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BILSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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1909.  
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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health,

T. RIDLEY BAILEY, M.D., EDIN.,


Past-President of the Midland Society of Medical Officers of Health, and of the Staffordshire Branch of the British Medical Association, Medical Officer to the Bilston Education Authority, &c., &c.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BILSTON  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Gentlemen,

*Herewith I present to you the Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the District under your control, together with the Vital Statistics for the year 1909; this being my Twenty-fifth Annual Report.*

**Enteric Fever.**—Seven cases of Enteric or Typhoid Fever were notified during the year, as compared with ten in the previous year; one was admitted to the Wolverhampton General Hospital and died there. 10 cases were notified in the year 1907, 15 in 1906, 12 in 1905, 4 in 1904, and 11 in 1903, one case came from the New Town Ward, one from the High Town Ward, three from the Town Hall Ward, and one from Bradley Ward, and one from Ettingshall Ward.

These cases were as usual mostly connected with defective privy-middens or privy vaults, with consequent contamination of the soil.

**Scarlet Fever.**—Seventy-four notifications of Scarlet Fever, referring to 73 cases, in 62 houses, were received in the year, compared with 108 in the previous year, 180 in the year 1907, 107 in 1906, 50 in 1905, and 155 in 1904. Of these 5 proved fatal, 4 being in children under 5 years of age and 1 above 5 years.

Eleven notifications were received in the month of January, 13 in February, 9 in March, 4 in April, 6 in May, 4 in June, 5 in July, 3 in August, 10 in September, 5 in October, 1 in November and 3 in December. Nineteen were received from the Town Hall Ward, 12 from the New Town, 25 from the High Town, 15 from Ettingshall Ward and 3 from Bradley Ward. 55 cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Scarlet Fever has become practically endemic in districts like this and it is desirable that these cases should be isolated in the hospital. There is a tendency on the part of some Medical men to delay notification—some cases when admitted to hospital were already in the peeling stage—and even to mark “isolated” in the notification form when the patient is residing in dwellings where thorough isolation is practically impossible. These things naturally tend to further the spread of the disease.

**Measles.**—Forty-six deaths, all in children under 5 years of age, 11 being in infants under 1 year were registered between the months of January and December, as due to Measles, equal to a rate of 1·82 per thousand of population. 2 were registered in June, 10 in July, 8 in August, 5 in September, 8 in October and 13 in November. Twelve of these deaths occurred in the New Town Ward, 4 in the High Town, 5 in the Town Hall, 7 in Bradley and 18 in Ettingshall Ward.

The disease prevailed for the greater part of the year not in this district only but in neighbouring districts. It attained epidemic form in March especially in the New Town Ward, and in the hope that its progress might thereby be checked the Holy Trinity Infant School was, upon my recommendation, closed from April 1st to 26th and the premises disinfected. Comparatively little improvement seemed to follow this proceeding and children in other parts of the District were attacked. In the Ettingshall Ward many cases appeared, particularly in connection with St. Saviour's Schools, opportunity was taken, during the Whitsuntide holiday, to properly disinfect and thoroughly cleanse these Schools (both departments) but cases were still reported after the re-opening. They too, were then closed in June for three weeks.

The epidemic apparently reached its height in November and December, instructions were issued after three weeks' holiday at Christmas that all School buildings, in every department, be thoroughly Disinfected under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. I am glad that the attendances at School are now much increased and the epidemic seems to be at an end.

On previous occasions I have had to point out how easily Measles, once introduced, spreads and continues in a district like this where it is still regarded often with indifference. A Medical Man is rarely called, unless a fatal termination seems probable, and no attempt is made to isolate the patient. Indeed the children of neighbours are often allowed to play with the child; and the fact that cases of this disease are infectious *before* the rash appears adds to the ease and readiness of its dissemination. The disease is not notifiable and comparatively little can be done to check an epidemic here.

**Whooping Cough**—Fourteen deaths, all with one exception, in children under 5 years of age were registered from whooping cough during the year; 3 in January, 1 in March, 1 in April, 5 in May, 1 in July, 3 in August. In the previous year 17 deaths were registered, and 23 in the year 1907.

**Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup.**—Thirteen notifications, referring to 9 cases of Diphtheria and 4 of Membraneous Croup, were received during the year, as compared with 18 in the previous year, 16 in the year 1907, 10 in 1906, 5 in the year 1905, 5 in 1904, and 13 in 1903.

Only two of these cases ended fatally—both in children under 5 years of age. In the earlier stages of this disease the clinical signs are not so clear as to allow a prompt diagnosis to be made, therefore it is desirable, if not essential, that a bacteriological examination should be made in all cases. The arrangement between the County Council and the University of Birmingham for this examination to be made free of charge by the Medical Attendant, in this and some other disease still continues, and should always be noted.

**Small Pox**—Again no case of Small Pox was notified, and none, I believe, has occurred in any of the constituent authorities forming the South Staffordshire Conjoint Small Pox Board since its formation. The proposal to use the Hospital of the Board for the isolation and treatment of suitable cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is one likely to be of great benefit to the community, and is deserving of careful consideration.

**Diarrhœa**—Twenty-four deaths from Diarrhœa and allied conditions, all in children under 5 years of age, 15 being infants under 1 year, were registered during the year, as compared with 29 in the previous year, 28 in 1907, 41 in 1906, and 42 in 1905. This is equal to a rate of '95 per thousand of population.

The term "Diarrhœa" now includes what is known as "epidemic" diarrhœa and certain conditions of the alimentary tract—such as gastro-enteritis, gastric catarrh, etc. Deaths from the latter causes were formerly not included under this heading—7 such are included in the year's total.



The following table gives the total of these deaths in each month of the past five years, distinguishing those of infants under 1 year, of children between 1 and 5 years, and those above 5 years.

