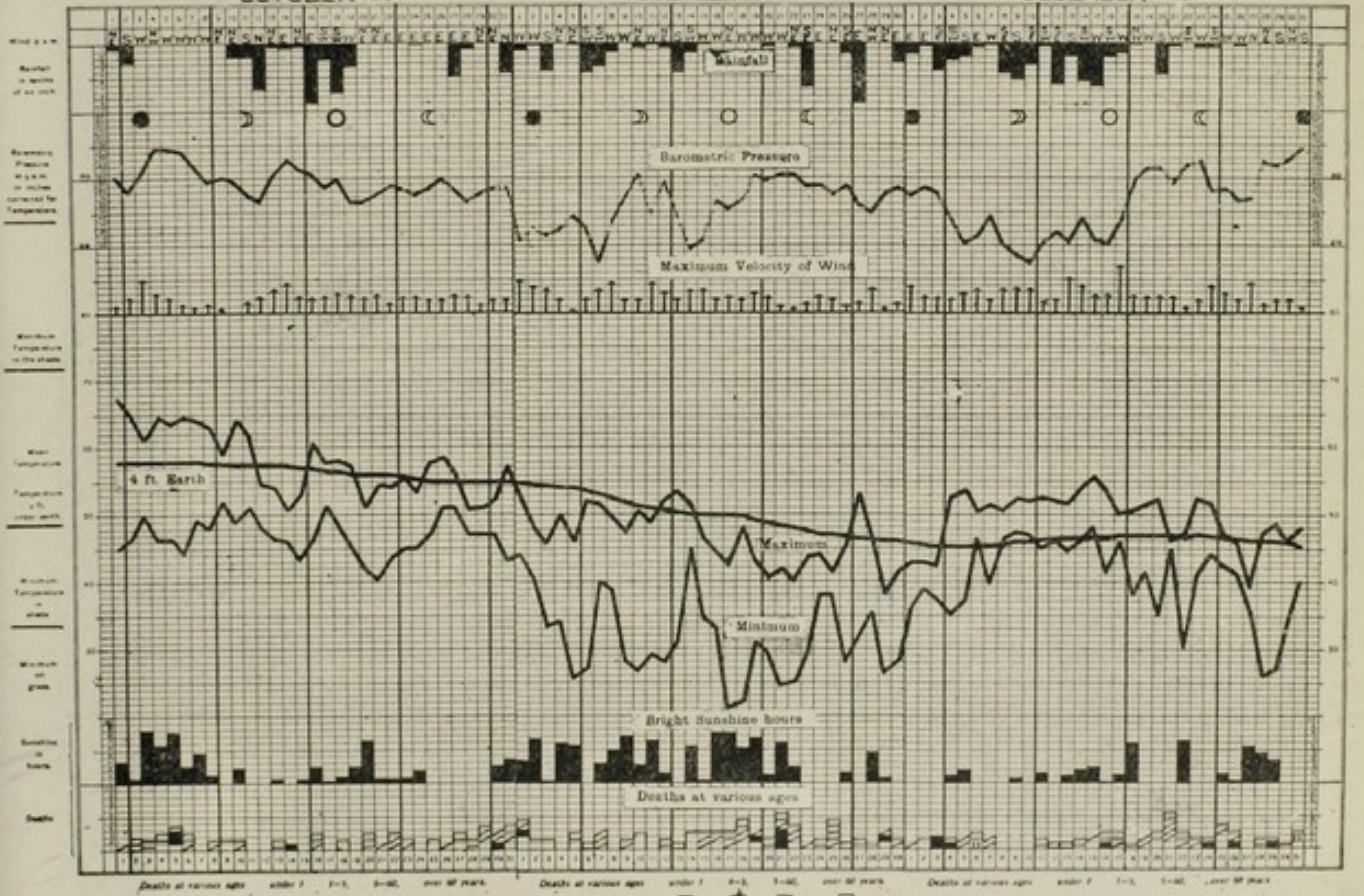
CITY OF BATH
METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH
SEPTEMBER 1910



CITY OF BATH
METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH
OCTOBER 1910

CITY OF BATH
METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH
NOVEMBER 1910

CITY OF BATH
METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH
DECEMBER 1910



MONTHLY RAINFALL AT VARIOUS BATH STATIONS, 1910.

Mean Monthly Rainfall, Years 1866—1905.

Observations 9 a.m. daily, at all Stations, 1910.	Central Station, Henrietta Pk. N. Latitude, 51° 23' 8" W. Longitude, 2° 21' 14" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 67 ft.				Kingswood School. N. Latitude, 51° 23' 27" W. Longitude, 2° 22' 27" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 620 ft.				39, Combe Park. N. Lat. 51° 23' 30" W. Long. 2° 23' 10" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 165 ft.				Monkswood. N. Lat. 51° 26' 19" W. Long. 2° 21' 16" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 363 ft.				Bathaston. N. Lat. 51° 24' 33" W. Long. 2° 19' 51" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 248 ft.				Charcombe. N. Lat. 51° 23' 49" W. Long. 2° 21' 37" 8 in. Gauge. O.D. 325 ft.				Climatic Station, Statutory Hospital. N. Latitude, 51° 21' 52" W. Longitude, 2° 19' 10" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 520 ft.				Royal Literary Institution. N. Lat. 51° 22' 52" W. Long. 2° 21' 21" 6 in. Gauge. O.D. 74 ft.				Mean 45 Years 1866-1910.
	Rain and Snow Total depth in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Rain and Snow Total depth in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Rain and Snow Total depth in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Rain and Snow Total depth in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Rain and Snow Total depth in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Rain and Snow Total depth in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.									
January ..	3.27	19	.80	23	3.26	19	.79	23	3.25	19	.89	23	3.20	19	.87	23	3.47	19	.98	23	3.32	19	.93	23	3.46	19	.78	23	2.83	23	2.75		
February ..	4.21	26	.45	14	4.05	26	.45	14	4.12	26	.89	14	4.34	26	.87	14	4.48	26	.98	14	4.47	26	.93	14	4.50	26	.58	14	3.84	14	2.24		
March ..	0.71	9	.24	9	.79	9	.24	9	0.92	9	.89	9	2.87	9	.87	9	3.55	9	.98	9	3.19	9	.93	9	0.81	9	.26	9	.69	9	2.05		
April ...	3.01	16	1.20	6	2.11	16	1.20	6	3.01	16	2.87	6	2.87	16	3.19	16	3.55	16	.98	16	3.19	16	.93	16	2.63	16	.32	16	2.95	16	2.13		
May ..	1.30	18	.21	5	1.48	18	.21	5	1.56	18	1.83	5	1.83	18	1.71	18	1.99	18	.98	18	1.71	18	.93	18	1.75	18	.37	5	1.27	5	2.00		
June ..	5.65	14	1.53	9	6.08	14	1.53	9	5.96	14	6.30	9	6.30	14	5.87	14	6.82	14	.98	14	5.87	14	.93	14	6.16	14	1.72	9	5.58	9	2.28		
July ..	1.81	12	.45	5	2.04	12	.45	5	1.93	12	2.05	5	2.05	12	2.25	12	2.44	12	.98	12	2.25	12	.93	12	2.26	12	.49	5	1.90	5	2.51		
August ..	5.17	17	1.64	28	4.89	17	1.64	28	4.98	17	4.98	28	4.98	17	5.32	17	4.0	17	.98	17	5.32	17	.93	17	4.77	17	1.47	29	4.87	29	2.86		
September	0.14	2	.12	14	0.25	2	.12	14	0.15	2	.25	14	.25	2	.15	2	.29	2	.98	2	.15	2	.93	2	0.19	3	.14	14	.14	14	2.67		
October ..	4.71	16	.88	16	4.88	16	.88	16	4.86	16	4.99	16	4.99	16	5.15	16	4.89	16	.98	16	5.15	16	.93	16	4.62	16	.73	16	4.74	16	3.19		
November	4.19	19	.90	27	4.04	19	.90	27	4.76	19	4.66	27	4.66	19	4.40	19	4.29	19	.98	19	4.40	19	.93	19	4.73	17	1.03	27	4.48	27	2.76		
December ..	5.30	23	.62	15	5.25	23	.62	15	5.14	23	5.12	15	5.12	23	5.45	23	5.57	23	.98	23	5.45	23	.93	23	5.92	22	.72	12/14	5.45	12/14	3.09		
Totals	39.47	191			39.12	191			40.64	191	41.48		41.48	191	42.21	191	43.67	191	.98	191	42.21	191	.93	191	41.80	183	.72		38.74		30.49		

The Housing of the Working Classes.

In my Report for the year 1908 I gave full particulars concerning House Accommodation, giving a table showing the number of houses and number of void houses at various rentals. The percentage of void houses ranged from 5 per cent. among houses let at £100 per year to 11 per cent. among houses let at £50 a year, the average number of voids being 7.15 per cent. of all houses. On October 1st, 1908, the total number of houses in the rate books was 11,253, and of these 792 were returned as "void." On October 1st, 1910, the houses numbered 11,374, and of these 763 were unlet. On October 1st, 1901, the number of void houses was 585 among a total number of 10,358 houses. The number of new houses certified by the City Surveyor for the ten years 1891-1900 was 865, and for 1901-10 no less than 1,250. The increase in the number of voids is easily explained when we remember that Bath is a residential City, and that we have no great industries to fix the population; change of residence from one part of Bath to another is a frequent occurrence, the houses being let on three years' agreement, moving from one house to another is, perhaps, the best way of getting a good "Spring Cleaning" at the landlord's expense. The percentage of voids is not a large one, and may mean that once in three years the landlord loses a quarter's rent and has the privilege of redecorating his property at his leisure.

Two certificates exempting from house duty have been given for good-class houses converted into flats, suitable accommodation having been provided for each of the families, and due provision made for their sanitary requirements. This exemption is claimed under Sec. 26, 53 & 54 Vic., C. 8; and Sec. 11, 3 Edward VII., C. 46. The minimum requirements are: For each family a separate properly ventilated food store, a water supply preferably from the main, a kitchen sink or scullery, a water-closet and an ash-bin; also a properly ventilated or impermeable housemaid's cupboard, and some provision for cleansing bedroom utensils away from the kitchen: this condition is often the most difficult to fulfil. In large houses a housemaid's sink and slop closet are provided, but in some expensive flats the need of these appliances has been overlooked.

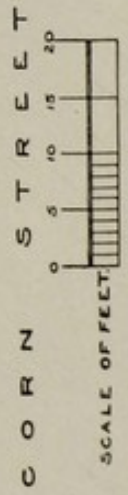
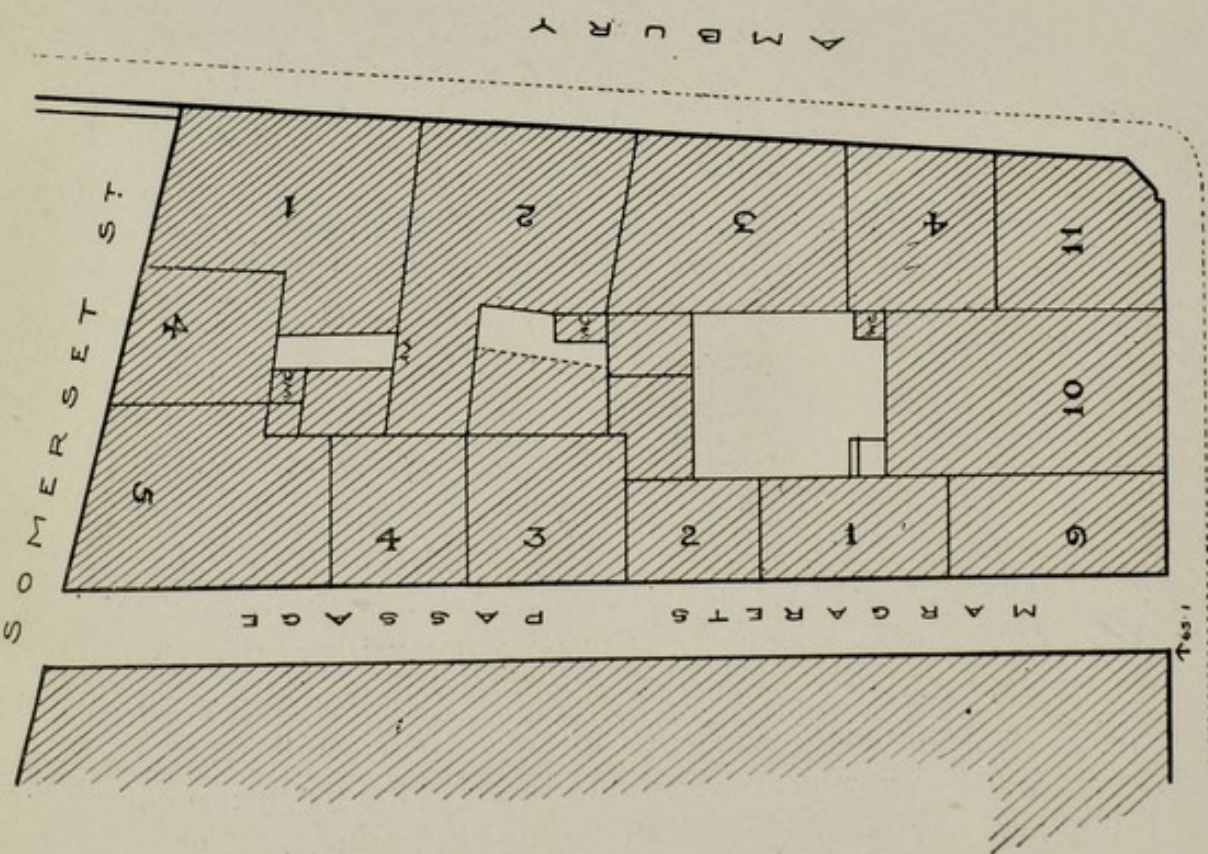
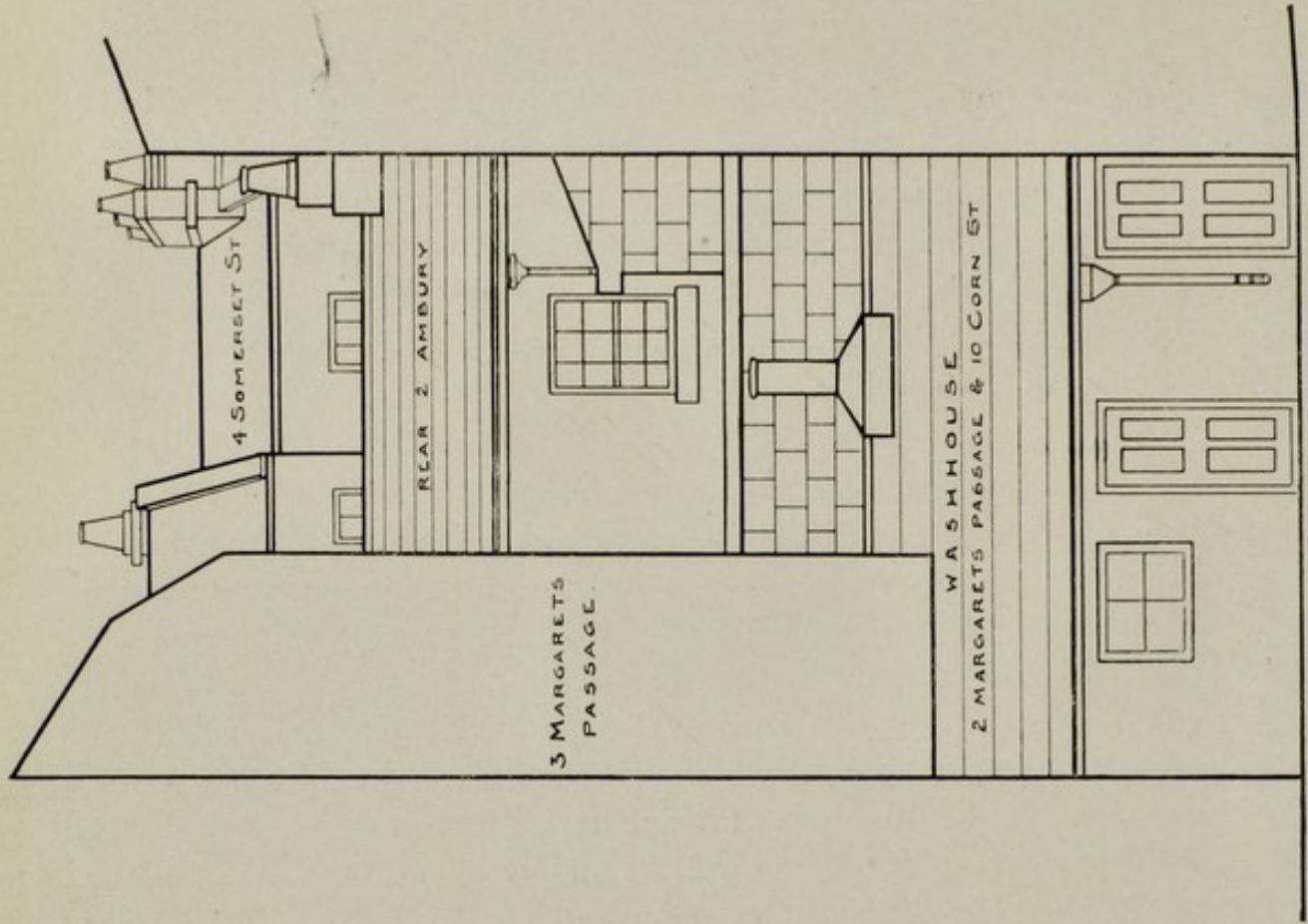
Certificates for the closure of four houses have been given under the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909, Part I., Sec. 17 (2). The cause of action for two houses was the absence of water supply and improper and insufficient sanitary accommodation. The Closing Order was made by the City Council on Nov. 9th. The landlord could, if he wished, easily comply with the requirements of the Urban Sanitary Authority, and permission for occupation would then be given. The other two houses are situated in the Dolemeads and are practically one house. This closure must lead ultimately to demolition, as it is impossible to make them fit for human habitation, there being insufficient space in front of the houses.

