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**Contributors**

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**Publication/Creation**

1911

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See pp. 38 to 42 W.W.R. 7



1911.

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24 SEP 1912

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**FORTY-SIXTH**  
**Annual Report**

TO THE

**Bath Urban Sanitary  
Authority**

BY THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND INSPECTORS.**

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*"Salus Populi suprema lex."*

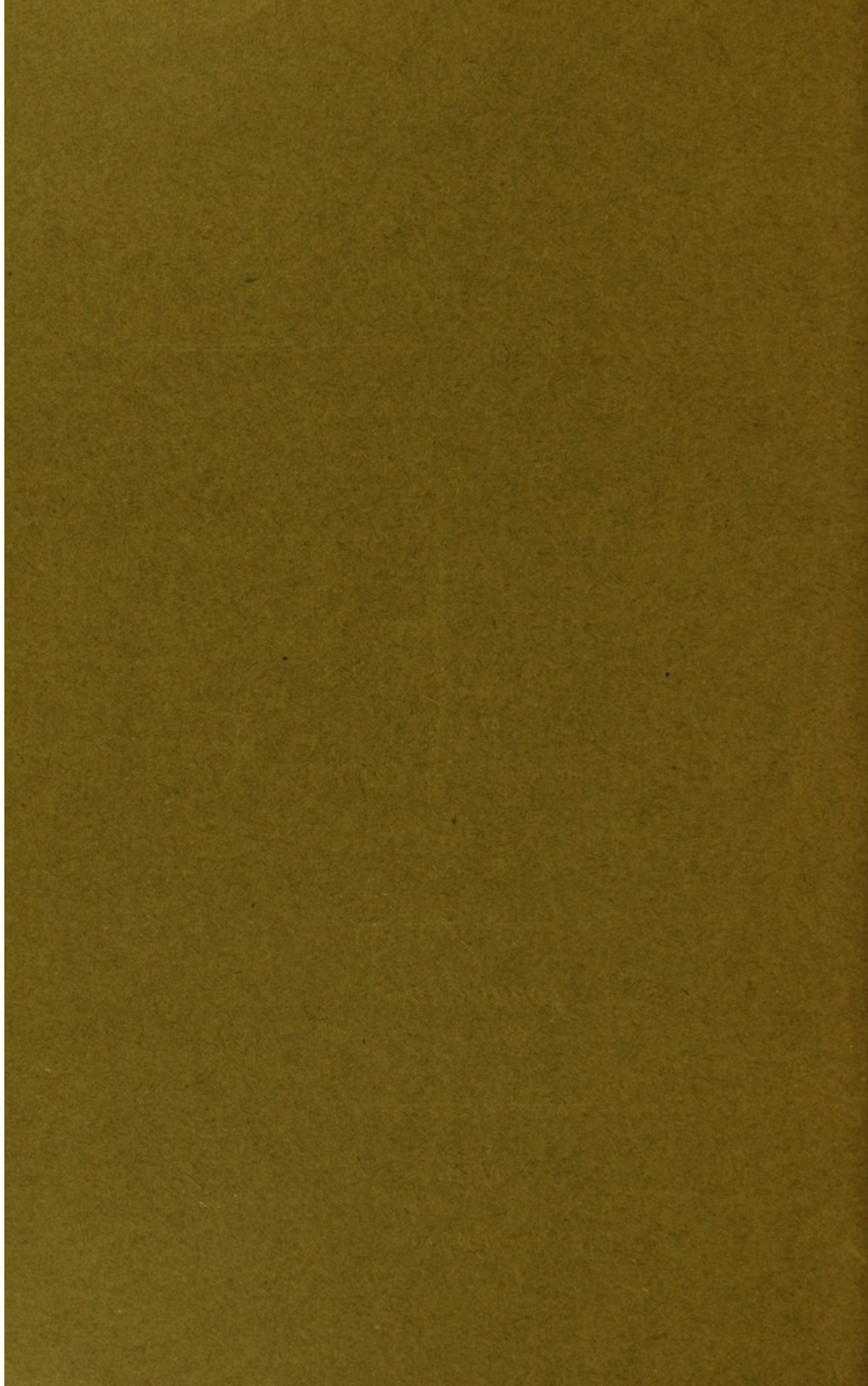
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PRINTED BY FVSON & CO, LTD., 19, UNION ST., AND UPPER BORO' WALLS.

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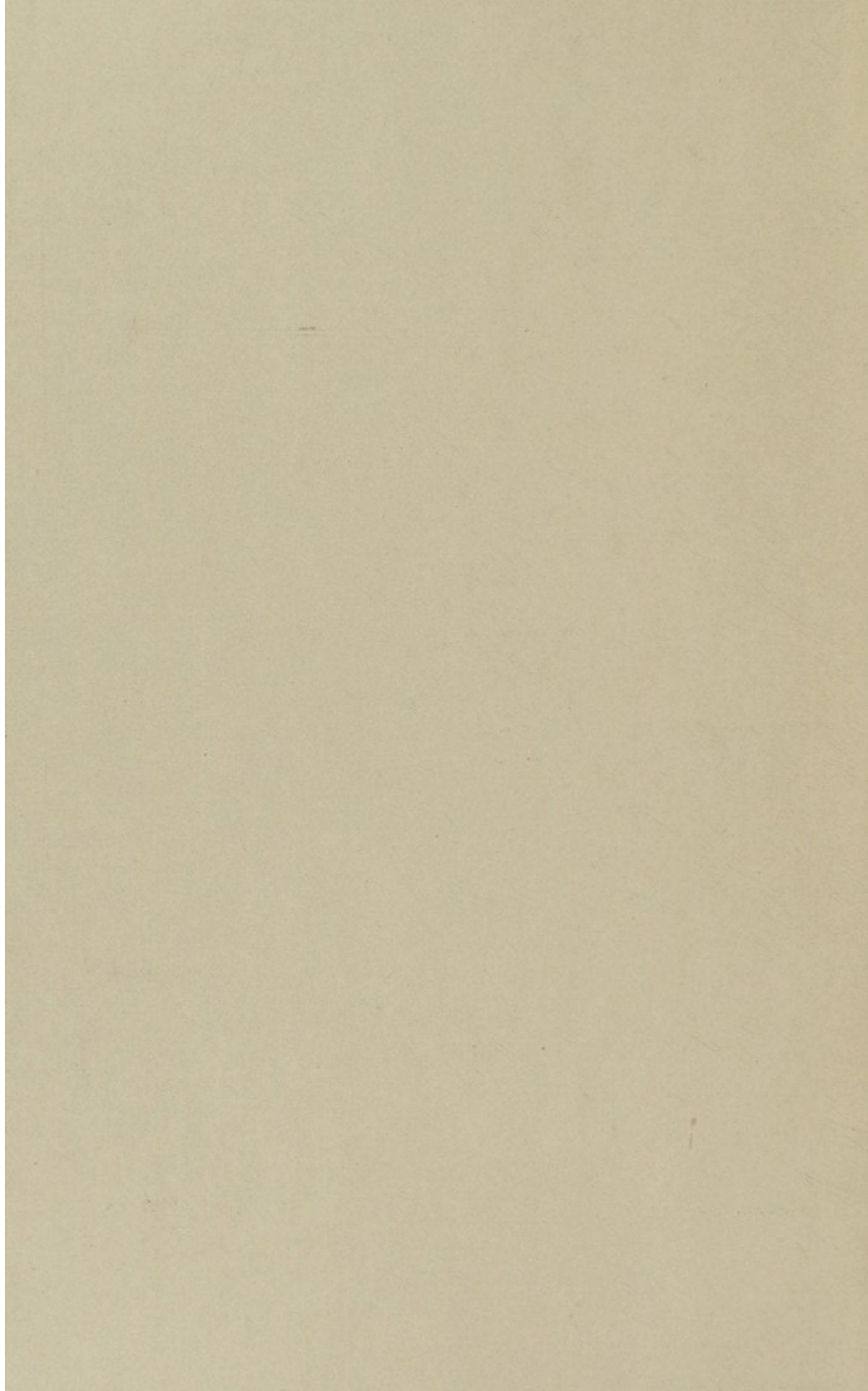
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## BATH URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

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### MAYOR :

Alderman T. F. PLOWMAN, J.P.

### HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES COMMITTEE.

#### CHAIRMAN :

Councillor C. H. LONG.

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

#### COUNCILLORS :

MISS HOPE  
J. W. CROOK  
C. H. HACKER  
G. J. LONG  
S. J. G. STONE

R. J. H. SCOTT, F.R.C.S.  
F. H. MILSOM  
A. W. WILLS  
J. W. C. SOUTHWOOD  
F. W. SPEAR

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### SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Meeting every alternate Monday at 4.30 p.m.

#### CHAIRMAN :

Alderman J. RUBIE, J.P.

#### ALDERMEN :

B. JOHN, J.P., E. E. PHILLIPS, J.P.

#### COUNCILLORS :

H. BENCE  
MISS HOPE  
P. JACKMAN  
PRESTON KING, M.D.  
Commander BISHOP  
W. BROOKS  
G. T. COOKE  
R. J. H. SCOTT, F.R.C.S.

F. W. SPEAR  
S. SYDENHAM  
C. H. HACKER  
F. G. HEARSE  
T. B. TIMMINS  
T. VEZEY  
G. J. LONG  
J. W. ROSE

J. W. C. SOUTHWOOD

#### Sub-Committees

Appointed by the Sanitary Committee.

#### GENERAL PURPOSES.

Chairman—Councillor T. VEZEY.

#### MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902.

Chairman—Councillor Dr. PRESTON KING.

#### STATUTORY HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

Chairman—Councillor R. J. H. SCOTT, F.R.C.S.

## 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, HAROLD L. BURT, Cert. I.N. and  
WILLIAM G. PYATT.

### Clerks.

Chief Clerk, CHRIS. J. PRING. Junior Clerk, RALPH L. ISAACS.  
General Assistant—FREDK. S. COTTELL.

Health Office, Guildhall, Bath.

Telephone 124, Bath.

Statutory Hospital, Claverton Down. Telephone 198, Bath

**Summary of Statistics, 1911.**  
**City and County Borough of Bath.**  
**Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset.**

	Extended City.
Situation—Latitude 51° 23' N. ; Longitude 2° 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. ...	5,152
Population—1911 Census, 50,721. ...	69,173
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, 1911, 10,614.	
Assessable Value, April and November, 1911—£330,744. ...	£411,256
Rateable Value, 1911—£333,147. ...	£415,017
Rates—District Rate, 4/5 ; Poor-rate, etc., 3/3 ; Total, 7/8 per £1.	
One Penny Poor Rate produces £1,560 ; 1d. District Rate £1,512.	
Total Nett Indebtedness, £680,881. ...	£680,881
Marriages Registered, 393 or 15·5 persons per 1,000 population. ...	492 or 14·2
Birth Rate—Average, 1901-10, 19·13 ; 1911, 15·5 per 1,000. ...	1911—16·9
Crude Death Rate—Average, 1901-10, 16·36 ; 1911, 15·2. ; ...	1911—13·8
Net Death Rate, 13·7 per 1,000. ...	13·2
Recorded Death Rate reduced to standard age and sex for comparison with other districts, 12·3 per 1,000.	
Comparative Mortality Figure, 842.	
Death Rate from seven principal "zymotic diseases," 0.63 per 1,000... ..	0·68
Infantile Mortality—101 per 1,000 Births. ...	100
Deaths under 5 years of age, 103 ; or 2·03 per 1,000 of all ages. ...	149 or 2·16
Deaths between 5 and 60 years of age, 220 ; or 4·34 per 1,000. ...	290 or 4·19
Deaths over 60 years of age, 371 ; or 7·31 per 1,000 of all ages. ...	474 or 6·85
Deaths from Phthisis, 52, or 1·03 per 1,000 population ...	64 or 0·93

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the forty-sixth Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition of Bath, counting from the first printed Report of a Medical Officer of Health, or the sixteenth counting only those I have made personally. This year's report is somewhat complicated by the extension of the City boundary, a population of some 19,000 persons (18,452 Census Returns, April, 1911) being added on November 9th. It is obvious that records with such an addition would not be comparable either with preceding or following years. I have therefore thought it best to tabulate for office use all statistics in three ways, viz. :—1st, those relating to the population of the City as if the extension had not taken place ; 2nd, those showing the actual returns, the extension having taken place seven and a half weeks before the end of the registration year ; 3rd, those showing the returns of vital statistics as if the area of the City had been extended on January 1st, 1911, all certificates relating to Births and Deaths in the Bath Registration District outside the City having been placed at my disposal by my Confrère of the Rural District. It would render this report unusually bulky and somewhat confusing if all three sets of tables were published ; I have, therefore, decided to publish in detail only those which will be useful for comparison with future years, but the main facts relating to the districts within the old boundary can be easily found by dissecting the tables and the rates per 1,000 are given separately.

The crude death-rate for the old City was 15·2 per 1,000, as compared with the record lowest death-rate of 15 per 1,000 of the year 1910. The corrected death-rate was 12·3 as compared with 11·8 of the preceding year. If the extension of the City had dated from January 1st, 1911, the crude death-rate would have been 13·8 per 1,000 ; I am not able to give the corrected death-rate, as the census returns concerning the age and sex constitution of the population has not been published. No properly corrected death-rate of the Rural District has yet been published, but it is probable that the death-rate for the Rural District alone would be slightly raised by

correction. The death-rate for England and Wales was 14·6 ; for 77 large towns, 16·4 ; for 136 smaller towns, 14·4 ; and for Rural England and Wales, 13·1 per 1,000 of all ages.

The Infantile Mortality for the old City was 100·6 per 1,000 births ; if the extension had taken place on January 1st, 1911, it would have been 100·3 deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births. In the published tables these figures are given as 101 and 100 per 1,000 respectively, it being customary to take the nearest whole figure to avoid decimals. Among infants born in wedlock the infantile mortality was 100·5 in the old City and 98 in the extended City ; among the unfortunates classed as illegitimate the rates were, in the old City 103, in the extended City 149. Of the 39 illegitimate infants born in the old City only four died during the year, but of the eight born in the area recently added to the City, three died before reaching the age of twelve months. The Infantile Mortality for England and Wales was 130 ; for 77 great towns, 140 ; for 136 smaller towns, 133 ; and for Rural England and Wales, 118. The rates are considerably in excess of the four preceding years, as given in the Annual Report for 1910, page 43, the average infantile mortality for England and Wales being for those four years 113, and for Bath 83 per 1,000 births. The principal cause of the increase was infantile diarrhœa, from which there were 18 deaths in the old City, as compared with five in 1910 ; in the City and added area there were 28 such deaths.

The birth-rate for the old City was 15·6 per 1,000 population, the lowest we have recorded : the previous record minimum being in 1909—17·2 per 1,000. The birth-rate for the extended City would still be an unfortunate record—16·9 per 1,000. In the constituent districts the birth-rates were as follows :—Twerton, 23·5 ; Lyncombe and Widcombe, 18·1 ; Walcot, 15·1 ; Weston, 14·3 ; Bathwick, 7·8. The birth-rate of England and Wales was 24·4 per 1,000, which is also a minimum record ; for the 77 great towns, 25·6 ; for the 136 smaller towns, 23·4 ; and for Rural England and Wales, 23·4. It would almost seem as if the pernicious principles of the Malthusian League were being adopted by the masses ; such suicidal policy must end in loss of place and influence as a world Power in controlling the destiny of the race.

## The Population—Census Returns, 1911.

Before and after the Extension Order.

DISTRICT.	Area in Statute acres (land & water)	Families or Separate Occupiers.		Population.			
		1901	1911	1901	1911		
				Persons	Persons	Males	Females
Bath ..	3383	11733	12460	49839	50721	20750	29971
Bath (extended)	5152	15265	16659	65956	69173	29230	39943
Walcot ..	939	7569	7328	31183	29020	11530	17490
Lyncombe ..	1850	3132	4085	14372	17497	7887	9610
Bathwick ..	594	1032	1047	4284	4204	1333	2871
Twerton ..	1005	2448	2965	11098	13114	6323	6791
Weston ..	589	1039	1171	4399	4769	1840	2929
Charlcombe ..	175	45	63	620	569	317	252

EXTENDED CITY. WARD.	Families or Separate Occupiers 1911	Population. 1911			Institutions, Large Establishments, Vessels, etc., 1911	
		Persons	Males	Females	No.	Population.
Bath ..	16659	69173	29230	39943	71	3497
Bathwick ..	1047	4204	1333	2871	8	298
Kingsmead ..	1281	4785	2047	2738	8	173
Lansdown ..	1267	4837	1301	3536	8	175
Lyncombe ..	1221	5596	2435	3161	5	784
Oldfield ..	1186	4924	2097	2827	..	..
St. James ..	1455	5981	2547	3434	20	909
St. Michael ..	1067	4625	1809	2816	11	697
Twerton East ..	1200	5211	2542	2669	2	24
Twerton West ..	1005	4572	2167	2405	..	..
Walcot North ..	1119	4665	2125	2540	1	22
Walcot South ..	1241	4892	2093	2799	5	206
Westmoreland ..	1190	5374	2689	2685	1	188
Weston ..	1132	4573	1765	2808	..	..
Widcombe ..	1248	4934	2280	2654	2	21

INSTITUTION.	Special Inmates, (Patients, Paupers, Lunatics, etc.)			Officials and their Families.			Total Persons
	Persons	Males	Female	Persons	Males	Female	
Workhouse (Bath Union) ..	646	371	275	50	17	33	696
Workhouse Scattered Homes ..	51	39	12	3	..	3	54
Magdalen Hosp. School ..	32	15	17	10	..	10	42
Royal United Hospital ..	92	55	37	65	3	62	157
Royal Mineral Water Hosp... ..	149	83	66	24	2	22	173
Eye Infirmary ..	8	4	4	6	1	5	14
Bath Homœopathic Hospital ..	40	9	31	28	1	27	68
Medical and Surgical Home..	6	2	4	8	..	8	14
Somerset Industrial Home ..	180	180	..	8	3	5	188
Industrial School for Girls ..	80	..	80	4	..	4	84
Williamson Orphan Home ..	42	2	40	4	..	4	46
Servants' Training Home ..	13	..	13	2	..	2	15
Voluntary Industrial and Preventive Home ..	20	..	20	3	..	3	23

6 Males and 9 Females were enumerated in Barns, Sheds, Caravans, Tents, etc., or in the open air.

## Vital Statistics.—OLD BOUNDARY.

### MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN THE CITY OF BATH, 1911.

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
1911	60	102	105	126	393	15·5
*1911	73	129	139	151	492	14·2

\* Including added area.

