

[Report 1910] / Medical Officer of Health, Bilston U.D.C.

Contributors

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BILSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

❖ 1910. ❖

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

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

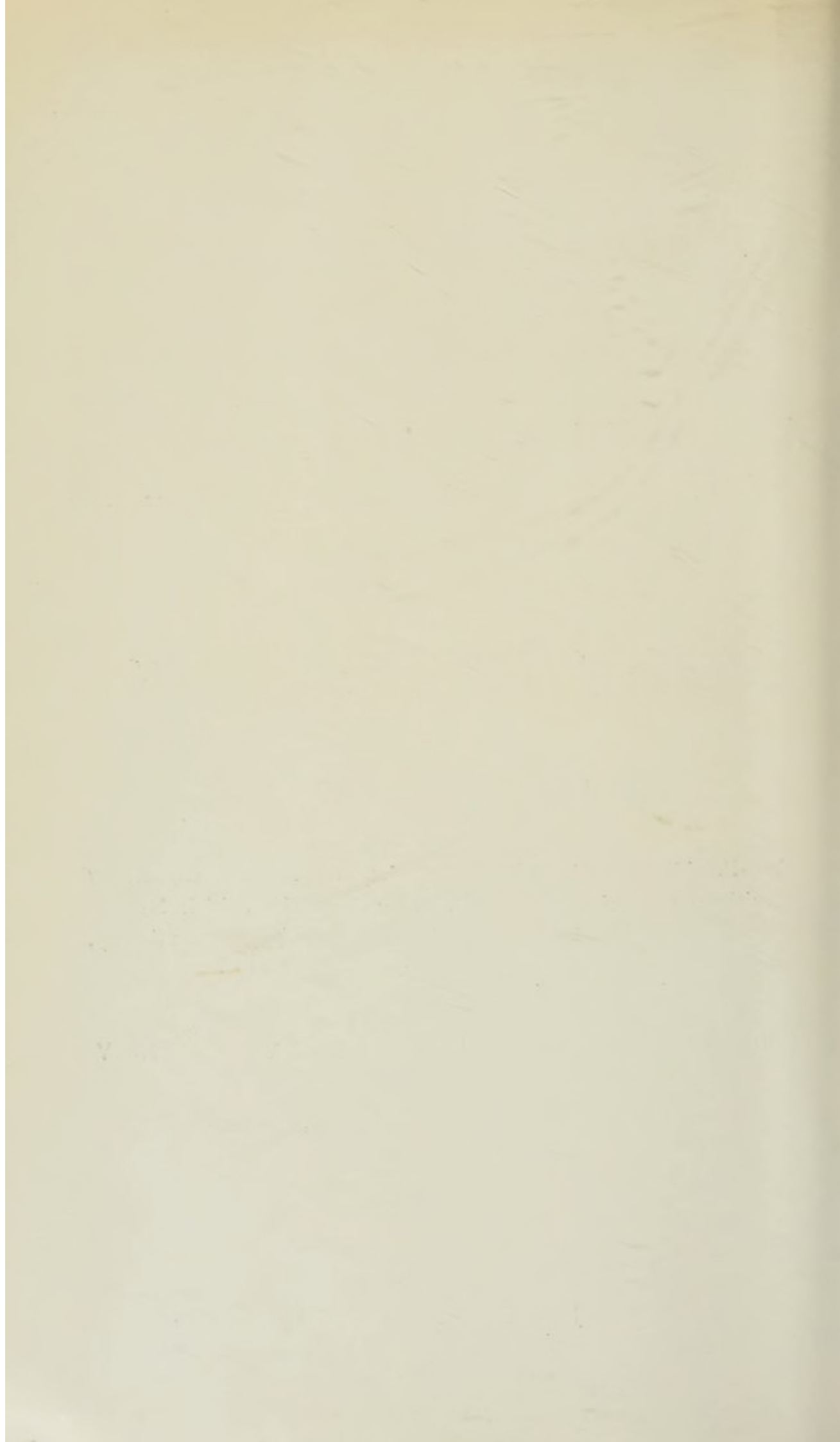
Past-President of the Midland Society of Medical Officers of Health, and of the Staffordshire Branch of the British Medical Association, Medical Officer to the Bilston Education Authority, &c., &c.

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BILSTON :

PRINTED BY JOHN PRICE & SONS, MARKET PLACE.



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 1910; this being my Twenty-sixth Annual Report.

Enteric Fever.—Ten cases of Enteric or Typhoid Fever were notified during the year, of which three ended fatally, as compared with seven in the previous year; three of the cases were admitted to the Wolverhampton Hospital, and one died there. One case was admitted to the Workhouse Hospital and died there. 10 cases were notified in the year 1908, 10 in 1907, 15 in 1906, 12 in 1905, 4 in 1904; 4 cases came from the New Town Ward, 3 from the High Town Ward, and 3 from Ettingshall Ward.

These cases are, as usual, mostly associated with small properties and privy middens, with consequent contamination of the soil. The conversion into water-closets has been encouraged during the year, as will be shown later in the report.

Scarlet Fever.—Forty-nine notifications of Scarlet Fever, referring to 48 cases, in 39 houses, were received in the year, compared with 74 in the previous year, 108 in 1908, 180 in 1907, 107 in 1906, and 50 in 1905; of these 2 proved fatal, both being in children under 5 years of age.

Three cases were notified in the month of January, 2 in February, 9 in March, 9 in April, 2 in May, 1 in June, 6 in July, 1 in August, 5 in September, 6 in October, 2 in November, and 2 in December. Thirteen occurred in the New Town Ward, 5 in the High Town Ward, 7 in the Town Hall Ward, 14 in the Bradley Ward, and 9 in the Ettingshall Ward. Forty cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and 1 died there, a little girl 5 years of age.

Measles.—Only two deaths have been registered, 1 being under 1 year of age and the other between 1 and 5.

One was registered in May and one in December. One of these deaths occurred in the New Town Ward and the other in the Ettingshall Ward. The disease fortunately has not been very prevalent this year and never reached epidemic form.

Whooping Cough.—Two deaths, both in children under 5 years of age, were registered from whooping cough during the year; 1 in June and 1 in July. In the previous year 14 deaths were registered, 17 in 1908, and 23 in 1907.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Seven Notifications, referring to 6 cases of Diphtheria and 1 of Membranous Croup, were received during the year, as compared with 13 in the previous year, 18 in 1908, 16 in 1907, and 10 in 1906.

An arrangement has been made by the Council with the authorities of the Wolverhampton General Hospital to pay a fee for the treatment of certain cases of this disease, admitted to that Institution without a "hospital note" where the Medical Officer of Health certifies that their removal was necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, proper isolation at home being impossible. Four of these cases were admitted to the Hospital, and 1—a child under 5 years of age—died there; this was the only case having a fatal termination.

The free ~~Diphtheria~~ ^{Diphtheria} supply of Anti-toxin to poor patients by local authorities has been urged by the Local Government Board, and agreed to by the Council. The following circular letter issued by me to the Medical Practitioners here, will explain our arrangements.