	1905.				1906.				1907.				1908.				1909.			
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and upwards.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and upwards.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and upwards.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and upwards.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and upwards.	Total.
January ...	1			1	2			2	1			1	2	1		3	1			1
February ...	1			1	1			1		2		2								
March ...	1			1	1			1												
April ...	1			1	1			1												
May																				
June ...	1			1					1			1	2			2	1			1
July ...	8		1	9					1	1		2	2	1		3	3			3
August ...	12	4	3	19	10	1	1	12	4			4	5			5	2	4		6
September	5			5	12	6	2	20	4	1		5	1	4		5	2	2		4
October ...	1		1	2	1	3	1	5	9			9	4	1		5	2	2		4
November									1			1	4	1		5	4	1		5
December...									1		2	3	1			1				
	31	4	5	40	23	15	4	42	22	4	2	28	21	8		29	15	9		24
Rate pr 1000				1.6				1.6				1.1				1.1				.95

**Erysipelas.**—Twenty-two cases of Erysipelas, 2 of which, both under 5 years of age, proved fatal, were notified during the year as compared with 15 in the previous year, 16 in 1907, 22 in 1906, 30 in 1905, and 37 in 1904.

**Puerperal Fever.**—One case of Puerperal Fever was notified during the year.

**Midwives' Act.**—It is important to remember that after the first day of April next, women not registered under the Midwives' Act will not be allowed to practice for gain except in cases of real emergency. There are several women in this district who habitually attend a large number of cases, though unregistered, and this will be prohibited by the County Council, upon whom the administration of the act rests. Every midwife too, under this law, is bound to send for a doctor in certain conditions, but the act does not provide for payment of the fee to the medical man. The Privy Council, in February, 1908, issued a circular to the Guardians of the Poor advising that it was competent for them to pay the fee in poor cases. The Guardians of the Wolverhampton Union have declined to do this, and, indeed, pay no fee in such cases even when the Medical Officer attends upon an order signed by their own Relieving Officers. Fifty or sixty years ago, in the days of the old Poor Law Commissioners and before the Local

Government Board existed, a few Boards of Guardians in the county got their obligations under this order to pay these fees. The Wolverhampton Board was one of these and it has not even yet altered the system—a system which is not in the interests of the poor; is now, or should be, obsolete, and is inconsistent with progressive development.

It may be interesting to add that centuries ago the registration of Midwives was undertaken by the Church, chiefly because Midwives were sometimes called upon to baptize infants. The parish clergy schooled them as to their duties, and they were enjoined not to substitute the child of one woman for that of another.

**Zymotic Diseases.**—Ninety-one deaths, all with one exception, in children under 5 years of age, 36 being in infants under 1 year, were attributed to the seven principal zymotic diseases, equal to a rate of 3·6 per thousand, as compared with 55 in the previous year, 74 in 1907, and 91 in 1906. As previously stated no less than 46 of these were due to measles.

The subjoined Table shows the number of deaths from each of these causes for the past year, and the previous 10 years, and gives the rates per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths from	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Scarlet Fever ...	1	4	2	5	8	11		1	8	3	5
Small Pox ...											
Measles ...		35	2	20	6	14	1	18	27	5	46
Whooping Cough ...	9	8	27	5	7	10	2	23	7	17	14
Enteric Fever ...	15	4	4	2	3		3	5	1	3	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup )	6	9	6	7	6	1	1	3	3	3	2
Diarrhoea ...	60	30	64	32	41	59	41	41	28	29	24
Totals ...	91	90	105	71	71	95	48	91	74	60	91
Rate per thousand...	3·8	3·6	4·3	2·9	2·7	3·9	1·9	3·7	3·02	2·4	3·6

**Vaccination.**—The returns of the Vaccination Officer are given for 10 years, 1899-1908, and the first half of 1909:—

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Half Year to June 30 1909
Births Registered ...	959	892	878	939	895	899	937	899	934	879	426
Successfully Vaccinat'd	829	769	760	838	801	816	825	784	814	703	332
Insusceptible ...	11	7	3	3	1	1		1	2	2	1
Died Unvaccinated...	94	96	91	70	77	56	91	91	92	87	25
Postponed ...	1	1		5		1	4	1	3	6	2
Removed from District	10	6	10	13	4	4	1	7	4	6	4
Certificates of Con- scientious Objectors )	8	6	14	10	12	11	12	15	15	74	56
Unaccounted for ...	6	7					4		4	1	6
	959	892	878	939	895	899	937	899	934	879	426

These figures show the great increase in the number of so-called "conscientious objections" which throughout the country are providing ready victims for an extensive epidemic of Small-pox. Last year a mother declined to have her fourth baby vaccinated. The first three had been vaccinated safely and were healthy, but she coming in all seriousness, said that even though vaccinated they had not escaped "the ordinary children's ailments" and therefore they would see what experience the fourth child would have without vaccination. She said her husband had therefore decided to 'apply for an exemption order'—this is an illustration of a "conscientious objection!"

This contrasts in marked degree with the practice in Germany. In the latter country the High Court has quite recently decided that the authorities had the right to compel a father, by the use of force if necessary, to have his child vaccinated—the law allowed exemption from vaccination for reasons of health under a medical certificate, but for no other reason. Here the payment of a fine for non-compliance with the act could not, and did not secure escape, for the police, so the High Court decided, were justified in taking the child by force to the Medical Officer for the purpose, and to prevent the creation of risks to others.

**Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1888.**—During the year 117 certificates were received under this act, (in addition to 17 of Pulmonary Phthisis) as compared with 151 in the previous year, 226 in 1907, 157 in 1906, 97 in 1905 and 204 in 1904. They included 74 of Scarlet Fever, 7 of Enteric Fever, 22 of Erysipelas, 9 of Diphtheria and 4 of Membranous Croup, and 1 of Puerperal Fever.

