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BILSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Slay

Annual Report

For the year 1921,

OF THE

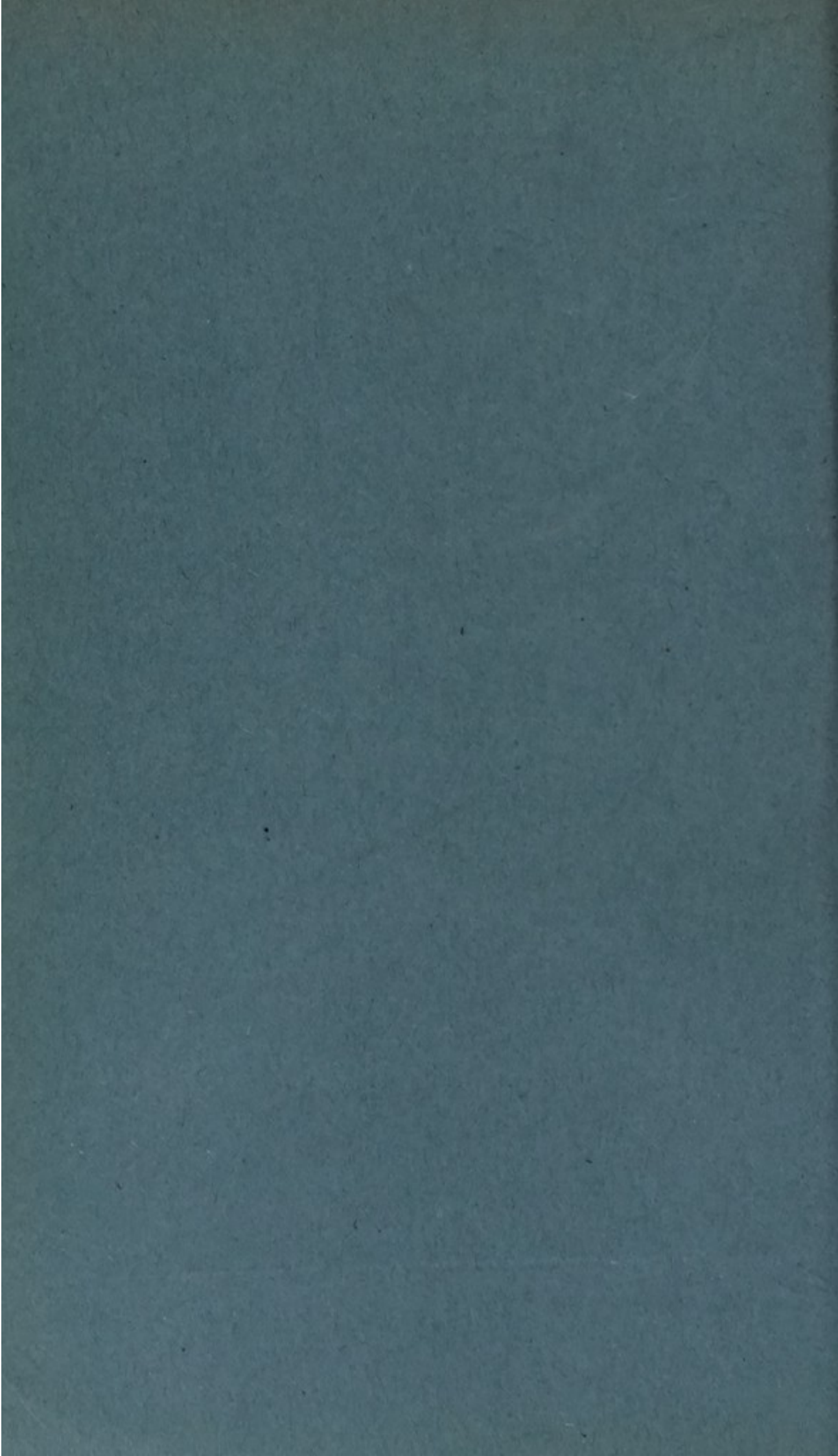
Medical Officer of Health,

T. Ridley Bailey, M.D., Edin., M.Ch.,


To which is appended the

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

(Printed by Order of the Council).