"Copy of letter of Medical Officer of Health to the Medical Practitioners.

DIPHtheria ANTI-TOXIN ORDER 1910. Local Government Board.

Under this Order the District Council has been empowered to make provision for a temporary supply of Anti-toxin for necessitous patients—that is, persons not well enough off to be reasonably expected to pay for Anti-toxin—residing within the area of the Council, on condition that it is administered *with the utmost promptitude and in ample dosage*. Similarly it can be used when necessary as a prophylactic for Diphtheria "Contacts," but in these cases it should be remembered that the protection afforded by a prophylactic dose only lasts about three weeks, and that, if after this period, the "Contact" develops the disease, serious results may follow the use of Anti-toxin in treatment—the previous administration having rendered the individual hypersensitive to the Anti-toxin.

Bacteriological reports (which, by arrangement of the County Council with the Birmingham University can be had free of charge) should always be obtained, but it is important to observe that a single negative result is valueless. It does not necessarily mean that the patient is definitely not suffering from Diphtheria. In School children too, no suspicious "Contact" or cases of sore throat should be permitted to return to School, until after two consecutive negative swabs.

A free supply of Anti toxin is now, by the courtesy of the Superintendent of Police, kept at the Police Station, and can be obtained there for these necessitous cases, during the day or night, on signing and forwarding the enclosed card, even if the case should ultimately prove not to be one of Diphtheria.

Diarrhœa.—Twenty-five deaths from Diarrhœa and allied conditions, 24 in children under 5 years of age, 14 being infants under 1 year, and 1 over 5 years of age, were registered during the year, as compared with 24 in the previous year, 29 in 1908, 28 in 1907, and 42 in 1906. This is equal to a rate of '99 per thousand of population.

The term "Diarrhœa" now includes certain diseases of the alimentary canal, previously placed in another category—6 such are included in the above total for this year.

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.

	1906.				1907.				1908.				1909.				1910.			
	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 ...		2		2	1			1	2	1		3	1			1				
February ...		1		1		2		2												
March ...		1		1																
April ...		1		1																
May ...																	1	1		2
June ...					1			1	2			2	1			1	4			4
July ...					1	1		2	2	1		3	3			3		1		1
August ...	10	1	1	12	4			4	5			5	2	4		6	2	2	1	5
September	12	6	2	20	4	1		5	1	4		5	2	2		4	3	1		4
October ...	1	3	1	5	9			9	4	1		5	2	2		4	2	5		7
November					1			1	4	1		5	4	1		5	2			2
December ...					1		2	3	1			1								
	23	15	4	42	22	4	2	28	21	8		29	15	9		24	14	10	1	25
Rate pr 1000				1·6				1·1				1·1				·95				·99

Erysipelas.—Seventeen cases of Erysipelas, two of which were children under 5, and none of which ended fatally, were notified during the year as compared with 22 in the previous year, 15 in 1908, 16 in 1907, 22 in 1906 and 30 in 1905.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year, compared with one in the previous year.

Midwives' Act, 1902.—On April 1st, last year the Section of this Act prohibiting any person, not registered, habitually to attend for gain, women in childbirth, except under the direction and supervision of a Doctor, came into force and in the later part of the year several women who had illegally continued this practice were prosecuted by the Supervising Authority for the County and fined in the police Court. The result is that only four women are on the register in this district and they are bound under the Act, to call in a Medical Man in case of difficulty. No provision however is made for payment of the fee, for the Guardians, though they have the power, refuse to pay the Doctor and will not, under their present system, even pay their own Medical Officers the ordinary Midwifery fee allowed by the Local Government Board. In certain districts the Sanitary Authority, with the consent of the Local Government Board, has undertaken to provide Medical assistance in these cases under the authority of Section 133 of the Public Health Act, 1875. For the sake of poor suffering women who are not really destitute and do not wish to become "paupers," it would be well for the District Council to consider the advisability of undertaking this public duty, with the consent of the Local Government Board, unless and until the Guardians realise their responsibilities in this matter.

Small Pox and the South Staffordshire Hospital.

No case of Small Pox was notified during the year, and the Conjoint Board, acting upon the advice of the County Medical Officer, decided to apply for a Provisional Order to allow the buildings to be used for the treatment of certain early cases of consumption, and a local enquiry has already been held by one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board. It is proposed to use the institution more for educative purposes than for prolonged treatment—a period of six weeks' detention is suggested for each suitable patient, then he would be taught to acquire habits of cleanliness and personal sanitation, which carefully carried out after his discharge would enable him to continue his battle against the disease to establish his cure. The benefits, nay more, the absolute necessity of abundance of fresh air and sun-light would be insisted upon. To make this scheme more effective *all* cases of Phthisis should be notified.

Zymotic Diseases.—Thirty-two deaths, all, with two exceptions, being in children under 5 years of age, 18 being in infants under 1 year, were attributed to the seven principal Zymotic diseases, equal to a rate of only 1·2 per thousand, as compared with 91 in the previous year, 55 in 1908, 74 in 1907 and 91 in 1906.

This is a most gratifying feature in the year's report, particularly when it is remembered that 25 deaths from Diarrhœa are included.

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	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Scarlet Fever ...	4	2	5	8	11		1	8	3	5	2
Small Pox ...											
Measles ...	35	2	20	6	14	1	18	27	5	46	2
Whooping Cough ...	8	27	5	7	10	2	23	7	17	14	2
Enteric Fever ...	4	4	2	3		3	5	1	3		1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup)	9	6	7	6	1	1	3	3	3	2	
Diarrhœa ...	30	64	32	41	59	41	41	28	29	24	25
Totals ...	90	105	71	71	95	48	91	74	60	91	32
Rate per thousand...	3·6	4·3	2·9	2·7	3·9	1·9	3·7	3·02	2·4	3·6	1·2

Vaccination—The returns of the Vaccination Officer are given for 10 years, 1900—1909, and the first half of 1910.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Half Year to June 30 1910.
Births Registered ...	892	878	939	895	899	937	899	934	879	831	443
Successfully Vaccinat'd Insusceptible ...	769	760	838	801	816	825	784	814	703	621	298
Died Unvaccinated...	7	3	3	1	1		1	2	2	2	
Postponed ...	96	91	70	77	56	91	91	92	87	51	28
Removed from District Certificates of Con- scientious Objectors)	1		5		1	4	1	3	6	6	2
Unaccounted for ...	6	10	13	4	4	1	7	4	6	8	2
	6	14	10	12	11	12	15	15	74	143	111
	7					4		4	1		2
	892	878	939	895	899	937	899	934	879	831	443

From these figures we see that the so-called "conscientious objections" against Vaccinations have increased in this district from 1 case in 148 births in the year 1900, to 1 in less than 6 in the year 1909, and 1 in 4 in the first six months of last year, and this tendency is likely to extend still further. The last Report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board shows that the number of children vaccinated dropped from 70·9 in 1907 to 68·3 in 1908, and the proportion of children exempted under certificates

of conscientious objections, rose from 8·4 to 17. In a return just presented to Parliament with regard to Vaccination in Scotland, it is stated that in the year 1906 the percentage of infants successfully vaccinated was 83·15 of the births, and that there were 253 statutory declarations of conscientious objections, whereas in the year 1909 (the figures for 1910 are not yet available) the percentage of successful Vaccinations had fallen to 65·28 and the conscientious objections had risen to no less than 22746 !