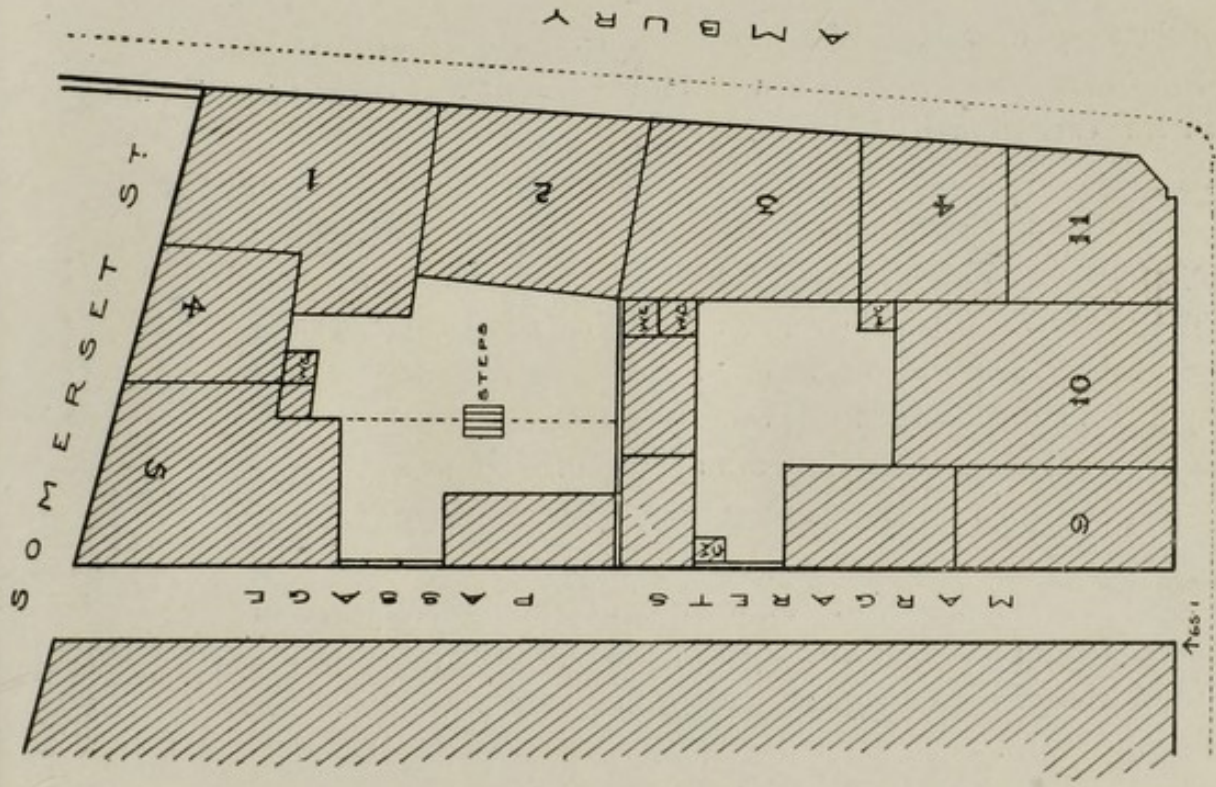
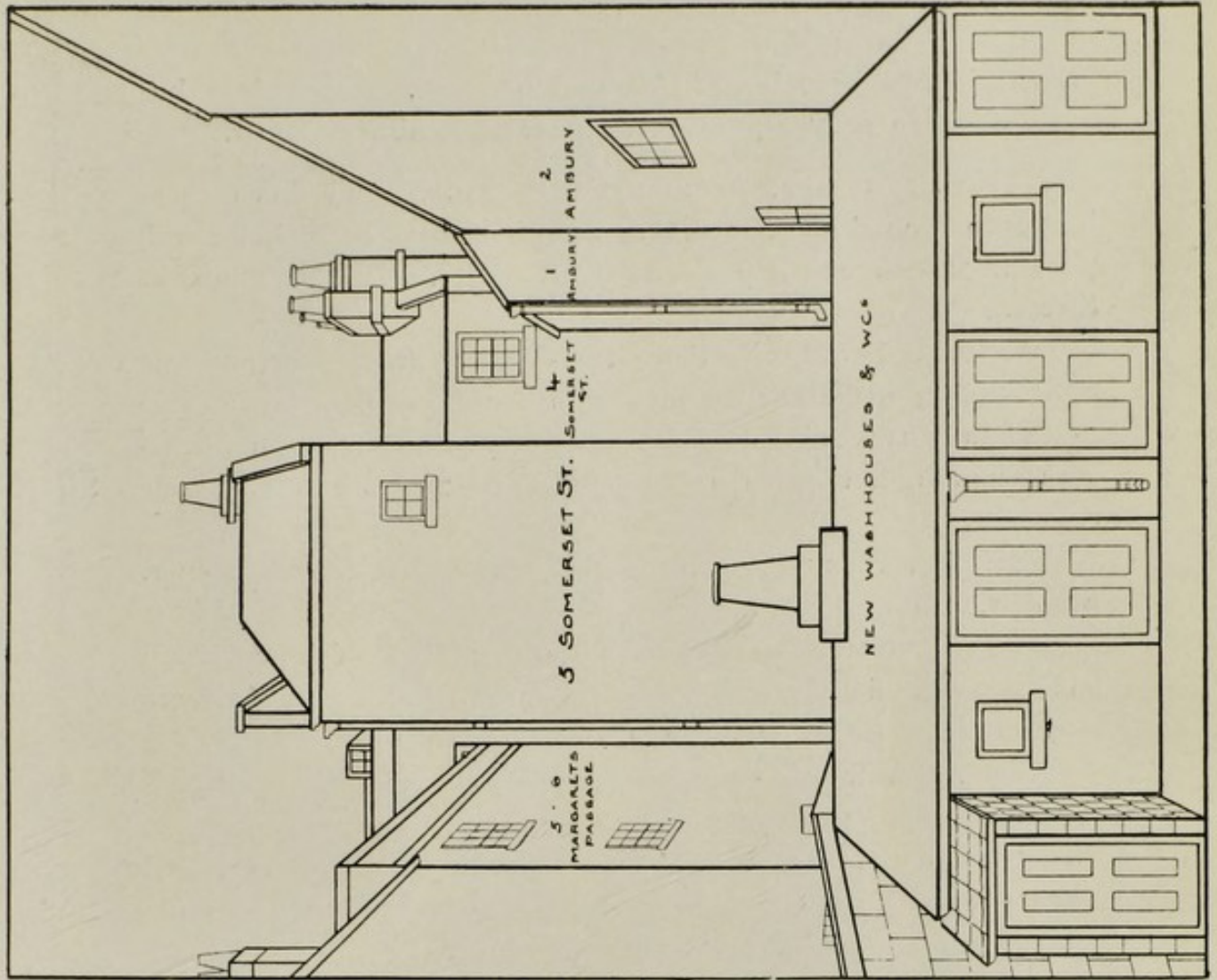
I have had the opportunity of visiting during the year, under the auspices of the National Housing Reform Association, the following cities:—Paris, Ulm, Salzburg, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin and Brussels,—and of studying under favourable conditions the housing problems of the Continent. Incidentally, I was able to obtain much information concerning the general sanitary administration, and had special opportunities for visiting slums and observing the houses of the poorer districts. I have little to add to my Report for the tour of the previous year when Cologne, Dusseldorf, Frankfort-on-Maine, Wurzburg, Wiesbaden, Rothenburg and Nuremberg were the objects of our visit. The public buildings, schools and slaughter houses everywhere elicited admiration. Nowhere, as far as I could see, were the comforts of the Englishman's home quite equalled, and we had no difficulty in finding slums in every town, but the discipline of the people enabled the authority to maintain a very high type of cleanliness, even in the slums—dirty children could not be found. I am glad to say that we have made some progress in the same direction, and that the medical inspection of school children combined with work under the Children Act, has had a very marked influence upon the general cleanliness of the population in our poorer districts.

I can fully endorse the following statement, made by the representatives of the City of Birmingham:—“Housing reformers are wont to argue that in order to elevate the slum dweller we must first do away with his slum. Our experience in Vienna, and especially in Berlin, tends to show that this attractive argument must not be used indiscriminately. There we saw people living under the most disheartening (to English tastes) housing conditions, yet

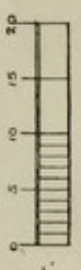
clean, neat and wholesome in personal appearance, and actuated by a very real pride in the care of their dwellings. The Housing Problem can only partially be solved by attending to the neglect of the house-owners; the poorer classes of this country primarily need educating to the value of cleanliness, neatness and general house pride, to enable the advantage of the English system of housing to be enjoyed to the full."

An important experiment in housing reform has been tried in connection with a small district known as the Ambury, bounded on the north by Corn Street and on the south by Somerset Street and Back Street. For some years past we have been dissatisfied with the houses in Margaret's Passage, which runs between Corn Street and Somerset Street. The ground-floor rooms were insufficiently lit, as the passage was only 8 feet in width, the sanitary accommodation was bad—only one of the five houses had any back yard—but the upper rooms were fairly well lit and ventilated, and I did not feel justified in asking for proceedings under the Housing Act. The Housing Committee decided to follow the example of Mr. Shelstone's Nottingham scheme, and to offer £150 as compensation to the owner if he would demolish these houses and a portion of No. 2, The Ambury. On the site of the demolished houses he was to build wash-houses and provide suitable sanitary accommodation; the offer was accepted and the work is now almost completed. The blocks on two pages 12 and 13 compare the conditions before and after the alterations, but they could not be made to fully represent the improvement. I believe it will raise the tone of this locality; two courts between the Ambury and Southgate Street—Bolwell's Court and Brimble's Court—have previously been dealt with, and I consider this block of buildings quite satisfactory. We shall have to extend our operations westward to Little Corn Street—two schemes were referred to in the Report for 1909, page 12. I am quite in accord with the Housing Committee in thinking it inexpedient to carry out any such expensive schemes in the Central Area. I think that a street improvement is required at the present level, and that the houses should, as a rule, be dealt with singly, our regular inspection being kept up, and requirements as to disposal of refuse strictly enforced. Further powers are required to compel the tenants to do their duty; we have ample powers in dealing with owners.





CORN STREET



SCALE OF FEET.

C

Owner's Specification of Alterations, etc., proposed to be done to property situated at The Ambury, Bath.

NOS. 2, 3 & 4, MARGARET'S PASSAGE.—Pull down these houses to ground level, including wash-houses at back, build wall 7 feet high between the proposed yards of No. 1 and 5, Somerset Street.

NO. 1, MARGARET'S PASSAGE.—Wall up front door and one front window, make kitchen into wash-house, cut doorway at side to lead into back yard, cut one doorway upstairs to connect this with adjoining house (No. 9, Corn Street). Put house in tenantable repair.

NO. 4, AMBURY.—Cut doorway where w.c. now stands. Build w.c. in yard.

NO. 3, AMBURY.—Take down board partition side of cupboard under stairs, re-fix new matchboard in parlour about 5 feet wide to form passage. Cut doorway to lead into back yard.

NO. 2, AMBURY.—Pull down the wash-house, one small bedroom and room under, wall up doorways, put up two wash-houses. Pull down outer wall at side of staircase, put in one iron girder, re-build wall with 4 inch ashlar to widen staircase to first floor only, provide and fix new staircase to first floor only.

NO. 1, AMBURY.—Pull down wash-house and wall dividing the yard of this house from that of No. 2, and if required separate the yard by a wall. Wall up ash hole. Pull down wall facing bottom of stairs and improve first flight of stairs. Provide and fix new staircase to first floor only.

NO. 11, CORN STREET.—Cut doorway bottom of staircase, provide and fix steps about three treads, take down matchboard in shop, provide and fix matchboard 2 feet 6 inches from back wall to form passage. Cut doorway in cupboard of parlour, take down cupboards and fire breast, re-build with 4 inch ashlar, put in necessary girders, etc. Pull down w.c. and cut doorway in back yard of No. 10, Corn Street, re-plaster and re-paint all work damaged by the alteration, and make passage from staircase of No. 11 to lead to back yard of No. 10.

GENERALLY.—Provide 4 wash-houses and 2 back yards on space of Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Margaret's passage and at back of Nos. 1 and 2, The Ambury. Make good paving in yards. Connect w.c.'s to existing drains.

Dolemeads Housing and Street Improvement Scheme.

During the past year further progress has been made in the development of this scheme, the sites of Moorfields Cottages, Queen's Cottages, Pulteney Cottages, Nos. 17 and 18, Queen's Terrace, 4 and 5, Moorfield Place, Poplar Terrace, Poplar Cottage, and Plasterer's Cottages have been cleared, and eight self-contained Cottages of the "C" type and two somewhat similar buildings, but with larger rooms, erected in Middle Lane. The accommodation each of these houses affords is kitchen, parlour, scullery and usual offices on the ground floor, and two bedrooms above. Many of these are now occupied.