By an order of the Local Government Board, all cases of Consumption of the Lungs occurring among persons in receipt of parochial relief are now to be notified by the Medical attendant and by other officials of the Guardians under certain conditions. For instance, a phthisical patient on leaving a workhouse in which he has been staying gives an address to which he intends going. It is then the duty of the Master or Medical Officer of the Workhouse to notify the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the proposed address is situated that the patient has started for such destination and this can be entered on the register. *But the patient may never arrive* and this happened in one of our cases with the result that the district is burdened with an unknown case and has I presume, to pay the fee for notification. The patient being visited by the Health Visitor and advised by her as to habits, precautionary means, &c.

The following table shows the number of notifications of each disease received in each month of the year, and also the totals for this and the previous 10 years.

	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Erysipelas	Smallpox	Total
January	11	1		2	2		16
February	13			3	2		18
March	9				1		10
April	4			2	2		8
May	6			2	1		9
June	4		1		1		6
July	5	1					6
August	3	2		1	3		9
September	10	1		2			13
October	5	2			2		9
November	1				3		4
December	3			1	5		9
1909	74	7	1	13	22		117
1908	108	10		18	15		151
1907	180	10	4	16	16		226
1906	107	15	3	10	22		157
1905	50	12		5	30		97
1904	156	4	1	5	37	2	205
1903	244	11	7	13	41		316
1902	56	12		17	39		124
1901	34	18	1	13	49		115
1900	41	18	1	11	45		116
1899	20	71	1	11	36		139

Notifications received from each of the five Wards of the Township in each month of the year :—

	NEW TOWN WARD.	HIGH TOWN WARD.	TOWN HALL WARD.	BRADLEY WARD.	ETTINGSHALL WARD.	TOTAL
January	4	7	3	1	1	16
February	1	2	5	3	7	18
March	2	3	2	1	2	10
April	2		2	2	2	8
May	1	6			2	9
June		3	2		1	6
July	1	2	2	1		6
August	3	4	1		1	9
September	2	2	2	4	3	13
October	1	1	5		2	9
November		2	1		1	4
December	3	1	2		3	9
	20	33	27	12	25	117

**Infectious Diseases Hospital.**—At the end of 1908 three patients remained in the hospital and 55 were admitted during the past year, 10 of whom were under 5 years of age. 52 were discharged cured, after an average period of detention of 58 days, and 3 died, leaving 3 in at the end of the year.

Since the Hospital was opened on July 7th, 1906, 320 patients have been admitted and only 9 have died. This is in great part due to the self-sacrifice of the staff—a very small one for the size of the hospital and the number of patients treated—and this further has been achieved at the minimum of expense.

**Disinfecting Apparatus.**—The disinfecter (high pressure steam) has again proved of great value; 90 lots of bedding, &c., were disinfected, and 35 lots of clothes of patients leaving the hospital. The bedding, &c., of infectious cases treated at home have been disinfected on the recovery of the patient; and I would again suggest that in such cases a small charge should be made (to be remitted in certain instances where necessary) to cover the cost of fuel and of removal from and to the house of the patient. This, I believe, is frequently done in other towns.

It is difficult and, in some cases practically impossible, to carry out thorough and satisfactory disinfection of many dwellings. No attempt at isolation of the patient is made and there would be no place for the family to remain while disinfection was in process.

**Meteorology.**—The total rainfall for the year ending December 31st, 1909, was 25·99 inches, (172 rainy days), as against 27·67 in the previous year, 28·81 inches in 1907, 26·41 inches in 1906, and 22·43 in 1905. Observations were taken at the Lunt Outfall Works.

	Inches in 1909.		Inches in 1908.		Inches in 1907.		Inches in 1906.
January	1·08	...	0·98	...	1·22	...	3·55
February	0·58	...	1·21	...	1·33	...	2·03
March	2·29	..	3·16	..	1·12	...	1·10
April	1·68	...	2·38	...	1·87	...	1·54
May	1·38	..	2·65	...	3·09	...	2·72
June	3·28	...	2·39	...	2·67	...	2·48
July	3·27	...	2·15	...	2·22	...	0·82
August	1·81	..	4·68	...	2·78	..	1·21
September	2·35	...	1·90	...	0·96	...	1·27
October	3·48	...	2·50	...	5·39	...	4·97
November	0·83	...	1·69	..	2·66	...	2·94
December	3·96	...	1·98	...	2·60	...	1·78
Totals	25·99		27·67		28·81		26·41

**Sewerage.**—The effluent at the Lunt Outfall Works—to which the Sewerage is conveyed by gravitation and where lime precipitation, followed by continuous filtration, is the method adopted—continues to be of excellent quality. It is desirable that the process of conversion of privies into water-closets should be carried through at as rapid a rate as possible. An estimate of the cost of connecting all houses in the district to the main Sewers is in hand and it is anticipated that the work will be proceeded with in the near future.

The Council is at present contemplating a Scheme for drying the Sludge, at the outfall works, by running it off into lagoons connected with agricultural pipes laid on the floor, covered by one foot of broken clinker. The water filtered from the Sludge flowing back into the main Sewer, before it reaches the engine house, and the Sludge being allowed to dry until it is hard enough to cut out and cart away.

**New Streets and Buildings.**—The number of new buildings certified during the year as fit for human habitation was 34. These were erected under the supervision of the Surveyor, and in compliance with the Council's bye-laws.

Myrtle street has been made up in accordance with the Private Street Works Act, 1892. It is proposed to make up and sewer Lewis street and Holcroft street during the ensuing year, under the same Act.

**Workshops and Bakehouses.**—All the workshops, 133 in number, including 27 bakehouses, have been regularly visited, and on the whole found satisfactory. Verbal requests were found sufficient to secure any cleansing or improvement; only 4 outworkers are known in the district.

There is only one underground bakehouse, and it is kept in a satisfactory condition.