And with this production throughout the country of victims ready for Small Pox comes the serious news that the disease has recently appeared in the Metropolis and in different parts of the Provinces, and that fatal cases have already occurred. It is well known that in better class districts children are vaccinated as a matter of course, while in others where, if possible, the need is greater, Vaccination is constantly evaded. For instance in Mile End, where Small Pox has again appeared, 48·3 per cent of the children born in 1906 were not vaccinated; in the neighbouring district of Stepney the proportion was 32·9, whilst in St. George's, Hanover Square, the corresponding proportion was only 4·3, and in Kensington 7·2.

The "Times" has published some figures drawn from the last epidemic showing the results of Vaccination. All the Nurses and Doctors were re-vaccinated when Small Pox broke out and they escaped the disease almost entirely—only one or two nurses, with whom successful Vaccination was doubtful, were attacked. The mortality among the vaccinated patients was 10·15 per cent, and among the un-vaccinated 33·06 per cent. The death-rate among un-vaccinated children under ten years of age was 34·7 per cent; among Vaccinated it was only 1·4 per cent. It must be remembered, too, that much of the Vaccination now performed is incomplete—where, however, it has been recent and fully successful, it either prevents the disease or renders it much milder.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1888.—During the year 84 certificates were received under this Act (in addition to 12 of Pulmonary Phthisis) as compared with 117 in the previous year, 151 in 1908, 226 in 1907, 157 in 1906 and 97 in 1905.

They included 48 of Scarlet Fever, 10 of Enteric Fever, 17 of Erysipelas, 6 of Diphtheria and 1 of Membranous Croup, and 2 of Puerperal Fever.

All cases of Pulmonary Consumption, notified under the order of the Local Government Board, are visited by the Health Visitor and advised as to diet, habits, the necessity for and advantage of abundance of fresh air, cleanliness, &c., &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	3	1			1		5
February	2				2		4
March	9				1		10
April	9			1	2		12
May	2	1			1		4
June	1	1		1			3
July	6			4	2		12
August	1	1			2		4
September	5	4					9
October	6	2	1		1		10
November	2			1	2		5
December	2		1		3		6
1910	48	10	2	7	17		84
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

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 ...	3		1	1		5
February ...	1			2	1	4
March ...	6	1	2	1		10
April ...		3	1	8		12
May ...	2		1	1		4
June ...	1		1	1		3
July ...	2	4	1	4	1	12
August ...	1	1		1	1	4
September ...	2	1			6	9
October ...	3	2	1	1	3	10
November ...	1	1	1	1	1	5
December ...			1	3	2	6
	22	13	10	24	15	84

Infectious Diseases Hospital—At the end of 1909 two patients remained in the Hospital and 40 were admitted during the

year, 14 of these were under 5 years of age. 36 were discharged cured after an average period of detention of 57 days and 1 died, leaving 5 in at the end of the year.

While never considered an ideal institution, the hospital was when first erected, a great improvement upon its predecessor, and has been of enormous benefit to the town, and this too—thanks largely to the devoted service of the Staff—at a minimum of expense. Last summer a medical practitioner who appeared before the Sanitary Committee to answer a renewed complaint that he delayed notifying cases of infectious disease put forward two pleas—(1) the difficulty he himself experienced in diagnosing some cases “until peeling appeared” and (2) the non-provision in the hospital of an “observation block” where cases which he considered to be doubtful could be watched and the Committee accepted this ~~excuse~~ *Explanation*. For the purpose of making the hospital really effective a discharging block, as well as an observation ward, requires to be added. This would involve an increase in the Staff, and enlarged accommodation—which is already too limited—for them. Under the powers given them in the Housing and Town Planning Act, the Local Government Board has recently issued an order making it compulsory upon the County Medical Officer of Health, among other things, to report upon “the isolation hospital accommodation available for each district, and as to the steps which should be taken to remedy any deficiencies which may exist.”

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—For some time past a scheme has been in operation in several of the towns in North Staffordshire, for the immediate notification of all cases of inflammation of the eyes of infants newly born (an affection which under present conditions is frequently the cause of permanent blindness) to the Medical Officer of Health, who is empowered to take steps to insure that every case is medically treated, and, if need be, provided with proper nursing assistance. On November 4th last, on the initiative of the County Council, a conference of the authorities in South Staffordshire was held in the Wolverhampton Town Hall, when it was unanimously decided by the representatives present to recommend that the disease should be added to the list of notifiable diseases under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and that provision should be made by the Public Health Authorities, for ensuring that every case receives proper medical help and nursing, under section 133 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

To quote the words of the County Medical Officer:—“Apart from the humanitarian aspect of the question, the financial gain in preventing blindness from this cause is very material, for the cost of educating a blind child amounts to above £500, as compared with £30, the cost of educating the ordinary child. But this by no means represents the total gain from an economic view, for a blind person is of far less value to the State than one who possesses his sight.”

In the north of the County all the authorities concerned pay for the Nursing but only one so far has made provision for defraying the cost, in needful cases, of Medical treatment and the fee allowed is one guinea. I deem it my duty to recommend the Council, with the consent of the Local Government Board, to adopt the scheme in this district without delay. Few cases are likely to occur and the expense cannot be great. Dr. Reid estimates that "the notification per annum in Staffordshire as a whole would amount to 0·45 per 1000 of the population, and the cost of treatment, including Medical attendance in each case at one guinea, and nursing expenses, at the ratio which was found necessary, would amount to 17/5 per 1000."

Disinfecting Apparatus—The disinfector (high pressure steam) has again proved of great value; 614 articles of clothing or bedding were disinfected. The bedding, etc., of infectious cases treated at home have been disinfected on the recovery of the patient, and in cases where the patient has been removed to the hospital the clothing and bedding have been disinfected immediately after removal.

In last year's report I pointed out that it is difficult, and in some cases practically impossible, to carry out thorough and satisfactory disinfection of some of the houses. No attempt is made to isolate the patient, and there is no place for the family to go to whilst disinfection of the premises is carried out.

In cases of this kind liquid disinfectant is supplied and instructions given for the house to be thoroughly washed with this, and scrubbed down with carbolic soap. The importance of fresh air and sun-light as disinfectants, have also been insisted on.

Meteorology.—The total rainfall for the year ending December 31st, 1910, was 29·54 inches (174 rainy days), as against 25·99 in the previous year, 27·67 in 1908, 28·81 in 1907, 26·41 in 1906, and 22·43 in 1905. Observations were taken at the Lunt Outfall Works.