In Archway Street, three double tenement houses are in course of erection. Each of these provide two separate tenements consisting of living room, one bedroom, scullery, pantry, W.C., and coals. The first floor tenement is approached by a separate front entrance up a flight of stone stairs, the landings and passage being also of fire resisting construction; a separate yard is given to each, that from the upper floor being reached by a flight of stone stairs. Immediately adjoining this block, five self-contained dwellings will be shortly erected, the foundations for them being already in and the contract executed. These will have three bedrooms in addition to the kitchen, parlour, scullery and usual offices. Middle Lane has been widened to 30 feet from the Railway Viaduct to Pulteney Road, and arrangements are in progress by which it is intended to considerably raise the level of this street between Archway Street and Pulteney Road, some Cottages on the North side having been acquired and works executed to permit of the alteration of level along this side.

In New Street the sunken and formerly very narrow road between Archway Street junction and the Pulteney Road has been widened to 36 feet, with the exception of a small section at the East end, and raised to the level of the ground floor of the houses on either side. This work was commenced in 1909 by cutting back the forecourts of houses in Princes Buildings. This has been followed by similar work to the houses in Albert Terrace on the other side and will, when complete, form the principal outlet from the raised portions of the Dolemeads during time of flooding.

The following illustrations show cross sections of Archway Street, Miles Street and Middle Lane and the raising of the site. Middle Lane is to be again raised when the houses on the north side have been removed. Plans of the site of these streets indicate the alterations which have been made in various years.

Deposited Plan

1

Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act 1907.
and
HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1903. Section 3.

CITY OF BATH

DOLÉMEADS · HOUSING · & · IMPROVEMENT · SCHEME · ARCHWAY · ST. & MIDDLE · LANE.

Parish of Lyncombe & Widcombe

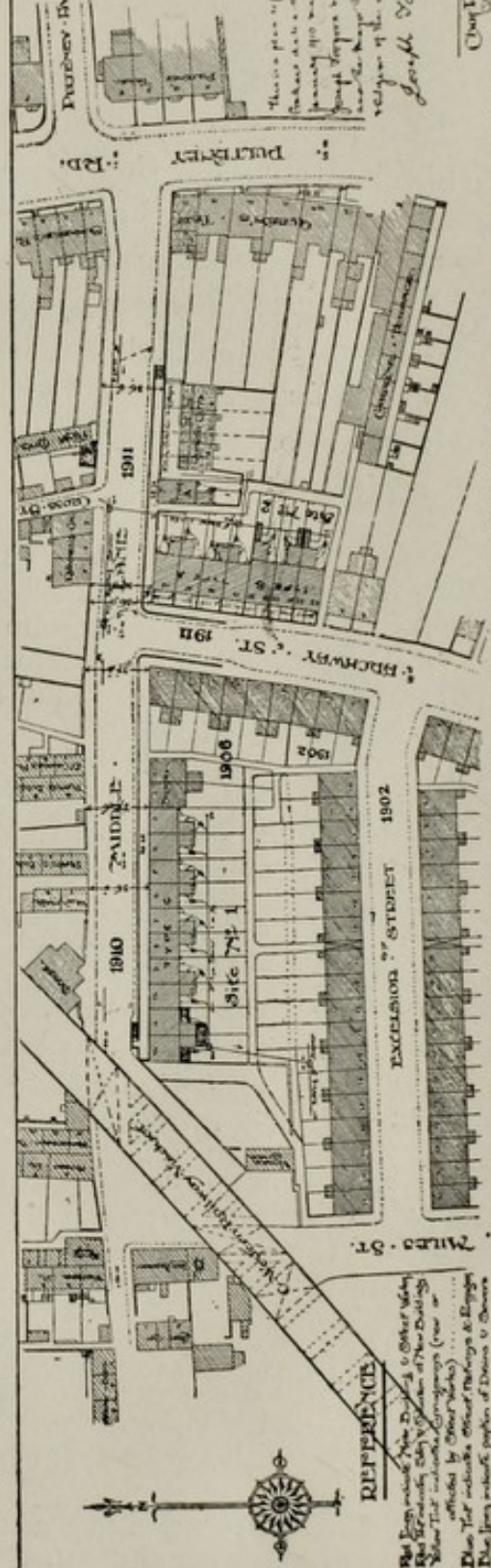


REFERENCE

The Plan includes the Site of the Buildings when
situated (shown here), & the Sites of
the Buildings which are outside the Boundary
of the Housing Scheme.

Right-angle Numbers indicated on Road
Center Lines indicate the points to be pro-
cessed to for which Compulsory
Easements are granted.

PLAN OF SITE AS AT PRESENT.



REFERENCE

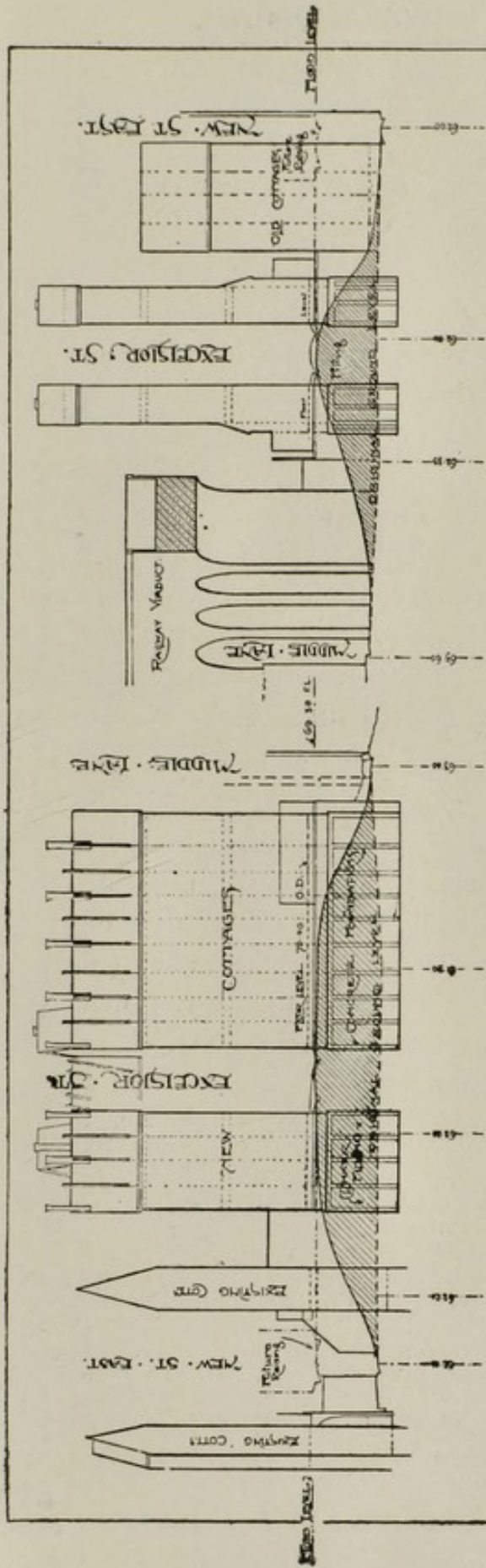
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Right-angle Numbers indicated on Road
Center Lines indicate the points to be pro-
cessed to for which Compulsory
Easements are granted.

DECK · PIERS · OF · NEW · DWELINGS · AND · STREET · IMPROVEMENT · WORKS.

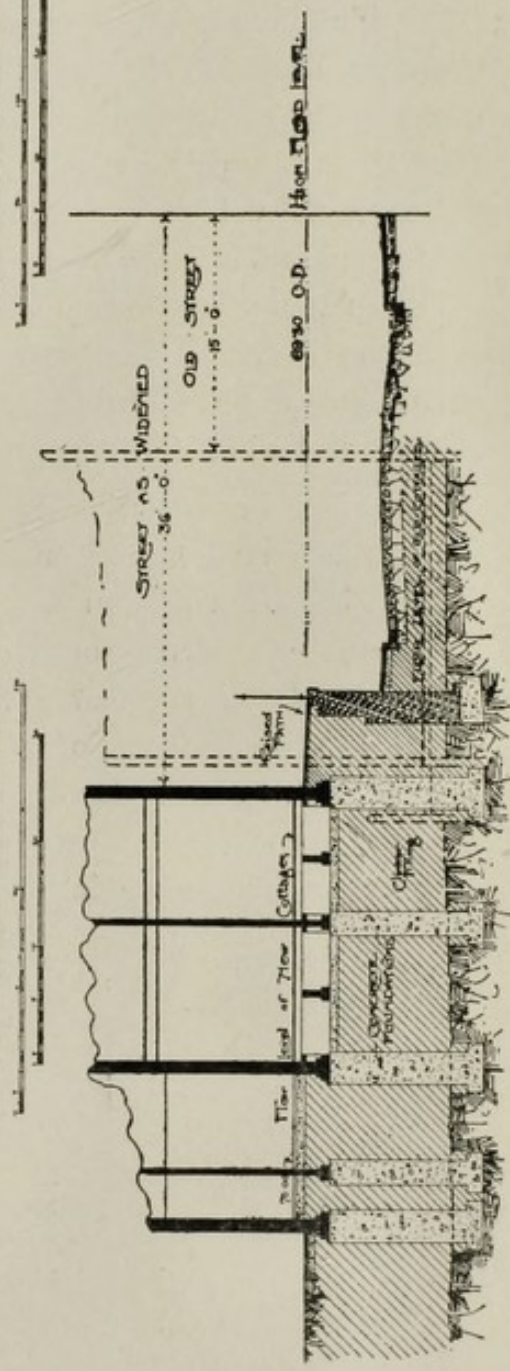
By Order,
Joseph Veysey

Approved by the Bath & West of England
Sanitary Authority



CROSS SECTION OF ARCTWAY ST.
 SCALES - Horizontal - 41.66 ft to 1 in. Vertical - 8 ft to 1 in.

CROSS SECTION OF MILES ST.
 SCALES - Horizontal - 41.66 ft to 1 in. Vertical - 8 ft to 1 in.



CROSS SECTION OF MIDDLE LANE
 SCALE: 3/16" to 1 foot.

CHAS. R. BROWN, JR.
 CIVIL ENGINEER
 1110 BATH

Report on Selected Areas in Walcot District.

Systematic house-to-house inspection during the year 1910 has revealed the defects as specified in table on page 25. Of the 138 houses inspected, only 18 were found which were entirely satisfactory and requiring no notice. The majority of these were houses in which the occupier was the owner, and naturally greater interest is taken in the property, many minor defects being invariably remedied as soon as noticed.

The houses are principally four-roomed cottages and let at an average rental of about 3s. 9d. This brings them within the reach of those who receive a small wage, and being conveniently situated near the tram route there is a ready demand for them and the proportion of void houses is very small. There were among these no tenement houses or houses let in lodgings; this is a distinct advantage, as each occupier is wholly responsible for the cleanly condition of the house, whereas in the case of tenements the responsibility for cleaning the stairs and passages is frequently divided and difficult to fix upon any one tenant.

These houses (with the exception of about 20 in Weymouth Square) are structurally in a fairly good condition; the main deficiencies are the want of separate open space, many of them being entered directly from the street and having very little or no yard or garden at the rear, with steep, badly lighted or unventilated staircases, the absence of a passage between the bedrooms (in several instances the rooms open directly into each other, which cannot be considered a satisfactory arrangement), also the lack of proper pantry accommodation or food store.

Premises.	No. of houses.	Premises.	No. of houses.
Lucklom Buildings ..	.. 15	Albert Terrace ..	.. 4
Lucklom Cottage ..	.. 1	Weymouth Buildings ..	.. 18
Claremont Row ..	.. 18	Weymouth Cottage ..	.. 1
Hanover Square ..	.. 5	Lower Mount Pleasant ..	.. 5
Taylor's Cottages ..	.. 3	Portland Cottage ..	.. 1
Claremont Buildings ..	.. 30	High Street Cottages ..	.. 2
Weymouth Square ..	.. 13	Circus Mews ..	.. 1
Weymouth Place ..	.. 7	Brook Place ..	.. 3
Victoria Terrace ..	.. 3	Rose Cottages ..	.. 6
Albert Cottages ..	.. 2		
		Total	.. 138

Classification of above :—

Reasonably good repair ..	..	..	.. 32
Moderately good repair ..	..	..	.. 79
Dilapidated ..	..	..	.. 27
		Total	.. 138

Report on Central Area.

House to house inspections were made of a large portion of this district during the year 1909, therefore, the principal work carried on this year has been the periodical re-inspections to ensure cleanliness of the yards, water closets, etc., and the prevention of overcrowding. In this respect 1,386 visits have been made, various minor defects being constantly remedied, although the greatest difficulty is experienced with tenants who inhabit the poorer tenements in insisting upon the cleansing at their premises.

Smoke tests were applied to the drains of 41 houses, defects being revealed on 15 occasions; these have since been remedied.

The following is a detailed list of houses inspected in this area :—

Premises.	No. of houses.	Premises.	No. of houses.
Edmund's Place, James St., W.	3	Parson's Yard, Walcot Street	5
Cottages rear 34, Stall Street	2	Old Orchard, ditto	10
Howell's Cottages, Southgate St.	4	Cornwell Terrace, ditto	26
St. Michael's Court, Walcot St.	4	London Place, ditto	21
King's Arms Cottages, ditto	2	St. Swithin's Place, ditto	3
		Total	80

The above may be classified as follows :—

Reasonably good repair	..	..	32
Moderately good repair	..	..	41
Dilapidated	{	capable of repair	.. 6
		incapable of repair	.. 1
Total	..	..	80

Other house to house inspections were made for the purpose of ascertaining the number of inmates, etc. :—

Milk Street	..	..	..	35
Little Corn Street	..	..	..	16
New Quay	..	..	..	10
Back Street	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	64

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

The above order came into effect on January 1st, 1909. Sixty notifications of Phthisis have been received from Medical Practitioners during the year in respect of 57 cases, as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poor Law cases	.. 14	.. 5	.. 19
Voluntary cases	.. 16	.. 22	.. 38
	30	27	57

There is a decrease in the number of cases notified, there being 57 this year as compared with 75 in 1909. Periodical visits have been made to the homes of the patients, so as to secure compliance with the necessary precautions.

Disinfection of rooms and bedding has been carried out at houses where patients have for various reasons been removed, and after fatal cases; disinfectants have also been supplied for use in the sputum vessels, etc.

Report on Southern District.

During the year house-to-house inspections and reinspections have been continued in the Dolemeads part of the above district, for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition of the houses, which consist chiefly of small cottages with from three to five rooms let at an average rental of about 4/- per week, including rates. Most of the old cottages are below flood level, and many of the lower rooms are consequently damp, and during time of flood are totally unfit for habitation; the occupants, who ordinarily use the lower part of the house as living rooms, have to remove their furniture to the bedrooms, and live under conditions of discomfort and possibly overcrowding. Fortunately, very high floods are not frequent, but a rise in the river of seven feet at the Town Weir render many of the rooms uninhabitable. A few of the houses are built back to back and have no through ventilation, but these generally have large open spaces in front either as gardens or yards. Where fowls and pigeons have been kept in the smaller yards and gardens, in several instances the owners have been induced to discontinue keeping them.

Pulteney Cottages, Nos. 17 and 18 Queen's Place and Moorfields Cottages have been demolished during the year, in connection with the excellent improvement Scheme which is being carried out by the City Surveyor.