With Dr. T. Ridley Bailey's Compliments.



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ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH for the Year 1921.

Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to present my thirty-fifth Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the district under your control. This report is prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, who suggest that the Annual Reports for the years 1919 and 1920 shall be treated as the first of a series of "Survey Reports." These reports will be of a full and detailed character, and will normally be required every five years. The reports for intervening years—known as "Annual Reports," will be of a more simple character and must include certain minimum requirements of the Ministry. This applies to the report for 1921 which, therefore, will be an Ordinary, or Annual Report.

General Statistics.—The area of the district is 1,867 acres, and the population at the census 1921, 27,565. At the time the census was taken there was a certain amount of holiday movement throughout the country, and the Registrar General has made certain adjustments to estimate the mid-yearly population for the year. The estimated population forwarded by him for Bilston is 28,150, and this figure is used for calculating the rates in this report.

Details of the number of inhabited houses and the number of families, or separate occupiers, at the census 1921 have not yet been issued by the Registrar General.

The rateable value of the district is £100,794 and the sum represented by a penny rate £367.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.—The number of births registered during the year was 939 (470 males and 469 females), giving a birth rate of 33·35 per thousand. Thirty-four, or 3·5% of the total births were illegitimate. The number of births was only 4 more than in the previous year.

The following table gives details of the births in each Ward.

TABLE I.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town Hall ...	73	74	147
High Town ...	91	96	187
New Town ...	135	130	265
Ettingshall ...	78	83	161
Bradley ...	82	79	161
Out of District ...	11	7	18

The births for this and the last five years are given in the following table, and the birth rate for the same period will be found in Table VII

TABLE II.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1921	470	469	939
1920	482	453	935
1919	354	350	704
1918	329	352	681
1917	332	328	660
1916	404	340	744

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the district during the year was 311, four of which belonged to other areas. The deaths occurring in Bilston comprised 173 males and 138 females. In addition 86 deaths of Bilston residents, 51 males and 35 females were registered in other areas.

The total registered deaths for the district was 393, (220 males and 173 females), giving a death-rate of 13·96 per 1,000.

The deaths and death-rate are respectively 65 and 3·17 less than last year.

The ages at which the deaths occurred are as follows:—

Under 1 year of age	...	94
1 to 2 years of age	...	39
5 .. 15 .. ..	...	10
15 .. 25 .. ..	...	23
25 .. 65 .. ..	...	116
65 and upwards	...	111
		393

The number of deaths in each Ward is given in the following Table.

TABLE III.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town Hall	26	23	49
High Town	28	19	57
New Town	52	41	93
Ettingshall	22	23	45
Bradley	41	22	63
Out of District	51	5	86
	220	173	393

The deaths and death-rate for this and the last five years are shown in the following Table.

TABLE IV.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate.
1921	220	173	393	13·96
1920	241	227	468	17·13
1919	246	194	440	16·74
1918	280	213	532	22·62
1917	249	192	441	17·83
1916	228	221	449	18·24

Deaths in consequence of childbirth.—Only two women died in consequence of childbirth.

Deaths from Measles.—Four deaths only were due to Measles.

Whooping Cough.—There were no deaths from Whooping Cough.

Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age).—The number of deaths from Diarrhœa were 28.

The details of the various deaths were as follows:—

TABLE V.

Causes of Death.	Males	Females	Total
Enteric Fever			
Small Pox			
Measles	1	3	4
Scarlet Fever	1		1
Whooping Cough			
Diphtheria	2		2
Influenza	12	4	16
Encephalitis lethargica	2		2
Meningococcal meningitis			
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	12	17	29
Other Tuberculous diseases	5	2	7
Cancer, malignant disease	14	12	26
Rheumatic Fever			
Diabetes		1	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	10	10	20
Heart disease	13	8	21
Arterio-sclerosis	4	2	6
Bronchitis	30	22	52
Pneumonia (all forms)	33	12	45
Other respiratory diseases		1	1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2		2
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	14	14	28
Appendicitis & Typhlitis		1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	2		2
Acute and chronic nephritis		1	1
Puerperal sepsis			
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition		2	2
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	24	15	39
Suicide	4		4
Other deaths from violence	6	3	9
Other defined diseases	29	43	72
Causes ill-defined or unknown			
TOTAL DEATHS	220	173	393

TABLE VI. (This table is inserted for the purpose of comparison).