	Inches in 1910.	Inches in 1909.	Inches in 1908.	Inches in 1907.
January	2·02	1·08	0·98	1·22
February	3·02	0·58	1·21	1·33
March	0·53	2·29	3·16	1·12
April	1·76	1·68	2·38	1·87
May	1·55	1·38	2·65	3·09
June	1·23	3·28	2·39	2·67
July	2·74	3·27	2·15	2·22
August	4·41	1·81	4·68	2·78
September	0·58	2·35	1·90	0·96
October	2·74	3·48	2·50	5·39
November	3·87	0·83	1·69	2·66
December	5·09	3·96	1·98	2·60
Totals	29·54	25·99	27·67	28·81

Average annual rainfall at Lunt for period 1902-10, 9 years	...	27'13
Maximum	" " " " (1903)	35'05
Minimum	" " " " (1904)	20'60
Average annual number of rainy days (same period)	..	179
Maximum	" " " " (1902)	204
Minimum	" " " " (1904)	164

Sewage Disposal and Sewerage—The effluent from the Lunt Outfall Works continues to be very satisfactory, and the County Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report thus alludes to the works, "As regards the existing large works in the South of the County, for example Bilston and Wednesbury, the effluents discharged are *Altogether Satisfactory*."

CERTIFICATE of sample of "*Filter Effluent 21/4/10 at 12 noon*" sent by the Bilston Surveyor.

		Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter dried @ 212° F	...	162'0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	... ..	0'069
Albuminoid	" "	0'012
Nitric	" "	3'45
Combined Chlorine	... ..	45'0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80° F	... ..	0'049
Appearance	... ..	nearly clear.
Smell	... ..	None
Incubation test	... ..	satisfactory.

This is an exceedingly satisfactory effluent as shewn by the low figures for Albuminoid, Ammonia and Oxygen absorbed and the high figures for Nitric Nitrogen.

April 29th, 1910.

(Signed) E. W. T. JONES, F.I.C.

CERTIFICATE of sample of "*Tank Effluent*" sent by the Bilston Surveyor on the 21st inst.

		Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter dried @ 212° F	... ..	188'0
of which in Solution	... ..	177'2
" " Suspension	... ..	10'8
of which Mineral	... 6'6	
" " Organic	.. 4'2	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	... ..	3'334
Albuminoid	" "	0'348
Nitric	" "	0'0
Combined Chlorine	... ..	64'0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80° F	... ..	1'666
Smell	... ..	Urinous
Reaction	... ..	Neutral

This Tank Effluent is about double as strong as the sample submitted the 30/7/08.

April 29th, 1910.

(Signed) E. W. T. JONES, F.I.C.

The Council have very wisely decided to apply to the Local Government Board for a loan for extension of the Sewerage System, which will connect up to the Outfall Works. the principal areas now dis-connected. This scheme includes Moxley, Bradley (part), Dudley Street and Coseley Street, Mill Street and Mill Lane, and a large part of Ettingshall, and will, when finished, allow of a much needed extension of the water-carriage system.

When the works have been carried out there will only be a few parts of the Township unsewered, and these by reason of the scattered population, isolation and levels, it is not proposed to deal with at the present time.

Water Supply.—The water supply is constant and continues to be most satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Copy of Analysis of Sample of "Water drawn from tap in basement of Town Hall, after tap had been running five minutes."

February 2nd, 1910.

	GRAINS PER GALLON.
Total Solid Matter dried at 212° F.	30.1
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.000
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0014
Nitric Nitrogen	0.54
Combined Chlorine	1.75
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.003
Color through 2 feet	very pale bluish-green tinge.
Appearance	Clear.
Hardness before boiling	19.48°
" after "	10.20°
Temporary Hardness	9.28
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAM.	
On Gelatine at 20° C	11
On Agar-agar at 37° F	1
" " " " acidified and phenolized	0

This water still remains the same good quality for drinking purposes.

(Signed) E. W. T. JONES, F.I.C.

Excrement Disposal—During the year 159 water closets were substituted for 79 vault privies, 67 midden privies, and 33 pans or pails. 12 cesspools were abolished. 24 ashpits were abolished and 32 ashbins have been provided. The number of privy middens still remaining in houses is 1211, of pans 856, and no less than 1258 vaults. There are now 650 ashbins in regular use.

The Council have decided that on the expiration of the present contract in June next the work of Scavenging and the removal of house refuse shall be carried out by themselves under the administration and direct control of the Surveyor. An application is being made to the Local Government Board for permission to obtain loans for the erection of a Depôt and the purchase of the necessary Plant.

Insanitary Dwellings.—Inspections of different parts of the district have been frequently made by me, in company with the Sanitary Inspector and a large number of notices have been issued during the year to remedy the various nuisances discovered.

13	Houses	have been closed	by the owners.
10	„	„	„ demolished.
9	„	(mostly void)	are now awaiting demolition.
8	„	are just being closed	(Tenants received notice in December).
56	„	have been repaired.	

The roofs of 68 houses have been repaired, 43 kitchen floors have been repaired or relaid, spouting has been provided or repaired at 107 houses, 105 yards have been repaired or relaid, 109 outbuildings have been repaired, 141 ashpits have been roofed or repaired and doors provided, 138 defective traps have been abolished and 138 new gullies fixed in their stead, 128 drains have been repaired or relaid.

During the year no less than 207 foul and defective sinks have been abolished (being mostly the foul quarry sinks which are most insanitary), and 198 glazed stoneware sinks provided in their stead, and 136 new glazed sink waste pipes have been fixed.

New Streets and Buildings.—Lewis and Holcroft Streets have been made up under the Private Streets Act, 1892. Extensions of Fraser Street and Ashley Street are now being carried out by the owners.

The following building and drainage plans have been deposited in the Surveyor's office.

New Houses	...	...	...	47
Additions to houses and works	..			22
Drainage Plans	...	...	...	78
New Street Plan	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				148
				<hr/>

There has been a very large increase in the number of Drainage Plans deposited, and the above 78 plans deal with the drainage of 252 houses, and the provision of 140 water closets in lieu of privies.

The number of new dwellings completed during the year and certified by the Surveyor as fit for human habitation was 57; these were erected under his supervision and in compliance with the Council's Bye-laws.

Three or four years ago I drew attention to the great evil of dust on the roads owing to increased motor traffic, and gave particulars showing how effective and cheap spraying with tar was. I am glad to know that this plan is now to be tried on some roads in this district.

Public Health Acts' Amendment Act, 1907.—In January of this year it was resolved that the Local Government Board be asked to issue the necessary order or orders for putting in force the following Sections of the above Act, viz :—

Part 1.—The whole of this part.

Part 2.—Sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 33.

Part 3.—Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, (Sub-Sections 1 & 2) 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51.

Part 4.—Sections 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 68.

Parts 5 & 6.—The whole of Parts 5 and 6.