The following is a list of premises inspected :—

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>
New Street East ..	14	Chapel Court ..	8
Winifred Terrace ..	4	Willis' Place ..	3
Harrison's Cottages ..	5	Richardson's Place ..	4
Cypress Cottages ..	3	Beasley's Cottages ..	1
Chapman's Cottages ..	2	Catherine Cottage ..	1
Pulteney Place ..	7	Waterloo Cottage ..	1
Fisher's Court ..	3	Gay's Cottages ..	2
St. Ann's Buildings ..	1	Claverton Cottage ..	1
Carey's Cottages ..	2	Caroline Terrace ..	10
Hancock's Cottages ..	2	Rose Cottage ..	1
Miles's Cottages ..	5	Myrtle House ..	1
Woodbine Place ..	4	Myrtle Place ..	1
Virginia Cottages ..	2	Hope Cottage ..	1
		Total ..	89

The condition as to repair of the above may be classified as follows:—

Reasonably good repair ..	26
Moderately good repair ..	51
Dilapidated ..	12
Total ..	89

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.
Summary of House Inspections, 1910.

	Central Area.	Southern District.	Walcot District.
Total number of Houses inspected	80	89	138
Premises found in a satisfactory condition	14	26	18
" " an unsatisfactory condition	66	63	120
Drains found defective	8	25	27
Interceptors or other traps fixed	3	16	15
Defective drain ventilation	3	...	2
W.C.'s unsatisfactory as to light, vent, construction or sufficiency	12	14	29
" defective	5	23	12
" without flushing apparatus	1	12	28
Water supply unsatisfactory (from cistern, etc.)	5	10	12
Defective dishtroughs	5	10	20
Internal waste pipes untrapped or defective	6	8	33
Unsatisfactory ashbin accommodation	15	30	17
Defective or unsatisfactory paving of yards, areas, W.H.'s or outbuildings	12	25	95
Houses with defective roofs, walls, floors or ceilings	55	41	72
" " eaves, gutters or D.P.'s	12	25	87
" " damp walls	15	27	22
Rooms insufficiently ventilated (windows fixed at top, etc.)	29	45	69
" " lighted	4	...	2
" overcrowded	7	3	...
Houses with unsatisfactory food store	15	55	55
" " dangerous stairs	3	6	1
" " requiring cleansing	43	56	68
Nuisances from animals	7	14	3
Other matters	3	19	14

Canal Boats Acts, 1877-1884.

In accordance with the circular of the Local Government Board and Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, which provides that every Sanitary Authority within whose district any Canal or part of a Canal is situate, shall make an Annual Report to the Board as to the execution of the Canal Boats Acts, 1887 and 1884, and of the Regulations made thereunder, I have to report that during the year 1910, I made 88 inspections of Canal Boats as compared with 104 in the preceding year.

This falling off in the number of boats inspected is largely due to the fact that many of the boats which are registered as "Canal Boats" are not now used as dwellings but solely as cargo boats.

The number of boats registered by this Authority since 1884 was 63; there have been no new boats registered for over fifteen years and in that period only two boats have been re-registered in consequence of structural alterations. Of these local boats probably less than a dozen are in use at the present time.

In a recently issued report by Mr. Llewellyn, H.M. Inspector of Canal Boats, he points out that of the 10,387 boats on the Registers of the various Authorities, probably the number in regular use is under 7,000. The number of boats used as dwellings becomes fewer each year, and it is a rather rare occurrence to find women and children on the boats.

The condition of the boats inspected by me was generally satisfactory, and on the whole showed a slight improvement on previous years. This improvement seems to have been general throughout the country as the number of boats on which infringements were found was considerably lower than for several years past.

The infringements of the Acts and Regulations were not of a serious nature ; they were found upon six boats and were as follows :—

- 5 certificates were not produced when required.
- 2 boats were improperly marked.
- 3 cabins required cleansing.
- 1 cabin required re-painting.
- 1 required a new water cask.
- 1 pump was out of order.
- 3 boats required re-painting.
- 1 boat required general repairs.

Most of the above defects have been remedied ; in one or two instances the work is being proceeded with and will shortly be completed. There has been very little difficulty in getting the various repairs carried out and it has not been necessary to take legal proceedings in any case.

With regard to other matters upon which the Local Government Board desire information :—No notification of the presence of any infectious disease on any boat was received, nor was it necessary to detain any boat for cleansing and disinfection. No new boat was registered during the year nor were any re-registered in consequence of structural alterations, etc.

Mr. Llewellyn, H.M. Inspector, made his usual visits during the year, he examined the books, etc., and expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which the Acts and Regulations are administered.

W. A. CRAVEN.

January 23rd, 1911.

Factories, Workshops and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	27	3
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	323	32
Workplaces ..	285	25
Total ..	635	60

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>		Number of Defects	
Particulars.		Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness ..		22	21
„ Ventilation ..		6	all
Overcrowding ..		1	„
Drainage of Floors ..		2	„
Other Nuisances ..		35	„
Sanitary accommodation	{ insufficient ..	3	2
	{ unsuitable or defective ..	15	14
Total ..		84	81

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory Act (s. 5) {	Notified by H.M. Inspector	17
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors..	15
<i>Underground Bakehouses</i> (s. 101) :—In use at the end of the year..		16
<i>Homework : List of Outworkers</i> (s. 107) :—		
Lists received—Wearing Apparel ..	38	370
„ Lace Curtains ..	1	1
„ Furniture and Upholstery ..	2	5
„ Fur Pulling ..	1	2
Addresses of Outworkers {	Forwarded to other Councils ..	97
	Received from other Councils ..	13
Total ..	42	378
Notices served on Occupiers as to sending Lists		94
<i>Inspection of Outworkers' Premises :—</i>		
In Unhealthy premises (s. 108) ..	16	16
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises ..		214
<i>Workshops on the Register</i> (s. 131) at the end of the year :—		
Total at end of 1909 ..		441
Discontinued in 1910 ..		3
Added to Register in 1910 ..		438
		36
Total number of Workshops on Register ..		474

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

At the close of the year there were 474 Workshops on the Register, classified as follows :—

	Brought forward	..	374		
CLOTHING, &c.—				CONVEYANCES, &c.	
Milliners	37		Wheelwrights and Coach-		
Tailors	76		builders	12	
Boots, etc.	31		Coach Painters	2	
Underclothing	3		Saddlery	6	
Furriers	2		Black and Whitesmiths	11	
Corset Makers	3		Cycle Repairs	4	
Dress	113				
	<hr/>				
	265			<hr/>	35
FOOD and DRINK—				JEWELLERY, &c.—	
Bakers and Confectioners	23		Watch Repairing	11	
Sugar Boiling	4		Jewellers	3	
Beer Bottling	2		Engraver	1	
Sausage Works	1				
Flour Packing	1				
Mineral Waters	1				
	<hr/>				
	32			<hr/>	15
BUILDING TRADES—				LAUNDRIES and DYERS—	
Builders	7		Hand Laundries	14	
Builders' Merchants	1		Dyers	2	
Carpenters	7				
Painters	2				
Plumbers, etc.	9				
Brick and Pottery Works	2				
	<hr/>				
	28			<hr/>	16
ENGINEERING—				PRINTING, &c.	
Engineering Works	11		Letterpress Printing	9	
Ironfounder	1		Bookbinding	2	
Surgeons' Mechanics	2				
	<hr/>				
	14			<hr/>	15
FURNITURE, &c.				OTHER TRADES—	
Cabinet Making & Upholstery	15		Cooper, etc.	2	
French Polisher	1		Basket Makers	2	
Wood Turners	6		Firewood	1	
Carvers and Gilders	5		Cork Cutter	1	
Picture Framers	5		Cutler	1	
Trunk Makers	3		Scale Maker	1	
	<hr/>		Tinsmith	1	
	35		Umbrella Makers	4	
			Leather Currier	1	
			Wall-paper Making	1	
			Provender and Corn Mills	4	
	<hr/>			<hr/>	19
Forward	374		Total	474	

Sanitary Condition of Workshops.

The administration of this Act has received as much attention as practicable during the year. There are 474 workshops on the Register, a classified list of which is given on page 29. The total number of inspections of these premises was 635, but this does not include 1,665 visits to slaughter houses, which should probably be considered "Workplaces" also; if these were added the number of visits would be 2,300.

Defects from various causes were found in 84 instances and 60 notices to remedy these were served upon the owner or occupier. In 81 cases the necessary work has been completed and in three others it is being proceeded with. Many minor defects as so want of cleanliness, etc., were remedied on verbal notice being given to the occupier.

CLEANLINESS.—Want of cleanliness in some part of a workshop is the defect most commonly met with and 22 notices were served in respect of dirty premises, of which 11 were received from H.M. Factory Inspector.

WANT OF VENTILATION.—The means of ventilation in most of the workrooms are sufficient, if only the workers would make reasonable and proper use of them. Many tailors' and dressmakers' workrooms are "stuffy" to a most objectionable degree and this condition and the small fragments and particles of dust, wool, cotton, etc., must be a source of irritation to the occupants. Extra means of ventilation were provided in six workrooms.

OVERCROWDING.—I have reason to believe that there is much temporary overcrowding, especially where there are adjoining workrooms. Only one case was discovered and this was abated after notice to the occupier, who was also warned of the legal consequences should the offence be repeated.

WANT OF DRAINAGE OF FLOORS.—Two floors were found insufficiently drained and new floors with proper drainage were provided.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.—The standard of "sufficiency and suitability" of sanitary accommodation adopted is that of the Sanitary Accommodation Order of February 4th, 1903. Several improvements have been effected in the sanitary arrangements of Factories and Workshops. Two factories, one with unsuitable and one without accommodation, were reported by H.M. Factory Inspector, and in 16 workshops or workplaces the accommodation was found to be unsuitable or defective. Other nuisances were caused by defective drains, waste pipes, leaky roofs and gullies, etc., all of which have been remedied.

HOMEWORK.—Lists of outworkers were received from 42 employers, 5 sending once in the year and 32 sending both in February and August; 94 notices calling the attention of employers likely to be affected by this provision were issued and the lists were received more promptly than usual, but I believe there are still some employers who neglect their duty in this respect. The lists contained the names and addresses of 302 outworkers, and of this number 92 resided in 6 various places outside the city, their names and addresses being forwarded to the respective districts. The greater number of the outworkers are employed in the making of wearing apparel and there have been 214 inspections of the houses where such work is carried on. On the whole the premises were kept clean and in good condition and the few notices it was found necessary to serve for the abatement of nuisances have been complied with. No case of infectious disease was notified in any homeworkers' premises during 1910.

Seventeen notices were received from H.M. Factory Inspector respecting the cleansing, sanitary accommodation, etc., of Factories and Workshops, all of which received prompt attention.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1899.

Report for the Year 1910.

The total number of samples purchased for analysis under the above Acts during the year 1910 was 208, as compared with 209 in 1909 and 207 in 1908.

One sample was analysed for every 240 persons, being at the rate of 4·16 per 1,000. The average taken over the whole of England and Wales (in 1909, the latest year for which figures are available) was one sample to every 330 of the population, 1901 Census. The rate for London was 5·4 per 1,000 or one for every 187 persons and in the provinces it was 2·7 per thousand or one for every 377 persons. In the County of Somerset one sample was analysed for every 485 persons, being at the rate of 2·06 per thousand of the population in 1901. From the figures given above it will be seen that the City of Bath is as much above the average in food sampling as the remainder of the County is below.

Eighteen varieties of food were submitted for analysis as follows :—Milk 100, Butter 50, Coffee 13, Lard 13, Sugar 7, Honey 4, Jam 4, Mustard 3, Anchovy Paste 2, Cheese 2, Golden Syrup 2, Vinegar 2, and one each of Bloater Paste, Cocoa, Lime Juice, Lobster Paste, Potted Beef and Pepper.

Milk, as usual, received greater attention than any other article of food and accounts for 48·1 per cent of the total. The reason for this is obvious, as milk lends itself more readily than any other article of food to the illegal manipulation of dishonest farmers and dealers. The average quality of the 100 samples of milk was, fat 3·6 per cent and solids not fat 8·73 per cent. Deducting the nine adulterated samples the result is, of course, still better, being fat

3.7 and solids not fat 8.80. These figures are well above the minimum standards of the Board of Agriculture. This standard of quality of the milk supplied locally is much more satisfactory than it has been for some years past, but it ought to be still higher, for, judging by the number of samples which only just comply with the minimum limits prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, it would appear that a large quantity of milk, which when first drawn from the cow contained well above 3 per cent of fat, is "toned" down with skimmed or separated milk until it reaches the required standard. Where the fraud begins it is difficult to say, but it has been admitted in certain quarters that such manipulation takes place. The standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture cannot be considered a high one, many authorities regard it as much too low, and there should be no difficulty in so keeping dairy cattle that the milk in this district should be of a uniformly high standard even in the Spring quarter, when it is frequently stated that the milk is necessarily poorer in quality. This statement, however, is not borne out by the samples purchased, as the milk from April to June is generally of a higher quality than at any other season of the year.

Nine samples of milk were certified by the analyst as adulterated, this number (9 per cent) is below the average for the past five years, which is 11.1 per cent. Informal samples having been purchased and found adulterated were followed up with the result that proceedings were taken in five instances against the vendors with the following results:—

(1)	15	per cent.	added water	and	10.0	deficient	} Case dismissed, defendant relied on warranty.
						in fat	
(2)	15	per cent.	added water	and	8.4	deficient	} Fine £2 and costs
						in fat	
(3)	4	"	"	"	16.7	"	Fine £2 and costs
(4)	17	"	"	"	10.0	"	Fine £1 and costs
(5)	28	"	"	"			Fine £5 and costs

Six samples were unfavourably reported upon in consequence of the presence of preservatives; four contained boric acid and two contained formaldehyde. Notice was given to each vendor that the

presence of a preservative in any further sample of milk would be regarded as a case for the institution of proceedings under the Food and Drugs Acts. Subsequent samples were found satisfactory.

Having regard to the fact that milk is the principal food of infants and invalids it is very undesirable that any injurious substance should be added, for if added in sufficient quantity to act as a preservative it is likely to do considerable harm. The recommendation of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Agriculture, 1901, was that "the use of any colouring matter or preservative in milk be made an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act"; and the Report of the Local Government Board recently issued, states "we consider that milk should at all times be entirely free from preservative." If the addition of any preservative, in however small a quantity, were made a punishable offence there would be some hope of this objectionable practice being discontinued, and probably the farmer and dairyman would turn their attention to the simpler and better means which they have at their command; for by keeping the cows clean, adopting cleanly methods of milking, and afterwards passing the milk through a filter and over a chilling apparatus, there need be very little anxiety about the keeping qualities of the milk.

Of the 50 samples of butter analysed, 5 contained the maximum amount of water permissible under the Regulations, i.e., 16 per cent. One contained slightly above, and two contained considerably above that amount (18 per cent. and 21.6 per cent.). These were informal samples and are still receiving attention. None of the samples were reported to contain foreign fat or margarine. One or two instances of the sale of margarine or butter substitute for genuine butter by itinerant vendors were reported to me, but up to the present I have not been able to prove a case.

A circular was issued by the Board of Agriculture in May last calling attention to the sale of numerous preparations of other fats resembling lard being sold as genuine lard without any declaration being made that a lard substitute had been sold. In con-

sequence of this circular more samples of lard than usual were purchased, but all of them were found to be genuine.

Five samples of fish paste, etc., were returned as genuine, and three contained preservatives other than salt. All the other articles submitted were certified as genuine.

As in previous years I have followed the practice of "informal" sampling. These samples having been purchased by myself or a suitable deputy, receive a full analysis and if unfavourably reported upon further samples are taken with a view to proceedings being instituted. Much patience and perseverance are required to bring these cases to a successful issue, but the usefulness of the practice has been proved on several occasions.

I have not had occasion to report any breaches of the Margarine Act, 1887, nor the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907. As far as I have been able to observe the provisions of these Acts have been generally complied with. I have on no occasion been obstructed in the discharge of my duties, nor have there been any instances of refusal to sell, etc.

January 14th, 1911.

W. A. CRAVEN.

Slaughter Houses.