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1921.
(Provisional figures. Populations as enumerated in 1921 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
		All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes of Death.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
																	12.1	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.44	15.5	83	25.5	92.5	6.4	1.1
England and Wales	22.4	12.1	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.44	15.5	83	25.5	92.5	6.4	1.1	
96 Great Towns, inc'g London (1911 Cen. Pop't us exc. 50,000)	23.3	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.23	0.40	19.3	87	33.2	92.5	6.8	0.7		
148 Smaller Town (Census Populations 1911, 20,000-50,000)	22.7	11.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.26	0.35	15.6	84	17.7	93.5	5.1	1.4		
London	22.3	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.23	0.42	21.3	80	49.2	91.6	8.2	0.2		
Bilston	33.35	13.96	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.56	0.46	27.6	100	21.8	96.7	3.3	0.0		

Birth Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate.—The following table shows the Birth Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales and for this district, and is submitted for the purpose of comparison.

TABLE VII.

	Birth Rate per 1,000.		Infantile Mortality.	
	England & Wales.	Bilston.	England & Wales.	Bilston.
1915	21·9	31·87	110	154
1916	20·9	27·66	91	134
1917	17·8	23·94	96	145
1918	17·7	26·28	97	115
1919	18·5	25·7	89	148
1920	25·4	34·22	75	124
1921	22·4	33·35	83	100

REPORT OF THE HEALTH VISITOR (Miss SILVERSIDES) FOR 1921.

The number of births registered for the year is 939. Of these 850 were visited. The visits are made soon after the Doctor or Midwife has left, to give the mother help and advice just when she is taking up her household duties, which is often a critical time. She is advised on the care and feeding of her baby, and on the necessity of cleanliness and proper clothing. Also she is encouraged to naturally feed her baby, and is given advice regarding her own health to enable her to do so.

The result of the first visits shew that 763 babies were naturally fed, 27 were naturally and artificially fed, 48 were artificially fed, and 1 was having solid food with natural feeding. At the first visit special enquiries are made re the home conditions. The need of cleanliness and fresh air in the home and the physical and moral disadvantages of overcrowding are pointed out where necessary. Sanitary defects are reported; 107 being notified during the year.

RE-VISITS—1,460 re-visits were paid during the year. Cases are re-visited to enquire into the progress of the babies, and the food being given, and to give advice on the change of food necessary. The mothers are encouraged to naturally feed their babies for the first nine months, and are then guided in their choice of food during the weaning period; the children needing special care at this time.

243 visits were made to children between one and five years of age. These children often suffer from malnutrition through lack of suitable food, especially milk and milk foods. The parents are often ignorant and do not take sufficient interest to feed them properly, thinking that after the first year anything will do. When visiting the baby the Health Visitor is often asked for advice for the older children.

COMFORTERS.—The use of the dummy appears to be only slightly on the decrease, although still about 50 per cent. of the babies are given one from birth. Various reasons are given for its use, and only a few can be persuaded to discontinue using it. Where the dummy is not used, it is often because the father will not allow it.

COTS.—A few of the babies sleep in a cot, but the majority sleep with their parents, and in some cases one of the older children also. Lack of housing accommodation is one of the reasons given for not using a cot.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS.—20 visits have been paid to expectant mothers. Owing to lack of time this important work cannot be done systematically and therefore efficiently.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—There have been 4 cases of Ophthalmia during the year. Two cases were treated at home by the family Doctor, and two were treated at the Eye Infirmary, Wolverhampton. The disease was cured in each case without apparent injury to the sight.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—There was one case of Puerperal Fever during the year. This was nursed at home and the patient recovered.