Workshops and Bakehouses.—All the workshops, 150 in number, including 29 bakehouses, have been regularly visited and on the whole found satisfactory. 45 defects were found in these places and 41 of these defects have been remedied. In most cases a verbal notice was sufficient to secure any cleansing or improvement. 1 Bakehouse which was in a dirty and dilapidated condition was pulled down by the owner after a request from the Sanitary Inspector to put it in good repair.

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

Dairies, Milkshops, and Cowsheds.—There are 48 dairies and milkshops, and 19 cowsheds on the register all of which have been regularly inspected. The premises were generally in a fairly satisfactory condition but there is still room for improvement in some of the cowsheds, particularly in respect to the ventilation.

Lodging-houses and Slaughter-houses.—The four registered lodging-houses have been regularly visited and have been found satisfactory. There are 25 slaughter-houses, but only 15 of them are in use; they are kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. The market has been regularly visited and the meat exposed for sale inspected.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.—This Act enormously increases the duties and responsibilities of Sanitary Authorities, and is destined to prove of incalculable benefit in the abolition of Slums and the creation of Open Spaces. Houses must be kept reasonably fit for habitation. Special records must be made and the Council may, under certain conditions, make closing orders and subsequently, if necessary, order demolition of the property. The health of a Community, and especially of the children, is greatly affected by density of population, accumulation of filth near and around dwellings, with consequent impurity of air, sub-soil, &c.

The essential requirements of every dwelling, even the smallest, should be self-contained, so that the responsibility for its cleanliness and good order can always be fixed. It has been well observed that "the children from our poorer and more densely populated districts do not show the same perception for education as those placed in better circumstances and surroundings, and this, no doubt may be attributed in a great measure to the circumstances under which they live. It has been ascertained that only some 2½ per cent of the children attending the public elementary schools attain to anything like distinction in after life, whereas the percentage was 10 per cent in the case of children attending higher or middle-class schools."

One of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board has, for some time past been engaged on a Statistical enquiry, which is not yet complete, as to the evils of back-to-back houses, but enough has been discovered to show that these insanitary dwellings are simply hot-beds for the propagation of various chest diseases, as well as Consumption. Under the Act these houses, fortunately, will be prohibited in future, with certain limited exceptions that are not likely to apply here.

Delay of this work has been caused by the change in the Sanitary Inspectorship twice within twelve months, but it is hoped that with the advent of the new Inspector (on March 1st) further postponement will be avoided. To enable this to be done, however, the provision of clerical assistance will be necessary, and this can no doubt be best arranged in this district by engaging a clerk to share in the clerical work of the Medical Department of the Education Committee. It must not be overlooked that it is also the duty of the County Medical Officer to report upon the method and extent of the administration of this act in the district.

The Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Kingston) who has just commenced his duties, should at once be appointed to carry out the primary and systematic inspections of the district as recommended by the Local Government Board under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

In this connection I would especially wish to express my gratification that, through the generosity of a well-known local family, a public park in an excellent position has been presented to the town for all times, and will during this year become the absolute property of the ratepayers. This will form a delightful "open space" in perpetuity, and will be of great benefit to all, but perhaps most to the children and the aged.

Medical Inspection of Schools and Scholars.—The Medical inspection of children in the elementary Schools has been carried out by me as School Medical Officer, and there is no doubt that the work is of great value, not only here, but throughout the Country, and will in the near future prove to be more beneficial in its results, than probably any other legislation of the past twenty years. Already the condition of the Scholars, particularly as regards cleanliness, has greatly improved; and I entertain the confident hope that the detection and, in due time, ^{consequent} ~~correspondent~~ amelioration of the different defects discovered will result in a great advancement of the physical, mental, and even moral well-being of the children, ^{be more apparent} the after-effects of which will ~~reap their full fruition~~ in the children of the near future.

Vital Statics —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.

As this is the last year of the Census decade the difficulty of estimating the population is greatly increased—probably corrections will have to be made when the exact figures are made known at the Census in April. In the meantime the population is taken at 25,000

Births—830 births, 423 males and 407 females were registered during the year, being an increase of 4 on the previous year, and giving a birth-rate of 32.1 per thousand of population.

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

	—1910.—			—1909.—			—1908.—		
	Males.	F'ales.	Total.	Males.	F'ales.	Total.	Males.	F'ales.	Total.
First Quarter	116	101	217	107	102	209	116	115	231
Second „	113	113	226	106	105	211	106	113	219
Third „	92	93	185	96	84	180	104	99	203
Fourth „	102	100	202	109	117	226	120	109	229
	423	407	830	418	408	826	446	436	882

Table showing the number of Births and Birth Rates for the decade 1900—1909.

Year.	Males.	Females	Total	Av'ge per 1000 of Population.
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
1909	418	408	826	32.7
Yearly Average 1900-09	448.6	449.3	897.9	36.68
1910	423	407	830	32.1

For the purpose of comparison, the birth-rate of the whole country and of Staffordshire Urban and Rural Districts, for the same years, 1900-1909, are added, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and of the large towns of England.

Districts.		1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Staffs.	Combined Urban & Rural	32.8	32.8	34	32.5	32.5	31.0	30.9	29.7	30.3	28.9
	Urban	33.9	34.1	35	33.4	33.7	32.0	31.9	30.9	31.4	29.6
	Rural	29.8	29.5	31.3	30.1	28.4	27.1	27.2	25.7	26.7	26.2
England & Wales		28.9	28.5	28.6	28.4	27.9	27.2	27.0	26.3	26.5	25.6
Large Towns in England ...		29.4	29.5	30	29.7	29.1	28.2	27.9	27.0	26.9	25.7
Bilston		36.5	38.8	38.7	36.9	37.07	36.8	38.1	35.2	32.7	32.1

It will be noticed that the birth-rate continues to decline, and is the lowest on record. This is in harmony with the results generally throughout the country, and is of grave significance.

Deaths.—During the year 332 deaths in the district were registered from all causes, 176 Males and 156 Females, being a decrease of 95 as compared with the previous year, and giving a death-rate of 13·1 per thousand of the population. The average yearly number of deaths in the district for the decade of 1900-1909 was 458, and for the last half of that period 442. In addition 34 deaths of residents occurred in the Workhouse, and 32 in the Wolverhampton Hospital, thus raising the deaths to 398 and the rate to 15·7 per thousand.

The death-rate for the past year is the lowest yet recorded and is one that, all things considered, must be regarded as most satisfactory. It further represents—and this is of special importance—not merely an increase in the average duration of life, but also a great saving in illness or ill-health, and all the suffering and expense which sickness implies—not to speak also of the loss of wages incidental thereto.

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

	Males	Females.	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 upwards.
1910.									
First Quarter	47	42	89	24	8	5	2	32	18
Second „	43	35	78	24	7	4	4	19	20
Third „	36	35	71	20	9	2	3	22	15
Fourth „	50	44	94	30	15	3	4	24	18
	176	156	332	98	39	14	13	97	71

Table of Deaths classified according to disease, distinguishing deaths of children under 5 years of age, for the past 10 years.