**Dairies, Milkshops, and Cowsheds.**—There are 34 dairies and milkshops, and 20 cowsheds on the register, all of which have been regularly inspected. The cowsheds are kept on the whole in a fairly satisfactory condition, but some are not so well ventilated as they should be, and an objection to fresh air being very common.

**Lodging-houses and Slaughter-houses.**—The four registered lodging-houses have been regularly visited and have been found fairly satisfactory. There are 24 slaughter-houses; they are kept clean and have been lime-washed when required. The market place is regularly visited on market days, and the meat exposed for sale inspected.

**Excrement Disposal.**—During the year water-closets were substituted for 72 vault privies, 31 midden-privies, and 22 pans or pails, and 8 ash-pits were closed, and 14 dust-bins used in their place. The number of privy-middens remaining in houses is 1292, of vaults 1361, and of pans 882. It is obvious that the existence of these constitutes a continued menace to the well-being of the community, and that the process of conversion should be much more rapid.

It is now well established that privy-middens, privy-vaults, &c., are most injurious to health, having an intimate relationship to the prevalence of typhoid fever and diarrhœa. This is well illustrated in the report for 1908-9 of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board by references to the experiences of Nottingham and Leicester. Years ago both these towns were notorious for a conserving system of excrement disposal and a high death-rate from typhoid. The former has made slow progress in the adoption of water-carrying system, the latter rapid progress. As a result the typhoid death-rate in Nottingham still continues high whilst that in Leicester has markedly decreased. Upon this Dr. Newsholme thus comments: "A gigantic experiment has been performed on these two communities under circumstances which enable fairly trustworthy comparison to be made; and at the present time it remains then, that in Nottingham a large number of deaths from diarrhœa and from enteric fever are occurring year by year which would cease to occur were this city in every part of it to adopt, like Leicester, a more cleanly system of disposal of excremental matter." An abundant water supply belonging to the Council should assist such concession here and so aid also in the abolition of the abominable "tips" that are in use and have been the cause of so many complaints in recent years.

**Insanitary Dwellings, &c.**—During the year I have made inspections of many streets in the different wards of the town with the Inspector, and instructed him from time to time to issue the necessary notices to remedy the various nuisances discovered. 6 houses were closed as unfit for habitation in Pipe's Meadow, and 9 demolished—7 in Gozzard Street and 2 in Barbor's Field. 40 houses were repaired, and in 20 the roofs have been repaired, the kitchen floors in 10, and the spouting in 12. 23 yards were paved, 23 ashpits repaired and 11 roofed.

**Schools and Medical Inspection.**—The work of Medical Inspection in the elementary schools of the district has been carried out by me in my capacity as School Medical Officer. The report for the year has already been presented to the Education Committee, and the sanitary or insanitary conditions in the schools described.

**Vital Statistics.**—The population of the district at the census of 1901 was 24,034, 12,026 males and 12,008 females; and the area is 1,867 acres. 5,050 tenements were recorded at the census, including 3,372 with less than 5 rooms.

The population in the middle of the year is estimated at 25,200 though this must be considered as approximate only. The census will again be taken next year then definite figures will, of course, be available.

**Births.**—826 births, 418 males and 408 females, were registered during the year, being a decrease of 56 on the previous year, and giving a birth rate of 32·7 per 1000.

The following gives the number of births, male and female, for the past 3 years.

	—1909.—			—1908.—			—1907.—		
	Males.	F'ales.	Total	Males.	F'ales.	Total	Males.	F'ales.	Total.
First Quarter	107	102	209	116	115	231	103	127	230
Second „	106	105	211	106	113	219	121	141	262
Third „	96	84	180	104	99	203	102	101	203
Fourth „	109	117	226	120	109	229	127	112	239
	418	408	826	446	436	882	453	481	934

Table showing the number of Births, and Birth Rates, for the decade 1899—1908.

Year.	Males.	Females	Total	Av'ge per 1000 of Population.
1899	489	465	954	40·5
1900	440	452	892	36·4
1901	456	425	881	36·5
1902	442	492	934	38·7
1903	444	451	895	36·9
1904	465	434	899	37·07
1905	456	481	937	38·5
1906	446	433	899	36·8
1907	453	481	934	38·1
1908	446	436	882	35·2
Yearly Average 1899-08	45·3	45·5	909	37·4
1909	418	408	826	32·7



For the purpose of comparison, the birth-rate of the whole country and of Staffordshire Urban and Rural Districts, for the same years, 1899-1908, are added, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and of the large towns of England.

Districts.		1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Stats.	Combined Urban & Rural	33·4	32·8	32·8	34	32·5	32·5	31·0	30·9	29·7	30·3
	Urban ... ..	34·5	33·9	34·1	35	33·4	33·7	32·0	31·9	30·9	31·4
	Rural ... ..	30·3	29·8	29·5	31·3	30·1	28·4	27·1	27·2	25·7	26·7
England & Wales ... ..		29·3	28·9	28·5	28·6	28·4	27·9	27·2	27·0	26·3	26·5
Large Towns in England ... ..		30·1	29·4	29·5	30	29·7	29·1	28·2	27·9	27·0	26·9
Bilston ... ..		36·4	36·5	38·8	38·7	36·9	37·07	36·8	38·1	35·2	32·7

The birth-rate this year is the lowest yet recorded, and is markedly below the average of the preceding ten years. The rate for the year for the whole country was 25·6 per thousand of the population, a decrease of 0·9 as compared with 1908, and the lowest birth-rate on record. This is a matter of grave importance to the nation.

**Deaths.**—During the year 427 deaths in the district were registered from all causes, 225 Males and 202 Females, being an increase of 19 as compared with the previous year, and giving a death rate of 16·9 per thousand of the population. The average yearly number of Deaths in the district for the decade of 1899-1908 was 462, and for the last half of that period 448. In addition 41 deaths of residents occurred in the Workhouse, and 23 in the Wolverhampton Hospital, thus raising the deaths to 491 and the rate to 19·4 per thousand.