Number of visits paid to other infectious diseases.

Tuberculosis cases visited	43
" " re-visited	252
	<hr/>
Total visits	295
Measles cases visited	13

The Child Welfare Centre is open every Monday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock. The mothers bring their infants for advice, and also the toddlers. At the end of the year there were 693 names on the register, 249 being new ones. The number of attendances during the year was 3,441, giving an average weekly attendance of 74.8. The highest attendance on one day being 99, and the lowest 55; also we had 80 and over on seventeen Mondays during the year. Of the mothers attending a percentage of 79.4 of them made 20 or more attendances, one mother making 41 attendances. It might be pointed out that 180 mothers made 5 or less attendances, and experience shows that if time would allow of visiting and keeping in touch with these mothers, they would usually continue to bring their babies to the Centre. Of infants attending the Centre there has been during the year 13 deaths under 1 year, and one death over one year.

The babies are weighed and the mothers are given advice. Special care is given to the feeding of the infants, but owing to the number attending it is impossible to give the individual attention necessary. The Doctor's advice is appreciated by the mothers and followed with good results. The mother will ask to see the Doctor for advice for minor ailments. We have had 21 Umbilical Hernias during the year. These were treated and 18 were cured, 2 were sent to Hospital, and 1 ceased to attend.

The Sewing Class is held on Thursday afternoons from 2-30 to 4 o'clock. There were 30 names on the register at the end of the year. Again several of the members were expectant mothers, some of them being mothers who had previously attended the Monday Sessions with their other children. They are taught how to make clothes for the coming babies and also how to re-model the clothes they already have. A short talk is given by the Health Visitor on the care of the children, the home and the mother.

Notifiable Diseases.

The following are details of infectious diseases notified during the year.

TABLE VIII.

	Total Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	11	6	2
Scarlet Fever	16	16	1
Enteric Fever	1	1	
Puerperal Fever	1		
Pneumonia	54		45
Erysipelas	4		
Ophthalmia	4	2	
Malaria	1		
Encephalitis lethargica	2	2	2
Tuberculosis Pulmonary			
Males	19		12
Females	15		17
Total	34		29
Non-Pulmonary			
Males	2		5
Females	3		2
Total	5		7
Total ..	172	27	122

The following table gives details of the ages at which the various deaths occurred.

TABLE IX.

DISEASE.	Under 1 year										
	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and upwards.
Diphtheria			1		1						
Scarlet Fever					1						
Pneumonia	2	3	6	1	1	1		2	8	4	17
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1		1					5	15	1	6
Non-pulmonary ..				2		5					
Encephalitis					1				1		
Total.	3	3	8	3	2	2	6	7	24	5	23

The following table shows the details of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year.

TABLE X.

OPHTHALMIA	Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impair'd.	Total Blind	Deaths
	Notified	Treated.					
		At Home	In Hospital				
	4	2	2	4			

The following Table shows the infectious cases occurring in each Ward during the year.

TABLE XI.

	Total	Town Hall Ward.	High Town Ward.	New Town Ward.	Ettingshall Ward.	Bradley Ward.
Scarlet Fever	16	5	2	4	5	
Diphtheria	11	3	1	6		1
Puerperal Fever	1			1		
Erysipelas	4	2			1	1
Ophthalmia	4	2	1		1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	34	10	6	10	5	3
Tuberculosis (other forms)	5		1	3		1
Pneumonia	54	23	8	13	7	3
Malaria	1				1	
Enteric Fever	1				1	
Encephalitis Lethargica	2		1	1		

For the purpose of comparison the following table is submitted.

TABLE XII.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis (other forms)	Pneumonia	Malaria	Enteric Fever	Encephalitis Lethargia
1921	16	11	1	4	4	34	5	54	1	1	2
1920	31	8	1	12	3	84	3	46	1		
1919	25	12	1	2	10	45	9	50	8		
1918	45	4	1	2	3	42	4				
1917	29	12	1	3	2	52	11			1	
1916	36	14	1	4	2	66	13			2	
1915	46	9		21	3	67	14			1	

Infantile Mortality.—The deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 94, 4 of which were illegitimate. This shows the deaths of infants to be 23·9% of the total deaths, and gives an infantile mortality rate of 100 per 1,000 births. The rate for the last 5 years will be found in Table VII.