Years.	Age.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Group (not 'spasmodic')	Whooping Cough.	Cont'd. Fevers			Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Diseases of Alimentary Organs.	Rheumatic Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Puerperal Fever.	Phtisis.	Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Heart Disease	Ingesta.	Uncertified.	Influenza.	All Other Diseases.	Totals at Ages Stated.	Total at all Ages.	Death-rate per thousand.	
								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Other or Doubtful.																	
1901	Under 5 5 upwds.	2		3	2	2	26	1		56								3	45			6	2	135	281	499	20.7
1902	Under 5 5 upwds.	20	4	4	2	5		3		23								2	40	9		2	104	217	427	17.71	
1903	Under 5 5 upwds.	6	4	1	3	7				32								6	46	1	9	3	85	203	428	17.6	
1904	Under 5 5 upwds.	14	11	1	10					33				1				7	58	7		2	118	262	460	18.9	
1905	Under 5 5 upwds.	1			1	2				7	30							4	54	1	4		113	217	429	17.5	
1906	Under 5 5 upwds.	15	1	3		23		3		2	3							16	53	21	19	2	93	212	490	20.0	
1907	Under 5 5 upwds.	26	2	1		6				26								7	45	5	5	1	111	230	455	18.5	
1908	Under 5 5 upwds.	1	6	2	3	15				2				1				4	44	21	17	4	106	225	408	16.3	
1909	Under 5 5 upwds.	46	4	2	1	13				24				2				1	43	6	6	1	67	210	427	16.9	
1910	Under 5 5 upwds.	2	2			2				24								2	16	1	5		83	137	332	13.1	
								1		1								18	47	18	15	5	89	195			

For the purposes of comparison, the death-rate of the whole county, and of 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.		1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Staffs.	General	18.7	17	15.8	15.3	16.4	15.4	15.2	14.7	14.6	15.3
	Urban	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	17.2	15.9	15.8	15.2	15.0	15.8
	Rural	16.8	15.4	14.4	13.5	14.4	13.5	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.5
England and Wales ...		18.3	16.9	16.3	15.4	16.2	15.2	15.4	15.0	14.7	14.5
Large towns in England ...		19.5	17.7	17.4	16.3	27.1	15.7	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.7
Bilston		22.7	20.7	17.7	17.6	18.9	20	18.5	16.3	16.9	15.7

The Table of deaths during the past decade classified according to the 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 upwards
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
1908	214	194	408	145	74	8	9	97	75
1909	225	202	427	118	92	13	13	111	80
Yearly Average 1900-1909.	239.3	218.7	458	163.3	78.8	12.5	15.4	109.4	78.6
1910.	176	156	332	98	39	14	13	97	71

Uncertified Deaths.—It is gratifying to note that now for eight consecutive years no death occurred that was not certified either by a Medical man or the Coroner.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—63 deaths were registered as due to disease of the respiratory system, 8 being in infants under 1 year, and 8 in children above 1 and under 5 years of age. In the previous year 90 deaths from these causes, 127 in 1908, 93 in 1907, 103 in 1906, 107 in 1905. 13 occurred in January, 7 in February, 6 in March, 7 in April, 4 in May, 1 in June, 3 in July, none in August, 4 in September, 2 in October, 6 in November, and 10 in December.

Tuberculosis or Consumption.—20 deaths, 2 being in children under 5 years of age, were registered as due to pulmonary consumption and 15 more cases, 11 of which were in children under 5 years of age, were attributed to "other tuberculous diseases."

In the previous year 16 deaths were attributed to pulmonary consumption and 11 to other tuberculous diseases; 29 in the year 1908, 21 in 1907 and 42 in 1906.

It is now generally acknowledged that Consumption is largely a disease of poverty and unhealthy environment requiring for its treatment three things above all others—rest, good food and fresh air. Only recently Dr. Boobbyer the well-known Medical Officer of Health for Nottingham, has produced remarkable evidence from his official experience to show that the poor man's dwelling is the chief habitat of the disease and that the lower the rent the greater is the percentage of deaths from Consumption. This is not surprising when it is remembered that the least amount of air required by each adult is 3,000 cubic feet (18,000 gallons) per hour, day and night, and that to secure this, even when windows and fire places are opened as they should be—and in the poorer houses they never are—each person should have 1,000 cubic feet of space allowed. For instance, a bedroom for one person 10 feet high should not be less than 10 feet long and 10 feet wide. This requirement is practically impossible except in the well-to-do, and therefore consumption and allied conditions are rife. The following table is a good guide as to what is necessary and assumes the bedroom to be 10 feet high and the living rooms 12 feet—a condition not common here.

	Proper size.	Least size for health
Bedroom for one man ...	12 × 10 feet.	10 × 10 feet.
Bedroom for one woman ...	10 × 10	10 × 8
Bedroom for man and wife ...	14 × 14	12 × 12
Bedroom for two children ...	14 × 10	10 × 10
Living room for two adults ...	14 × 12	12 × 10
Living room for father, } mother and two children }	18 × 17	12 × 15

As showing the seriousness of contagion in this disease attention has recently been drawn to the dangers which may attend the practice of what is known in Lancashire as "Kissing the Shuttle," by weavers in the process of threading. The Sanitary Inspector at Bacup visited a house where he found a case of Phthisis, and ascertained that three persons who had worked on the same looms had all died of the disease. All had followed the universal practice of threading the shuttle with the mouth, and this, it appears, is done hundreds of times daily. The moisture of the mouth and lips adheres to the shuttle eye, and no attempt is made to cleanse or disinfect the latter. The spread of infection is thus easily explained and steps are now being taken by the local authorities, with the encouragement of the Local Government Board, to have all Shuttles systematically disinfected, especially where they have been used by persons suspected to be suffering from Consumption.

Infantile Mortality.—98 Children died in the district in the first year of life, as compared with 118 in the previous year, 145 in 1908, 168 in 1907 and 161 in 1906, being equal to an infantile mortality of 118 per thousand registered births. This is the lowest yet recorded and is a most satisfactory feature in the year's report.

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 Tubercu- losis.	No. of No- tifications of Enteric Fever.
Whole Town ...	1867	24,034	830	332	98	25	20	10
New Town Ward	289	5548	224	106	35	15	6	4
High Town Ward	115	5207	147	61	16	1	5	3
Town Hall Ward	520	5003	149	53	13	3	4	
Bradley Ward ...	499	4221	149	52	17	4	2	
Ettingshall Ward	444	4055	161	60	17	2	3	3

It will be seen in Table V. that of the 98 children who died under one year of age 41 died in the first month of existence, and of these no less than 24 had no real chance of life, dying from premature birth or congenital defect. 6 more died from Atrophy or Debility and 4 others from Convulsions.