### QUARTERLY RETURNS OF BIRTHS.

Births Registered.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year 1911.
Legitimate ...	196	186	200	168	750
Illegitimate ...	11	13	8	9	41
Total Births ...	207	199	208	177	791
Rate per 1,000...	16·3	15·7	16·4	14·0	15·6
English Rate do.	25·1	25·0	24·4	23·0	24·4

#### *Births Attended by Midwives.*

Age of Mother.	1909.		1910.		1911.		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	5	1	5	6	4	6	2
20 „ 25 „	64	45	54	44	47	56	19
25 „ 30 „	90	78	80	87	90	69	30
30 „ 35 „	64	80	78	76	69	55	23
35 „ 40 „	50	47	59	43	52	49	19
40 „ 45 „	15	24	27	18	16	17	6
45 and upwards	1	...	4	3	2	4	1
All ages ...	289	275	307	277	280	256	100

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Total Births ...	709*	929	888	996	862	904	791
Attended by Midwives, %	53*	58	65	58	62	65	65
Primary Vacc., per 1,000	882	794	915	686	550	479	398†

\* April 1st to Dec. 31st only.

† January to June only.

### VACCINATION RETURNS.

District.	1909.			1910.			Jan. to June, 1911.		
	Born.	Died.	Vacc.	Born.	Died.	Vacc.	Born.	Died.	Vacc.
Walcot	488	37	247	495	32	243	223	17	85
Lyncombe	339	21	169	374	19	146	169	14	55
Bathwick	40	3	27	35	...	20	13	...	9
Bath	867	61	443	904	51	409	405	31	149

## Return of Occupied and Void Houses.

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

District.	APRIL 1st, 1911.				OCTOBER 1st, 1911.				Per Centage
	Private Houses, Hotels & Shops.		Other Buildings.		Private Houses Hotels & Shops.		Other Buildings.		
	Let.	Void.	Let.	Void.	Let.	Void.	Let.	Void.	
Bathwick ..	866	87	83	16	869	86	81	16	9.7
Lyn. & Wid. ..	3823	244	239	23	3838	273	230	35	7.0
St. James' ..	619	20	132	4	600	24	138	4	3.7
St. Michael's ..	356	22	61	14	399	21	68	7	5.7
S. Peter & S. Paul	224	10	37	1	222	10	39	1	4.0
Walcut ..	4725	351	324	52	4686	403	328	50	8.3
Bath ..	10653	734	876	110	10614	817	884	113	7.5

New Houses certified by City Surveyor during 1911—78.

## Principal Causes of Death for each Quarter of the year 1911, compared with the mean of corresponding quarters of previous 5 years.

	Winter.		Spring.		Summer.		Autumu.		Year Mean	
	1911	5 years	1911	5 years	1911	5 years	1911	5 years	1911	5 years
Deaths from 7										
Principal Zymotics	1	12	5	12	21	12	5	7	32	43
Cancer & Sarcoma	15	21	16	15	17	17	19	17	67	70
Tubercular Phthisis	16	15	12	11	16	12	8	12	52	50
Other Tubercular ..	2	3	3	3	2	3	..	3	7	12
Apoplexy and										
Hemiplegia ..	10	14	10	10	4	8	16	15	40	47
Heart Disease ..	19	31	16	22	12	16	15	25	62	94
Bronchitis ..	42	31	10	13	5	5	18	19	75	68
Pneumonia ..	17	19	9	13	8	5	7	10	41	47
Influenza ..	5	9	1	3	..	1	1	4	7	17

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

	Winter.		Spring.		Summer.		Autumu.		Year Mean	
	1911	5 years	1911	5 years	1911	5 years	1911	5 years	1911	5 years
All ages ..	229	232	147	168	154	140	164	179	694	719
Under 1 year	24	25	14	18	22	20	19	19	79	82
1-5 ..	3	15	5	13	12	6	4	8	24	42
5-15 ..	3	4	10	3	3	6	2	4	18	17
15-25 ..	8	6	4	4	11	4	3	6	26	20
25-35 ..	8	11	4	7	8	6	10	8	30	32
35-60 ..	46	42	37	37	29	31	34	43	146	153
60-80 ..	98	84	49	61	47	50	60	54	254	259
80 & over ..	39	45	24	25	22	17	32	27	117	114

### EXTENDED CITY.

## Quarterly Returns of Births.

Births Registered.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.
	Legitimate ..	298	275	299	251
Illegitimate ..	13	17	9	9	48
Total Births ..	311	292	308	260	1171
Rate per 1,000 ..	18.0	16.9	17.8	15.0	16.9
English Rate per 1,000 ..	25.1	25.0	24.4	23.0	24.4

## Deaths from Preventable Diseases and Infantile Mortality. (Within old boundary).

	1911	Mean	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis under 1 yr.)	28	12	6	16	10	14	13	4	15	7	14	17
Measles ..	..	15	8	7	33	2	17	33	4	1	42	..
Whooping Cough	5	10	20	3	2	14	14	3	15	4	11	10
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	3
Diphtheria ..	2	6	1	4	2	4	5	13	10	3	6	7
Typhoid ..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Phthisis ..	52	48	46	45	57	46	57	41	45	42	38	64
Other Tubercular	7	13	10	13	21	8	10	11	16	11	17	9
Influenza ..	7	16	14	12	18	19	23	12	10	14	22	13
Puerperal Fever ..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	2	..	4	4	2	..	1	..	1	1	4
Infantile Mortality	101	96	82	82	79	88	114	97	117	89	106	104

## Births and Deaths registered during the Year.

District.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
	M.	F.	Persons.	Rate.	M.	F.	Persons.	Rate.
Walcot ..	226	219	445	15·1	128	200	328	15·2
Hospitals ..	..	1	1		74	48	122	
Lyn. and Wid..	144	148	292	18·1	77	95	172	16·1
Workhouse ..	11	13	24		55	54	109	
Bathwick ..	18	15	33	7·8	15	30	45	10·7
Twerton ..	143	165	308	23·5	45	64	109	8·3
Weston ..	29	39	68	14·3	23	44	67	14·0
Bath ..	571	600	1171	16·9	417	535	952	13·8

## Corrected Sub-District Mortality, including 32 deaths of residents outside the district.

	LOCALITY OF DEATH.						Total Persons	Corrected Rates Net.
	Private House.		Hospital.		Workhouse.			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Walcot ..	122	192	19	22	33	30	418	14·1
Lyn. and Wid..	81	96	19	14	11	6	227	13·0
Bathwick ..	16	32	2	..	1	..	51	12·1
Twerton ..	47	64	14	5	4	7	141	10·8
Weston ..	23	44	3	2	1	1	74	15·5
Not known ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bath ..	289	430	57	43	50	44	913	13·2
Non-Municipal	6	10	25	15	5	10	71	..

## Annual Death Rates per 1000 from all causes and from seven Zymotic Diseases. Year 1911.

	All causes.		Zymotic Diseases.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa & Enteritis under 2 yrs.	Deaths under 1 yr. per 1000 Births.
	Crude	Cor-rected								
England and Wales ..	14·6	14·6	1·88	0·36	0·05	0·13	0·21	0·07	1·06	130
Bath (Extended) ..	13·8	..	0·68	..	0·01	0·03	0·09	0·01	0·54	100
77 Great Towns ..	15·5	16·4	2·29	0·47	0·06	0·15	0·24	0·06	1·31	140
136 Smaller Towns ..	13·8	14·4	1·98	0·41	0·06	0·12	0·18	0·07	1·14	133
Eng'land and Wales, less the 213 towns ..	13·9	13·1	1·40	0·22	0·04	0·11	0·19	0·07	0·77	118

**WEEKLY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
FOR THE YEAR 1911.**

No.	WEEK.		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.	Phthisis.		
	Date of Ending.									Voluntary.	"Hospital" Order.	Poor Law.
1	January	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
2		14	..	3	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	2
3		21	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
4		28	..	2	..	1	..	1	4	2	..	..
5	February	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1
6		11	..	2	..	2	..	2	6	..	..	1
7		18	..	..	2	..	3	..	6	2	..	2
8		25	..	2	1	..	..	1	4	1	..	2
9	March:	4	..	2	1	..	7	1	12	4	..	..
10		11	..	2	1	1	3	..	7	..	..	..
11		18	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
12		25	..	4	..	..	2	1	9	3	..	1
13	April	1	..	5	1	..	1	..	7	1	..	..
14		8	..	2	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	2
15		15	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	3	..	..
16		22	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..
17		29	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
18	May	6	..	1	..	..	4	..	5	1	..	..
19		13	..	..	1	1	9	..	11	..	2	..
20		20	..	1	..	..	2	..	5	2	..	2
21		27	..	1	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	1
22	June	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..
23		10	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
24		17	..	3	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	2
25		24	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
26	July	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	5	..	2	..
27		8	..	4	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	1
28		15	..	3	..	..	2	..	6	..	1	1
29		22	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
30		29	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
31	August	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
32		12	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..
33		19	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
34		26	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
35	September	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	4	..	1	..
36		9	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
37		16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
38		23	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	2
39		30	..	3	1	1	2	..	7	1	..	..
40	October	7	..	4	1	3	5	..	13	..	..	1
41		14	..	2	1	1	1	..	5	..	..	2
42		21	..	1	3	6	14	..	26	2	..	..
43		28	..	6	1	1	2	..	11	..	..	..
44	November	4	..	2	1	..	5	..	9	..	2	..
45		11	..	3	2	1	5	..	12	..	1	..
46		18	..	9	3	3	5	..	20	..	..	2
47		25	..	7	1	..	3	..	11	..	..	..
48	December	2	..	6	..	..	12	..	18	..	1	..
49		9	..	4	..	..	10	..	15	1	2	..
50		16	..	3	..	..	6	..	10	1	..	..
51		23	..	3	..	..	5	..	9	..	..	..
52		30	..	6	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	1
Totals			114*	33*	20*	129*	2*	30	328	30	16	31

\* Including 2 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 cases of Diphtheria, 4 cases of Typhoid Fever, 9 cases of Chicken Pox, and 1 case of Puerperal Fever, brought from outside districts to Bath Hospitals or Dispensaries for treatment.





DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.

CAUSES.	Persons.	M	F	- 1		1 - 2		2 - 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 60		60 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 80		80 to 85		85 & over			
				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		
17 Pneumonia ..	34	13	21	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18 Other Diseases of Respir. Organs ..	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19 Diarrhoea and Enteritis (all ages)	48	27	21	16	12	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
102 Ulcer Stomach and Duod. Ulcer	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20 Appendicitis ..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
109 Hernia and Intestinal Obstruc.	13	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21 Cirrhosis, Liver	15	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
117 Peritonitis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21a Alcoholism ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22 Nephritis and Bright's Disease	39	14	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
124 Dis. of Bladder ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
126 Dis. of Prostate ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
142 Gangrene ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25 Cong. Deb. and Malfor., P. Birth	50	29	21	29	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154 Old Age	85	33	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Violent Deaths ..	26	15	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Suicide ..	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Other defin. dis.	60	23	37	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Ill defined or unknown ..	7	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	913	396	517	67	50	9	6	7	8	12	22	17	23	35	39	48	22	23	27	28	27	28	27	28	27	28	27	28	27	28	27	28	27	28	27	28	
Walcot ..	418	174	244	22	22	3	3	2	4	3	2	5	4	2	6	10	6	13	14	14	20	8	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Lyn-Wid.	227	111	116	24	11	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	3	7	6	4	9	14	15	7	6	6	5	6	5	20	20	9	15	4	7	3	8	8	
Bathwick	51	19	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twerton	141	65	76	17	11	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	4	7	6	6	2	3	5	8	16	4	6	6	6	7	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	7	
Weston	74	27	47	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Not known ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-resident ..	71	36	35	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Public Inst. (Total)	233	104	129	10	11	2	1	4	3	4	5	3	1	3	6	15	10	18	12	13	12	5	8	2	3	5	8	2	3	5	8	2	3	5	8	2	

DEATHS IN LOCALITIES.

CAUSES.	Persons.	M.		WALCOT.		LYN-WID.		BATHW'K		TVERTON		WESTON		NOT KNOWN	Registrar General's Slips.		Non-Res.		Public Inst.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1 Enteric Fever ..	1		1										1							1	
3 Measles ..																		2			1
4 Scarlet Fever ..	1		1					1													
5 Whooping Cough ..	6	4	2	2		2	1			1											
6 Diphtheria ..	2	2		1		1									1					1	
7 Influenza ..	10	3	7	1	5		1			1	1	1			1						
8 Erysipelas ..	1	1								1											
20b Septicæmia ..	1		1								1										
24 Tetanus ..																					
9 Phthisis ..	64	31	33	16	16	9	10		1	3	5	3	1			1		2	14	9	
10 Tuberculous Meningitis ..	3	2	1	1		1	1								1			1	1		
11 Other Tubercular ..	6	2	4	1	2		1			1	1								1	1	
37 Syphilis ..	4	1	3		2	1	1											2		3	
12 Cancer ..	89	24	65	15	21	2	18	2	8	4	9	1	9			2	7	4	10	13	
12a Sarcoma ..	3	2	1				1			1			1						1		
13 Rheumatic Fever ..	1	1		1														1			
48b Osteo-Arthritis ..	6	4	2	1	1			1		2			1						1	1	
50 Diabetes ..	5	3	2		1	2					1	1							2		
14 Meningitis ..	16	9	7	5	2	3	4			1	1							1	7	1	
64e Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Softening ..	43	14	29	7	14	3	5	2	1		5	2	4			1		1		1	
66a Hemiplegia ..	12	5	7	4	4					1	1		2					1	5	4	
69 Epilepsy ..	11	8	3	2	1	2	1	1		1		2	1		3			1	4	1	
15 Heart Disease ..	85	38	47	12	23	11	10	4	4	10	2	1	8				2	3	7	17	
81b Arterial Sclerosis ..																		1	1		
16 Bronchitis ..	96	31	65	18	31	8	13	1	4	3	11	1	6					1	1	3	4
91 Broncho-Pneumonia ..	17	11	6	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		1					1	2	3	2
17 Pneumonia ..	34	13	21	9	8	3	5		2	1	5		1					2	3	9	6
18 Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	21	9	12	5	6	4	4		1		1					1			4	1	
19 Diarrhœa and Enteritis (all ages) ..	48	27	21	11	6	10	6			5	6	1	3					2	4	3	
102 Ulcer Stomach and Duodenal Ulcer ..	8	5	3	1	2	2		1	1	1								2	3	1	
20 Appendicitis ..	4	2	2		1	2							1			1	1		2	1	
109 Hernia and Intestinal Obstruction ..	13	5	8	1	5		2			4	1					1	2		6	4	
21 Cirrhosis of Liver ..	15	6	9	5	3	4		2				1						1	3	1	
117 Peritonitis ..	1		1		1																
21a Alcoholism ..	1		1		1																
22 Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	39	14	25	6	14	3	4	2	1	2	5	1	1					3	2	8	2
124 Diseases of Bladder ..	2		2		1							1									
126 Diseases of Prostate ..	4	4		3		1													1	2	
23 Puerperal Fever ..																					
24 Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..																				1	1
142 Gangrene ..	2	2				2														1	
25 Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Prematurity ..	50	29	21	9	10	9	4			8	5	3	2						1	4	4
154 Old Age ..	85	33	52	15	34	11	8	1	2	5	6	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	11	11	
26 Violent deaths ..	26	15	11	2	3	5	3	2		3	3	3	1	1	3	1	5	2	5	3	
27 Suicides ..	10	9	1	5		3			1			1			3				1	1	
28 Other defined diseases ..	60	23	37	8	23	7	5	1	3	5	3	2	3		1	4	2	3	4	8	
29 Ill-defined or unknown ..	7	3	4		1	1	3			1		1				1					
Total ..	913	396	517	174	244	111	116	19	32	65	76	27	47	2	15	17	36	35	129	104	

## Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	50,000	929	927	18.5	824	16.60	80	4	106	114	748	14.96
1907	50,000	888	885	17.7	785	15.70	70	1	79	89	716	14.32
1908	50,000	996	986	19.7	857	16.81	93	5	79	80	769	15.09
1909	50,000	862	857	17.1	804	16.12	107	2	71	83	699	13.98
1910	50,000	904	898	18.0	749	14.98	99	3	74	82	653	13.06
1911	50,729	791	785	15.5	773	15.24	107	28	79	101	694	13.68
1911	53,372	833	828	15.5	809	15.16	101	31	86	104	739	13.85
1911	69,183	1,171	1,166	16.9	952	13.76	71	32	117	100	913	13.20

The Births and Deaths for 1911 are given, firstly, as if the boundary had not been extended; secondly, as extended from November 9th; thirdly, as if the extension had been made from January 1st, 1911.