The following Table XIII shows the deaths of infants under 1 year of age in each Ward, and Table XIV the causes of death and the ages at which they occurred.

TABLE XIII.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town Hall	9	4	13
High Town	5	7	12
New Town	20	12	32
Ettingshall	7	6	13
Bradley	12	4	16
Out of District	5	3	8
	58	36	94

TABLE XIV.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths under 1 year.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.
	Measles	...							
Whooping Cough	2						2		
Diarrhea	1				1				
Enteritis	19	1	1	1	2	3	2		
Other Tubercular Diseases	1								1
Congenital Malformation	2	2							
Premature birth	25	20	1	3	1				
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	10	5	1		2	2			
Injury at birth	...								
Syphilis	2					1	1		
Convulsions	1						1		
Gastritis	2					1	1		
Bronchitis	...					1	1		
Pneumonia	18	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	4
Suffocation	4					3			1
Other causes	2	2							
	5	1				1	2	1	
TOTAL	94	32	3	5	6	12	18	10	8

This shows the number of deaths during the first month of life to have been 46, of which 32 occurred during the first week of life, 3 during the second, 5 during the third, and 6 during the fourth.

SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

District Nursing.—The Nursing Association for this district is the Bilston & Bradley Nursing Association, a Branch of the Queen Victoria Nursing Association. The Association is financed by voluntary contributions, and employs two Nurses who are available for general nursing. The Council make a grant of £15 annually to the Association in recognition of the attendance of the Nurses at the Infant Welfare Centre every week.

No arrangements exist for home nursing in cases of infectious disease.

Midwives.—The Council do not employ or subsidise midwives. The number of midwives practicing in the district is eleven. They are under the direction of the supervising authority for this area, i.e., the Staffordshire County Council.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—The only Centre maintained by the District Council is the Child Welfare Centre, 23, Wellington Road. This is a consultation Centre under the control of the Medical Officer of Health, and is open on one half day weekly. The Staff employed, in addition to the Medical Officer, consists of the Health Visitor, the two district Nurses from the Nursing Association, and one female clerk.

Day Nurseries.—There are no day nurseries in the district.

School Clinic.—The School Clinic is in the same building as the Child Welfare Centre, and is under the control of the School Medical Officer, who is also the Medical Officer of Health.

The Clinic is open from 9 to 10 and from 4 to 5 each week-day (other than Saturday), and from 9 to 12 on Saturday. There is one School Nurse. No clerical assistance is provided.

Tuberculosis.—There is no treatment centre in this area. Tuberculosis patients attend at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries, (in Wolverhampton or Wednesbury) provided by the Conjoint Board for Tuberculosis.

Venereal Disease.—These cases are treated at Centres at Wolverhampton and Walsall under arrangements made by the County Council.

Hospitals.

1.—TUBERCULOSIS. Cases from this district are treated at Sanatoria at Moxley and Edge View, Kinver, for males; and at Groundslow and Yarnfield for females.

2.—MATERNITY. There are no arrangements for the treatment of these cases.

3.—CHILDREN. There are no special hospitals for children.

4.—FEVER. The Council have its own hospital for the treatment of Scarlet Fever. The total cases of this disease occurring in the district during 1921 was 16, all of which were removed to the hospital. There was one death, and the remaining cases were discharged cured. There were no return cases.

5.—SMALL POX. Bilston is a constituent district of the South Staffordshire Joint Small Pox Hospital Board, and cases would be promptly removed to the Isolation Hospital at Bagnall, Stoke-on-Trent.

6.—OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Cases of infectious disease other than Scarlet Fever, and particularly cases of Diphtheria, are treated at the Wolverhampton General Hospital, at an agreed scale of payment by the Council, when circumstances do not permit the cases being isolated at home.