Three fourths of infants who die under the age of one year are fed artificially, and most of these deaths are attributable to unsuitable food. When artificial food is really necessary fresh cow's milk (not condensed milk) should be obtained twice daily, scalded at once, kept in a cool well-ventilated place and covered with a clean plate or glass to keep out dust and flies. All water added to the food should first be boiled and the bottle, teats, &c. should all be cleansed directly after use and then kept in a basin of cold water that has been boiled. The milk should be sweetened with sugar and given warm at regular intervals and in proper quantities according to the age of the infant.

In dealing with this problem the advantages of the adoption of the Notification of Births Act are apparent. Mothers are advised by the Health Visitor soon after the birth of a baby as to their own habits and the feeding and general care of the child. Breast Milk, which is the proper and should be the *only* food for a baby until 8 or 9 months old, given at regular intervals, and not at any time or whenever it cries, or is cross, encouraged, and the use of

the "dummy," which unfortunately is almost universal, here, condemned. Fresh air and sun light are nearly as important as food for a baby, and it should be taken out every day in fine weather but not after sunset. In the baby carriage—and carts or other vehicles in which the infant has to sit up should never be used—the child should sometimes lie on its side and not always on its back, because the sun is bad for its eyes even when closed.

Miss Grigor resigned her position as Health Visitor and School Nurse in July last and was succeeded by Miss Weller, a trained and certificated nurse, holding also the Certificate in Midwifery of the Central Midwives Board, who had done good work among the poor in Oldham. She commenced her duties in September and the following is her report for the four months:—

"Since September 1st, 663 visits have been made as Health Visitor to houses, 334 primary and 329 further visits; of the 334 infants 310 were being naturally fed. Weakly or artificially fed infants were visited more frequently, as well as cases of possible neglect. The visits are on the whole much appreciated, and further advice has in many instances been sought. The importance of cleanliness and proper diet, both for mothers and infants, was always insisted upon. In 5 cases the children were still-born."

The longer my experience in public health, the greater becomes my conviction that the greatest and most pressing need is cleanliness in its fullest and widest sense—cleanliness of the person, the habits, the house, and of the water supply, and of the air in and around dwellings, and of the total environment of the individual. Were this fully realised and thoroughly carried out dirt and filth, and the diseases caused or increased thereby, would be impossible and a stage of perfection reached—physical, mental, and even moral—that at present is beyond the conception of the multitude. It is because of the influence of such conditions upon the mind, particularly of the young—an unconscious influence often—that the provision, for instance, of clean, bright, airy and well-ventilated school buildings, are of the highest importance, even apart from their direct effect upon the health of the children; and it is in this direction also that proper shower-baths in all schools are necessary, so that a dirty child should be an impossibility and the presence of dirt or filth recognised as a blot promptly to be removed.

Last year I rejoiced in the fact that, largely owing to the efforts of the much esteemed Vicar of Bilston, a 'Guild of Help' had been formed and it is a source of gratification to me to be able to testify, from my own knowledge, that the work of the Guild

has been of great service to the poor and needy, and is worthy of the support of all who have the true interests of this district at heart. It amplifies in some directions the work of the Nursing Association, and together they are of great benefit to the sick poor.

Mr. S. Jackson who commenced his duties as Inspector of Nuisances here last March resigned in December to return to the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent. He did excellent service during his short stay, and is succeeded by Mr. Walter Kingston who comes with splendid testimonials and a good record of work at Rushden and other places.

Appended are the Tables required by the Local Government, 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,

March 3rd, 1911

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT OF BILSTON
DURING 1910 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.	
		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
1900	23,500	892	37.1	198	221	557	23.1			
1901	23,500	881	36.5	198	221	499	20.7			
1902	24,034	934	38.7	142	152	427	17.7			
1903	24,100	895	36.9	141	157.5	428	17.6			
1904	24,200	899	37.07	198	220.2	460	18.9			
1905	24,250	937	38.5	172	183.5	429	17.6	44	473	19.4
1906	24,300	899	36.8	161	170	490	20.0	80	570	23.3
1907	24,400	934	38.1	163	179	455	18.5	59	514	20.9
1908	24,500	882	35.28	145	167	408	16.3	57	465	18.6
1909	25,000	826	32.7	118	142	427	16.9	64	491	19.4
Averages for years 1900-1909	24,348	897	36.7	163	181	458	18.7			
1910	25,200	830	32.1	98	118	332	13.1	66	398	15.7

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

Area of District in Acres—1,876.

Total population at all ages—24,034.

(Exclusive of area covered by water).

(At Census of 1901.)

Number of inhabited houses—5,092.

Average number of persons per house—4.71.

Institution 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 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Names of Localities.				WHOLE DISTRICT.				NEW TOWN WARD.				HIGH TOWN WARD.				TOWN HALL WARD.				BRADLEY WARD.				FITTINGSHALL WARD.			
					Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1901	24,034	841	499	198	5,548	920	143	54	5,207	115	119	48	5,003	175	83	34	4,221	173	77	27	4,055	162	77	32
1902	24,100	934	427	142	5,564	227	119	39	5,222	186	78	28	5,017	190	76	21	4,233	163	94	28	4,064	168	60	26
1903	24,200	895	428	141	5,584	218	105	39	5,246	200	93	29	5,040	165	85	28	4,240	156	58	23	4,090	156	87	22
1904	24,250	899	460	198	5,594	224	113	56	5,256	175	92	39	5,050	184	94	34	4,240	159	83	29	4,110	157	78	40
1905	24,300	937	429	172	5,615	241	124	52	5,271	189	78	33	5,060	190	90	42	4,240	151	69	24	4,141	165	68	21
1906	24,400	899	490	161	5,660	228	162	60	5,301	186	95	29	5,070	152	93	27	4,240	160	76	25	4,129	173	64	20
1907	24,500	934	455	163	5,690	219	131	53	5,326	185	85	27	5,090	176	96	26	4,255	155	69	27	4,139	199	74	30
1908	25,000	882	408	145	5,840	202	120	36	5,476	162	71	21	5,190	186	63	21	4,255	163	88	34	4,239	169	66	33
1909	25,200	826	427	118	5,905	222	126	35	5,541	153	74	21	5,235	150	69	16	4,255	143	77	20	4,264	158	81	27
1910	25,200	830	332	98		224	106	35		147	61	16		149	53	13		149	52	17		161	60	17

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

TABLE III. TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

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) ...	7	3	2	1	1		1	3	1	2								
Erysipelas ...	17	2		4	7	4	4	2	2	1	2							
Scarlet Fever ...	48	120	22	5			13	5	7	14	9	11	4	7	12	6		40
Enteric Fever ...	10		1	2	7		4	3			3							
Puerperal Fever ...	2				2					1	1							
Totals ...	84	125	25	12	17	4	22	13	10	24	15	11	4	7	12	6		40

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 1910.