This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

"Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, are not included in columns 8 or 9. In column 8 is the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" to be deducted, and in column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district, which are added in calculating the nett death rate.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such Institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

# BATH CENTRAL CLIMATIC STATION, HENRIETTA PARK.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1911.

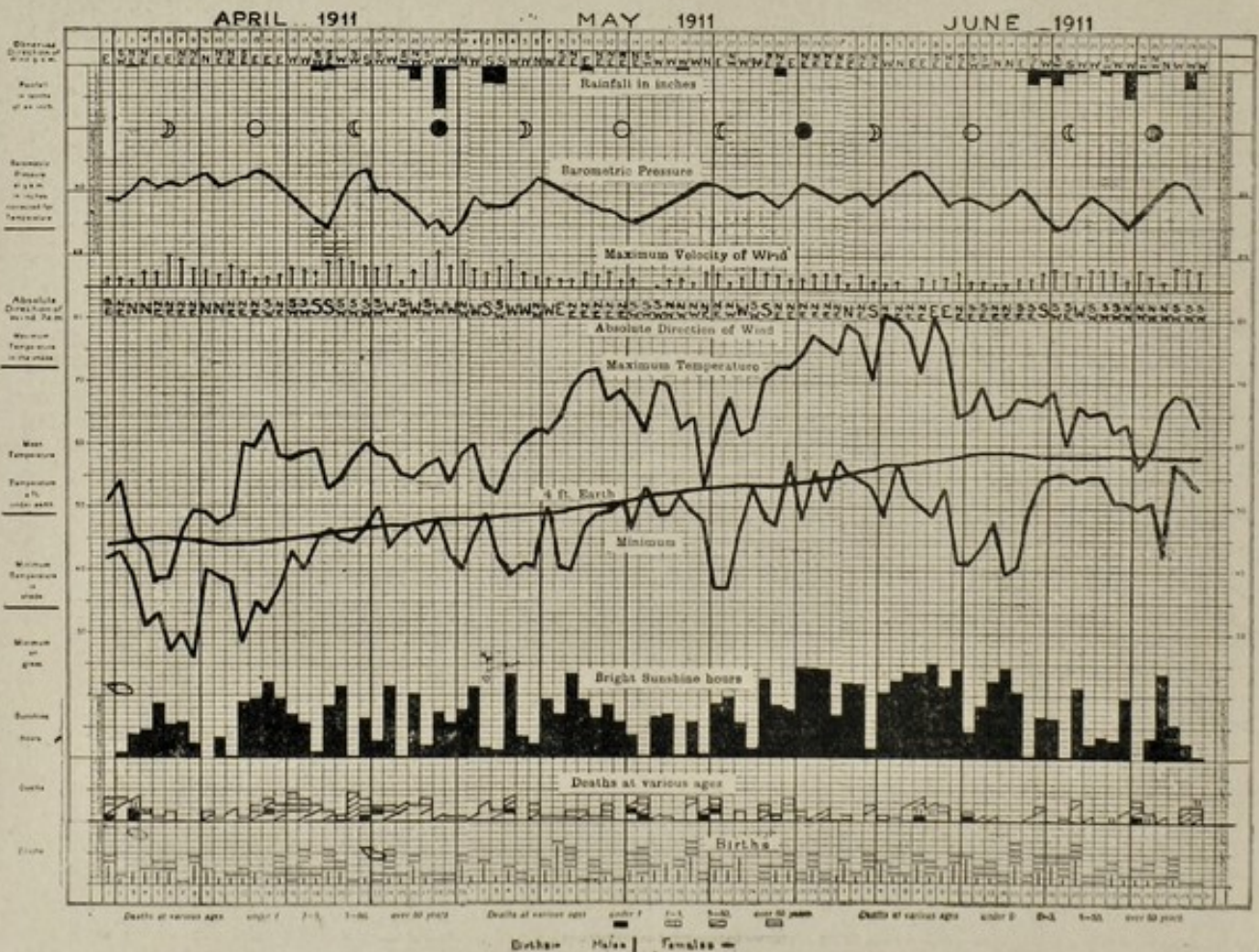
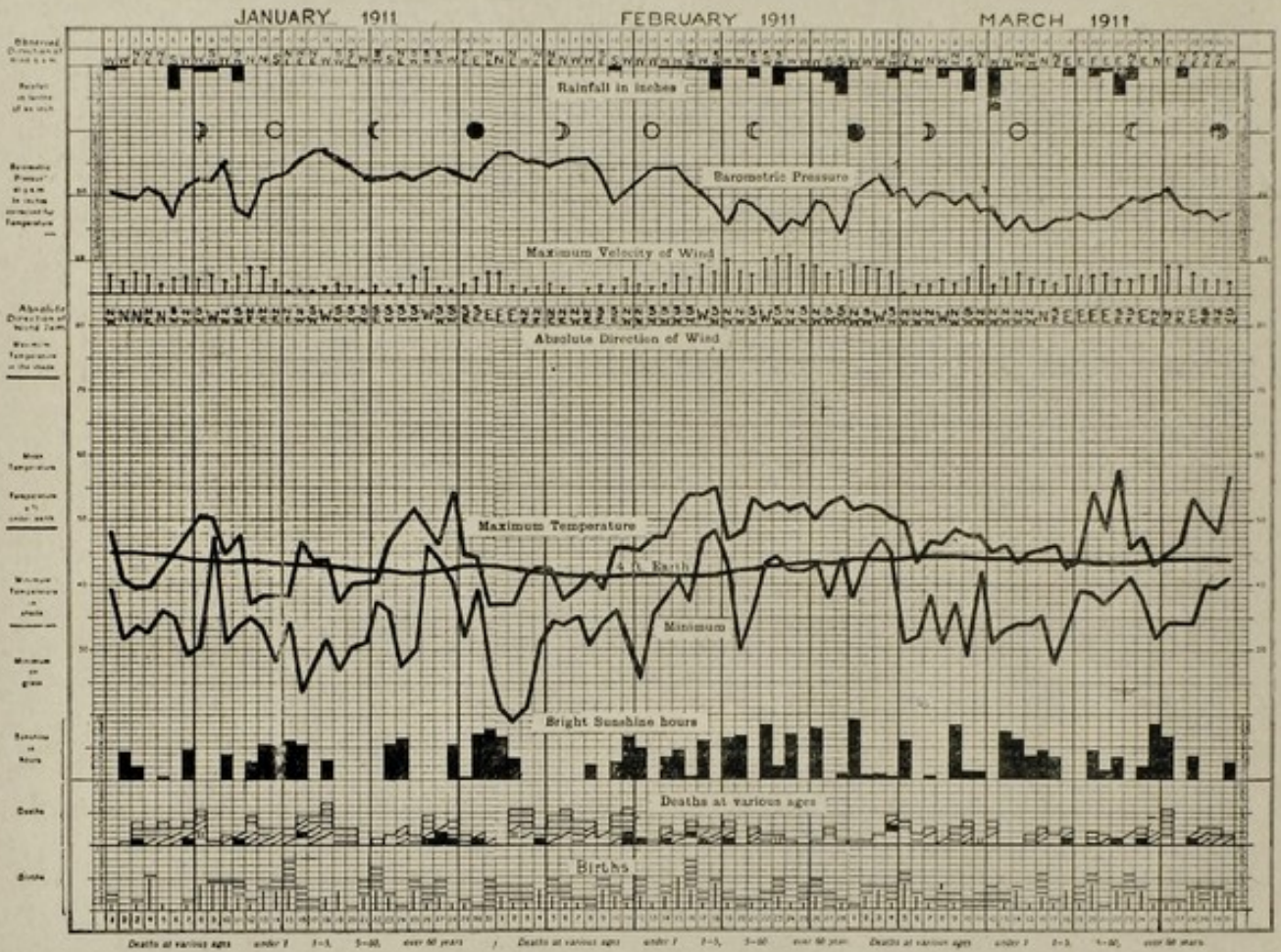
North Latitude 51° 23' 8", West Longitude 2° 21' 14". Estimated Height above Sea Level: Barometer, 84 feet; Thermometers, 70 feet.

1911	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. ...	30.250	30.700	18	29.645	12	1.054	38.8	44.0	33.3	54.2	28	23.3	16	38.4	37.1	90	45.0	41.8	43.2	39.7	75.4
Feb. ...	30.134	30.687	2	29.409	28	1.278	41.5	47.1	35.9	55.0	18	19.0	2	41.2	39.1	84	43.8	41.2	42.2	39.9	79.4
March	29.847	30.337	3	29.471	15	.866	42.3	48.0	36.5	57.8	22	28.0	17	42.2	40.4	87	44.8	43.0	43.9	42.9	85.2
April ...	29.952	30.367	22	29.301	29	1.066	46.2	53.2	39.8	63.8	14	27.0	6	47.5	44.6	80	48.0	44.0	45.6	46.7	162.1
May ...	29.910	30.206	6	29.581	14	.625	56.0	65.8	47.4	77.6	29	37.0	21 & 22	57.4	52.6	71	55.0	48.2	51.6	56.1	221.4
June ...	29.914	30.371	7	29.468	24	.903	58.0	68.5	50.7	80.2	8	39.3	14	61.7	56.2	69	59.0	55.5	57.6	62.5	236.1
July ...	30.083	30.465	10	29.619	1	.846	65.7	78.3	54.7	92.5	29	44.0	11	69.1	60.9	60	64.0	58.2	61.2	66.7	344.6
Aug. ...	29.950	30.079	17	29.565	21	.514	65.9	77.0	56.1	92.6	13	41.6	31	68.7	62.0	66	65.0	63.5	64.2	67.5	242.6
Sept. ...	29.992	30.302	18	29.378	21	.924	58.2	70.1	47.4	92.7	8	33.0	22	61.1	55.2	67	63.5	59.3	62.0	61.6	217.8
Oct ..	29.820	30.446	10	28.920	22	1.526	50.6	58.5	43.2	65.5	19	26.2	29	51.2	48.4	81	59.0	54.0	56.5	53.1	118.5
Nov. ...	29.656	30.226	29	28.857	18	1.369	44.1	50.4	37.8	59.5	4	27.2	11	44.4	42.4	85	53.8	47.0	50.7	45.8	70.9
Dec. ...	29.621	30.278	31	28.961	21	1.319	45.1	50.3	39.5	54.3	16	26.3	6	45.0	43.5	89	47.8	45.6	46.4	43.6	56.5
Means for Year	29.927	30.372		29.348		1.024	51.0	59.3	43.5	70.5		31.1		52.3	48.5	77	54.1	50.1	52.1	52.2	1860.5

# MONTHLY RAINFALL AT VARIOUS BATH STATIONS, 1911.

Mean Monthly Rainfall, Years 1866—1910.

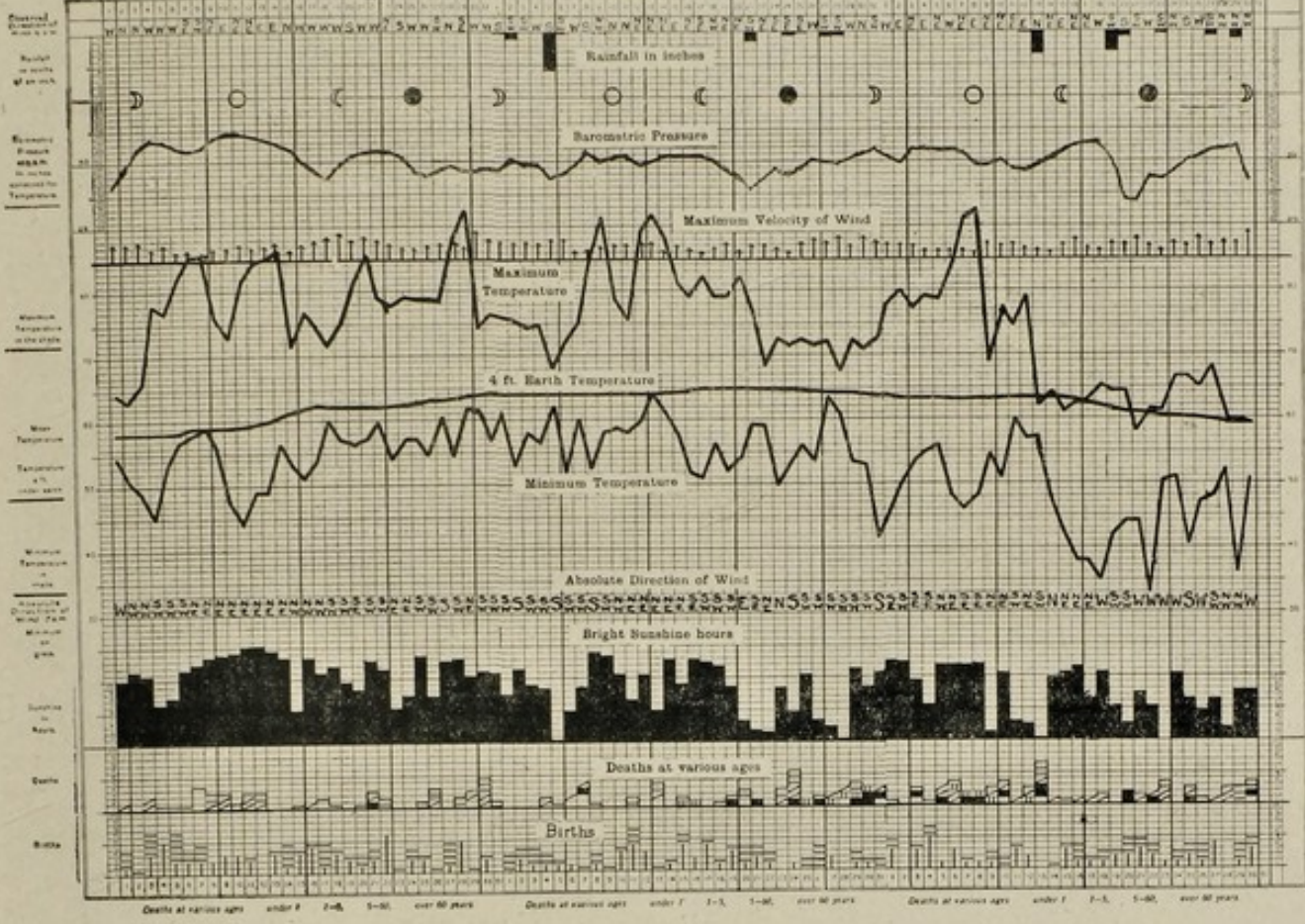
Observations 9 a.m. daily, at all Stations, 1911.	Central Station, Henrietta Pk. N. Latitude, 51° 23' 8" W. Longitude 2° 21' 14" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 67 ft.				Kingswood School. N. Latitude, 51° 22' 27" W. Longitude, 2° 22' 27" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 620 ft.				39, Combe Park. N. Lat. 51° 23' 30" W. Long. 2° 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' 53" W. Long. 2° 19' 51" 5 in. Gauge. O.D. 248 ft.				Charlcombe. 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 ..	0.83	9	.27	6	1.02	1.11	1.05	1.22	1.15	1.05	9	.33	6	1.15	1.22	1.15	1.05	9	.33	6	1.05	9	.33	6	.89	2.75							
February ..	1.98	15	.42	28	2.14	2.11	2.40	2.33	2.41	2.44	14	.49	28	2.41	2.33	2.41	2.44	14	.49	28	2.44	14	.49	28	1.97	2.24							
March ..	2.72	17	.67	12	2.53	2.80	3.06	2.83	2.85	2.41	16	.57	12	2.85	2.83	2.85	2.41	16	.57	12	2.41	16	.57	12	2.88	2.05							
April ...	1.32	9	.69	28	1.40	1.35	1.64	1.73	1.50	1.28	10	.38	28	1.50	1.73	1.50	1.28	10	.38	28	1.28	10	.38	28	1.20	2.13							
May ..	0.80	7	.26	3	1.10	0.70	0.98	1.04	0.92	1.07	7	.30	3	0.92	1.04	0.92	1.07	7	.30	3	1.07	7	.30	3	.73	2.00							
June	1.68	13	.46	24	1.81	1.93	1.87	2.12	2.07	2.20	12	.53	18	2.07	2.12	2.07	2.20	12	.53	18	2.20	12	.53	18	1.72	2.28							
July ..	0.00	nil	nil	..	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.02	0.02	nil	nil	nil	..	0.02	0.02	0.02	nil	nil	nil	..	nil	nil	nil	..	nil	2.51							
August	1.08	10	.59	5	1.20	1.29	1.20	1.60	1.22	1.36	9	.63	5	1.22	1.60	1.22	1.36	9	.63	5	1.36	9	.63	5	1.06	2.86							
September	1.01	7	.35	13	1.12	1.10	1.34	1.24	1.18	1.12	7	.36	19	1.18	1.24	1.18	1.12	7	.36	19	1.12	7	.36	19	1.02	2.67							
October ..	2.88	17	.81	21	2.84	2.94	4.07	3.26	3.14	2.93	14	.63	21	3.14	3.26	3.14	2.93	14	.63	21	2.93	14	.63	21	3.05	3.19							
November	3.62	20	.62	11	3.64	4.16	3.93	3.78	4.11	3.98	16	.60	11	4.11	3.78	4.11	3.98	16	.60	11	3.98	16	.60	11	3.74	2.76							
December ..	7.09	27	.76	14	7.48	7.97	7.24	7.55	7.84	7.73	25	.72	14	7.84	7.55	7.84	7.73	25	.72	14	7.73	25	.72	14	7.62	3.09							
Totals	25.01	151			26.30	27.47	28.87	28.72	28.41	27.57	139			28.41	28.72	28.41	27.57	139			27.57	139			25.88	30.49							



JULY 1911

AUGUST 1911

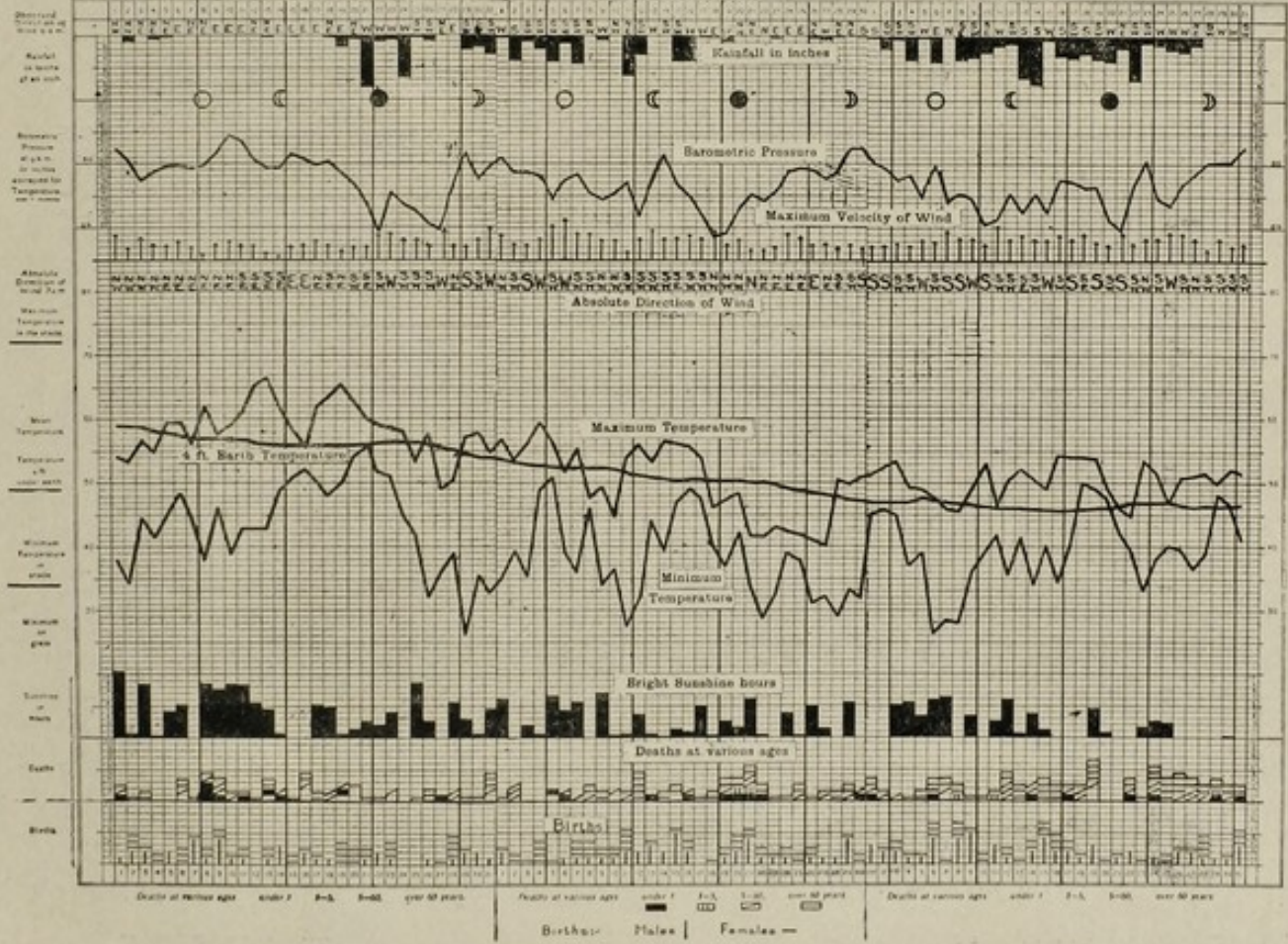
SEPTEMBER 1911



OCTOBER 1911

NOVEMBER 1911

DECEMBER 1911



## HOUSING.

The Census returns concerning houses for 1911 are not yet published, and therefore I am unable to give exact figures for the new area, but the return from the rate books for the City previous to extension is given in the usual tabular form on page 10. The Census returns concerning the population and numbers of families or separate occupiers are given on page 8. These returns relate generally to the City as extended on November 9th, 1911, but the figures for population within the old area have also been given in the first line.