Table giving the number of deaths in the district in each quarter of the year, classified according to age, and sex.

1909.			Total	Under	1 and	5 and	15 and	25 and	65 and
	Males	F'ales.	at all	1	under	under	under	under	up-
			ages.	year.	5	15.	25.	65.	wards.
First Quarter	64	61	125	37	14	5	3	38	28
Second „	48	41	89	19	11	2	4	28	25
Third „	53	49	102	28	38	3	2	21	10
Fourth „	60	51	111	34	29	3	4	24	17
	225	202	427	118	92	13	13	111	80

Table of Deaths on page 24.



For the purposes of comparison, the death rate of the whole country, and of the Staffordshire Urban and Rural Districts, for the past 10 years are given, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and of the large towns in England.

District.		1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Staffs.	General ... ..	17.2	18.7	17	15.8	15.3	16.4	15.4	15.2	14.7	14.6
	Urban ... ..	17.8	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	17.2	15.9	15.8	15.2	15.0
	Rural ... ..	15.4	16.8	15.4	14.4	13.5	14.4	13.5	13.0	12.9	13.1
England and Wales ... ..		18.3	18.3	16.9	16.3	15.4	16.2	15.2	15.4	15.0	14.7
Large towns in England ... ..		20.2	19.5	17.7	17.4	16.3	17.2	15.7	15.9	15.4	14.9
Bilston ... ..		19.9	22.7	20.7	17.7	17.6	18.9	20	18.5	16.3	16.9

The rates for last year and this are the lowest experienced here, and compare favourably with similar districts. The general death rate for the country in 1909 was 14.5 per thousand of population, which is the lowest on record and 0.2 lower than the previous year. There is also a marked decline in the death rate from epidemic diseases.

The Table of deaths during the past decade classified according to age and sex:—

Year	Males.	F'ales.	Total at all Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up-wards
1899	263	206	469	181	66	14	11	122	75
1900	294	263	557	198	121	14	18	110	96
1901	270	229	499	195	86	14	20	108	76
1902	229	198	427	142	75	17	18	117	58
1903	229	199	428	141	62	14	22	106	83
1904	250	210	460	198	64	7	8	109	74
1905	217	212	429	172	45	7	16	105	84
1906	233	257	490	161	102	17	19	115	76
1907	232	223	455	163	67	14	11	116	84
1098	214	194	408	145	74	8	9	97	75
Yearly Average 1899-1908.	243	219	462	169	76	12	15	110	78
1909.	225	202	427	118	92	13	13	111	80

**Uncertified Deaths.**—For seven consecutive years no death occurred that was not certified either by a Medical man or the Coroner.

**Deaths of the Respiratory System.**—90 deaths were registered as due to diseases of the respiratory system, 24 being in infants under 1 year, and 19 in children above 1 and under 5 years of age. In the previous year 127 deaths from these causes.

93 in 1907, 103 in 1906, 107 in 1905 and 100 in 1904. 10 occurred in January, 10 in February, 9 in March, 12 in April, 7 in May, 5 in June, 3 in July, 3 in August, 8 in September, 4 in October, 9 in November and 10 in December.

**Tuberculosis or Consumption.**—16 deaths, 1 being in a child under 5 years of age, were registered as due to pulmonary consumption and 11 more cases, 6 of which were in children under 5 years of age, were attributed to “other tuberculous diseases.”

In the previous year 22 were attributed to consumption of the lungs and 7 to other tuberculous diseases; 31 in the year 1907 and 42 in 1906.

The conditions associated with the development or spread of tubercular diseases have been fully discussed in previous reports and the absolute need, above all others, of fresh air, both day and night, insisted upon. Homes, workshops and factories all require to be kept as free from dust as possible, with plenty of pure air and sunlight. Treatment in the open air is essential and, in the *early* stage, frequently leads to recovery. This, practically, is impossible in the homes of poor people—hence the need of Sanatoriums which are appearing in different parts of the country. Many of these are proprietary, that is are carried on for profit and admit, therefore, only patients who can pay high fees. Some are charitable in their aims and are supported by Voluntary Subscriptions or subsidised by public bodies or corporations. These will no doubt increase in number unless and until a system of insurances, somewhat after the manner of that in Germany, causes the necessary provision to be made. Notification of *all* cases should be made compulsory.

A pure Milk supply is essential to the stamping out of Consumption. The channels through which the disease reaches the human body are two—infected milk and the germs or bacilli which are coughed up by infected persons—these latter dry and pass into the atmosphere. A pure milk supply therefore is essential. Diseased cows should be destroyed and compensation given to the owners; Stall-fed animals should disappear, for constant confinement, often in close over-heated and ill-ventilated cowsheds, is bad for them, and the means of conveyance and storage of the milk should be carefully supervised. Polluted milk is a fertile cause of the fatal diarrhoea of infants so common in hot weather, and milk laden with tubercle bacilli when taken into the digestive system of the child is the recognised form of infantile tuberculosis which affects the bowels and through the alimentary system extends to the brain and other organs. Until the pure milk supply is made certain—and this is the aim of the Milk Bill of Mr. John Burns, milk should be kept clean and free from dust, and stored in a cool, well-ventilated place—and always before use, sterilised by boiling.

**Infantile Mortality.**—118 children died in the town in the first year of life, as compared with 145 in the previous year, 168 in 1907, 161 in 1906, and 172 in 1905, being equal to an infantile mortality of 142 per thousand registered births. This is the lowest rate ever known before, and considerably below the average of the past ten years.

Table giving the births, deaths, rate of infantile mortality, etc., for each of the five Wards of the Town for the past year.