7.—HOSPITALS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT. These are the General Hospital, the Women's Hospital, and the Eye Infirmary in Wolverhampton, and also the Poor Law Infirmary at New Cross, Wolverhampton. The latter is an up-to-date hospital which now, I understand, receives private cases.

8.—INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS, AND HOMELESS CHILDREN. There are no arrangements in this district.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For infectious cases. The Council have their own horse ambulance for this purpose.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases. The Council do not provide any conveyance for this purpose; but some works in the district have their own vehicles by which serious cases are instantly conveyed to the Wolverhampton Hospital.

Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations.

(a) Pathological Examinations. No definite arrangements exist, but special cases are sent to the Wolverhampton General Hospital.

(b) Bacteriological Examinations. The Staffordshire County Council have an arrangement with the Birmingham University for the examination of secretions in suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis and Enteric Fever.

The following examinations were made during the year :—

Suspected cases of Diphtheria	16
Result— positive	10
negative	6
Suspected cases of Tuberculosis	10
Result— positive	1
negative	9
Suspected cases of Enteric Fever	Nil

List of Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Local Regulations relating to Public Health in force in the district.

Bilston Commissioners' Water Act, 1893.

Bilston Improvements Act, 1896.

Public Health Act, 1890.

Public Health Act Amendment Act (certain sections) 1907.

Private Streets Works Acts, 1892.

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

Bye-laws for the regulation of offensive trades.

Bye-laws with respect to common lodging houses.

Bye-laws with respect to slaughter houses.

Regulations with respect to dairies, cowsheds & milkshops

Bye-laws for the prevention of nuisance arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and the prevention of the keeping of animals on the premises so as to be injurious to health.

Regulations for preventing waste, undue consumption, misuse or contamination of the water supply.

Bye-laws with respect to new streets and buildings.

Bye-laws with respect to the Bilston Cemetery.

Bye-laws with respect to markets and fairs.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Work of the Sanitary Inspector.—A statement of the number of premises visited, defects and nuisances discovered and dealt with, will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector attached to this report.

Sanitary Accommodation.—The number of water closets in the district is approximately 3,200, and the number of conveniences of the conservancy type about 1,200. Many of these are dilapidated, others, whilst in a fair structural condition, are a danger to health and a continual nuisance.

In June, 1920, the Council decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for a loan to enable them to pay owners part of the cost

of conversion. In March, 1921, they decided to postpone the work and no further action has been taken. The need for the abolition of sanitary conveniences of the conservancy type is urgent. This matter has been reported on many previous occasions, and it is not necessary to emphasize the danger of the continued existence of so many privy middens and privy vaults, the contents of which are often allowed to remain for long periods.

Ash Accommodation.—The estimated number of portable ash receptacles is approximately 2,000, and the number of ash bins, exclusive of privy middens, about 1,100. The work of substituting ash bins for fixed receptacles will proceed when the work of conversion of sanitary conveniences is re-commenced.

Scavenging.—The collection of household refuse is carried out by direct labour, under the control of a Cleansing Superintendent, who has sole charge and reports direct to the Council. This work is carried out in carts, and these should be provided with proper covers for use when loaded. At present a large portion of their contents are often scattered by the wind during the progress of the carts from the place of collection to the tip.

The objectionable practice of emptying the contents of ash receptacles and privy middens on the street surface, and placing the ashbins in the street to await the arrival of the carts, still continues, although the system has been repeatedly condemned in these reports

The contents of the pails and vault privies are emptied direct into the sewer. The pails are not cleansed after emptying. The contents of the middens, ashpits and ash bins are deposited at tips in various parts of the town. Three of the tips, used for the deposit of dry refuse, are in close proximity to dwellings. These should be discontinued.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The lack of sewers in the Moxley and Cross Street areas has been discussed in previous reports. It is now understood that both these districts will receive attention during the present year.

The nuisance due to the absence of proper drainage in those portions of the Coseley Urban District adjoining this area was reported in 1920, and again last year. No action has yet been taken.