The number of Slaughter-houses in the City remains the same as in 1909 : that is, 2 licensed and 23 registered premises. These have been regularly inspected during the year, and in addition special visits have been made at all hours whenever it was thought necessary ; the total number of visits being 1,665.

Extensive structural alterations have been made in several of the Slaughter-houses in accordance with specifications prepared by Mr. H. A. Fry on behalf of the Butchers' Association, which were based upon the special report presented to the Sanitary Committee in December, 1909. These Slaughter-houses are now in a better condition than they have ever been, and are more in accordance with present-day requirements. The principal improvements carried out are :—The walls have been rendered with cement to a height of 5 to 6 ft. ; lairages have been disconnected from slaughter-houses ; lofts have been removed and the general ventilation improved. In

three instances new drains, fitted with proper traps to prevent the admission of solid matter to drains or sewers, have been provided. One slaughter-house has been rearranged and almost entirely reconstructed. In 5 of the premises the alterations are not completed, the work having been long delayed in consequence of legal difficulties.

Notices reminding the owners of the quarterly limewashing of the premises were sent out as usual, and the byelaws in this respect, and also respecting the daily cleansing after slaughtering, removal of garbage, etc., have been satisfactorily carried out. The slaughter-houses, especially those which are in regular use, are well conducted ; only two complaints were received during the year, and these had reference to the non-removal of garbage, which, in each case, was at once removed upon being brought to the notice of the owner.

As frequently as possible the Slaughter-houses are visited at the time of slaughter or soon after, and as thorough an examination as practicable is made of the carcasses and organs. Much assistance is given by the butchers who, as soon as they notice anything of a suspicious or doubtful nature, request us to make an examination of the carcase and, as a rule, they readily surrender any diseased animal which it is considered necessary to destroy, thereby relieving us of the obligation of having to formally seize and destroy such carcase under a Magistrate's order. The following are the particulars of diseased, unsound, or unwholesome food destroyed during the past year :—

Carcases of 7 bullocks, 2 tons 2 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.
 Carcase of 1 sheep.
 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs. beef.
 29 various internal organs.

In every case of a carcase being condemned the organs were destroyed. There were also destroyed :—

40 boxes of kippers.
 27 boxes of dried codling.
 11 boxes of mackerel.
 6 boxes of mixed fish (about 5 cwt.)
 6 cwt. of pollack.

No pigs were condemned during the year.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

There are seventy-seven registered dairymen and cow-keepers within the City. Eight vendors discontinued selling milk during the year and their names were removed from the Register. There were eleven applications to be registered as dairymen or milk purveyors, six being from persons who were taking over businesses already established, and five were from persons desirous of commencing a dairy business. One applicant was advised not to sell milk, as the premises were unsuitable, and the application was withdrawn. The others were placed upon the Register after the premises had been inspected and made suitable for the sale of milk. Of the 77 premises referred to, eight are cow-keepers, 39 principally sell dairy produce, and 30 are dependent upon the sale of vegetables, groceries, general produce, or other business. Visits of inspection were made on 415 occasions to these premises, and the bye-laws regulating them were found to be fairly well carried out. The faults found were not of a serious nature and were remedied as soon as possible after the proprietors' attention had been called to them. I have frequently spoken to many milk sellers of the unsatisfactory condition under which milk is stored and sold. It is a general practice, even in dairies which are otherwise well conducted, to store the milk in an open vessel on the counter where it is exposed to dust, flies and other contamination. It is a very simple thing to provide the vessel with a porous cover and thus exclude much objectionable matter.

Several of the small shopkeepers who are registered as milk purveyors do not retail more than one to three gallons daily. These small general shops where all manner of goods are sold cannot be considered satisfactory places for the sale of milk, which so readily takes up odours and becomes flavoured by substances with which it comes into contact. The sale of vegetables, fish, vinegar, oil, etc., should not be carried on as part of a dairy business, and is always discouraged. Stringent measures will have to be adopted to put a stop to this practice.

The condition of the cowsheds is practically the same as it was a year ago, one or two minor alterations have been made, and all the sheds have been regularly limewashed. The importance of frequent limewashing is urged upon all cow-keepers, as it is a cheap and effective way of disinfecting the sheds and renders them clean and wholesome. Many of the existing cowsheds could be improved without great expense; the walls should have smooth surfaces, the floors should be impervious, the ventilation should be ample, and scrupulous cleanliness of the utensils and surroundings should be observed. Every dairyman seems anxious to supply clean milk, but this cannot be accomplished without the farmer giving careful attention to the housing and cleansing of his cattle. The farmer's idea of housing cows are not always conducive to the health of the cattle, and they strongly object to any change being suggested in their management, but it is important that the condition of the cowsheds should be of the highest standard if tuberculosis is to be eliminated from dairy cattle. Fortunately, the cows in this district are allowed to remain in the fields for the greater part of the year and are only in the sheds during severe weather.

The recent Milk and Dairies Bill was a praiseworthy attempt to bring about an improvement in regard to the production and distribution of milk, and it is to be hoped that a similar useful measure will soon be placed upon the Statute Book.

The Midwives Act, 1902.

On March 31st, 1910, the names on the Midwives' Roll amounted to 29,209, an increase on the year of 1,928. Of the total, 8,147 have passed the Board's examination, and 9,643 have been admitted to the Roll in virtue of prior certification under Section 2 of the Midwives Act. The total number of trained midwives is therefore 17,790, as against 11,419 untrained, the percentage being 61 and 39. A large percentage of the trained women obtained their certificate without any intention of ever practising, many others have ceased to do so, and a considerable number practice in the colonies or in foreign countries.

The British Medical Association have issued an appeal to midwives and nurses in order to promote the early recognition of cancer of the womb. I have not issued this circular to the untrained midwives; I think it might, in their hands, do more harm than good. It is useful information for the trained midwives. Another circular on Inflammation of the Eyes in new-born children has been issued to all midwives practising in Bath.

A communication was received from the Central Midwives Board re Penal Procedure of the Central Midwives Board (Rule D.) and the Town Clerk was instructed to reply that you approved of the suggestion of the Herts County Council that the collection of evidence, the formulation of the charges to be met, and the conduct of the case at the hearing, should be left entirely to the Local Supervising Authority, and that the Board should act in the matter in a purely judicial capacity, but you do not think that the Local Supervising Authority should pay the expenses incurred by a midwife in attending the hearing unless the decision is given in her favour.

The Bath Local Supervising Authority suggest that it would facilitate proceedings and lessen expense if the evidence could be taken locally before a Representative of the Central Midwives Board as in the Local Government Board inquiries.

A meeting of registered midwives living in Bath and the neighbourhood was held at the Guildhall, Bath, on June 29th, Miss Hope being in the chair. Thirty-one were present. Miss Eaton, of the Incorporated Midwives Institute, explained the proposed Amendment Bill to the Midwives Act, which was then before the House of Lords. She told them how the formation of local associations of midwives would give them a means of expressing their opinions with regard to legislation, and strengthen the

hands of the Midwives Institute. It was agreed that an Association of Midwives for Bath and District should be formed. Seventeen members joined. A further meeting was held on October 19th, when six new members joined the Association.

There are now twenty-three Midwives on our Official Register, two more than last year. During the year two midwives have given up practice, but four others have given notice of intention to practice and as they are certified midwives they have a right to practice in Bath on giving due notice. Fifteen registered midwives reside within the City and eight in adjoining districts. Six of the former and three of the latter have passed a qualifying examination, fourteen being certified as in practice before July, 1901. The midwives of the Workhouse are not included in our returns as they are acting under the direction of the Medical Officer, and the twenty-eight births which occurred in that institution are included among those attended by medical men.

The total number of births for the year was 904, and of these 558 were attended by midwives, or 62 per cent, not including 26 stillbirths. Of the 584 (live and still) births attended by midwives 281 or 48 per cent were attended by the nurses of the River Street Institute, an average of 94. Three other midwives attended a total of 198 or an average of 66 each. One midwife attended 28 births, two an average of 14, six midwives attended an average of 6 births, four attended 2 births each and four attended only one birth each during the year. Of the 26 stillbirths among these cases, six occurred in the practice of one midwife, who attended 78 cases, so that nearly 8 per cent of the births were stillbirths. Her practice lies among the very poor and possibly this may account for the large number of stillbirths.

Medical aid was summoned in 69 cases. The nurses of the River Street Institute called for medical assistance in 55 cases, or 19 per cent, and among the other cases medical men were called or present in 9 per cent of the cases.

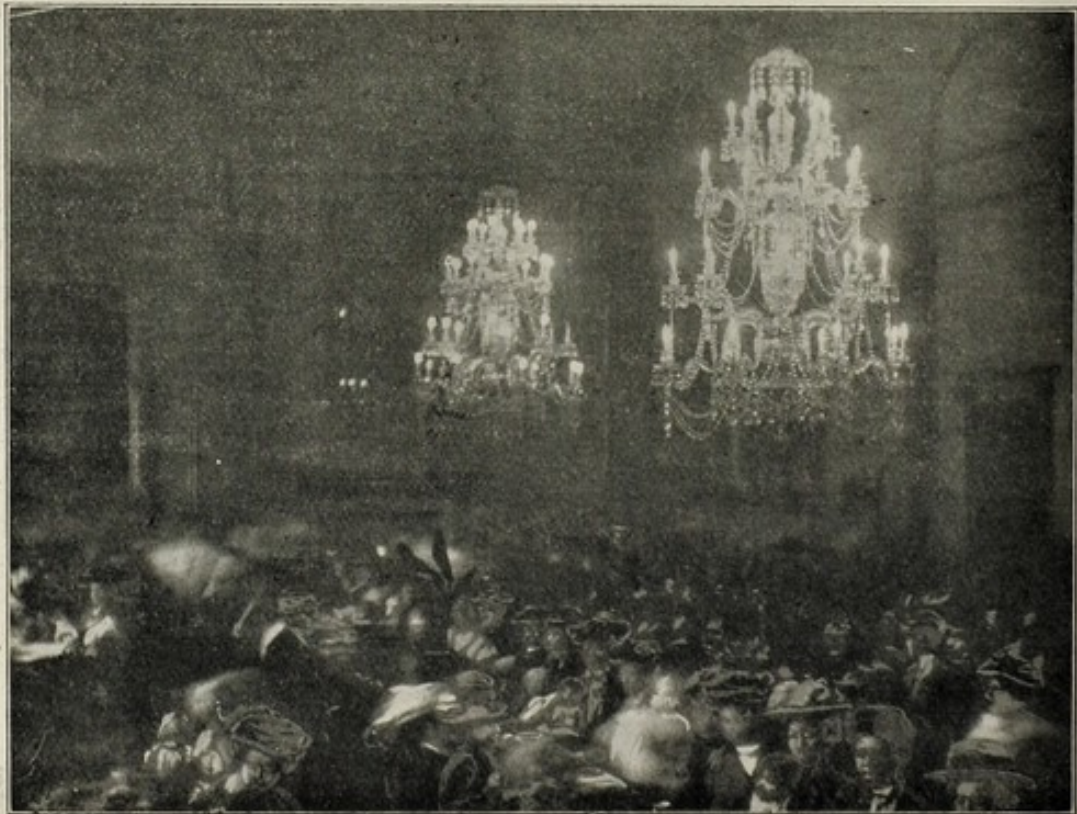
Two cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year, but there was no death from puerperal fever. One case was attended by a medical man and the other by a midwife.

There has been no wilful breach of the Rules and Regulations during the year, but several midwives show themselves quite incapable of conforming to Rule 18, paragraph 4, particularly in notifying any rise of temperature. New rules will shortly be issued and a letter has been received from the Central Board asking for suggestions by way of amendment or addition to the Rules.

Your Medical Officer suggests that more powers should be given to the Local Authority as to the registration of midwives, and that those incapable of carrying out important rules, such as observation of temperature, might be excluded from the register, there being a sufficient supply of capable midwives practising in the City and ample provision for those mothers unable to pay. Powers of dealing with offences against the Act should also be vested in the Local Authority.

The midwives report all cases they attend within forty-eight hours of birth, giving full copies of their case book on cards supplied to them. The Health Visitor commences her visits the day after the midwife ceases to attend, and as she is a fully qualified nurse she should be able to help the young mother in her first difficulties and to give her valuable advice in the early training of the child; training in good habits cannot begin too early. About 85 per cent of the infants visited are entirely breast fed during the first four months of life. Among those who are not breast fed we have tried to abolish the old long tube bottle, but with only partial success. The sale of such bottles ought to be prohibited as they are undoubtedly the cause of much illness. The dummy teat is another great evil, it is invariably dirty and if used persistently spoils the shape of the child's mouth, causing the teeth to project.

I was unable to arrange for regular meetings such as in the three preceding years were found to be useful in promoting good feeling and a spirit of emulation among those who are bringing up families under very adverse circumstances, but at the end of the year the Mayor and Mayoress very kindly gave an Infants' "At Home," to which all mothers and infants who had been visited during the year were invited. The "At Home" was held on January 4th, 1911—there were 458 names on our books and some 350 mothers with the breast-fed infants were entertained in the Banqueting Room, Guildhall, and about 100 mothers of bottle-fed infants in the Old Council Room. After a short address by the Mayor, the mothers were given a tea; modified milk was provided for the older infants. The tables were arranged according to district and presided over by the Mayoress and various other ladies interested in social work. The wants of the babies were attended to by Miss Axten and Mrs. White, of the Health Department, and six other nurses who kindly gave their services. After the tea a suitable musical entertainment was provided and the "At Home" will probably be long remembered by those who took part in it. The illustrations representing the gathering are from photographs taken under rather adverse conditions. I did not care to risk a flash-light exposure and therefore had to chance the movements during a time exposure in a rather poor light.



Infants "At Home," Jan. 4th, 1911.

Report of Health Visitor for the Year 1910.

Total number of births, 904. Attended by Midwives, 584.

Visited by Health Visitor, 541. Total number of visits, 3,694.

Average number of visits daily, 14.

Average number of visits paid to each infant, 7.

CONDITION OF INFANTS.—Healthy and clean, 390.

Fairly healthy or doubtful, 126. Dirty, 25.

Infants with inflammation of eyes after the tenth day, 9.

CONDITION OF ROOMS AND ENVIRONMENT.—Good and clean, 314.

Fairly good and clean, 143. Dirty or damp, 45.

Reported to Sanitary Inspector as insanitary, 26.

No opportunity of seeing rooms, 13.

LOCALITY OF BIRTHS.—Central Districts, Avon St. and Milk St., 122.

St. Michael's District, Julian Road and Snow Hill, 99.

Larkhall, Beacon Hill and East Walcot, 108.

Bathwick, 11. Dolemeads, 46. Widcombe, East, 38.

Holloway, Calton Road, Wells Road and Odd Down, 80.

Lower Bristol Road and Oldfield Park, 37.

Visits discontinued by request, 20.

Visits by special request, not Midwives cases, 7.

Illegitimate infants under observation, 19.

MOTHERS HAVING OCCUPATION OTHER THAN DOMESTIC WORK.—

Charing, 14. Laundry workers, 6. Wood choppers, 2. Flower sellers, 4. Rag picking, 2. Organ grinders, 2. Helping in small shops or public-houses, 13.

METHODS OF FEEDING AT VARIOUS AGES : 971 infants—

	Age.					
	Under 4 months.		4 to 8 months.		8 to 12 months.	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Breast entirely ..	512	85	375	66	84	14
Breast and Cows ..	16	3	40	7	..	..
Breast, Cows and Infant foods ..	..	..	70	12	300	50
Cows entirely ..	64	11	82	14	13	2
Cows milk and Infant foods ..	..	..	..	..	204	34
Infant foods entirely	7	1	3	1	..	..