	Area (in Acres)	Popula- tion. Census 1901.	Births	Deaths	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Deaths from Diarrhœa	Deaths from Pulmonary Tubereu- losis	No. of No- tifications of Enteric Fever.
Whole Town ...	1867	24,034	826	427	118	24	16	7
New Town Ward	289	5548	222	126	35	12	7	1
High Town Ward	115	5207	153	74	19	4	2	1
Town Hall Ward	520	5003	150	69	17	1	1	3
Bradley Ward ...	499	4221	143	77	20	5	2	1
Ettingshall Ward	444	4055	158	81	27	2	4	1

The marked diminution in the rate of Infantile Mortality constitutes, together with the decreased general death rate, the most satisfactory feature in this year's report. The same experience, fortunately, is general. Taking the country as a whole the rate for the year among infants under 1 year of age is 109, which is 11 per thousand below the rate in 1908. During ten years the rate of Infantile Mortality has dropped no less than 29 per thousand. The wisdom of public authorities in appointing Health Visitors and Nurses to give instructions, particularly in the slum districts, in the rearing of the young is having marked effect. It would be idle to claim that the whole of the improvement in this direction in this district is due altogether to the work of the Health Visitor, for the benefit, naturally, must be gradual and progressive, but there can be no reasonable doubt that the results are in part due to her services, and already fully justify the action of the council in making such an appointment 16 months ago.

It will be noticed in table V that of the 27 infants who died in the first month of life, 17 were the result of premature births and congenital defects, while of the 118 who died in the first year measles claimed 11, diarrhœa and allied conditions 17, bronchitis 18, and wasting diseases 12.

The following is the report of the Health Visitor (Miss Grigor) for the year—"During the year 1380 visits were made to the houses of infants, 755 primary and 625 repeated. Each infant, with hardly an exception, was visited twice—when a few days old and again at the age of six months. Hand fed infants and cases of suspected neglect were visited more frequently."

At the first visit emphasis was laid upon the importance of regular feeding of the baby and the careful dieting of the mother. The rules of general health, the need of fresh air, and the proper clothing and bathing of the infant were all pointed out. The practice of "dosing" aches with different medicines is most common and is very difficult to overcome.

At the second visit advice is given according to the condition of the infant. Frequent feeding with starchy food is common; in one case a mother was feeding her four months old baby with barley broth, and naturally the child was found to be wasting. The use of "dummies" was condemned; and advice given as to "weaning," suitable foods, &c. Of the 60 cases where these visits were given owing to "wasting" conditions, or prematurity, 19 did well, 8 died, and 33 are improving and are still under supervision. The work requires much tact and patience, and many endeavours to help the mothers to realise their responsibilities."

During the year 797 births were notified under the notification of Births and Deaths Act, and the names of 98 more were supplied by the Registrar of Births. 35 infants were reported as still-born, and 9 cases of twins occurred. Many of the women who attend and notify cases are not on the register.

In the report for the year 1907 I pointed out the need of a "Guild of Help" in this town, where among other things the members would undertake to visit the homes of the people, and to instil into them lessons of thrift, of cleanliness of the home and person, of fresh air and the open window, and of "moderation in all things." In the report for 1908 upon Medical Inspection in the schools I again referred to this, and therefore it is with peculiar pleasure I now learn that such a Guild has this month been inaugurated. By its constitution, I have been officially informed, the Medical Officer of Health is ex-officio a member of the Executive Committee.

On the last day of this month Mr. W. H. Wells will retire from the service of the council after more than 10 years work as Sanitary Inspector, and will take with him the respect and esteem of his colleagues and the appreciation of his Authority. He will be succeeded by Mr. S. Jackson, at present an Assistant Inspector at Hanley. On the 16th of April next, I shall have completed 25 years service as your Medical Officer of Health, and I am glad to be able to congratulate the Council upon many improvements introduced and carried through during that period. There is indeed no comparison between the condition of the town as it was then and is now. The duties and responsibilities of the Officer has greatly increased, and are still increasing owing to the constant demands of fresh legislation. The death-rate is lower, the sanitary surroundings are much improved, many of the worst slums have been abolished, and the district altogether is much cleaner, brighter, and healthier. Much, however, remains to be accomplished.

Appended are the Tables required by the Local Government Board, the Home Office, and the County Council, together with the Sanitary Inspector's Statement, which gives a summary of the work done in his department during the year.

I am Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. RIDLEY BAILEY, M.D., EDIN.,

Medical Officer of Health.

*Bilston,*

*February 18th, 1910.*

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT OF BILSTON  
DURING 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		Total Deaths Registered in District				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
				DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.				
		Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Rate per 1000 Births regist'd	Number	Rate per 1000		Number	Rate per 1,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1899	23,500	954	39.7	181	189	469	19.5			
1900	23,500	892	37.1	198	221	557	23.1			
1901	24,034	881	36.5	198	221	499	20.7			
1902	24,100	934	38.7	142	152	427	17.7			
1903	24,200	895	36.9	141	157.5	428	17.6			
1904	24,250	899	37.07	198	220.2	460	18.9			
1905	24,300	937	38.5	172	183.5	429	17.6	44	473	19.4
1906	24,400	899	36.8	161	170	490	20.0	80	570	23.3
1907	24,500	934	38.1	163	179	455	18.5	59	514	20.9
1908	25,000	882	35.28	145	167	408	16.3	57	465	18.6
<b>Averages for years 1899-1908</b>	25,178	909	37.4	169	185	462	18.9			
1909	25,200	826	32.7	118	142	427	16.9	64	491	19.4

Rates in columns 4, 8 and 11, calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

Area of District in Acres—1,867.  
(Exclusive of area covered by water.)

Total population at all ages—24,034.  
(At Census of 1901)

Number of inhabited houses—5,092.

Average number of persons per house—4.71

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District—South Staffs. Conjoint Board Small Pox Hospital.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District—(1) Wolverhampton General Hospital; (2) Union Infirmary

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.