There is every reason to believe that much of the house drainage is defective, and there are many signs of the prevalence of rats. A systematic test of the whole of the house drainage in the older portions of the town is desirable, but the present staff is insufficient to do this.

Inspection of places where Food is prepared.—Food inspection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, who possesses the necessary qualifying certificate. This important branch of his work is not carried out efficiently. No blame for this is attached to the Inspector; it is impossible owing to the large amount of general work for him to devote sufficient time to the inspection of food and of the places where it is prepared.

There are 15 registered and 2 licensed slaughterhouses in the area.

Dairy, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.—The greater part (approximately $\frac{4}{5}$ ths) of the milk sold in Bilston comes from neighbouring agricultural districts.

There is need for greater care in the handling of milk in all stages, from its production until the time it is utilised for food. These conditions are common throughout the country, but circumstances here probably compare favourably with other areas.

The number of milkshops in the district is 37, and the number of cowsheds 6. These are visited by the Sanitary Inspector, who is the appointed inspector under the Dairy, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

The Council also retain the services of a Veterinary Surgeon who pays periodical visits for the purpose of inspection. His report for the year ending March 31st, 1922, is as follows:—

“The average number of dairy cattle in the various dairies per quarter is 132, which have frequently been inspected and re-inspected.

There has been practically no outbreak of disease affecting the cattle generally, and udder cases have been few during the year, and the health and general condition of your dairy stock is very satisfactory and compares favourably with other districts which I inspect.

One of the greatest dangers to the milk supply is the contamination of milk from the discharge which always occurs when the cows do not properly cleanse after calving, as the putrifying material gets whisked on other animals and in a dried condition gets into the milk pail and pollutes the milk. These cows are isolated and properly treated, and every caution taken to prevent the milk being infected.

The outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease during several months has hampered cow keepers by preventing them renewing their stocks, but now the restrictions have been removed and fresh cattle are coming in. In view of the importance of a pure supply of milk your Council may rely upon the necessary measures being taken to achieve this result.”

Disinfection and Disinfestation.—The Council have a steam disinfecter at the Isolation Hospital. This was used last year on 36 occasions, and 342 articles were disinfected.

The disinfection of houses and schools is carried out by, or under the supervision of, the Sanitary Inspector. During the year 22 schools have been sprayed and fumigated, 73 rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease or deaths, and 17 wooden dwellings belonging to the Council were sprayed and fumigated in order to rid them of vermin.

There are a large number of dirty and verminous occupiers in this area, and the danger to the general health of the community from this class of person is considerable. The legal power for dealing with them is limited, and again the lack of sufficient staff prevents the full use of such powers as exist.

Rainfall.—The following table (kindly supplied by the Surveyor) gives the rainfall for the year 1921. The total rainfall for the year, 19·11 inches, was only 68% of the average fall for the last 19 years.

Month.	Total Rainfall	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		No. of days with ·01 or more recorded.
	Inches.	Inches.	Date.	
January ..	3·49	0·41	1	20
February ..	·34	0·2	23	4
March ..	1·29	0·20	13	18
April ..	1·37	0·26	13	17
May ..	1·58	0·29	9	14
June ..	·96	0·41	3	5
July ..	0·42	0·29	25	5
August ..	3·79	0·64	21	15
September ..	1·14	0·54	11	7
October ..	2·04	1·25	3	9
November ..	1·51	0·71	2	13
December ..	1·58	0·34	27	16

Water Supply.—Bilston has its own water supply and the following is a copy of the certificate of the County Analyst (Mr. W. T. Jones).

WATER ANALYSIS.—“The quality of the water during the year remained constant and of great organic purity, a copy of the latest analysis is as follows:—

14th October, 1921.

Sample of water taken from tap in basement of Town Hall,
Oct. 10th, at 1.54 p.m., received on the 10th inst.