The Dolemeads Housing Scheme is proceeding slowly, but surely, and the City Surveyor has kindly supplied the following information :—

“ Since the last annual report the 3 double tenement houses in Archway Street and the 5 self-contained dwellings referred to therein have been completely erected. Four more of these self-contained houses similar in all respects, excepting for the absence of forecourts, have been put up in Middle Lane and are now nearing completion. The erection of these 4 cottages brings the last scheme for which a loan has been raised to an end. All houses are occupied as soon as they are finished. The site of Randall's Cottages has been cleared, the entrance to Cross Street from Middle Lane widened to 36 feet, and the improved level of Middle Lane extended considerably. Properties have been acquired and negotiations entered into for the purchase of others that are more or less lowlying and insanitary, in order that further building sites may be formed in continuation of the general housing scheme for this district ”

House-to-house inspection has been steadily maintained in accordance with the Order of the Local Government Board, and progress has been reported each month to the Housing Committee. In 1910 the number of houses specially inspected was 307, and 516 houses have been inspected this year. The character of the defects found are given in tabular form. Your Committee visited those specially reported as unfit for habitation and Closing Orders issued for 34 houses. Demolition Orders were made for 5 houses in the new area, the proceedings having been commenced by the Rural District Council.

## House-to-House Inspections.

## NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Albion Cottages	.. 3	Prospect Cottages	.. 4
Albion Place	.. 3	Pera Road	.. 2
Charlton Buildings	.. 4	Richmond Cottages	.. 2
Cottage Place	.. 1	Rose Hill	.. 1
Clement Street	.. 4	Snow Hill	.. 13
Dover Terrace	.. 4	Summerhill Place	.. 1
Eldon Place	.. 49	Summerhill Cottages	.. 6
Fairmount Place	.. 3	Taylor's Cottages	.. 4
Frankley Cottage	.. 1	Upper Midsummer Buildings	10
Hampton View	.. 28	Williams' Place	.. 6
Highmere Grove	.. 3	Worcester Terrace	.. 8
James Buildings	.. 12	Worcester House	.. 1
Lower Midsummer Buildings	.. 9	Worcester Buildings	.. 1
Margaret's Buildings	.. 12	Walcot Place	.. 3
Northampton Cottages	.. 4		
Perfect View	.. 1		
Prospect Terrace	.. 2		
		Total	<u>205</u>

## CENTRAL AREA.

Abbeygate Street	.. 1	New Quay, Milk St., Lockyer's Court	.. 5
Albion Cottages (nr. Norfolk Villas)	.. 3	Old Orchard Street	.. 4
Albion Cottages (nr. Destructor)	10	Peter Street	.. 1
Avon Street	.. 4	Pickwick Mews	.. 1
Broad Street Place	.. 3	Parson's Yard	.. 5
Corn Street	.. 4	Pierrepoint Place	.. 5
James Buildings	.. 2	Scrine's Place	.. 10
James Street South	.. 1	Somerset Street	.. 3
James Street West	.. 55	St. James' Parade	.. 1
Kingsmead Terrace	.. 2	St. Swithin's Place	.. 12
London Place	.. 17	Victoria Cottages	.. 2
Milk Street	.. 2	Walcot Street	.. 8
New Westgate Buildings	.. 1		
North Parade Buildings	.. 4		
		Total	<u>166</u>

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Alexandra Road	.. 3	Lyncombe Cottage	.. 1
Avon Cottages	.. 2	Miles' Buildings	.. 2
Bartlett's Place	.. 3	Myrtle and Hope Cottages	.. 2
Beechen Cliff Place	.. 3	Oak Street	.. 1
Bellmead Place	.. 11	Paradise Cottages	.. 3
Caroline Terrace	.. 5	Paradise Place	.. 1
Chapel Court	.. 2	Paradise Street	.. 1
Crossway Cottage	.. 1	Princes' Buildings	.. 10
Downey Place	.. 2	Queen's Place	.. 2
Ebenezer Terrace	.. 3	Regent Terrace	.. 4
Ferry Lane	.. 1	Taylor's Court	.. 4
Fry's Belle Vue	.. 22	Timbrell's Court	.. 5
Foundry House	.. 1	Temperance Place	.. 8
Holloway	.. 1	Waterloo Buildings	.. 17
Lisbon Place	.. 1	Wells Place	.. 8
Lovell's Cottages	.. 2		
Lower Bristol Road	.. 13		
		Total	<u>145</u>

# HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

## Summary of House Inspections, 1911.

HOUSES INSPECTED AND DEFECTS FOUND.	Central Area.	Southern District.	Walcot District.	TOTAL.
Houses inspected ...	166	145	205	516
Premises in a satisfactory condition ...	70	17	28	115
"  in which serious defects were found ...	19	26	26	71
"  in which minor defects were found ...	77	102	151	330
Defective or unsatisfactory paving of yards, etc. ...	38	40	107	185
Unsatisfactory ashbin accommodation ...	31	87	116	234
Houses with defective roofs, eaves, gutters or D.P.'s ...	44	51	115	210
Defective drain ventilation ...	3	...	3	6
Drains found defective ...	18	37	26	81
Interceptors or other traps defective ...	...	3	16	19
W.C.'s unsatisfactory as to light, ventilation ...	13	5	42	60
W.C.'s " construction, or sufficiency ...	16	16	17	49
W.C.'s defective (pans, etc.) ...	14	18	86	118
W.C.'s without flushing apparatus ...	12	12	25	49
Water supply unsatisfactory (from cistern, etc.) ...	23	21	21	65
Unsatisfactory food store ...	17	89	64	170
Nuisances from dish troughs ...	11	10	24	45
Internal waste pipes untrapped or defective ...	20	3	55	78
Houses with defective walls, ceilings, and floors ...	72	53	108	233
"  " damp walls ...	26	33	20	79
Rooms insufficiently ventilated ...	22	46	177	245
"  insufficiently lighted ...	5	17	18	40
"  overcrowded ...	3	1	1	5
Houses requiring cleansing ...	77	71	101	249
"  with dangerous stairs ...	12	7	12	31
Nuisances from animals ...	3	5	4	12
Miscellaneous ...	9	9	24	42
Reinspections ...	1805	1102	179	3586

## Houses reported as unfit for human habitation, 1911.

Property.	Date of M.O.H. Report.	Date of Closing Order.	Observations.
Hope Cottage .. ..	8th Mar., 1911	13th June, 1911	House void.
Myrtle Place .. ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Summerlay's Cottages, 5..	Ditto	....	Repairs carried out.
Lisbon Place, 5 ..	Ditto	....	Ditto
Kensington Cottages, 3 ..	Ditto	....	Re-built.
Pera Road, 6 and 7 ..	3rd April, 1911	....	Converted into one house.
James' Buildings, 1 ..	8th Mar., 1911	13th June, 1911	Void.
Ditto 2 and 3..	3rd April, 1911	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto 12 ..	Ditto	Ditto	Pulled down.
Taylor's Cottages, 1, 2, 3..	5th Dec., 1911	29th Jan., 1912	Void.
Dover Terrace, 8, 9, 10, 11	Ditto	Ditto	Specification of repairs under consideration.
Charlton Buildings, 2 & 5	Ditto	Ditto	No. 2 void, No. 5 re-built.
Ditto 3 & 4	Ditto	Ditto	Void.
Corn Street, 35 and 36 ..	Ditto	Ditto	Void.
Lockyer's Court, 1 and 2..	Ditto	Ditto	Specification now being considered.
Milk Street, 34 ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
New Quay, 24, 25 and 26..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
James' Street, W., 13 ..	20th Dec., 1911	31st Jan., 1912	Repairs carried out.
Lymore Cottages, 1, 2, 3 ..	12th Dec., 1911	....	Repairs now in hand.
River Place, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 ..	Proceedings commenced by Bath R.D.C.	13th Sept., 1911	Demolition order made.

## 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 is situate shall make an annual report to the Board on the steps taken to secure the enforcement of the Acts and Regulations on the canals passing through their district, I have to report that during the year 1911, I made 92 inspections of Canal Boats as compared with 88 in the preceding year, 1910.

The number of boats registered by this Authority remains the same as before—56, there having been no fresh registrations either of new boats, or in consequence of structural alterations in any existing boat; no registration has been cancelled nor any certificate given up during the year. The number of boats on the register is greatly in excess of the number actually in use as dwellings. In some instances the cabins have been removed and the boats used only as "lighters," others have been put out of use or broken up. In accordance with the request of H.M. Inspector of Canal Boats, I have tried to trace the fate of some of these boats, but with very little success. There is no provision in the Acts requiring the owner to acquaint the Authority that he has destroyed or disposed of his boats, consequently the tracing of them, after they have once left the district, is a difficult matter, and their names remain on the register many years after they have been destroyed. Of the boats inspected only 7 were registered by this Authority.

The general condition of the boats inspected, considering the number of years many of them have been in use, was fairly satisfactory. Few of them are of modern construction; some of them are becoming worn out, and the time is not far distant when they will be beyond repair, and either broken up or (as is frequently the case) filled with earth, etc., and sunk in various places in order to strengthen the river banks. It is not probable that these old boats will be replaced by new ones unless measures are taken to improve the condition of the canals and waterways. Such a scheme as that outlined in the fourth and final report of the Royal Commission on the Inland Waterways of the United Kingdom (issued a year ago), would be of the greatest benefit, and would probably build up the canal boat industry which has been steadily declining for some years past. The principal features of the scheme are—(1) The formation of a Waterway Board for Great Britain consisting of three or four "whole time" Commissioners. (This is described as the "most urgent" recommendation.) (2) The development of the existing canal system and the linking up of the main lines of communication (estimated cost

£17,533,910). (3) The acquisition of existing canals to carry out the above scheme by State aid. Whether these recommendations will ever be carried out is extremely doubtful.

Many of the boats passing through Bath are inspected at several places, and from enquiries made of the men in charge it is not unusual for some of them to be visited two or three times a day. The result of this constant supervision, which is rarely if ever resented, is that the boats are kept in better condition and the infringements of the Acts and Regulations are decreasing year by year. According to the last issued report breaches of the law throughout England and Wales were found in only 9 per cent. of the boats examined.

The infringements found locally were as follows, none of them being of a serious nature.

- 4 Certificates not produced when required.
- 2 Boats improperly marked.
- 3 Cabins required cleansing.
- 1 Cabin required re-painting.
- 2 Boats with unsatisfactory water vessels.
- 2 „ „ pumps out of order.
- 2 „ „ leaky fore cabins.
- 2 Boats required general repairs.

The above defects have all been remedied. The dirty cabins were caused by the nature of the cargo and the weather, and they were cleansed as soon as practicable. The leaky fore cabins referred to were used as stores and not as sleeping places, but as they could be so used at any time it was necessary to put them in thorough repair. The cabins are generally clean and well kept, and when one considers that the accommodation allotted is very small, only 80 cubic feet, it is important that this minimum should be kept in the best condition possible in the interests of those who live on the boats. The necessary repairs were carried out as soon as representations were made to the owners, and it was not necessary to threaten or take legal proceedings in any instance.

The number of women and children who live on canal boats is decreasing; a few were found on board during the summer, but the canal boat is not altogether suitable for family life, although the children, as a rule, are morally and physically superior to those of a similar class who live wholly in towns, and the work they are taught and expected to do gives them self-reliance and a sense of responsibility which is lacking in the children on shore.

With regard to other matters upon which the Board desire information, no notification of the presence of infectious disease occurring on any boat was received, and in no instance did I find any kind of sickness on board. It was not necessary to detain any boat for cleansing or disinfection. No overcrowding was found; nor have I been refused admittance at any time. The inspections have been carried out without the slightest friction, and any recommendations I have made have always been received in a friendly manner.

Mr. O. Llewellyn, H.M. Inspector of Canal Boats, made his usual visits, and spent considerable time in examining the books and visiting the wharves. His helpful assistance and advice are willingly given, and his suggestions for the better carrying out of the provisions of the Acts are always thoroughly practical. He again expressed his approval of the manner in which the Acts and Regulations are administered.

GUILDHALL, BATH;  
Jan. 19th, 1912.

W. A. CRAVEN,  
*Inspector under Canal Boats Acts.*

## 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) ..	43	8
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	359	34
Workplaces ..	273	29
Total ..	675	71

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>			Number of Defects	
Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.		
Want of Cleanliness .. ..	26	all		
„ Ventilation .. ..	6	„		
Overcrowding .. ..	..	„		
Drainage of Floors .. ..	7	„		
Other Nuisances .. ..	49	„		
Sanitary accommodation	{ insufficient ..	3		
	{ unsuitable or defective ..	19		
Total ..	110	all		

### 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	10
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors..	10
<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 ..	36	271
„ Furniture and Upholstery ..	2	15
Total ..	38	286
Notices served on Occupiers as to sending Lists		60
<i>Inspection of Outworkers' Premises :—</i>		
In Unhealthy premises (s. 108) ..	17	16
<i>Workshops on the Register</i> (s. 131) <i>at the end of the year :—</i>		
Total at end of 1910 ..	..	474
Discontinued in 1911 ..	..	16
		458
Added to Register in 1911 ..	..	49
Total number of Workshops on Register		507

## Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

At the close of the year there were 507 Workshops on the Register, classified as follows :—

	Brought forward	..	400
CLOTHING, &c.		CONVEYANCES, &c.	
Milliners .. .. .	39	Wheelwrights and Coach-builders .. .. .	11
Tailors .. .. .	81	Coach Painters .. .. .	2
Boots, etc. .. .. .	31	Saddlery .. .. .	7
Underclothing .. .. .	3	Black and Whitesmiths .. .. .	12
Furriers .. .. .	2	Cycle Repairs .. .. .	4
Corset Makers .. .. .	3	Motor Repairs .. .. .	1
Dress .. .. .	115		
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 274		<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 37
FOOD AND DRINK.		JEWELLERY, &c.	
Bakers and Confectioners .. .. .	26	Watch Repairing .. .. .	11
Sugar Boiling .. .. .	4	Jewellers .. .. .	3
Beer Bottling .. .. .	2	Engraver .. .. .	1
Sausage Works .. .. .	1		
Flour Packing .. .. .	1		
Mineral Waters .. .. .	1		
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 35		<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 15
BUILDING TRADES.		LAUNDRIES AND DYERS.	
Builders .. .. .	7	Hand Laundries .. .. .	19
Builders' Merchants .. .. .	1	Dyers .. .. .	2
Carpenters .. .. .	8		
Painters .. .. .	2		
Plumbers, etc. .. .. .	10		
Brick and Pottery Works .. .. .	2		
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 30		<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 21
ENGINEERING.		PRINTING, &c.	
Engineering Works .. .. .	10	Letterpress Printing .. .. .	10
Ironfounder .. .. .	1	Bookbinding .. .. .	2
Surgeons' Mechanics .. .. .	2		
Model Maker .. .. .	1		
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 14		<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 12
FURNITURE, &c.		OTHER TRADES.	
Cabinet Making & Upholstery .. .. .	24	Cooper, etc. .. .. .	2
French Polishers .. .. .	3	Basket Makers .. .. .	2
Wood Turners .. .. .	6	Firewood .. .. .	1
Carvers and Gilders .. .. .	5	Cork Cutter .. .. .	1
Picture Framers .. .. .	4	Cutler .. .. .	1
Trunk Makers .. .. .	4	Scale Maker .. .. .	1
Blind Maker .. .. .	1	Tinsmith .. .. .	1
		Umbrella Makers .. .. .	4
		Leather Currier .. .. .	1
		Wall-paper Making .. .. .	1
		Provender and Corn Mills .. .. .	4
		Horticultural Worker .. .. .	1
		Rag Sorting .. .. .	2
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 47		<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 22
Forward .. .. .	.. 400		
Total number of Workshops on the Register .. .. .			.. 507

## Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1899.

During the year 209 samples were purchased for the purpose of analysis under the above Acts, as compared with 208 in the previous year. The following were the articles analysed :—Milk 101, Butter 52, Coffee 10, Jam 8, Lard 8, Sugar 5, Cheese 4, Pepper 4, Vinegar 4, Mustard 3, Honey 2, and one each of Arrowroot, Cocoa, Flour, Golden Syrup, Lime Juice, Margarine, Milk Blended Butter, and Vegetable Lard.