*In recording the facts under the various headings, attention has been paid to the notes on the Tables.*

T. RIDLEY BAILEY, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



TABLE II. VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Names of Localities.	WHOLE DISTRICT.						NEW TOWN WARD.						HIGH TOWN WARD.						TOWN HALL WARD.						BRADLEY WARD.						ETTINGSHALL WARD.					
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.								
1899	23,500	954	469	181	5,548	220	143	54	5,207	115	119	48	5,003	175	83	34	5,003	175	83	34	4,221	173	77	27	4,055	162	77	32								
1900	23,500	892	557	198	5,564	227	119	39	5,222	186	78	28	5,017	190	76	21	4,233	163	94	28	4,240	156	58	23	4,090	156	87	22								
1901	24,034	841	499	198	5,584	218	105	39	5,246	200	98	29	5,040	165	85	28	4,240	156	58	23	4,240	159	83	29	4,110	157	78	40								
1902	24,100	934	427	142	5,594	224	113	56	5,256	175	92	39	5,050	184	94	34	4,240	159	83	29	4,240	151	69	24	4,141	166	68	21								
1903	24,200	895	428	141	5,615	241	124	52	5,271	189	78	33	5,060	190	90	42	4,240	160	76	25	4,240	160	76	25	4,129	173	64	20								
1904	24,250	899	460	198	5,660	228	162	60	5,301	186	95	29	5,070	152	93	27	4,240	155	69	27	4,255	155	69	27	4,139	199	74	30								
1905	24,300	937	429	172	5,690	219	131	53	5,326	185	85	27	5,090	176	96	26	4,255	155	69	27	4,255	163	88	34	4,239	169	66	33								
1906	24,400	899	430	161	5,476	202	120	36	5,476	162	71	21	5,190	186	63	21	5,190	186	63	21	4,255	163	88	34	4,239	169	66	33								
1907	24,500	934	455	163	5,541	222	126	35	5,541	153	74	20	5,235	150	69	16	4,255	143	77	20	4,255	143	77	20	4,264	158	81	27								
1908	25,000	882	408	145	5,905	222	126	35	5,905	153	74	20	5,235	150	69	16	4,255	143	77	20	4,255	143	77	20	4,264	158	81	27								
Averages of years 1899 to 1908	24,178	906	462.2	169.9	5,541	222	126	35	5,541	153	74	20	5,235	150	69	16	4,255	143	77	20	4,255	143	77	20	4,264	158	81	27								
1909	25,200	826	427	118	5,905	222	126	35	5,905	153	74	20	5,235	150	69	16	4,255	143	77	20	4,255	143	77	20	4,264	158	81	27								

The estimated population of each Ward is approximate only—there are no certain means of making the calculations.

TABLE III. TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases notified in whole District.						Total cases notified in each locality					No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality					Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages	Under 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	5 to 15 Years	15 to 25 Years	25 to 65 Years	65 years & upwards	New Town Ward	High Town Ward	Town Hall Ward	Bradley Ward	Ettingshall Ward	New Town Ward	High Town Ward	Town Hall Ward	Bradley Ward		Ettingshall Ward
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	13	1	8	3	1			3	2	1	3	4						
Erysipelas ...	22	3	2	1	1	13	2	4	5	4	5	4						
Scarlet Fever ...	74		15	54	2	3		12	25	19	3	15	11	24	6	1	13	55
Enteric Fever ...	7			1		6		1	1	3	1	1						
Puerperal Fever ...	1					1						1						
Totals ...	117	4	25	59	4	23	2	20	33	27	12	25	11	24	6	1	13	55

Isolation Hospital—Mountford Lane. Total available beds, 24. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 1.

TABLE IV. CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1909.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.				
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	New Town Ward.	High Town Ward.	Town Hall Ward.	Bradley Ward.	Ettingshall Ward.
Measles ...	46	11	35					12	4	5	7	18
Scarlet Fever ...	5		4	1							2	3
Whooping Cough ...	14	7	6		1			1	5		5	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	2		2					1			1	
Croup ...	1	1										1
Enteric Fever ...	1				1				1			
Epidemic Influenza ..	9		1	1		3	4	4	2	3		
Diarrhoea ...	7	6	1					4	3			
Enteritis ...	17	9	8					8	1	1	5	2
Erysipelas ...	2	1	1							1	1	
Phthisis ...	20		1	1	4	14		9	2	1	3	5
Other tubercular diseases ..	14	2	5	5		2		5	3	1	3	2
Cancer, malignant disease...	18					16	2	6	3	3	3	3
Bronchitis ...	66	18	16			18	14	23	14	8	14	7
Pneumonia ...	30	6	3	3	13		5	9	6	3	7	5
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver) ...	3		1			2		1			1	1
Premature birth ..	9	9						2	1	4	1	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition	4			1	3			2			2	
Heart diseases ...	22			1	1	13	7	3	5	9	4	1
Accidents ...	4		1			3		1	1			2
Suicides ...	2					2				1	1	
Inquests ...	21	5	1	1		9	5	7	2	2	5	5
All other causes ...	174	46	9	6	7	43	63	55	33	32	20	34
Totals ...	491	121	95	16	18	141	100	153	86	76	83	93

TABLE V. INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.  
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year
1. Common Infectious Diseases.																	
Measles ... ..		1			1	1					1	1	3	2		2	11
Diphtheria : Croup ... ..							1									1	1
Whooping Cough ... ..								1	1		2	1	1			1	7
2. Diarrhœal Diseases.																	
Diarrhœa, not tuber'ous, all forms									1		1	1			2		5
Enteritis, Muco-ent's., Gastro-ent's.						1		1				2	1		1	2	8
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	1				1	1			1							1	4
3. Wasting Diseases.																	
Premature birth ... ..		9			9	1											10
Congenital defects ... ..	5	1	2		8	2	1										11
Injury at Birth ... ..																	
Want of Breast Milk ... ..																	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	2			1	3	2	1		2	2	1			1			12
4. Tuberculous Diseases																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..																	
Tuberculous Peritonitis : ) Tabes Mesenterica )								1							1		2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..																	
Erysipelas ... ..								1									1
Syphilis ... ..												1					1
Rickets ... ..													1				
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ...																	
Convulsions ... ..		1			1	5	1	1								1	9
Bronchitis ... ..		1		2	3	5	3	1	1	1		1	2	1			18
Laryngitis ... ..																	
Pneumonia ... ..													1	2		3	6
Suffocation, overlying ... ..								1									1
Other causes ... ..	1				1			2	2	1	1		2	1		1	11
	18	4	2	3	27	18	7	8	8	4	6	7	10	7	4	12	118