Methods of feeding under four months of age—

Boat bottles, 72 ; tube bottles, 23 ; spoon, 6.

Between four and eight months—

Boat bottles, 118 ; tube bottles, 50 ; spoon or cup, 80.

Eight to twelve months—

Boat bottles, 140 ; tube bottles, 84 ; spoon or cup, 381.

Infantile Mortality.

The Vital Statistics for 1910 as usual give the returns for Bath as occupying a favourable position, but I have no doubt that about twenty towns will have a lower death-rate and a lower infantile mortality than Bath. Infantile mortality is really the true test of efficient sanitary administration—a low infantile mortality secures a low rate for every period of after life. The Local Government Report on this subject states—“As each sanitary authority and the inhabitants of its district succeed in removing the conditions favouring high infantile mortality, they are removing the conditions producing a high rate of mortality in youth and throughout adult life.”

Elaborate statistics and curves for the whole of England prove that—“Among those who are born under the conditions favouring a low infant mortality, larger numbers survive out of a given number born at each period of life right up to old age.”

These facts are clearly borne out by the statistics for Bath. There has been from time to time a gradual or a sudden improvement which has been well maintained: for example, prior to 1875 our infantile mortality averaged 166; there was a gradual improvement after the passing of the Public Health Act of 1875, only in three years after this period did the infantile mortality recorded exceed 150 per 1,000 births, but in the years 1900 and 1907 we have sudden and persistent improvements. The improvement in 1900 was a local improvement, due to improved local sanitary administration—an increase in the staff, improvements in the notification of births and disease, and a free issue of leaflets on the feeding of infants, and the prevention of disease, with a disregard for ridicule. The infantile mortality fell from a five years' average of 132 to an average of 103. In 1907 the Midwives Act was in full working order, the Notification of Births Act was adopted and a Health Visitor was appointed, there was a sudden fall in the infantile mortality from an average of 103 to an average of 83. A similar improvement is seen in the returns for England, as more efficient sanitary administration was common. For three years our infantile mortality has remained stationary, and if we are to make further improvements we must adopt new methods. Our returns show that the causes are now principally ante-natal in character.

Principal Causes of Infantile Mortality, 10 Years, 1901-10.

(Shown in two periods of five years, 1901-5, 1906-10).

	Premature Birth.	Atrophy, Debility.	Syphilis.	Congenital Defects.	Four Pre-natal Causes.	
1901-5	90	98	28	21	237 or 46 per cent	
1906-10	65	75	20	20	180 or 44	"
1901-10	155	173	48	41	417 or 45	"

	Con- vulsions.	Diarrhœa, Gastritis.	Other Zymotics.	Tubercu- losis.	Pneumonia, Bronchitis.	All Causes
1901-5	43	58	38	13	75	520
1906-10	27	57	39	16	58	409
1901-10	70	115	77	29	133	929

Infantile Mortality from 1868 to 1910.

1868-74. 1878-80.		1881-1890.		1891-1900.		1901-1910.	
England & Wales.	Bath.	England & Wales.	Bath.	England & Wales.	Bath.	England & Wales.	Bath.
155	188	130	129	149	111	151	104
156	168	141	121	148	127	133	106
160	191	137	169	159	119	132	85
158	158	147	134	137	131	145	111
150	146	138	155	161	134	128	89
149	156	149	139	148	141	132	111
151	152	145	109	156	128	118	88
152	149	136	117	160	136	120	79
135	117	144	124	163	131	109	82
153	154	151	131	154	126	106	82
Mean 152	158	142	133	154	128	127	94*

* Corrected—residents only.

Means for Consecutive Periods.

	1868-74	1878-80	1881-5	1886-90	1891-5	1896- 1900	1901-5	1906-10
England & Wales	154	147	139	145	151	156	138	117
Bath ...	166	140	142	125	124	132	103	89

With the exception of congenital defects it is difficult to say that any of the deaths specified were, strictly speaking, not capable of being prevented if sufficient care had been taken of the mothers and infants. More than one-third of the infants died during the first month of life ; it is obvious that if we are to still further reduce our infantile mortality we must seek to prevent the antenatal causes and to deal with the mother. I think this may be best done by establishing a School for Mothers, somewhat on the lines of the St. Pancras School for Mothers, and co-ordinating with this, various voluntary associations which are now working in the City.

There are at present in existence over eighty such schools in various towns. In some cases, such as Birmingham, Sheffield, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dundee, the school is run by the Municipality, but in the majority of cases the school is carried on by voluntary effort with some assistance from the Municipal Authorities. I am of opinion that, if furnished rooms were provided by the Sanitary Committee and general assistance given by your officers, the main portion of the work in Bath and the bulk of the expenses could easily be arranged for. It might be possible at the same time to provide rooms for the more efficient discharge of work under the Children Act and the Medical Inspection of School Children. Better still, one of our large historic houses might be adapted to make provision for various branches of social service, voluntary and official. Much of the overlapping which now occurs might be avoided and greater efficiency attained by some voluntary associations, the good work of which is at present hindered by difficulties of administration, and by lack of information concerning the work of others. There are plenty of persons in Bath able and willing to undertake voluntary work of a useful character, but such work requires proper organisation, persons who want to do work anyhow and anywhen are better out of the ranks of semi-official associations. I am glad to note the great progress which has been made during the past year in at least one such association - The Baby Visiting Association.

Baby Visiting Association.

Annual Report for 1910.

One hundred and three children, between one and three years old, have been visited during the year, 57 boys and 46 girls.

These children have been reported to us by the Health Visitor, at one year old and, as a rule, they are delicate, and needing special care. 530 visits have been reported.

CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN.

Good health	...	...	60
Fairly good	...	...	32
Poor health	...	...	6
Health not reported...	...	...	1
Clean and well kept ...	...	...	71
Fairly clean	...	...	20
Dirty ...	...	...	6
Cleanliness not reported	...	...	2
Deaths ...	...	...	4

DEATHS.

- 1 on Jan. 27th, of bronchitis and pneumonia, aged 2 years.
- 1 on Feb. 22nd, of whooping cough and ,, ,, 1 year, 3 months.
- 1 on March 6th, of measles and ,, ,, 1 year, 3 months.
- 1 on Aug. 26th, of sickness and diarrhoea ,, 1 year, 9 months.

CONDITION OF ROOMS.

Good and clean	...	...	64
Fairly good	...	...	16
Dirty ...	...	...	15
Rooms not seen	...	...	4

On Monday, June 6th, fifteen of the visitors accepted Miss Johnston's invitation to meet Nurse Axten, who spoke on the subject of rickets, and gave most helpful advice in answer to questions.

Two small parties of mothers were entertained by their visitors on June 28th, at Walcot Central Hall, and on October 6th at Manvers Street Institute, to meet Nurse Axten. Tea and music were provided and many of the babies were weighed. Dr. Morris very kindly attended one of the parties.

(Signed) MARGARET JOHNSTON, Hon. Sec.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.

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 1 Year.	
		All causes	Certified	7	2	2	1	9	5	5	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	40
	Uncertified, Male	9	3	2	1	15	3	2	2	2	..	2	1	1	1	1	3	33	
	Uncertified, Female	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M F
	Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria: Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	5
	Diarrhœa, all forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteritis	1	1	1	2	1
	(not Tuberculous) }
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }	1	1	1
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ..	12	2	2	..	16	1	..	1	9	9
	Congenital Defects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk ..	1	1	1
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus } ..	2	1	1	..	4	2	1	..	2	1	1	4	7
	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	„ Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica }	1	1	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases }	1	1	1	1
	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Syphilis ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	2
	Rickets	1	1	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) } ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions ..	1	1	1	2	..
	Bronchitis	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	3	2
	Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	5	3
	Suffocation, overlying	1	1
Other causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	5	..
		17	3	4	1	25	8	7	5	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	4	74	

Deaths, 10 yrs., 1901-1910, 933 .. 198 49 45 37 329 97 85 65 46 38 48 46 51 50 39 39

Population, estimated to middle of 1910, 50,000.

Births	{	legitimate .. 847	Deaths	{	legitimate infants .. 61
		illegitimate .. 57			infantile mortality 72
					illegitimate „ .. 13
					infantile mortality 232

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages: - Residents, 653; Non-Residents, 99.

Infantile Mortality during Five Years, 1906-10.

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

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 1 Year, 1906-10.		Cause of Death.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		C	U
54	27	17	10	15	8	13	4	99	49	19	19	19	19	17	9	13	6	7	7	11	12	12	6	15	11	15	8	11	7	9	7	247	160	C	U	
2								2																								2				
																																				SP
																																				CP
																																				M
																																				SF
																																				D
																																				WC
																																				D
																																				K
																																				G
																																				PB
																																				CD
																																				IB
																																				WM
																																				AD
																																				TM
																																				TP
																																				OT
																																				E
																																				S
																																				R
																																				M
																																				C
																																				B
																																				L
																																				P
																																				S
																																				OC
56	27	17	10	15	8	13	4	101	49	19	19	19	19	17	9	13	6	7	7	11	12	12	6	15	11	15	8	11	7	9	7	249	160			

Births for the 5 years } legitimate .. 4,325.
 } illegitimate .. 254.

Deaths for the 5 years } legitimate .. 362. Infantile } legitimate .. 84.
 } illegitimate .. 47. mortality } illegitimate 185.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 1906-10 .. 3,585 (Residents).

Medical Inspection of School Children.

The first medical inspection of school children was completed in 1909, and reports were published giving details of the results concerning 3,372 boys and 3,260 girls, and some suggestions were made for dealing with those defects which are not usually adequately dealt with by public institutions. These suggestions are still under consideration and considerable progress has been made, but the final details have yet to be arranged, and I am not in a position to give a complete report. The Medical Inspector's Report on page 50 gives important information on the results of inquiry as to the treatment received by children in the ordinary way, but a number of so called minor defects—discharging ears, defective teeth, etc.—have not received the attention they demand.

The plan adopted for dealing with unclean children, as given in the Report for 1909, has been very successful. The general standard of cleanliness in the schools has been raised, but we have a few cases very difficult to deal with, some parents seem really unable to realize the importance of cleanliness. A second bath has been provided at the Weston cleansing station and a nurse employs her whole time in visiting the schools systematically, and her attention is called to any special case that may come under the notice of the teachers between her visits. Most of the cases noted in the report on page 51 were found early in the year; subsequent visitations showed that children with unclean heads are now few in number. There is room for considerable improvement in personal cleanliness, but we cannot expect to attain the Continental standard until we adopt the Continental method of providing school baths at every school, and expecting each child to go under water at least once a week.

The establishment of a special school for physically and mentally defective children is under consideration. Special provision is also required for backward and poorly nourished children, an open air residential school and sanatorium combined would not be much more expensive than an open air school with cost of conveyance to and from the school. If a weakly child became strong, owing to a year's residence in such a school, it would be a good investment.

There has not been any serious epidemic among school children during the year. Only two Infant Schools have been closed, one from February 15th to March 7th, the other from May 25th to June 11th.

School Medical Inspection.

Number of Children Examined during the Year 1910.

Infant Boys.	Infant Girls.	Total Infants.	Upper Boys.	Upper Girls.	Total, Upper Boys and Girls.	Grand Total.
523	603	1,126	209	388	597	1,723 ⁱ

Name of School and Date of Inspection.

SCHOOL.	DATES.
Bathforum .. ..	.. June 15 and Sept. 15
Kingsmead Council Girls ..	.. Jan. 24-27 and Sept. 13
Kingsmead Council Infants ..	.. „ 17-21 and Sept. 6-8
St. Michael's Mixed .. ..	.. „ 28 and Sept. 15
St. Michael's Infants .. ..	.. Sept. 15
St. Paul's Mixed .. ..	.. „ 20
St. Paul's Infants .. ..	.. Jan. 31, Feb. 1-2 and Sept. 16-19
St. John's (R.C.) Mixed and Infants ..	.. Feb. 7 and Sept. 21-22
Trinity Boys .. ..	.. Sept. 23
Weymouth House Boys .. ..	.. Feb. 8 and Sept. 30
Weymouth House Girls .. ..	.. „ 11 and Sept. 29
Weymouth House Infants .. ..	.. „ 9-10 and Sept. 26-28
Beacon Hill Mixed .. ..	.. „ 14-15 and Oct. 7
Beacon Hill Infants .. ..	.. „ 15 and Oct. 5-6
Christ Church Infants .. ..	.. June 7-10 and Oct. 3-4
Central Walcot Boys .. ..	.. Oct. 14
Central Walcot Girls .. ..	.. Feb. 17 and Oct. 13
Central Walcot Infants .. ..	.. Oct. 10-13
East Walcot Girls .. ..	.. Feb. 22
East Walcot Infants .. ..	.. „ 18-21 and Oct. 19-24
Harley Street Girls .. ..	.. „ 25-28 and March 1 and Oct. 17
St. Mary's (R.C.) .. ..	.. March 3 and Oct. 26-27
St. Saviour's Boys .. ..	.. „ 11 and Nov. 8
St. Saviour's Girls .. ..	.. „ 10 and Nov. 7
St. Saviour's Infants .. ..	.. „ 4-9 & Oct. 28 & Nov. 3 & 7
Walcot Council Boys .. ..	.. „ 15 and Nov. 10
Bathwick Boys .. ..	.. „ 17 and Nov. 18
Bathwick Girls .. ..	.. „ 17 and Nov. 17
Bathwick Victoria Infants .. ..	.. „ 15 and Nov. 14-15
Lyncombe St. Luke's Mixed ..	.. April 5 and Nov. 29-30
Lyncombe St. Luke's Infants ..	.. „ 5-7 and Nov. 29-30
Lyncombe St. Mark's Boys ..	.. „ 18 and Nov. 22
Lyncombe St. Mark's Girls ..	.. „ 15-18 and Nov. 21
Lyncombe Council Infants ..	.. „ 21-25 and Nov. 23-28
Widcombe Boys .. ..	.. May 6 and Dec. 6
Widcombe Girls .. ..	.. „ 5 and Dec. 1-2
Widcombe Infants .. ..	.. „ 2-4 and Dec. 1-5
Oldfield Council Boys .. ..	.. „ 9 and Dec. 14-15
Oldfield Council Girls .. ..	.. „ 10-12, 16 and 26 and Dec. 13-14
Oldfield Council Infants .. ..	.. „ 27, 30-31; June 1-3, 6 and Dec. 7-9. 12

Total Number of Children Examined during 1910 at various ages.

Age.	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	Total.
Boys	129	147	150	75	53	27	42	28	26	24	27	4	732
Girls	129	163	179	87	105	90	65	52	48	41	28	4	991
Totals	258	310	329	162	158	117	107	80	74	65	55	8	1,723

Report of the Medical Inspector of School Children.

Bath; January 10th, 1911.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

During the year 1910, in addition to the medical inspection of children admitted for the first time to the Bath Schools, the details of which are included in the Report of the School Medical Officer, certain defective children were seen again, and enquiries made as to the treatment they had received, with the following results:—

Children summoned ..	2728	Permission refused for	
Children treated ..	802	interview ..	62
Operative treatment ..	57	Had left school ..	361
Not treated ..	1205	Relatives attended ..	751
Away ..	198	Notices, eye cards, etc. ..	739
Attendances at the Guildhall, on Saturday mornings, of excluded and special cases ..			787

For several of these children, who are not suitable for education in the ordinary schools, special forms were filled as follows:—

Total number of forms ..			79
Children both mentally and physically defective ..			39
Physically defective, including epileptics ..			28
Mentally defective ..			12
Cases urgently needing provision of special education facilities ..			59
Cases sent to special schools outside the City ..			3
Total number of cases supported by the City at special schools ..			19
Permission refused for children to go out of Bath ..			13
Children left the City ..			1
Sent to special schools by Guardians, but returned to Bath after a short stay ..			2
Cases to be seen again ..			8
Cases for whom forms remain to be filled ..		(at least)	20

There are numerous other children, now attending infant schools, and under the age of 7 years, for whom forms must be filled when the children are old enough.