One of the samples purchased as "Butter," upon analysis proved to be Margarine. Proceedings were taken against the vendor, and a fine of £2 10s. and costs was imposed. One sample of butter contained the maximum amount of water (16 per cent) permissible under the Regulations of the Board of Agriculture, and several contained from 15·5 to 15·9 per cent. The lowest amount of water was 9 per cent.

Eight informal samples of milk were below the minimum standard of the Board of Agriculture. Four of these, which were only slightly below the legal minimum, were returned as "genuine milk of poor quality." In all cases, several samples were taken subsequently, but these were found satisfactory. The average quality of milk was well above the standard, being fat 3·6, solids not fat 8·64. Circulars were issued to each milk seller, calling attention to the recommendation of the Board of Agriculture "that the use of any colouring matter or preservative in milk be made an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act." I am pleased to report that no preservatives were found in any of the 101 samples examined.

Three premises changed tenants during the year, and three milk sellers discontinued business.

Four hundred and thirteen inspections of dairies, etc., were made, and the regulations respecting them were found to be well carried out. Eleven nuisances, none of them of a serious nature, were abated. The attention of each cow-keeper and dairyman was called to the Regulation as to cleansing and limewashing. This and other requirements of the Dairies and Cowsheds Regulations have been well observed.

In almost all the milkshops, suitable vessels are now provided for the storage of the milk, and I think, milk sellers are gradually beginning to realize the importance of a clean milk supply.

## Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The following statement shows the number of purveyors of milk registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885 :—

Number on Register at end of 1910 .. ..	77
„ registered during 1911 .. ..	5
	<hr/>
	82
„ removed from the Register during the year	3
	<hr/>
„ on Register at end of 1911 .. ..	<u>79</u>

## Slaughter Houses.

There are 25 private slaughter houses in the City :—23 are registered premises, and 2 are licensed. No change of occupancy was made, nor has any new license been applied for during the year.

The slaughter houses are kept under regular inspection, as many as 1,656 visits having been paid during the year. The majority of the premises have been well conducted, and the bye-laws with respect to cleansing and limewashing have been regularly observed. One or two of the old slaughter houses leave much to be desired, and one has frequently to complain of the unsatisfactory manner in which these premises are left after slaughtering has been carried out. Nine notices to abate nuisances in slaughter houses were served upon the owners or occupiers, and the usual “reminder” notices, calling attention to the quarterly limewashing, etc., were also issued.

The quantity of meat destroyed as unsound, diseased, or unwholesome was as follows :—

Beef :	1 ton, 4 cwt., 6 lbs.
Mutton :	The carcase of one sheep.
Pork :	5 cwt., 2 qrs.
	55 various internal organs.

In every case of a carcase being condemned the whole of the offal was destroyed.

There were also destroyed :—

Fish :	3 cwt., 2 qrs.
Fruit :	8 baskets of plums.

### Summary of Sanitary Work during the Year 1911.

The total number of inspections, visits of enquiry, etc., made to premises during the year was 12,869. This number includes inspections made under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, inspections of premises after complaint of nuisance ; houses in which infectious disease had occurred ; visits to slaughter houses, food stores, dairies and cowsheds, mews, offensive trades, common lodging houses, canal boats, factories, workshops and workplaces, outworkers' premises, house to house inspections, re-inspections, etc.

Number of inspections made under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909 :—

Northern district	205	Re-inspections	879
Central district	166	„	1805
Southern district	145	„	1102
	<u>516</u>		<u>3786</u>

### Abatement of Nuisances, etc.

248	Nuisances from defective drains and soil pipes were abated.
290	„ „ „ W.C's and urinals „
321	„ „ „ rain-water pipes, waste pipes and gullies „
164	„ „ „ pavings „
204	„ „ „ roofs, ceilings, etc. „
2	„ „ „ cesspools „
47	„ „ „ or improper water supply „
90	„ „ „ ventilation „
93	„ „ „ various minor causes „
12	„ „ „ overcrowded premises „
56	„ „ „ accumulation of ashes, etc. „
37	„ „ „ improperly keeping pigs, fowls, etc. „
7	„ „ „ occupation of cellar dwellings „
5	„ „ in common lodging houses „
9	„ „ in slaughter houses „
11	„ „ in dairies, cowsheds and milkshops „
110	„ „ in factories, workshops and workplaces „
17	„ „ in home-workers' premises „
158	Premises were cleansed and lime-washed after notice
7	Additional W.C's were provided after notice
22	Manure pits „ „
126	Ashbins „ „
24	Intercepting traps „ „
29	Flushing cisterns „ „
66	Matters were reported to City Surveyor
17	„ „ to Waterwork's Engineer
3	„ „ to Police
49	Workshops were placed on the Register after inspection
675	„ „ and workplaces were inspected
18	Defects on Canal Boats were remedied
413	Inspections of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops
368	„ „ Common lodging houses
71	„ „ Offensive trade premises
1656	„ „ Slaughter houses
92	„ „ Canal boats
209	Samples purchased under Food and Drugs Acts.
9	„ „ of Water submitted for analysis and condemned as unfit for drinking purposes. Satisfactory supplies have since been obtained.
381	Notices requiring structural works to abate nuisances were issued.
154	„ „ „ cleansing of premises were issued.
126	„ „ „ ashbins to be provided „
26	„ „ „ removal of refuse, manure, etc., were issued.
36	Statutory notices were issued.

## The Midwives Act, 1902.

The Midwives Act is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Sanitary Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health is the Inspector of Midwives.

Twenty-four certified midwives have given notice of their intention to practice in Bath, and have been duly registered, the number registered for the commencement of 1911 was 23. We need have no fear of the supply of midwives failing in urban districts.

Twenty of these midwives reside in the City, 4 live in adjoining parishes. Seven of the City midwives and 1 rural midwife have passed a qualifying examination. Sixteen are registered as having been in practice before July, 1901.

The total number of live births registered in Bath during 1911, was 833, of these 572 or 69 per cent. were attended by midwives. The number of still-births notified was 48, viz. by midwives 26, by medical practitioners 13, and by other persons 9.

Medical aid was called for in 59 cases, and it is noteworthy that the qualified midwives recognise danger and call for medical aid in a large proportion of their cases. The Board of Guardians are prepared to pay a reasonable remuneration to medical men called by midwives in cases of urgency.

The 3 qualified midwives of the River Street Institute attended 274 live births and 9 still-births, and called for medical aid in 47 cases, 17 per cent. of their total.

Three certified midwives attended a total of 180 births, and called for medical aid in 10 cases or 6 per cent. Three others attending 50 cases, only called for medical aid in 1 case. Two who attended between them 21 cases did not call for medical aid, neither did three others who attended 18 cases between them. Ten midwives attended not more than 4 births during the year, a total of 20 cases between them, and called for medical aid in 1 case.

One midwife was removed from the roll for not complying with the requirements of Rule E 20, in the case of an infant suffering from inflammation of the eyes.

## Report of Health Visitor for the Year 1911.

Total number of births, 833. Cases attended by Midwives, 568.  
 Infants visited by Health Visitor 2nd week of birth, 553.  
 Phthisical patients visited, (30). Average number of visits daily, (14).  
 Total number of visits for year, 3708.  
 Visits by request, (6). Visits not desired, (18).  
 Illegitimate infants under observation, (20).  
 Infants notified as suffering from Neonatorum Ophthalmia, (2).  
 CONDITION OF ROOMS AND ENVIRONMENT.—Good and Clean, 327.  
 Average good and clean. 162. Bad and dirty, 53.  
 Condition not ascertained, 11.

LOCALITY OF BIRTHS.—Central Districts, Avon St. and Milk St., 136.  
 St Michael's District, Julian Road and Snow Hill, 80.  
 Larkhall, Beacon Hill and East Walcot, 120.  
 Bathwick, Dolemeads, Widcombe and Lyncombe E., 71.  
 Holloway, Calton Road, Wells Road and Odd Down, 65.  
 Lower Bristol Road and Oldfield Park, 42.  
 Weston and Twerton, 37.

MOTHERS WITH INFANTS UNDER THREE MONTHS OF AGE, HAVING  
 OTHER THAN DOMESTIC WORK.—

Charing, Laundry Work, or Wood Chopping ...	21
Rag-picking, or Hawking ...	8
Factory-workers, Dressmaking Organ grinders	6
Assisting in small general shops ...	8
	—
	43

### METHODS OF FEEDING AT VARIOUS AGES : 1000 INFANTS—

	Age.					
	Under 4 months.		4 to 8 months.		8 to 12 months.	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Breast entirely ..	488	85	341	60	147	24
Breast, Cows milk and Infant foods ..	17	3	96	17	241	40
Cows milk entirely ..	60	10	94	16	45	7
Cows milk and Infant foods ..	..	..	28	5	169	28
Condensed milk and Infant foods ..	9	2	10	2	2	1

Methods of Feeding under Four Months of Age—  
 Boat bottles, 67 ; Tube bottles, 14 ; Spoon, 5.

Between Four and Eight Months—  
 Boat bottles, 137 ; Tube bottles, 48 ; Spoon or Cup, 43.

Eight to Twelve Months—  
 Boat bottles, 159 ; Tube bottles, 57 ; Spoon or Cup, 241.

## Health Visitor.

### Summary of Work done during Year 1911.

Month ending	Infants Visited.	Revisits.	Infant death enquires.	Phthisical Visits.	Mother's work; Infants under 3 months.								Method of Feeding			TOTALS.
					Home.	Factory	Hawkers, Wood-choppers, Charng.	Laundry.	Shop-keepers.	Dress-makers.	Illeg. Infants.	Breast.	Artificial.	Both.		
January 21	32	135	9	2	27	1	2	2	2	..	..	2	28	2	2	178
February 18	50	183	10	3	47	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	45	5	..	246
March 18	48	147	..	2	46	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	38	8	2	197
April 29	59	319	8	4	55	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	49	7	3	390
May 27	33	254	6	..	32	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	30	3	..	293
June 24	38	234	..	2	35	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	32	3	3	274
July 22	47	226	4	6	43	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	41	4	2	283
August 19	41	319	10	1	37	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	33	4	4	371
September 30	64	416	13	2	60	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	54	4	6	495
October 28	40	262	7	2	36	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	33	2	5	311
November 25	34	266	9	4	30	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	30	1	3	313
December 30	67	283	5	2	62	2	..	..	3	3	..	1	60	4	3	357
Year 1911	553	3044	81	30	510	4	20	10	6	3	20	20	473	47	33	3708

## Baby Visiting Association.

### Annual Report for 1911.

One hundred and two children, between one and three years old, have been visited during the year.

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. 570 visits have been reported.

#### CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN.

Good health	...	...	...	50
Fairly good	...	...	...	40
Poor health	...	...	...	10
Clean and well kept	...	...	...	75
Fairly clean	...	...	...	17
Dirty	...	...	...	5
Cleanliness not reported	...	...	...	3
Deaths	...	...	...	2

#### DEATHS.

1 on March 11th, of Tuberculosis, aged 1 year, 9 months.

1 on December 5th, of Pneumonia and Meningitis, aged 1 year.

#### CONDITION OF ROOMS.

Good and clean	...	...	...	61
Fairly good	...	...	...	25
Dirty	...	...	...	12
Rooms not seen	...	...	...	4

A Baby Party was held on Thursday, September 21st, at the Argyle Street Schoolroom, which was kindly lent us, and decorated with flowers given by the Visitors. Miss Johnston and Mr. Silcock provided the music. It was a very successful gathering, and the mothers appreciated it.

(Signed) MARGARET JOHNSTON.

## Infantile Mortality during the Year 1911.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	Certified .. ..	28	8	2	8	46	22	18	17	13	116
	Uncertified .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Diarrhœa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	2	12
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	4	4	3	16
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Congenital Malformations .. ..	..	6	..	..	1	7	2	..	..	..	9
Premature Birth .. ..	..	14	1	1	3	19	1	1	..	..	21
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .. ..	..	3	3	..	2	8	5	4	3	..	20
Atelectasis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Convulsions .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	8
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	..	..	2	1	1	4	1	..	3	2	10
Suffocation, overlying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	6
Totals .. ..		29	8	2	8	47	22	18	17	13	117

Nett Births	{	legitimate .. 1119	Nett Deaths	{	legitimate infants .. 110
		illegitimate .. 47			illegitimate .. 7

## Tuberculosis.

The Voluntary Notification of Phthisis was invited from November 24th, 1900, the same fee being paid as for the notification of other infectious diseases. The average number of notifications received during the eleven years has been 29, but a large number of cases have been reported or sent to me without official notification, some 2,000 leaflets have been distributed, disinfecting has been done free of charge, all cases that have come under my notice have been encouraged to call at my office from time to time to be weighed, and to report progress. At the end of the year, those who have passed through Winsley Sanatorium are specially sought after and enquiries made concerning those who have left Bath, a report being made to the Resident Medical Officer of Winsley Sanatorium. I append a special report concerning these cases for the past six years. It should not be forgotten that the establishment of Winsley Sanatorium was due chiefly to the persistent efforts of a Bath resident, Dr. Weatherly.

1911

By the Public Health (Tuberculosis Regulations) 1908, which came into force on 1st January, 1909, all cases dealt with under the Poor Law have to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health, and by the Hospital Order of 23rd March, 1911, all cases seen at any public institution have also to be notified. A general Order dated 16th November, ~~1911~~, which came in force on 1st January, 1912, made the notification of all cases seen by private practitioners compulsory, but the confidential character of this notification renders the work to be done by your officers exceedingly difficult. I give a table showing the number of notifications received under each Order, and from these numbers one might assume that there were in Bath at the present time some 200 to 300 persons suffering from open tuberculosis of the lungs, i.e., having the bacillus of tuberculosis in their sputum as might be demonstrated when proper search was made. The figures which I have given in this report refer to the Old City; those for the added area are not available, something like 40 or 50 per cent. would have to be added to the number of deaths, but the death rate would probably be slightly reduced. I think we may take 300 as representing the number probably to be found in the extended City by clinical methods in common use.

The immediate question to be considered is that of separate or conjoint action—action with the Somerset County Council or with Bristol. I think we should look at this question from two points of view - first, the provision of sanatorium accommodation, second, the provision of a Tuberculosis Dispensary and the organization for home visits for finding out tuberculosis cases among contacts. There can be no doubt that the path of least resistance is conjoint action with Somerset, probably this would entail only a small contribution from the rates, perhaps £1,000 per annum. It must be understood that all estimates are purely provisional, but are nevertheless based upon general information gained by following carefully the work which has been done in pioneer districts, and by being in communication with those who are advising the Government on this subject.

Sanatorium accommodation is required for various types of cases, viz., cases taken in for preliminary observation as to suitability for treatment by tuberculin, cases taken in for education as to home treatment and while provision is being made for a separate room in the home, and cases needing special medical or surgical treatment. The Sanatorium for these cases should be in the vicinity of the City, and provide for at least twelve persons. I consider a suitable building might be very well placed near the grounds of the Statutory Hospital ; with proper management there should be no fear of cross infection. Phthisical cases are now commonly treated within the same curtilage as other infectious diseases. At the Brighton Isolation Hospital, over 1,000 such cases have been treated during the past ten years, simultaneously with cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and infection has never been caused by the adoption of this plan.

In addition to the above, another twelve beds will be required for selected early cases suitable for a three or four months curative course. This provision would be more economically made by joint action with the Somerset County Council, or by securing additional beds at Winsley Sanatorium.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The accommodation required at the Dispensary consists essentially of a consulting-room, a waiting-room and two dressing-rooms for patients. The accessories are a dispenser's room, a small bacteriological laboratory and suitable sanitary provisions.

The control of the Tuberculosis Officer should be entirely under the management of the City Council, and not conjointly with the County Council. I am informed on the best authority that 60,000 is the outside population which can be satisfactorily dealt with at one dispensary by one whole time officer in an industrial district. In a residential city, amply provided with public institutions, there may be great difficulties in the way of introducing such a dispensary, except as part of a public medical service. A Tuberculosis Dispensary and Dental Clinic cannot be worked satisfactorily for less than £1,000 a year, and a Sanatorium for £3,000.

The Future.—If the hopes of those who advocate these methods are at all realized, tuberculosis should be largely stamped out in about ten years. There would be a considerable reduction in the number of patients needing sanatorium treatment for tuberculosis—to what use will these buildings be put to? Perhaps by that time we may have some method of dealing with Cancer which may call for wide spread institutional treatment. I do not myself think this likely, but I anticipate that these buildings will be largely used as “rest cures” for the “working class.” The rest cure which has become so important a feature in the lives of professional and business men, will probably be extended to the mass of our less fortunate brothers ere long. More likely I think we shall have systematic recourse to residential sanatorium open-air schools for children, particularly those who have unfortunate environments. In connection with such schools it would probably be necessary to make provision for day-boarders in order that sufficient numbers might be available for suitable classification in teaching, it is therefore of importance to have one sanatorium easy of access to Bath, and week-end camps for those attending day schools could be in the grounds of the sanatorium.

The provision of a Dental Clinic must precede both the Tuberculosis Dispensary and the Sanatorium—it is useless to try to treat a tubercular patient as long as bad teeth remain in the mouth. Attention to the throats of children is also essential.

## Tuberculin Dispensaries.

In view of the interest taken in the treatment by Tuberculin, it may not be out of place to state the method followed at the Portsmouth Municipal Tuberculin Dispensary.

The patient is first examined by the Medical Officer, and a record taken of his history, physical signs, weight, and general condition, etc. He is then given a clinical thermometer, and instructed how to take his temperature, and a card is given him on which he has to record his temperature every four hours for four days. He is then told to come back to the Dispensary at a fixed time, and to bring his temperature card record with him. During this period he is as a rule visited by a Health Visitor, who sees that he understands taking the temperature correctly. This opportunity is taken for seeing his home conditions, and giving him advice where necessary on the subject of home hygiene, the necessity of the open window, care of the sputum, etc.

When he comes again to the Dispensary, if it is clear, either from his physical signs, or from the presence of tubercle bacilli in the sputum, that he is suffering from tuberculosis, his treatment with tuberculin is commenced, provided that his temperature is not above  $100^{\circ}$ , and that there is no other condition present that makes it inadvisable.