Population, (estimated to middle of 1909),	...	25,200
Births in the year, (legitimate)	...	796
"  "  "  (illegitimate)	...	30
Deaths in the year of legitimate infants	...	106
"  "  "  illegitimate  "	...	12
Deaths from all causes at all ages	...	491

TABLE VI. SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE NUISANCE INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1909, IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BILSTON.

		ABATEMENT NOTICES			NUISANCES ABATED AFTER NOTICE BY		
		No. of Inspections and Observations made.	Defects found.	Informal Notices by Inspector	Formal Notices by Authority.	Inspector.	Authority.
Dwelling-houses and Schools	Foul Conditions	4,474	260	162	27	142	21
	Structural Defects, Spouting 12, Roofs Repaired 30, Ashpits Roofed 11, Houses repaired 40	93					
	Overcrowding	6					
	Unfit for Habitation .. .. .	15		15		15	
	Lodging-houses .. .. .	37					
	Dairies and Milkshops .. .. .	65					
	Cowsheds .. .. .	87					
	Bakehouses .. .. .	121					
	Slaughter-houses .. .. .	140					
	Canal Boats .. .. .	41					
	Ashpits & Priv's, cleansed 17,122	24,982					
	Dep'ts of Refuse Manure [7,860	20					
Water Closets, New .. .. .							
House Drain'ge	Defective Traps .. .. .	10					
	No Disconnection .. .. .						
	Other Faults, obstructed drains 25, soil pipe inside house	25					
	Water Supply, plentiful sup'y of tap						
	Pigsties .. .. .	4					
	Animals improperly kept .. .. .	8					
	Offensive Trades .. .. .	None					
	Smoke Nuisances .. .. .	None					
	Other Nuisances, yards paved 23, outbuildings repaired 20, privies repaired 28, kitchen floors repaved 10, Ashpits repaired 23	104					
	Totals	30,357	260	177	27	157	21

Seizures of unwholesome food .. .. .	None
Condemned by Magistrate .. .. .	"
Prosecutions for exposing for sale .. .. .	"
Convictions .. .. .	"
Samples of Food taken for Analysis .. .. .	"
.. .. . found adulterated .. .. .	"
Samples of Water taken for Analysis .. .. .	"
.. .. . condemned as unfit for use .. .. .	"

#### Precautions against Infectious Disease.

Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected .. .. .	90
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease—All that were practicable.	
Schools .. .. .	13
Prosecutions for not notifying Existance of Infectious Disease .. .. .	None
Convictions .. .. .	"
Prosecutions for exposure of Infected Person or things .. .. .	"
Convictions .. .. .	"

NOTE.—When an Inspection or Notice embraces more than one defect it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

Signed—WILLIAM H. WELLS,

February 19th, 1910.

Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLE VII.—BILSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL CANAL BOATS  
REPORT FOR 1909.

INSPECTIONS.			
Number of Boats Inspected	.. ..	41	
.. ..	Conforming to the Act	38	
.. ..	with one or more infringe- ments	3	
		41	
INFRINGEMENTS WITH REGARD TO			
Registration	.. ..	None	
Notification of change of Master	.. ..	..	
Absence of Certificate	.. ..	..	
Certificate not identifying owner with boat	.. ..	..	
Marking	.. ..	..	
Overcrowding	.. ..	..	
Partition for separation of sexes	.. ..	..	
Females over 12 improperly occupying	.. ..	..	
Cleanliness	.. ..	..	
Ventilation	.. ..	3	
			The aft cabins not being weatherproof and require paint- ing
Dilapidation	.. ..	..	
Removal of Bilge Water	.. ..	..	
Without Pumps	.. ..	..	
Refusal of admittance to Inspector	.. ..	..	
No proper water vessel	.. ..	..	
Without requisite bulkhead	.. ..	..	
Notification of Infectious disease	.. ..	..	
Total infringements met with	.. ..	3	
.. ..	remedied	3	
Number still corresponding about	.. ..		

*I certify this to be correct,*

**WILLIAM H. WELLS,**

Inspector under Canal Boats Acts.

TABLE VIII. FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,  
AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION

Including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	245	None	None
Workplaces (other than Outwork- ers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ... ..	8		
Total ... ..	253		

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				None
Want of cleanliness . . . . .	4	4		
Want of ventilation ... ..	1	1		
Overcrowding ... ..	None			
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	None			
Other nuisances.. ... ..	None			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouses (s. 101)	None			
Breach of special sanitary re- quirements for bakehouses (s. 97 to 100) ... ..	None			
	5	5		

## 3.—HOME WORK.

Class.		Number.
<i>List of Outworkers:—</i>		Number of
		Lists.   Outworkers
		Residing in our District
Lists received	... ..	
Addresses of outworkers	{ forwarded to other Authorities	3
	{ received from " "	6
Inspections of outworkers' premises	... ..	16

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Class.	Number.
Workshops on the Register at the end of 1909.	
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake-houses, viz. :—	
Dressmakers and Milliners	37
Carpenters and Cabinet Makers	15
Bootmakers	12
Bakers	27
Miscellaneous	42
Total number of workshops on Register	133

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	1
Certificates granted during the year	None.
In use at end of the year	1

T. RIDLEY BAILEY, M.D.,

February 19th, 1910.

Medical Officer of Health.