A Children's Care Committee of ladies has been formed to visit those children who need treatment. It has been working since August, and the cards already returned show the following results up to Dec. 31st, 1910:—

Number of children visited ..	211	Parents definitely refuse to	
„ visits paid ..	513	treat ..	22
„ children treated ..	124	Parents cannot afford glasses ..	27
„ „ not treated ..	79	Children helped by visitors ..	5
Out or away, so not seen ..	18	Children have left Bath ..	3

In sending back the latest batch of Visitors' Cards, the Secretary of the Committee writes as follows:—“In some cases the children are having medical attention and the mothers carrying out instructions; in others, the parents are obstinate and the visitors can make no impression, and visits appear useless. Where glasses are ordered and it is (in the Visitor's opinion) *impossible* for the parents to provide them, there seems little use to visit until some arrangement is made whereby the glasses can be had for less, or help given to procure them. Some Visitors have taken *great* trouble in getting assistance, the parents paying part; in some cases the Visitors have themselves paid part (unknown to parents); but that still leaves a large number of cases where glasses are urgently needed, and the parents absolutely cannot raise the amount required and no help is forthcoming.”

I have the honour to remain,

Yours obediently,

MARY E. H. MORRIS, M.I.S.C.

SCHOOLS.

Results of Medical Inspection, 1910.

Report on poor and bad defects among 732 boys, aged 3 to 15 years, and 991 girls, aged 3 to 15 years.

Nature of Defect.	BOYS.				GIRLS.			
	Poor defects.		Bad defects.		Poor defects.		Bad defects.	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Clothing insufficient or out of repair ..	154	21	65	9	178	18	64	6
Footgear do. do. do. ..	116	16	36	5	138	14	42	4
General nutrition of body ..	423	58	18	2	581	59	32	3
Vermin or nits on head ..	5	1	37	5	11	1	200	20
One or more teeth decayed ..	12	2	350	48	14	1	531	54
Nose	119	16	7	1	133	13	7	1
Tonsils	103	14	274	37	149	15	382	39
Adenoids .. ..	..	..	11	2	..	..	9	1
Glands, enlarged .. ..	..	..	455	62	1	..	645	65
Eyes:—External Dis. ..	16	2	26	4	34	3	42	4
Right vision	47	6	47	6	135	14	108	11
Left vision	47	6	47	6	135	14	108	11
Ear disease	11	2	61	8	9	1	99	10
Hearing	70	10	13	2	107	11	31	3
Speech, defective	8	1	1	..	6	1	..	..
Mental	6	1	..	..	4	..	31	3
Heart and circulation ..	1	..	22	3	21	2	37	4
Lungs, defects	263	36	37	5	378	38	41	4
Nervous system	21	3	7	1	41	4	14	1
Tuberculosis	1	..	14	2	1	..	15	2
Rickets	34	5	184	25	28	3	157	16
Deformities	44	6	4	1	66	7	1	..
Infectious:—Ringworm ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	12	1
Impetigo	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Scabies	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

School Child Visitor's Yearly Report.

Jan. 10th to Dec. 22nd, 1910.

Number of visits paid to Schools	556
First warning—pink cards	1,979
Number of cases reinspected for proceedings ..	922
First Official notices—(a) Verminous heads ..	399
(b) Verminous Clothing	82— 481
Second notices—leading to proceedings	21
Number of prosecutions during the year	4
Total number of visits paid to homes in connection with notices	488
Cases cleansed at the Milk St. Cleansing Station ..	42
" " " Weston Cleansing Station	32
Number of visits to homes for ringworm cases ..	791

Winsley Sanatorium.

Since the Sanatorium was opened in December, 1904, nearly thirteen hundred patients have been admitted, the exact figures to the end of 1910 being 1,292. During these six years forty-five patients have occupied the beds maintained by the City of Bath.

The following is the classification of cases adopted by the Medical Board of the Sanatorium.

CLASS I.—“Good Cases.” Full working capacity may be restored without much fear of relapse if reasonable care is taken.

CLASS II.—“Hopeful Cases.” A good chance of regaining working capacity exists, although not, perhaps, in four months' treatment.

CLASS III.—“Some Benefit may be Expected.” Cases of long standing and with much lung affected, improvement more or less lasting according to the life led. Will only be fit for very easy light work under favourable conditions.

CLASS IV.—“Unsuitable Cases.”

According to the above method the Bath cases have been classified as follows :—

Year of Admission.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
1905	...	1	6		7
1906	2	1	4	...	7
1907	...	5	2	...	7
1908	2	3	3	1	9
1909	2	2	4	...	8
1910	1	4	2	...	7
	—	—	—	—	—
	7	16	21	1	45

With the exception of the one Class IV. case, who was only admitted for a month, and died a few weeks after leaving, all the above patients made some improvement in health. But the immediate results of treatment are of very little real value, as practically all patients admitted to a Sanatorium derive benefit from the fresh air, good food, and regular hours and habits. Even advanced cases find their cough diminished, their appetite and digestion improved, and they sleep much better, night sweats being almost unknown. The duration of the improvement made depends, however, on the extent and stage of the disease. Advanced cases may be improved, and may be restored to work for a time, but sooner or later they are sure to relapse, unless they can live in exceptionally favourable circumstances.

Early cases have every prospect of being restored to full working capacity, and of their improvement being permanent, provided they have sufficient patience and perseverance to conscientiously carry out instructions given them during their stay at the Sanatorium, and to lead healthy and sober lives after.

AFTER HISTORY OF BATH PATIENTS.

Table I. records the after history of patients, as suggested by Dr. Timbrell Bulstrode in his "Report on Sanatoria for Consumption." Table II. deals with the same patients in more detail, and shows that the early cases are more frequently restored to full working capacity than the advanced ones.

TABLE I.

Year of Discharge.	Number of Patients.	Number of Patients (a) alive (b) at full work in January in each of the undermentioned years.							
		1908		1909		1910		1911	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1905	6	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
1906	6	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3
1907	7	6	4	6	4	4	3	4	3
1908	8	..	..	6	2	4	2	3	2
1909	9	..	..	..	..	7	6	6	5

TABLE II.

Year of Discharge.	No. of Cases.	Class.	January, 1908				January, 1909				January, 1910				Jan., 1911			
			Alive	Full Work.	Some Work	No Work	Alive	Full Work	Some Work	No Work	Alive	Full Work	Some Work	No Work	Alive	Full Work	Some Work	No Work
			1905	6	I. .. II. .. III. 6 2 1 1 2 2 2 2
1906	6	I. .. II. 2 III. 4	.. 2 2	.. 2 2	.. .. ..	.. 2 2	.. 2 1	.. .. 1	.. .. ..	.. 2 2	.. 2 1	.. .. 1	.. .. ..	.. 2 1	.. 2 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1907	7	I. 2 II. 4 III. 1	2 4 ..	2 2 ..	.. 2 ..	2 4 ..	2 2 1	.. 1 1	.. .. ..	2 2 ..	2 1 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 2 1	2 1 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1908	8	I. 1 II. 3 III. 4	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 3 2	1 1 ..	.. 2 1	.. .. 1	1 2 1	1 1 ..	.. 1 1	.. .. ..	1 1 1	1 1 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. 1
1909	9	I. 2 II. 2 III. 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 2 3	1 1 2	.. 1 ..	.. 1 1

LEONARD CROSSLEY, M.D. *Resident Medical Officer.*

The Spitting Nuisance.

Bye-law 22, dated 5th January, 1904, for the good rule and government of the City of Bath :—No person shall spit on the floor, side or wall of any public carriage or of any public hall, public waiting-room or place of public entertainment, whether admission thereto be obtained upon payment or not. Any person offending against the foregoing Bye-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding FIVE POUNDS.

My attention has been called to the practice of spitting on parcels, when attaching labels, for transmission by public conveyances, with the view of enforcing this Bye-law. I was forced to reply that this was no more a breach of our Bye-laws than the universal habit of licking stamps, envelopes, and of moistening the finger by saliva when turning over the pages of books and handling paper bags. The practice of putting penholders and pencils in the mouth comes under the same class of offences against decency, unconsciously committed by almost everyone. I am convinced that the practice is responsible for the transmission of many diseases, particularly common colds and influenza. The possibility of this mode of conveyance can be demonstrated quite easily by anyone having an elementary knowledge of bacteriology. Harmless micro-organisms, easily distinguished by their colour, such as *micrococcus prodigiosus*, may be mixed with the gum used for sealing envelopes, and sent through the post or kept for some days. Plates of sterile gelatine medium may be exposed on a table at various distances and the envelopes torn open in the usual way; the plates may then be covered and kept in a dark place for two or three days. Many of the plates which were within a distance of five feet from the point at which the envelope was opened will be found to show a growth of the organism which has been mixed with the gum; there can be no doubt that disease germs are frequently distributed over the breakfast table in the same way. Still more certain in effect must be the influence of tradesmen licking their fingers when taking down a bag, and then fingering some edible object—yet the practice is universal—what is the good of wasting money in disinfecting objects which have never been infected, while millions of germs are regularly passed from mouth to mouth in the way I have indicated. The researches of modern epidemiology and general observation show that in very few cases of disease are we able to fix the sources of infection.

Summary of Sanitary Work done during the Year.

194	Nuisances from defective drains and soil pipes were abated.
308	" " W.C.'s and urinals "
298	" " rain-water pipes, waste pipes and gullies "
19	" " intercepting traps "
176	" " pavings "
157	" " roofs and ceilings "
8	" " cesspools "
26	" " water supply "
98	" deficient ventilation "
18	" overcrowded premises "
92	" accumulations of ashes, etc. "
35	" keeping pigs, fowls or other animals "
104	" various minor causes "
5	" occupation of cellar dwellings "
7	" in common lodging houses "
7	" in slaughter-houses "
5	" in dairies and cowsheds "
84	" in factories, workshops and work-places "
16	" in home workers' premises "
4	" were reported to the Police.
11	Infringements of Canal Boats Acts were remedied.
182	Premises were cleansed and lime-washed after notice.
55	Ashbins were provided after notice.
8	Manure pits or receptacles were provided after notice.
9	Additional W.C.'s " "
66	Flushing cisterns " "
53	Smoke observations were made.
94	Matters were reported to Surveyor.
10	" " Waterworks Engineer.
635	Workshops and work-places were inspected.
214	Homeworkers' premises "
36	Workshops were placed on the Register after inspection.
415	Inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops.
465	" common lodging houses.
93	" offensive trade premises.
1665	" Slaughter-houses.
88	" canal boats.
115	" dwelling houses after complaint, etc.
307	" " " " on our initiative.
208	Samples purchased under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.
3	" of water submitted for analysis and condemned as unfit for drinking purposes. Satisfactory supplies have since been obtained.

**WEEKLY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
FOR THE YEAR 1910.**

No.	WEEK.		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.	Phthisis.	
	Date of Ending.									Voluntary.	Poor Law.
1	January	8	6	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..
2		15	6	1	..	2	..	..	9	..	1
3		22	3	2	..	5	..	1	11	..	..
4		29	1	3	2	..	..	..	6	3	..
5	February	5	1	1	1	3	..	1	7	2	..
6		12	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..
7		19	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	..
8		26	..	2	1	..	..	3	6	4	1
9	March	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
10		12	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
11		19	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1
12		26	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2
13	April	2	..	1	1*	..	..	..	2	..	1
14		9	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
15		16	..	..	..	3	..	1	4	..	2
16		23	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
17		30	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..
18	May	7	3	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	..
19		14	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..
20		21	1†	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
21		28	1	..	..	3	..	1	5	1	..
22	June	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
23		11	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	1	..
24		18	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	1	..
25		25	2	..	..	3	1	..	6	..	..
26	July	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
27		9	..	1	1	3	..	..	5	1	..
28		16	..	2	1*	..	..	1	4	..	..
29		23	..	..	..	5	..	2	7	1	1
30		30	5	1	..	1	..	1	8	..	..
31	August	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
32		13	3	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	..
33		20	2	1	..	2	..	..	5	..	1
34		27	2	..	1*	3	..	..	6	..	..
35	September	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	1
36		10	4	..	..	3	..	1	8	2	..
37		17	2	2	..	5	..	..	9	..	..
38		24	3	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	1
39	October	1	1	1||	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
40		8	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
41		15	5	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	..
42		22	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..
43		29	1	..	1	8	..	..	10	..	..
44	November	5	1	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..
45		12	1	1	..	7	1	..	10	4	..
46		19	1	..	..	3	..	1	5	1	1
47		26	2	..	..	8	..	2	12	2	1
48	December	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..
49		10	1	1	..	3	..	1	6	1	..
50		17	3	..	..	3	..	5	11	..	..
51		24	3	1	..	2	..	..	6	..	..
52		31	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..
Totals			83	30	9	111	2	27	262	38	19

† 20th week:—One case of Scarlet Fever brought to R.U.H. for treatment from Trowbridge.
 || 39th week:— " " Diphtheria " " " " " " Radstock.
 * 13, 28 & 34th week:—Three cases of Typhoid Fever brought to R.U.H. for treatment from Twerton, Bath Rural District.

Vital Statistics.

MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN THE CITY OF BATH, 1910.

Quinquennial means 1891-5, 1896-1900, 1901-5, 1906-10.

Years.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Rate per 1,000.
1891-1895	88	122	131	126	466	17·9
1896-1900	78	124	129	121	451	18·0
1901-1905	78	116	123	123	435	17·4
1906-1910	88	111	127	109	435	17·4
1910	105	90	134	92	421	16·8

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF BIRTHS.

Births Registered.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year 1910.
Legitimate ...	230	219	213	185	847
Illegitimate ...	13	14	9	21	57
Total Births ...	243	233	222	206	904
Rate per 1,000...	19·4	18·6	17·8	16·5	18·1
English Rate do.	24·9	26·0	24·9	23·4	24·8

Births Attended by Midwives.

Age of Mother.	1908.		1909.		1910.		Per-centage of Birth
	Number & Sex.	Number & Sex.	Number & Sex.	Number & Sex.	Number & Sex.	Number & Sex.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	
17 to 20 years	4	4	5	1	5	6	2
20 " 25 "	66	65	64	45	54	44	17
25 " 30 "	111	86	90	78	80	87	29
30 " 35 "	77	52	64	80	78	76	26
35 " 40 "	46	46	50	47	59	43	17
40 " 45 "	25	19	15	24	27	18	8
45 and upwards	2	4	1	—	4	3	1
All ages ...	331	276	289	275	307	277	100

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Total Births ...	709*	929	888	996	862	904
Attended by Midwives, %	53*	58	65	58	62	65
Primary Vacc., per 1,000	882	791	915	686	550	468†

* April 1st to Dec. 31st only.

† January to June only.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

District.	1908.			1909.			Jan. to June, 1910.		
	Born.	Died.	Vacc.	Born.	Died.	Vacc.	Born.	Died.	Vacc.
Walcot	544	36	329	488	37	247	257	19	119
Lyncombe	389	18	277	339	21	169	200	3	80
Bathwick	46	1	28	40	3	27	16	0	12
Bath	979	55	634	867	61	443	473	22	211

Return of Occupied and Void Houses.

Void Houses include those closed for repairs and between lets, etc.