If the temperature is above  $100^{\circ}$  he is made to rest in bed for a few days, and is visited by the Medical Officer, who in many cases is able in a few days to give him his first doses of tuberculin at home; this is continued until he is able to get up and attend the Dispensary. If it is found that he cannot secure at home the necessary fresh air, rest, good food and proper attention, an endeavour is made to admit him to the Hospital set aside for such cases. (For this purpose the Small-pox Hospital, which has been lying idle for some years, has been adapted). Often after a few weeks' rest he is able to attend the Dispensary and continue there his course of treatment.

If when a new patient presents himself at the Dispensary no definite evidence of tuberculosis can be detected, he is tested by means of (human) Old Tuberculin (T.O.); if no reaction follows it is assumed that he is not suffering from tuberculosis; if a definite reaction occurs the tuberculin treatment is commenced.

The tuberculins used are principally P.T.O. (original uncon-

centrated bovine tuberculin); P.T. (which is P.T.O. evaporated down to one-tenth of its volume at a low temperature and in a partial vacuum); and O.T. (Koch's old Human tuberculin). The tuberculins employed are those prepared by Messrs. Meister, Lucuis & Bruning, Ltd.

### **The Edinburgh Anti-Tuberculosis Scheme.**

“The Edinburgh scheme was begun in 1887 with the foundation of the Victoria Dispensary for Consumption. The scheme rests on the principle that, for the eradication of tuberculosis, we must not be content with treating the consumptive poor who present themselves—with more or less advanced disease—at the out-patient departments of the various hospitals. We must search for the cases at home. We must follow the consumptive patient to his dwelling and inspect it, and, as much as possible, inspect all the members of the household, so as to detect cases at the earliest stage. This is a very important aspect of prevention, and forms especially the function of the Consumption Dispensary.

“The final step to the completion of the scheme has now been taken in the foundation of a ‘Working Colony’ for selected patients, who require longer guidance than the ordinary work scheme of the Sanatorium allows.”

We must not rest content with Dispensaries and Sanatoria—it would be cheaper to prevent the disease, and in as much as such a large proportion of children are said to be infected, the disease lying dormant until the stress of adult life breaks up the constitution, the best policy would, I think, be to deal with the disease in childhood. All our schools should be open air schools, at all events in summer months, out-door camps should be provided for the holidays, the weakly and backward children should be specially dealt with at the residential sanatorium school—by good food and carefully regulated physical exercise, the chances of acquiring immunity would be greater. The cost of dealing with children would be much less than with adults, where oftentimes the whole family must be supported while the breadwinner is being treated. At the same time, we must not neglect the causes—all food must be carefully protected, and the homes brought up to a higher standard of cleanliness.

## Bath Workhouse and Infirmary.

In October, 1903, the Board of Guardians completed a scheme providing two large wards of ten beds each, male and female ; French open windows were fitted, leading on to iron balconies, open night and day. The old beams were taken from roof and iron Tie rods substituted. Oilcloth was provided for the floors. The angles and joins were covered with brass edgings, so as to prevent dust, etc., accumulating.

Sputum flasks are provided for each patient.

Each patient is placed on a full and varied dietary (no alcohol except in extreme cases).

Special Charts are provided and temperatures taken by nurses night and morning, and oftener as occasion requires.

A Bacteriological examination room is provided, where microscopic examination of Sputum is made. Also a weighing machine ; all patients are weighed weekly and a record kept.

The Medical Officer states that the average number of cures is 6 per annum.

The patients are visited by the Medical Officer daily, and the diets revised as he thinks fit.

Two excellent Airing Grounds (1 acre each) are walled off, containing dining-rooms, 4 way shelters, etc. These grounds are planted with lawns, shrubs and flowers, with asphalt paths, for the use of patients during the day.

Special Flannel Clothing is provided.

The Guardians are considering a scheme of extension, to erect an administrative block and cubicles for patients in these grounds.

Many cases are admitted in a moribund condition and die within a few days, whilst owing to lack of power of detention, cases frequently discharge themselves before they are cured, and against the advice of the Medical Officer, and not infrequently return in a worse condition.

### Cases of Phthisis treated at the Bath Workhouse Infirmary.

Nine years 1903—1911, including Rural cases.

All ages	Under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-60.	60 & over.
M. F.										
326 161	9	13	37	47	63	117	109	69	15	8

### Deaths from Phthisis at the Bath Workhouse Infirmary.

Nine years 1903—1911, including Rural cases.

All ages	Under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-60.	60 & over.
M. F.										
93 43	1	1	4	11	13	40	33	23	6	4

### Winsley Sanatorium.

Winsley Sanatorium was opened in December, 1904, and two beds were purchased by the Bath City Council with the option of using a third bed occasionally. Up to the end of last year 54 patients have had the advantage of Sanatorium treatment in these "Maintained Beds," and 47 patients residing in Bath have been admitted to the paying beds at 15/- a week when nominated by a subscriber, or 35/- a week without nomination.

The classification of the cases and the after history of the patients is given in the following tables:—

Year Admitted.		Good Cases.	Hopeful Cases.	Benefit expected.	Un-suitable Cases.	Total admitted.
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
1911	.. ..	3	4	2	..	9
Total		10	20	23	1	54

### After History of Patients treated in Bath City Beds

Year of Discharge.	Total No. Discharged.	January 1st, 1912.		
		Traced.	Alive.	At Work.
1905	6	5	1	1
1906	6	6	3	3
1907	7	7	4	4
1908	8	8	4	3
1909	9	8	5	4
1910	7	6	4	3
Total	43	40	21	18

## Phthisis—Ages of Cases Notified—Residents.

Year.	At all ages.		Under 1		1 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 65		65 & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1901	13	9	..	..	..	..	1	3	12	6	..	..	..	..
1902	15	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	14	2	..	..	..	..
1903	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
1904	14	8	..	..	1	..	3	1	10	7	..	..	..	..
1905	12	8	..	..	..	..	2	4	10	4	..	..	..	..
1906	26	18	..	..	2	2	4	5	19	11	1	..	..	..
1907	19	12	..	1	..	..	1	4	2	14	9	..	..	..
1908	27	21	..	3	1	1	4	4	5	19	11	..	..	..
1909	36	31	..	..	5	6	4	8	26	17	1	..	..	..
1910	30	27	..	1	..	2	3	3	4	24	20	..	..	..
1911	40	37	..	..	1	4	11	10	27	23	1	..	..	..
1st 6 mos. of 1912	39	44	..	..	5	5	10	9	24	29	..	1	..	..
	283	219	..	5	1	17	26	48	52	210	139	3	1	..

## Deaths from all causes and from Tubercular Disease.

Year.	Deaths all causes.	Residents.		Non-Residents.		Death rate. Resident. Phthisis.	Death rate. England & Wales.
		Deaths Phthisis	Deaths other Tubercular.	Deaths Phthisis	Deaths other Tubercular.		
1901	803	64	9	..	2	1'29	1'26
1902	822	38	17	3	4	'76	1'23
1903	668	42	11	9	3	'84	1'20
1904	738	45	16	10	1	'92	1'24
1905	724	41	11	4	1	'82	1'14
1906	748	57	10	8	4	1'14	1'15
1907	716	46	8	4	4	'92	1'14
1908	769	57	21	2	6	1'14	1'11
1909	699	45	13	5	2	'90	1'08
1910	653	46	10	6	2	'92	1'02
Aver.	734	48	13	5	3	'97	1'16
1911	694	52	7	7	1	1'03	

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge the great assistance I have received in the preparation of this Report from members of the staff of the Health and other departments. I have also to thank Dr. Craddock and Mr. Jackson, of the Bath Workhouse Infirmary, for information concerning the treatment of consumptive patients at that Institution, and Dr. Crossley for the Winsley Sanatorium Report.

I regret that owing to enforced absence from duties on account of ill-health, I have not been able to deal either with the work of the past or the problems of the future as I should like to have done. In connection with the Insurance Act, new methods of dealing with disease are to be introduced which will need most careful consideration, as they promise the relief of a great amount of suffering. It is no part of my duty, to suggest methods of clinical treatment or to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the use of such a potent remedy as tuberculin. This is a matter entirely for those whose daily work brings them into intimate relationship with the sufferers from disease, but I have thought it advisable to give some account of the methods adopted at Tuberculin Dispensaries, as showing what provisions it may be necessary to make. The general scheme of home treatment will need to be considered in consultation with those in private practice, such treatment being carried out by the patient's own medical attendant wherever possible. The new provisions are intended to assist and not to supercede agencies already at work, and without the continued hearty co-operation of the family physician all efforts to prevent disease would be futile.

Finally, I have to record my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the various Committees of the City Council for the kind consideration shown to me, particularly in recently giving me such ample opportunity of recuperating.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. SYMONS.

*August 1st, 1912.*

## Medical Inspection of School Children.

The Medical Inspection of School Children was commenced systematically on August 31st, 1908, and between that date and December 31st of the same year 2,700 were inspected, of whom 2,068 were infants, and 632 children about to leave school. In 1909 the inspection included 2,345 boys and 2,153 girls, making with the 1,029 infant boys and the 1,039 infant girls, a total of 6,566 children, which was above the average monthly attendance at school, so practically completing the inspection of all school children of that year. During 1910 the number inspected was 1,723 first inspections, including 523 infant boys, 603 infant girls, 209 boys and 388 girls, and 2,107 second inspections or special cases, and for 1911 the number inspected has been 2,797.

It has been found inexpedient to inspect all children four times during school age, as parents resent too frequent inspection, but the smaller number dealt with permits a more thorough examination.

I regret that great pressure of work consequent upon the enlargement of the boundaries has prevented me from presenting the report this year in detail, analysing the figures which have been accumulated concerning weights and measurements and of comparing the results of the second examination of individual children with those of the first examination. The tables following, relating to defects found, are those prepared by Dr. Mary Morris and Miss Winckworth.

Most useful work has been done by the Children's Care Committee and spectacles have been provided free, where necessary, but in some cases the parents have contributed. The total cost of spectacles has been £23 : 7 : 6, and parents have paid £5 towards this sum, and there are some outstanding amounts to be collected.

In 1910 an attempt was made to establish a Children's Provident Club for the treatment of school children, on the lines adopted by the Derbyshire County Education Authority, but the payment was to be at the rate of one penny per week to include dental treatment. Seven thousand circulars were sent out and replies received from 4,144 parents, but only 714 or 17 per cent were in favour of such a scheme, showing that the majority thought such help unnecessary in Bath where so many medical facilities are given. No serious attempt has been made to establish a separate dental clinic—

this is no doubt one of the most urgent needs and next to the provision of open air schools, would probably do more for the health of the children than any amount of medical treatment. A public benefactor is needed to give a start to such schemes as these when such pressing calls are made upon the general ratepayer.

There has been a strong wish to establish a special school for defective children and it was proposed to use St. Michael's School for this purpose, but the Board of Education refused to sanction the scheme. Such premises would not have fully met the want and would not have been expected to give best results with dull and backward children. What is needed is an open air residential school in one of the outlying districts. Much laxity of language still exists in the classification of school children—dull and backward children without any serious organic defect being hopelessly confused with mentally defective children. The definitions of the Royal Commissions Report on the Care and Control of the Feeble Minded are perfectly clear and ought to be accepted by Education Authorities :—

“Feeble-minded,” i.e., persons who may be capable of earning a living under favourable circumstances, but are incapable from mental defect existing from birth or from an early age (a) of competing on equal terms with their normal fellows ; or (b) of managing themselves and their affairs with ordinary prudence.

“A feeble-minded person is one who by reason of arrested development or disease of the brain dating from birth or from some age short of maturity has his observing and reasoning faculties partially weakened, so that he is slow or unsteady in his mental operations, and falls short of ordinary standards of prudence, independence and self-control.”

There is no cure for the feeble-minded person, although some apparent improvement may be got by Education, whereas the dull and backward may be permanently brought up to a standard which would enable them to compete with others in the labour market and earn a living. Their dullness, not being due to any organic defect, is not transmitted to their offspring, and therein lies the principal difference between the dull and backward and those who are properly called feeble-minded. It pays to educate one class, while watchful care and protection constitute the principal need of the other.

By the extension of the Boundaries, six schools comprising fourteen departments, have been brought under the Bath Education Authority, including the Higher Elementary School which has a capacity for 280 students, and was commenced in October with 94 pupils for the first year's course of instruction. At the close of the summer holidays, as these move up to the second year's course, 76 fresh scholars will be admitted. The school is free, and books and materials are provided. A course of three years' instruction is provided for boys and girls who will be over 12 years of age on August 1st next, and who have been in attendance at a Public Elementary School for at least two years. The aim of the School is to fit the pupils for their future occupation in life, whether business, artisan or household. Efforts are being made to secure the interest of employers in Bath and district, so that scholars on leaving the School at the age of 15 may reap a substantial advantage from the higher practical training they have received.

The provision made in the three other Council Schools is as follows :—

East Twerton—	230	Boys,	246	Girls	and	266	Infants.
South Twerton—	243	„	243	„	„	258	„
West Twerton—	224	„	214	„	„	213	„

The average number on the books of the three Schools was 2,099, practically the full number of the recognized capacity.

The non-provided Schools are :—

Twerton Parochial—	Mixed	215,	and	Infants	190.
St. John's, Weston—	Girls	170,	and	Infants	145.

The average number on the books in January was 724, the capacity being for 720 children. This brings the total number of children needing Medical Inspection up to 9,719. It was thought inadvisable to commence our Medical Inspection at Twerton until January, as the work had been kept well up-to-date by the County Education Authority, but Nurse White inspected all the Girls and Infants Departments under the Children Act for cleanliness, including 1,916 children, 250 white cards and 58 pink cards being sent out as first warning for children found to be verminous, equivalent to 16 per cent. On a second inspection 24 blue notices were served, but on the third inspection it was found all the children had received attention.

INSTRUCTIONS.  
FORM E.

Where the skin of the Child  
is infested with vermin.

CITY OF BATH.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908. (SECTION 122).

INSTRUCTIONS.

TO THE PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF THE CHILD, DESCRIBING THE  
MANNER IN WHICH THE CLEANSING OF A CHILD MAY BE BEST  
EFFECTED.

When the skin of a child is infested with vermin such as the "Itch Insect" or "Itch Mite" the whole body must be thoroughly washed every morning with warm water and carbolic soft soap, or with ordinary soap if Jeyes' Fluid or some similar disinfectant be added to the water.

After the body has been dried with a clean towel, the parts infested with vermin must be specially treated in the following manner:—Wash the part with Methylated Spirit containing one-fourth part of Balsam of Peru—dab this solution well over the places infested with a clean rag. Usually the parts will be between the fingers, around the wrist, and in the bend of the elbow, but the feet and legs, etc., may be similarly infested. Allow the solution to dry on the skin and every evening rub the same parts with an ointment made of Flowers of Sulphur mixed with four times its weight of lard; allow this ointment to remain all night. Repeat this treatment every day until the child is cured of the disease. The Methylated Spirit Solution must not be used near a fire or light of any kind.

If the child is suffering from any other skin disease, breaking out on the body, neither the solution nor the ointment should be used, but a medical man should be consulted as to treatment.

The clothing of the child must be cleansed as described in form C.

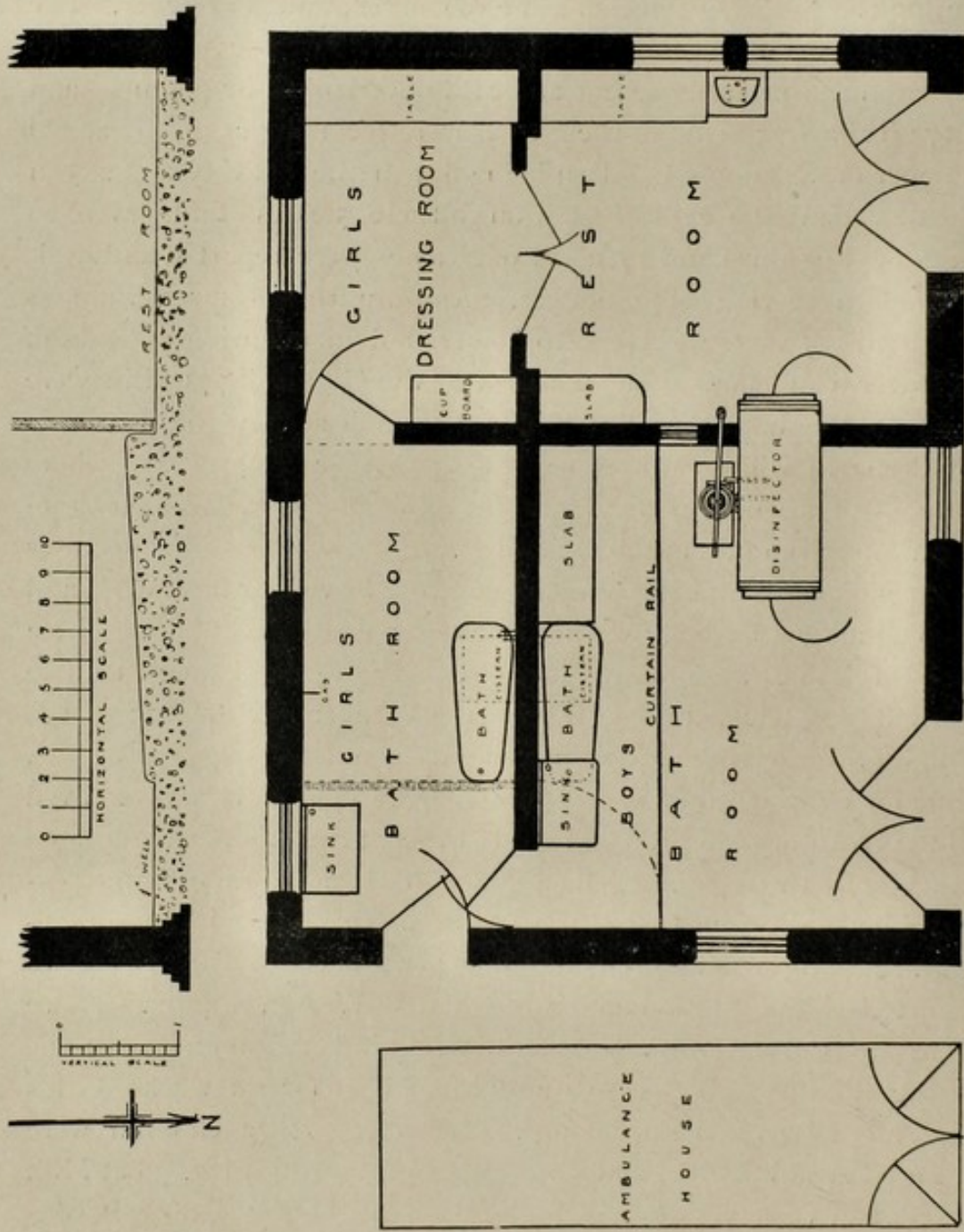
The house and all other persons living in the house should be thoroughly cleansed.