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 ...	2	1	1									1
Scarlet Fever ...	2	1	1									1
Whooping Cough ...	2	1	1									2
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	1		1							1		
Enteric Fever ...	3			1	1	1		2	1			
Epidemic Influenza ...	5					3	2	1	3	1		
Diarrhoea ...	19	12	6			1		11	1	3	3	1
Enteritis ...	6	2	4					4			1	1
Erysipelas ...												
Phthisis ...	22	1	1		7	13		7	5	5	2	3
Other tubercular diseases ...	16	7	5	2		2		5	2	1	5	3
Cancer, malignant disease ...	13					10	3	1	5	3	2	2
Bronchitis ...	39	5	5	2	1	9	17	16	8	4	6	5
Pneumonia ...	31	3	3	2	4	16	3	8	7	6	1	9
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver) ...	6					6		2	2			2
Veneral Disease ...	5	4	1					3		1	1	
Premature birth ...	15	15						3	1	3	3	5
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	4	2				2			2			2
Heart diseases ...	27	2			1	17	7	9	4	7	3	4
Accidents ...	2		1			1			1	1		
Suicides ...	1				1							1
Inquests ...	29	4	2	4		15	4	10	3	6	5	5
All other causes ...	148	42	10	4	4	38	50	50	28	24	26	20
Totals ...	398	102	42	15	19	134	86	133	74	66	58	67

TABLE V. INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year
1. Common Infectious Diseases.																	
Measles						1											1
Scarlet Fever						1											1
Whooping Cough							1										1
2. Diarrhoeal Diseases.																	
Diarrhoea, not tuber'lous, all forms						1	1	3	2	3		1	1				12
Enteritis, Muco-ent's., Gastro-ent's.			1		1					1							2
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh			1		1												1
3. Wasting Diseases.																	
Premature birth	9	5	2	2	18	1											19
Congenital defects	2	3	1		6	4											10
Injury at Birth	1				1												1
Want of Breast Milk																	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	4		1	1	6	2		1							1		10
4. Tuberculous Diseases																	
Tuberculous Meningitis											1						1
Tuberculous Peritonitis :							1	2		1							4
Tabes Mesenterica)													1	1	1		3
Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
5. Other Causes.																	
Erysipelas																	
Syphilis				1	1		1	1	1							1	5
Rickets																	
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)											2						2
Convulsions	2			2	4	1	1					1					7
Bronchitis							1			1	1		1	1			5
Laryngitis														1	1	1	3
Pneumonia																	
Suffocation, overlying			1		1	1											2
Other causes	1	1			2	1	1	2	1			1					8
	19	9	7	6	41	13	5	8	6	7	4	2	4	3	4	1	98

TABLE VI. SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE NUISANCE INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1910, 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	744	} 361	147	4	} 227	} 27
	Structural Defects	113		35	4		
	Overcrowding	17	12	12		12	
	Unfit for Habitation						
	Lodging-houses	57	16	5		14	
	Dairies and Milkshops	99	6	5		6	
	Cowsheds	34	11	3	1	7	3
	Bakehouses (including Factories and Workshops)	296	45	22		1	
	Slaughter-houses	128	40	22	1	38	1
	Canal Boats	123	29	13		29	
Ashpits and Privies	925	516	219	42	366	39	
Deposits of Refuse Manure	19	12	12		12		
Water Closets, New					83	39	
House Drainage	Defective Traps	241	182	68	4	128	10
	No Disconnection	} 524	} 374	119	18	226	35
	Other Faults						
	Water Supply						
	Pigsties	5	2	2		2	
	Animals improperly kept	6	4	4		4	
	Offensive Trades	None					
	Smoke Nuisances	None					
Other Nuisances	1,273	1,006	223	11	768	30	
Totals		4,604	2,616	911	85	1,963	184

Seizures of unwholesome food	5
Condemned by Magistrate	1
Prosecutions for exposing for sale	None
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	614
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	29
Schools	2
Prosecutions for not notifying Existence 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—**SAMUEL JACKSON, A. R. San. Ins.**

January, 1911.

Inspector of Nuisances.

BILSTON,
12th January, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the following report of work done under the Canal Boats Act 1877 and 1884, and of the regulations made thereunder, during the year 1910.

During the year 123 boats were inspected, of these 110 boats were found to be in a satisfactory condition, but on the remaining 13 there were found 29 infringements of the Acts and Regulations. These have now all been remedied.

Infringements. (see table at end).

On the 123 boats inspected during the year there were 158 men, 98 women, and 147 children. The boats generally were found to be kept clean and in good condition.

In no case has it been necessary to take legal proceedings.

On all occasions, when inspecting Canal Boats, I have received every assistance from the Masters and in no case has admission been refused.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

SAMUEL JACKSON, A.R. San. I.

(Inspector of Canal Boats and Sanitary Inspector).

TABLE VII.—BILSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL CANAL BOATS
REPORT FOR 1910.

INSPECTIONS.					
Number of Boats Inspected	...	...	...	...	123
Number of Boats Conforming to the Acts	...	...	...	...	110
Number of Boats with one or more Infringements...					13
INFRINGEMENTS WITH REGARD TO:—					
Registration	..	...	...	...	None
Notification of change of Master	...	...	...	...	None
Absence of Certificate	...	...	...	...	None
Certificate not identifying owner with boat	...	...	...	...	1
Marking	...	...	..	...	None
Overcrowding	...	...	..	...	1
Separation of Sexes	...	...	...	...	None
Females over 12 improperly occupying	...	...	...	...	None
Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	3
Ventilation	...	...	...	...	None
Painting	...	...	...	...	11
Leaky Cabins	...	...	...	...	7
Removal of Bilge water	...	...	...	...	None
Without Pumps	...	...	...	...	5
Refusal of admittance to Inspector	...	...	...	...	None
No proper water vessel	...	...	...	...	1
Without double bulkhead (with offensive cargo	...	...	...	...	None
Notification of Infectious disease	..	..	..	..	None
Total infringements met with	...	...	..	..	29
Total Infringements remedied	...	...	...	...	29

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.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	9	1	None
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	275	21	None
Workplaces (other than Outwork- ers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	12		
Total	296	22	None

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	10	10		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding	1	1		
Want of drainage of floors	2	2		
Other nuisances..	30	26		
<i>Sanitary accommodation—</i>				
Unsuitable or defective	1	1		
Not separate for sexes	1	1		
<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			
	45	41		

3.—HOME WORK.

Class.	Number.	
<i>List of Outworkers :—</i>		
	Lists.	Outworkers
		Residing in our District
Lists received	8	44
Addresses of outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities		6
{ received from		2
Inspections of outworkers' premises		10

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Class.	Number.
Workshops on the Register at the end of 1910.	
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake-houses, viz. :—	
Dressmakers and Milliners	31
Carpenters and Cabinet Makers	15
Bootmakers and Repairers	25
Bakers and Confectioners	29
Miscellaneous	50
Total number of workshops on Register	150

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
<i>Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) :—</i>	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	4
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	4
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	None.
In use at end of the year	1

T. RIDLEY BAILEY, M.D.,

March 3rd, 1911.

Medical Officer of Health.