District.	APRIL 1st, 1910.				OCTOBER 1st, 1910.				Per Percentage
	Private Houses, Hotels & Shops.		Other Buildings.		Private Houses, Hotels & Shops.		Other Buildings.		
	Let.	Void.	Let.	Void.	Let.	Void.	Let.	Void.	
Bathwick ..	862	90	75	18	852	93	81	12	10'0
Lyn. & Wid. ..	3791	227	228	22	3792	241	221	27	6'3
St. James' ..	614	30	131	3	617	30	132	2	4'1
St. Michael's ..	389	32	59	14	385	36	61	14	10'1
S. Peter & S. Paul	218	13	40	1	217	13	39	3	5'9
Walcot ..	4725	375	310	42	4738	350	307	49	7'3
Bath ..	10599	767	843	100	10611	763	841	107	7'1

New Houses certified by City Surveyor during 1910—55.

Births and Deaths registered during the Year.

District.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
	M.	F.	Persons.	Rate.	M.	F.	Persons.	Rate.
Walcot ..	257	238	495	15'9	141	203	344	14'5
Hospitals ..	—	—	—	—	59	49	108	—
Lyn. and Wid. ..	178	168	346	25'8	52	89	141	17'2
Workhouse ..	13	15	28	—	53	56	109	—
Bathwick ..	21	14	35	8'1	15	32	47	10'9
Bath ..	469	435	904	18'1	320	429	749	15'0

Corrected Sub-District Mortality,

including 1 death at the Statutory Hospital and 2 in Bristol Hospitals.

	LOCALITY OF DEATH.						Total Persons	Corrected Rates	
	Private House.		Hospital.		Workhouse.			Net.	Standard
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Walcot ..	130	197	22	21	31	26	427	13'7	12'3
Lyn. and Wid. ..	50	88	11	9	8	13	179	12'3	11'1
Bathwick ..	14	31	—	—	1	1	47	10'9	9'8
Bath ..	194	316	33	30	40	40	653	13'06	11'75
Non-Municipal	14	8	28	20	13	16	99	—	—

Annual Death Rates per 1000 from all causes and from seven Zymotic Diseases. Year 1910.

	All causes.		Zymotic Diseases.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever.	Diarrhoea, Zymotic Enteritis.	Deaths under 1 yr. per 1000 Births.
	Crude	Cor- rected								
England and Wales ..	13'4	13'4	0'99	0'23	0'06	0'12	0'24	0'05	0'29	106
Bath ..	15'0	11'8	0'74	0'16	0'02	0'02	0'40	0'02	0'12	82
77 Great Towns ..	13'4	14'3	1'23	0'31	0'08	0'12	0'29	0'05	0'38	115
136 Smaller Towns ..	12'4	12'9	0'88	0'16	0'05	0'11	0'24	0'05	0'26	104
England and Wales, less the 213 towns ..	13'6	12'8	0'74	0'15	0'05	0'12	0'17	0'05	0'20	96

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BATH.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	BATH. Population 50,000.						WALCOT. Population 31,200.						LYN-WIDCOMBE. Population 14,500.						BATHWICK. Population 4,300.																
	Births registered.			Deaths at all Ages.			Deaths under 1 year.			I.M. per 1000 Births.			Births registered.			Deaths at all Ages.			Deaths under 1 year.			I.M. per 1000 Births.			Births registered.			Deaths at all Ages.			Deaths under 1 year.			I.M. per 1000 Births.	
YEAR.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.		
Average 1891-1900	547	513	432	503	136	128	339	312	287	326	383	122	181	173	123	133	176	110	115	24	20	27	28	23	39	36	2	2	82	2	2	111	2	4	111
1900	496	466	382	468	66	55	299	267	256	317	38	31	171	176	110	115	176	110	115	24	20	26	23	16	36	36	2	4	82	2	4	111	2	4	111
1901	508	467	415	461	53	48	288	258	254	266	35	30	198	177	143	156	177	143	156	16	14	22	32	18	39	39	2	4	82	2	4	111	2	4	111
1902	489	499	389	433	60	45	280	300	254	303	36	30	179	180	111	93	180	111	93	20	13	30	19	24	37	37	2	2	82	2	2	86	2	2	86
1903	527	500	302	366	56	31	296	304	204	252	38	15	199	167	74	78	167	74	78	16	14	32	29	24	36	36	2	2	86	2	2	86	2	2	86
1904	525	509	328	410	63	52	313	292	210	284	38	29	183	195	87	93	195	87	93	21	22	29	22	31	33	33	4	1	98	4	1	98	4	1	98
1905	479	506	339	385	53	35	267	295	245	252	39	25	188	189	74	99	189	74	99	13	9	24	22	20	34	34	1	1	43	1	1	43	1	1	43
1906	451	478	341	407	63	43	266	265	226	278	41	21	161	190	89	97	189	89	97	18	21	24	23	26	32	32	4	1	107	4	1	107	4	1	107
1907	450	438	332	384	46	33	274	244	211	268	29	21	150	171	88	84	171	88	84	12	11	26	23	22	33	33	5	1	123	5	1	123	5	1	123
1908	535	461	373	396	54	25	294	261	245	245	36	13	215	177	105	116	177	105	116	15	11	26	23	23	35	35	3	1	82	3	1	82	3	1	82
1909	444	418	304	395	45	26	246	239	195	279	26	20	170	166	93	85	166	93	85	18	5	28	13	16	31	31	1	1	49	1	1	49	1	1	49
Average for Years 1900-09	490	474	351	411	56	39	282	273	230	274	36	24	181	179	97	102	179	97	102	17	14	27	23	22	35	35	3	2	88	3	2	88	3	2	88
1910	469	435	267	386	41	33	257	238	183	244	31	22	191	183	69	110	183	69	110	8	11	21	14	15	32	32	2	..	57	2	..	57	2	..	57
Average for Years 1901-10	488	471	339	402	53	37	278	270	223	267	35	23	183	180	93	101	180	93	101	16	13	26	22	22	34	34	3	1	86	3	1	86	3	1	86

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and Previous Years.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BATH.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Births per 1000 Married Women.	Total Deaths Registered in the District.				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.	Net deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.		Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.
					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Aver. 1891-1900	50,780	1060	20.81	224	136	128	944	18.58	193	72*	5*	839*	16.65*
1900	50,000	962	19.14	192	121	126	933	18.66	193	89	6	850	17.00
1901	49,000	973	19.58	199	101	104	876	17.59	177	73	7	803	16.12
1902	49,800	988	19.40	202	105	106	911	17.93	223	70	2	822	16.48
1903	49,800	1027	20.62	208	92	89	751	15.08	135	57	2	668	13.41
1904	49,800	1034	20.76	209	121	117	826	16.58	212	75	8	738	14.82
1905	50,000	985	19.70	200	95	97	808	16.16	194	71	4	724	14.48
1906	50,000	929	18.58	188	110	114	824	16.60	169	71	4	748	14.96
1907	50,000	888	17.76	180	81	88	785	15.70	163	60	1	716	14.32
1908	50,000	996	19.53	207	86	79	857	16.81	164	93	5	769	15.09
1909	50,000	862	17.24	171	76	82	804	16.12	252	88	2	699	13.98
Aver. 1900-1909	49,840	964	19.23	196	99	100	838	16.72	188	75	4	754	15.07
1910	50,000	904	18.08	179	84	Res 82 Tot 93	749	14.98	224	81† 18‡	3	653	13.06
Aver. 1901-1910	49,840	959	19.13	194	95	96	819	16.36	191	74	4	734	14.67

* Average for the 5 years 1896-1900 only.

† 81 deaths in Public Institutions.

‡ 18 deaths in Nursing Homes, Private Houses, etc.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ..	3,338	
Total population at all ages ..	49,839	}
Number of inhabited houses ..	9,317	
Average number of persons per house ..	5.3	

At Census of 1901.

Principal Causes of Death for each Quarter
of the year 1910, compared with the mean of
corresponding quarters of previous 5 years.

	Winter.		Spring.		Summer.		Autumn.		Year		Mean	
	1910	5 years	1910	5 years	1910	5 years	1910	5 years	1910	5 years	1910	5 years
Deaths from 7												
Principal Zymotics	21	13	9	13	4	10	3	7	37		49	
Cancer & Sarcoma	25	19	17	14	15	16	12	17	69		66	
Tubercular Phthisis	11	16	11	11	11	11	13	12	46		49	
Other Tubercular ..	2	3	6	2	1	3	1	2	10		12	
Apoplexy and												
Hemiplegia ..	13	14	4	12	10	9	12	15	39		49	
Heart Disease ..	30	30	18	23	17	16	23	24	88		94	
Bronchitis ..	28	33	17	12	7	5	19	19	71		69	
Pneumonia ..	15	21	5	15	2	6	6	13	28		54	
Influenza ..	9	9	4	3	..	..	1	1	14		17	

Deaths from all Causes at various ages each
Quarter, and 5 years mean.

	Winter.		Spring.		Summer.		Autumn.		Year		Mean	
	1910	5 years	1910	5 years	1910	5 years	1910	5 years	1910	5 years	1910	5 years
All ages ..	229	235	144	176	122	140	158	183	653		731	
Under 1 year	25	26	17	19	15	20	17	20	74		85	
1-5 ..	20	18	7	16	1	7	2	8	30		48	
5-15 ..	6	4	2	4	6	5	4	4	18		17	
15-25 ..	2	7	4	4	2	4	4	6	12		21	
25-35 ..	8	11	7	7	4	6	3	9	22		32	
35-60 ..	36	43	30	37	21	33	40	44	127		156	
60-80 ..	88	83	55	62	55	49	64	54	262		258	
80 & over ..	44	43	22	27	18	16	24	28	108		114	

Deaths from Preventable Diseases and
Infantile Mortality.

	1910	Mean	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Diarrhœa ..	6	13	16	10	14	13	4	15	7	14	17	21
Measles ..	8	14	7	33	2	17	33	4	1	42	..	4
Whooping Cough	20	9	3	2	14	14	3	15	4	11	10	9
Scarlet Fever	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	3	3
Diphtheria ..	1	6	4	2	4	5	13	10	3	6	7	9
Typhoid ..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	4
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Phthisis ..	46	49	45	57	46	57	41	45	42	38	64	54
Other Tubercular	10	14	13	21	8	10	11	16	11	17	9	23
Influenza ..	14	17	12	18	19	23	12	10	14	22	13	28
Puerperal Fever ..	..	1	3	..	..	1	4	1	—	..	..	2
Erysipelas ..	..	2	4	4	2	..	1	..	1	1	4	5
Infantile Mortality	82	100	82	79	88	114	97	117	81	106	104	126

Inquests, 1910.

M.	F.	Persons.
33	16	49

Uncertified Deaths.

M.	F.	Person.
1	—	1

CONCLUSION.

We are again fortunate in having no serious outbreak of disease during the year, calling for special comment. The most disturbing factor in our annual death-rate is usually the death-rate from measles, and past experience teaches us that under present conditions we cannot hope to go a third year without such a visitation ; other towns at the present time are suffering severely, and until measles is treated as seriously as scarlet fever we must expect to lose large numbers of our children from this cause. The ill-defined onset, which characterises an attack of measles, is the greatest difficulty we should have to contend with if hospital accommodation were provided for this disease, and unless the same precautions were adopted in other towns we should be liable to repeated invasion. An epidemic of measles considerably influences the general infantile mortality, and thus prevents the return for infantile mortality being regarded as an infallible index of good sanitary administration as commonly understood. As institutional treatment for cases of measles seems impracticable, we must hope that the education of school girls in hygiene and home nursing may have some influence in decreasing the mortality from measles and other diseases which in the past has marred our sanitary records.

In the early days of preventive medicine attention was very properly chiefly directed to the improvement of water supplies, sewerage systems and methods of dealing with house refuse. Epidemics of cholera and typhoid fever created a public opinion which insisted upon the removal of the principal predisposing causes of these diseases. Engineers were found equal to the task, cholera and typhoid fever have been banished, the wholesale cause of disease have been dealt with, and to-day we have rather to direct the attention of the individual to his own duty in preventing disease. The sanitary inspector has been reinforced by the health visitor, by school care committees, and by numerous voluntary associations. It is to be hoped that in a multitude of councillors wisdom may be found, and that those who preach to others will take care to

educate themselves for the work they undertake. A small army properly equipped and disciplined, is far more effective than a large body of untrained and badly armed troops, and in the war against disease we must take advantage of all the systematised knowledge that may be available. The voluntary worker is to be welcomed as a necessary ally, an ally from whom often much may be learnt by those accustomed to the red tape of officialism, but co-ordination is required if there is not to be much useless overlapping and possibly antagonism. The fruit of much of the work which is now wanted to be done will not be seen at once. Oliver Wendell Holmes said "the proper time to begin the treatment of some diseases is 100 years before birth" and it is the England of the future which will reap the benefit of much patient work which seems for the present disheartening.

With the exception of infantile mortality, which is calculated upon the number of infants born during the year, all our death-rates are open to serious miscalculation, as we have no certain knowledge of the population of the city. It may be any number between 48,000 and 52,000. I have adopted the mean of these numbers, but probably 49,000 would be nearer the census return. It was a great disappointment, to many persons interested in sanitation, that a quinquennial census was not adopted for the twentieth century.

As the population of Bath is almost stationary, we may compare the average number of deaths for each of the past ten years, with the average of the preceding ten years. The average number for 1891-1900 was 944, and for 1901-10, 819, including all deaths in public institutions. The principal reduction in the mortality was among infants, the average numbers dying under one year of age being 136 each year of the first decade, and 95 in the second, so that about one-third of the apparent improvement was due to the saving of young lives. The next most important factor was the reduction in deaths from tuberculosis; the average number of deaths from phthisis in 1891-1900 was 70, and from other tubercular diseases 31—total 101. During 1901-10 the average number of deaths from phthisis was 53, and from other tubercular diseases, 16—total 69, an average annual saving of 32 lives. General

improvement in social conditions probably accounts for much of the reduced mortality, but the special influence of the education afforded by the establishment of sanatoria must have had an important bearing, and much good work has been done in the consumptive wards and workhouse infirmaries. At the Bath Workhouse there are 20 beds set aside for the treatment of consumptives, and during the past year 42 cases were admitted, most of them in advanced stages of the disease. Only five tubercular patients were discharged as cured and two others as able to resume work, but all are under much better conditions than would be possible in their homes, and they have ceased to be a danger to their relatives. Many of them had the offer of earlier treatment, when a cure was possible, but could not be made to realize the importance of early treatment. In the future probably greater advantage will be taken of the treatment now offered in the out-patient departments of public institutions, and more attention will be paid to the tubercular diseases of children as the result of medical inspection of schools.

A most important work in connection with the water supply has been carried out by excluding all suspicious springs. Additional protective works for the available new source of supply will be proceeded with as soon as the sanction of the Local Government Board has been received.

A considerable amount of work has been done towards providing a complete sewage system, particularly at the pumping station at Twerton, and the sewerage disposal site at Saltford.

The Provisional Order for extending the boundaries of the City has been issued and submitted to Parliament for confirmation. The Order will probably come into force on November 1st, the whole of Twerton and a portion of Weston and Charlcombe being included in the City, bringing the population of Bath up to about 70,000.

I have again to acknowledge the great assistance I have received from the City Surveyor's Department; this department overlaps the Health Department at many points, but we are fortunately able to co-operate for the general good. Ample evidence

of Mr. Craven's work will be seen in this report, and I have also given the report of the sub-districts in the words of the Assistant Inspectors. The full effects of the Housing and Town Planning Act are not yet visible.

Finally, I have to record my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the various Committees of the Council, for the careful consideration they have given to the reports of their officials, and much help in carrying out new work.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. SYMONS.

March 21st, 1911