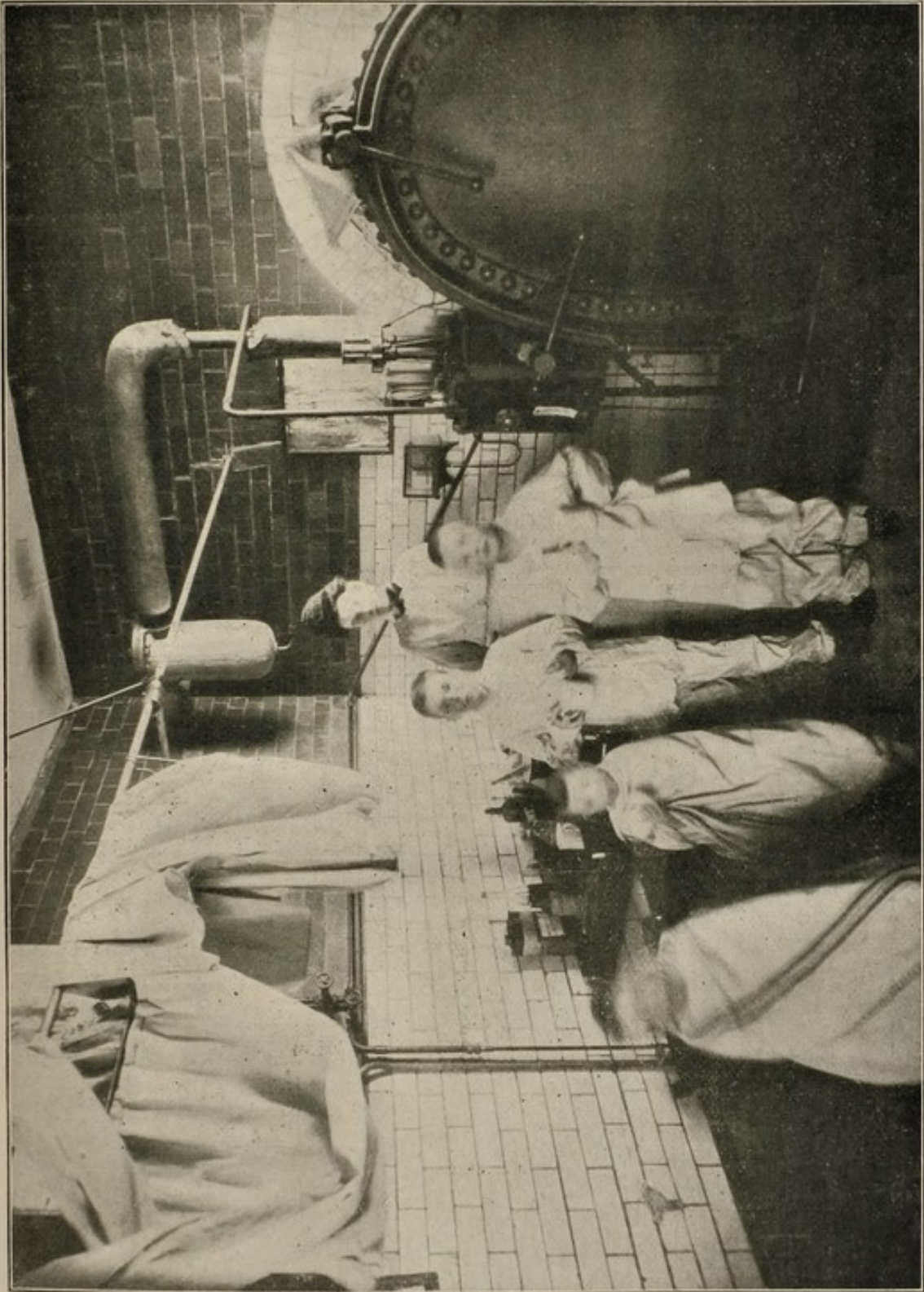
SECTION 122. (4). Where, after the person or clothing of a child has been cleansed by a Local Education Authority under this Section, the parent or guardian of, or other person liable to maintain, the child allows him to get into such a condition that it is again necessary to proceed under this Section, the parent, guardian, or other person shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten shillings.

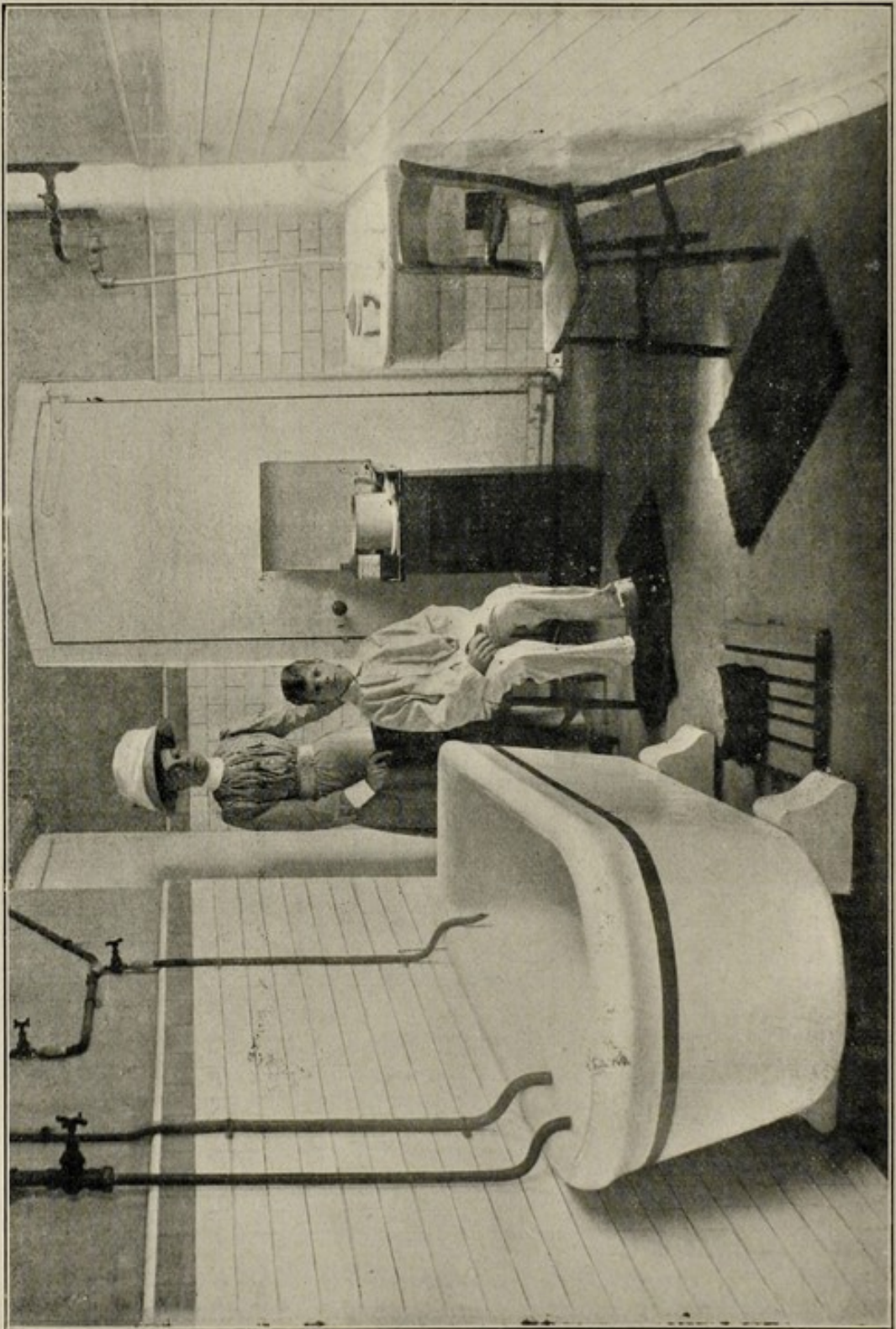
This Section of the Act will be strictly enforced.

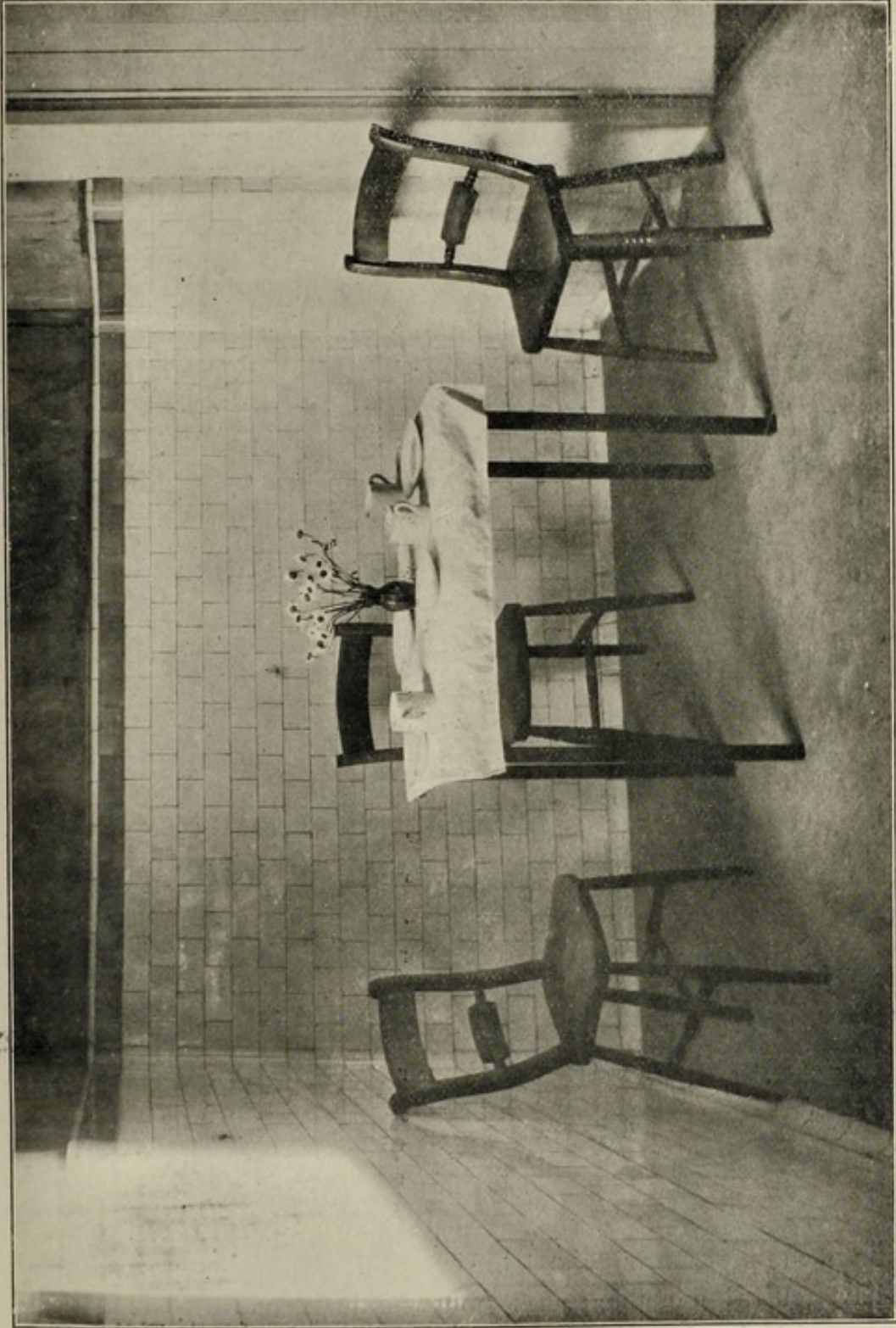
Including the preliminary work in the newly added area, Mrs. White has paid 464 visits to schools during the year, 313 visits being for routine inspection and 151 by special request of teachers. All girls and infants attending school have been seen at least four times during the year, and those of some schools six times or oftener. The special defects were : 292 slightly verminous cases—cases where the infection was probably recent and easily overlooked by parents—and 2,173 bad cases ; many of these cases were recurring cases, the actual number of verminous children being 867 in the old City and 285 in the newly added area. In addition to these, 5 cases of Impetigo, 26 cases of Ringworm and 17 cases of Scabies were reported and dealt with. In serving blue notices, second warnings for verminous children, 537 visits were paid to homes, and in following up cases of Ringworm and summoning children to the Guildhall 771 visits were paid to the homes of 841 children. In dealing with verminous children 219 white cards were issued ; these cards are used where only a few lice or nits are found and do not convey the threat of separation from other school children. For the more obvious cases 1,711 pink cards and 424 blue notices were served for head cases and 38 blue notices for body vermin and 17 for cases of Scabies. These cases of Scabies were mostly at one school and caused much trouble until it was decided to deal with them under Section 122 of the Children Act, giving special instructions as to treatment by Form E, which is reproduced on the opposite page. One child was removed to the Statutory Hospital and treated there ; the others were treated at home by their parents, the Balsam of Peru Solution being provided by the Authority. It was not necessary to take legal proceedings. Of the verminous children, 24 were cleansed at the Milk Street Cleansing Station and 2 at the new Weston Station. There were two prosecutions, a fine of 10s. being inflicted in one case ; the verdict in the second case was "Remanded for six weeks"—this case was afterwards satisfactory. During 1910, 42 children were cleansed at Milk Street and 32 at Weston, and in 1909, 38 at Milk Street and 12 at Weston.

The City Surveyor, acting under the instructions of the Sanitary Committee, has reconstructed the Weston Cleansing Station so that we may deal with boys and girls simultaneously ; frequently a brother and sister have to be cleansed and it was difficult to complete the operation in one room twice in one morning.









The enamelled iron baths have been replaced by earthenware baths, the walls have been covered with tiles and the corners of the room rounded, so that there may be no chance of vermin lurking in crevices. The general arrangements of the Station is shown in the preceding plan on page 52, the illustration on page 53, reproduced from the Annual Report for 1909, shows the original arrangements, while on pages 54 and 55 may be seen the two rooms which have now been made available.

The number of children officially cleansed does not by any means represent the potential value of the stations—without such provision we should not be able to enforce Section 122 of the Children Act. A knowledge that cleansing will be enforced and followed by prosecution in case of relapse is sufficient to make careless parents attend to the “blue notice” giving warning of this procedure, but it does not seem to have the effect of making all of them keep their children clean. At the next inspection many of the children are found to be again verminous and the same process of warnings has to be repeated. The number of verminous children in our schools has been reduced, but at each inspection we still find far too many needing attention. We are a long way behind the German standard and shall probably remain so until baths are provided at the schools and a weekly bath forms part of the routine school work. No doubt the chief offenders are few in number, one dirty family being sufficient to contaminate a whole school. We only have power to deal with children attending school; we ought to have power to remove and cleanse dirty persons wherever they are found. We should have this power for older persons as well as for children—unless a person is suffering from an infectious disease we have no power to insist upon personal cleanliness, even when uncleanness of person is just as much a real nuisance as any other heap of offensive matter would be.

It is with extreme regret that I have to record my resignation of the position of school medical officer, but for some time past I have felt it impossible to carry out the duties of this office satisfactorily with the clerical assistance placed at my disposal, and eminent oculists whom I have consulted have advised me to give up personally evening work which is so trying to eyesight. I felt it was impolitic to use the Clerk of the Health Department for this purpose when the

enlargement of the City has produced so much extra work for him. I am sorry that the value of fuller records of work done is not more generally recognized. There can be no doubt that if we are to deal effectively with the problem of the future, we ought to record fully the facts of to-day. The medical inspection of school children has rendered available a mass of facts which should be analysed and studied. Professor Karl Pearson in his Cavendish Lecture this year, draws special attention to the importance of such records, and asks the question, "Are these schedules to be wasted, to be stacked and ultimately burned for want of space, or shall they form archives from which knowledge as to the factors which improve or impair national well being may be extracted? To anyone who hopes for human progress—not by arbitrary guesswork—but by the gradual unravelling of truth there can be but one answer to the question."

The Education Authority have decided to appoint Dr. Mary Morris as School Medical Officer, and I feel certain that in her the present generation of children will have a good adviser. In carrying out work connected with cleansing and in dealing with infectious disease I need hardly say she will have all the help I can give her. The Sanitary Committee have responded liberally in making provision for cleansing, and I wish the funds at the disposal of the School Managers had enabled them to carry out the alteration I have suggested in connection with the schools—the provision of baths and more open windows. I feel certain that making our elementary schools conform to the type of open air schools would do much to prevent disease and to render the children healthier in every way.

July 23rd, 1912.

W. H. SYMONS,  
School Medical Officer.

## The Medical Inspection of School Children.

### To the Bath Education Authority.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

In submitting the Report of Medical Inspection for 1911, I wish to draw your attention to the following features in it :—

1. The large number of children with defects of nutrition, following on
2. The large number of children with bad teeth—1,586 out of 2,797 seen.
3. The great improvement as to cleanliness, and the comparatively small number of verminous children. This is the result of the work of Mrs. White, the School Nurse.
4. The much smaller number of ringworm cases—also a direct result of medical inspection.
5. The comparatively large number of total defects of lungs—936 out of 2,797—of whom 23 are definitely tuberculous. The defective breathing is the result in many cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and of bad ventilation in the homes. Many children have been found on second inspection to have improved in breathing, as a result of exercises in the schools ; and the boys as a result of joining various bodies such as the Scouts and Boys' Brigades, which give open-air life to their members. One would like to recommend that a definite appointment be made of an instructor in physical exercises, who would also be able to give remedial exercises, under medical supervision, to the numerous children with spinal defects.
6. The excellent work of the Children's Visiting Committee, resulting in a trebling of the number of children treated, as a consequence of inspection ; and in a grant from the City Council towards the purchase of spectacles. The parents feel a real interest is taken in their children ; and where the Visitor is also a married lady, or has had special experience in the care of children, it is found her influence is much increased.

7. The large number of parents who refused permission for the inspection in certain schools. There are several reasons for this, some of them being :—

- (a) The parents resent the State interference, and have refused at every opportunity offered.
- (b) Indignation at being told the children's heads were verminous. Several bad cases have not been re-inspected for this reason by the Medical Inspector, though they have been seen by the Nurse under Section 122 of the Children's Act. A few have evaded the Nurse, by running away when she was known to be in the school.
- (c) An epidemic of refusal spreads through a school, beginning with one child. Full advantage is taken by the others of the Board of Education circular. Your Medical Inspector has been at a school a whole morning, seeing only 5 children, though times had been appointed for 24 children. The time has come for the Board of Education circular to be revised, and the Inspection to be made compulsory.
- (d) Parents thought the second inspection came too near the first—or the child was soon about to leave (!) so it was not necessary to see him or her again.

8. The large number of cases who require special provision for treatment and instruction in special schools.

Yours obediently,

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

**Name of School and Date of Inspection.**

SCHOOL.	DATE.
Bathforum ... ..	Not examined
Kingsmead Council Girls ...	May 3-5, May 8-9
Kingsmead Council Infants ...	Jan. 16-20, May 10
St. Michael's Mixed ...	May 12, May 15-16
St. Michael's Infants ...	Jan. 23-24, May 16
St. Paul's Mixed ... ..	May 17-19, May 22-25
St. Paul's Infants ... ..	Jan. 24-25, 27 and 30, May 26
St. John's (R.C.) Mixed & Infants	May 30-31, June 1, Jan. 30, Feb. 1-2, and June 1
Trinity Boys ... ..	Not examined
Weymouth House Boys ...	" "
Weymouth House Girls ...	June 26-28 and 30
Weymouth House Infants ...	Feb. 2-3, Feb. 6, Nov 21-22
Beacon Hill Mixed ... ..	July 10-14, July 17
Beacon Hill Infants ... ..	Feb. 8-10, 13-14, July 17
Christ Church Infants ...	Feb. 16-17, Feb. 20
Central Walcot Boys ... ..	Not examined
Central Walcot Girls ... ..	Sept. 4-8, Sept. 11
Central Walcot Infants ...	Feb. 21-24, Sept. 12.
East Walcot Girls ... ..	July 3-4, 6-7
East Walcot Infants ... ..	Feb. 28, March 1, July 10
Harley Street Girls ... ..	Sept. 14-15, 18-20
St. Mary's (R.C.) Mixed & Infants	Aug. 29-31, March 2
St. Saviour's Boys ... ..	Not examined
St. Saviour's Girls ... ..	Sept. 25-29
St. Saviour's Infants... ..	March 7-10, Sept. 29
Walcot Council Boys ... ..	Not examined
Bathwick Boys ... ..	" "
Bathwick Girls ... ..	Oct. 2-3
Bathwick Victoria Infants ...	March 14-16, Oct. 3
Lyncombe St. Luke's Mixed	Oct. 5-6, Oct. 9.
Lyncombe St. Luke's Infants ...	March 20-22, Oct. 5th
Lyncombe St. Mark's Boys ...	Not Examined
Lyncombe St. Mark's Girls ...	Oct. 9-12
Lyncombe Council Infants ...	Mar. 23-24, 27-29, Oct. 16-17
Widcombe Boys ... ..	Not examined
Widcombe Girls ... ..	Oct. 23-26
Widcombe Infants ... ..	Mar. 30-31, Apr. 1, Oct. 26-27 & 30
Oldfield Council Boys ... ..	Not examined
Oldfield Council Girls ... ..	Nov. 2-3, Nov. 6-10
Oldfield Council Intants ...	April 25-28, May 1-2, Nov. 14-17

The children called up for medical inspection numbered 3,868 ; 247 children left school before the date of inspection, 249 were absent from school at the time of inspection without any stated reason, 128 were absent on account of illness, and permission to inspect was refused for 268 children, 179 had been recently inspected elsewhere. The number inspected was 2,797, classified as follows :—

Inspection, 1911.	Infant Boys.	Infant Girls.	Upper Boys.	Upper Girls.	Total Boys.	Total Girls.	Grand Total.
1st	293	283	40	150	333	433	766
2nd	257	230	395	1149	652	1379	2031
Totals	550	513	435	1299	985	1812	2797

Total Number of Children Examined during 1911 at various ages.  
Classified as fair or medium in colour of hair.

Inspection.	Age.	Age.												Total.	
		3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15		15-16
1st inspection	Boys F	70	29	40	16	6	4	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	170
	" M	29	39	47	23	8	2	6	0	4	4	1	0	0	163
	Totals	99	68	87	39	14	6	8	2	4	4	2	0	0	333
2nd inspection	Boys F	0	6	28	85	58	22	16	18	15	12	19	1	0	280
	" M	0	5	33	100	69	33	20	21	35	18	38	0	0	372
	Totals	0	11	61	185	127	55	36	39	50	30	57	1	0	652
1st inspection	Girls F	37	47	53	24	13	14	13	11	8	1	2	1	0	224
	" M	21	30	50	21	14	16	14	10	13	11	7	0	2	209
	Totals	58	77	103	45	27	30	27	21	21	12	9	1	2	433
2nd inspection	Girls F	0	3	32	97	76	72	79	64	63	72	68	4	0	630
	" M	0	1	20	77	65	92	93	81	91	100	120	9	0	749
	Totals	0	4	52	174	141	164	172	145	154	172	188	13	0	1379
Total Children	..	157	160	303	443	399	255	243	207	229	218	256	15	2	2797

## Details of Inspection.

## 2nd INSPECTION.

	630	749	280	372	2031	%
	F. Girls	M. Girls	F. Boys	M. Boys	Total	
<b>PAST HISTORY :</b>						
Measles ..	567	664	228	333	1792	88
Scarlet-fever ..	38	45	16	16	115	5
Diphtheria ..	10	23	7	14	54	2
Whooping-cough ..	382	451	122	177	1132	55
Chicken-pox ..	297	312	100	138	847	41
Mumps ..	159	197	50	77	483	23
Rheumatism ..	20	32	41	12	105	5
Chest ..	65	77	37	41	220	10
Fits ..	28	16	6	9	59	2
Tinea ..	14	23	5	1	43	22
Lupus ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Eyes ..	2	1	—	—	3	—
Throat ..	31	44	13	28	116	5
Heart-disease ..	4	7	1	—	12	—
Ear-disease ..	21	23	7	12	63	3
Paralysis ..	1	1	3	0	5	—
Tracheotomy ..	—	—	1	2	3	—
Croup ..	4	4	1	2	11	—
Chorea ..	4	9	1	1	15	—
Abdominal Trouble	14	22	1	4	41	2
<b>FAMILY HISTORY :</b>						
Phthisis ..	122	141	67	53	383	18
Rheumatism ..	86	105	35	40	266	13
Heart-disease ..	48	45	23	16	132	6
Thyroid ..	2	2	—	—	4	—
Asthma ..	1	—	—	1	2	—
Fits ..	2	5	—	2	9	—
Ears ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mental ..	3	—	—	1	4	—
<b>FORMS SENT TO PARENTS :</b>						
	239	220	103	95	637	31
<b>ATTENDANTS AT INSPECTION :</b>						
	287	316	104	100	807	39
<b>CLOTHING :</b>						
Fair ..	121	172	74	86	453	22
Poor ..	22	40	10	16	88	4
Bad ..	14	14	6	7	41	2
Dirty ..	24	20	6	13	63	3
Bad repair ..	1	3	—	—	4	—
Verminous ..	1	2	3	0	6	—
<b>FOOTGEAR :</b>						
Fair ..	94	124	52	73	343	16
Poor ..	10	22	3	9	44	2
Bad ..	13	28	15	11	67	3
<b>NUTRITION :</b>						
Fair ..	361	380	178	207	1126	55
Poor ..	54	44	25	25	148	7
Bad ..	6	11	4	6	27	1
<b>HEAD :</b>						
Vermin ..	137	202	4	5	348	17
Dirty ..	5	3	2	4	14	—
Scurf ..	3	—	1	5	9	—
Ringworm ..	4	2	—	1	7	—
Eczema ..	1	3	—	—	4	—

2nd Inspection (*continued*).

	F. Girls	M. Girls	F. Boys	M. Boys	Total	%
<b>BODY :</b>						
Flea-bitten ..	67	69	16	19	171	8
Dirty ..	27	21	6	10	64	3
Verminous ..	6	11	9	6	32	1
<b>TEETH :</b>						
Bad ..	358	474	166	224	1222	60
<b>NOSE :</b>						
Catarrh & Rhinitis	40	44	37	35	156	7
Deflected Septum	1	1	2	0	4	—
Obstruction ..	3	1	2	5	11	—
<b>TONSILS :</b>						
Enlarged ..	242	306	118	156	882	40
Inflamed ..	230	238	81	88	637	32
<b>ADENOIDS :</b>						
Enlarged ..	10	19	6	14	49	2
<b>GLANDS :</b>						
Enlarged ..	466	559	195	266	1486	73
<b>EYES :</b>						
Strabismus ..	31	48	9	10	98	4
Blepharitis	15	18	9	9	43	2
Conjunctivitis ..	9	2	7	3	21	1
Keratitis ..	1	5	2	3	11	—
Iritis ..	—	1	1	—	2	—
Buphthalmos ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Defective Refraction	100	120	32	40	292	14
<b>EAR-DISEASE :</b>						
..	70	91	38	44	243	11
<b>DEAF :</b>						
..	52	71	25	30	174	8
<b>DEFECTIVE SPEECH :</b>						
..	7	4	2	10	23	1
<b>MENTAL DEFECT :</b>						
..	20	32	9	15	76	3
<b>HEART :</b>						
Valvular disease ..	20	20	4	7	51	2
Anæmia ..	67	77	31	30	205	10
Irritable ..	5	4	2	0	11	—
Irregular ..	1	—	0	0	1	—
<b>LUNGS :</b>						
Bronchial Catarrh ..	68	66	36	42	212	10
Poor air-entry ..	173	163	72	90	498	24
Tuberculosis ..	12	6	1	1	20	—
Pleurisy ..	1	—	2	0	3	—
Asthma ..	—	1	1	2	4	—
<b>DEFECTS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM :</b>						
..	55	66	8	14	143	7
<b>*TUBERCULOSIS :</b>						
Definite ..	24	14	8	8	54	2
Probable ..	44	63	19	28	154	7
<b>RICKETS :</b>						
..	17	42	26	43	128	6
<b>ALL DEFORMITIES :</b>						
..	18	34	17	12	81	4
<b>INFECTIOUS :</b>						
..	4	1	—	—	5	—
<b>Total children examined ..</b>						
..	630	749	280	372	2031	

\*Including Lungs, bones, joints, glands, ears.

## 1st INSPECTION.

PAST HISTORY :	F. Girls	M. Girls	F. Boys	M. Boys	Total	%
Measles ..	133	124	78	73	408	53
Scarlet Fever ..	8	6	4	8	26	3
Diphtheria ..	3	3	0	5	11	1
Whooping-cough ..	100	96	63	64	323	42
Chicken-pox ..	52	64	40	44	200	26
Mumps ..	20	28	10	16	74	9
Rheumatism ..	5	7	4	2	18	2
Chest ..	21	21	17	20	79	10
Fits ..	3	6	2	3	18	2
Tinea ..	2	2	—	—	4	—
Eyes ..	0	0	—	—	—	—
Throat ..	3	6	1	6	16	2
Heart-disease ..	1	0	3	—	4	—
Ear-disease ..	4	3	4	1	12	2
Paralysis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croup ..	1	0	1	3	5	—
Tracheotomy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea ..	2	1	—	—	3	—
Abdominal Trouble	5	4	1	2	12	2
FAMILY HISTORY :						
Phthisis ..	20	16	6	10	52	7
Rheumatism ..	22	22	14	16	74	9
Heart-disease ..	5	9	11	10	35	4
Thyroid ..	—	4	—	—	4	—
Asthma ..	—	—	3	—	3	—
Fits ..	—	3	—	1	4	—
Ears ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mental ..	1	—	—	1	2	—
FORMS SENT TO PARENTS	36	44	28	26	134	17
ATTENDANTS AT						
INSPECTION :	136	111	98	95	440	57
CLOTHING :						
Fair ..	39	28	30	19	116	15
Poor ..	2	5	5	3	15	2
Bad ..	2	3	2	5	12	1
Dirty ..	6	8	8	3	25	3
Verminous ..	—	1	2	—	3	—
FOOTGEAR :						
Fair ..	21	22	21	15	79	10
Poor ..	2	4	3	2	11	1
Bad ..	3	5	7	8	23	3
NUTRITION :						
Fair ..	96	101	84	73	354	44
Poor ..	6	11	10	8	35	4
Bad ..	4	4	2	0	10	1
HEAD :						
Vermin ..	18	16	1	1	36	4
Dirty ..	5	2	4	3	14	2
Scurf ..	4	3	—	—	7	—
Ringworm ..	1	2	—	1	4	—
Alopecia ..	—	1	—	—	1	—
Eczema ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
BODY :						
Flea-bitten ..	15	11	7	6	39	5
Dirty ..	5	4	8	4	21	3
Verminous ..	2	2	2	1	7	—
TEETH : Bad..	109	119	68	68	364	47
NOSE :						
Catarrh & Rhinitis	22	8	26	22	78	10
Deflected Septum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstruction ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
TONSILS :						
Enlarged ..	80	68	68	61	277	36
Inflamed..	50	27	28	25	130	17
ADENOIDS : Enlarged ..	9	1	1	5	16	2
GLANDS : Enlarged ..	111	109	73	80	373	48

## 1st Inspection (continued).

EYES :	F. Girls M. Girls F. Boys M. Boys				Total	%
	F. Girls	M. Girls	F. Boys	M. Boys		
Strabismus ..	9	11	4	4	28	4
Blepharitis ..	3	1	5	2	11	1
Conjunctivitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keratitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nystagmus ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Defective Refraction ..	17	17	2	3	39	5
EAR-DISEASE :	15	8	11	9	43	6
DEAF :	10	7	—	3	20	2
DEFECTIVE SPEECH :	1	2	4	1	8	1
MENTAL DEFECT :	5	4	10	7	26	3
HEART :						
Valvular disease ..	4	2	4	1	11	1
Anæmia ..	28	29	29	17	103	13
Irritable ..	2	0	—	—	2	—
Irregular ..	—	3	—	—	3	—
LUNGS :						
Bronchial Catarrh ..	21	13	19	25	78	10
Poor air-entry ..	62	49	39	45	195	12
Tuberculosis ..	—	2	1	—	3	—
Pleurisy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ..	—	—	1	—	1	—
Asthma ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
DEFECTS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM :	13	8	4	4	29	4
TUBERCULOSIS :						
Definite ..	3	4	2	3	12	2
Probable ..	12	9	12	6	39	5
RICKETS :	20	22	35	33	110	14
ALL DEFORMITIES :	10	9	7	12	38	5
INFECTIONS :	1	1	1	—	3	—
Total children examined	224	209	170	163	766	

**Children needing special provision for Treatment and Instruction.**

DEFECTS.	2nd Inspection		1st Inspection		Total	%
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys		
Enlarged Thyroid ..	28	—	7	—	35	7
Mastoid Disease ..	3	1	1	—	5	1
Microcephalus ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Hydrocephalus ..	1	—	—	3	4	—
Chest ..	96	44	19	18	177	36
Heart ..	37	11	6	4	58	12
Mental ..	40	16	5	15	76	15
Paralysis ..	1	2	—	—	3	—
Nephritis ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Deaf ..	22	16	7	3	48	9
Fits ..	4	2	1	1	8	2
Deformed Hand ..	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cretins ..	3	—	—	—	3	—
Chorea ..	4	2	1	—	7	2
Rheumatism ..	5	1	—	2	8	2
Raynaud's Disease ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Caries of Spine ..	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other Spinal troubles ..	2	6	8	1	17	3
Tuberculosis bones&joints ..	5	—	—	1	6	1
Cleft Palate ..	3	1	—	—	4	—
Enlarged Glands ..	22	—	—	—	22	5
Hirsuties ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Rickets ..	1	1	—	2	4	—
Dislocation of Hips ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Talipes ..	1	1	—	—	2	—
Myxœdema ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total ..	283	104	57	51	495	

### School Children's Visiting Committee.

Number of Children visited from beginning of work in				
July, 1910, to Dec., 1911	..	..	..	796
Treated	..	..	..	607
Not treated	..	..	..	140
Warning Notices	..	..	..	66
Refusals	..	..	..	32
Left or away	..	..	..	74
Number of Visits paid	..	..	..	2128

### Children seen at Guildhall during 1911 on Saturday mornings—

*i.e.*, cases of ringworm, impetigo, and special cases .. 841

Schools where Parents refused permission for the examination  
of their Children :—

<i>School.</i>		<i>Number called.</i>	<i>Refusals.</i>
St. Mark's Girls ..	..	—	28
Central Walcot Girls ..	..	175	5
East „ „ ..	..	138	54
Harley Street Girls ..	..	153	56
St. Saviour's Girls ..	..	150	23
St. Luke's Mixed ..	..	43	1
Widcombe Girls ..	..	75	11
„ Infants ..	..	47	1
Oldfield Council Girls ..	..	143	44
Weymouth House Infants ..	..	30	1
Kingsmead Girls.. ..	..	151	7
„ Infants ..	..	72	1
St. John's (R.C.) Mixed ..	..	68	1
„ „ Infants ..	..	20	4
Weymouth House Girls ..	..	141	1
Beacon Hill Mixed ..	..	167	9
„ Infants ..	..	30	1
East Walcot Infants ..	..	27	1
St. Saviour's Infants ..	..	175	15
Bathwick ..	..	29	1
„ Infants ..	..	91	3
			268
Children examined	..	..	2797
Permissions refused	..	..	268
Total ..	..	..	3065

No record has been kept of children left, or away at time of inspection.





1911.

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**FORTY-SIXTH**  
**Annual Report**

TO THE

**Bath Urban Sanitary  
Authority**

BY THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND INSPECTORS.**

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*FOREWORD—*

*"Salus Populi suprema lex."*

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