	Grains per gallon.
Total Solid Matter dried @ 212° F. ...	31.92
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	0.0014
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.0021
Nitric Nitrogen ...	0.60
Combined Chlorine ...	1.89
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours @ 80° F. ...	0.009
Color through 2 feet ...	very pale bluish-green tinge
Appearance ...	clear
Hardness before boiling ...	14.84°
" after " 	5.90°
Temporary Hardness ...	8.94°
Bacteriological Examination	Organisms per C.C.
On gelatine @ 20° C. ...	18
On agar-agar @ 37° C. ...	4
" " " 37° C., acidified & phenolised	1

This water is of satisfactory quality for drinking and domestic purposes."

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

Sale of Food and Drugs.—The County Council are responsible for the duties under this head, and the following details, kindly furnished by the County Inspector (Mr. H. Van Tromp), shows the work done during the year.

Samples taken in Bilston during the year 1921.

Article	Samples taken	Genuine	Adulterated	Remarks
Milk	44	43	1	Cautioned
Butter	22	12	10	No proceedings
Lard	12	12		
Coffee	6	6		
Pepper	9	9		
Margarine	10	10		
Rum	1		1	Cautioned
Ground Ginger	4	4		
Mustard	4	4		

Housing.—A detailed report showing the housing conditions of the district was given in 1919, and the position to-day is not much improved. The Council are proceeding with their Housing Scheme, and 262 families have been provided with accommodation up to the present time. The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the building of 549 houses, and a detailed statement—kindly supplied by the Housing Director—showing the progress in this work is given at the end of this report. Owing to the high rental the

new houses are beyond the reach of those for whom they were primarily intended, and their erection has not remedied the situation to any great extent.

The general standard of the houses in the district is low, and many houses are beyond repair, and should be demolished. Owing, however, to the scarcity of dwellings nothing can be done at present in this direction.

Overcrowding exists to a great degree and no satisfactory remedy can be found until other houses are available.

In the recent report of the "Unhealthy Areas Committee" appointed by the Ministry of Health, Local Authorities are urged to make energetic use of the powers they already possess, and emphasis is laid on the importance of a continuous inspection of houses in the area of each local authority, as provided for in the Local Government's Board's Inspection of Districts Regulations of 1910. "A continuous and vigilant inspection carried on by an active and efficient sanitary staff," it is stated, "should form the best basis for securing the prompt execution of reasonable repairs and generally should tend to the steady raising of the standard of houses in the district."

The Staff engaged on the work of housing inspection in this district consists of the Medical Officer of Health, and the Sanitary Inspector, who is the Officer appointed under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. His duties are to make detailed inspections, keep all records, issue and follow up notices and superintend the work of repair being carried out. To do this thoroughly, is impossible without further assistance.

The Housing Inspector reports as follows :—

"During the year 1921 the number of houses inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, was 44. This is less than in previous years, but many houses inspected during 1919 and 1920 have not yet been satisfactorily repaired, and owing to prevailing conditions detailed inspections under the Housing Act has been discontinued. The lack of assistance makes it difficult to take action under Section 28 owing to the time required and the work necessary for the issue of Notices and Specifications and the obtaining of estimates in cases of non-compliance. Further, many owners to-day cannot pay for even minor repairs. Owing to the scarcity of employment many tenants are in arrears with their rent, and this is most evident in that class of property which is in more urgent need

of repair. In this district there are a large number of owners having small blocks of property, and, in many instances, owing to shortage of work on their own part, and the small amount of rent received from the tenant, they have difficulty in meeting the heavy demands for rates, and have nothing left for repairs.

During the year three blocks of property, comprising 47 houses, inspected during 1920, were dealt with under Section 28 of the Housing Act. The repairs in each case were completed by the owner.

The number of houses inspected under the Public Health Acts was 198, in 151 of which the matters complained of were remedied. In these cases detailed inspections were not made, and notices for only the worst defects were issued.

At 5 blocks of property comprising 26 houses, sanitary defects were remedied, but the repairs were not fully completed.

There is urgent need for considerable improvement in Housing conditions. Many dwellings cannot be made reasonably fit for habitation, and until other accommodation, suitable for such tenants is available, no action can be taken."

The Housing Statistics required for the year 1921 will be found at the end of this report.

Town Hall.

The building is very badly in need of renovation, both internally and externally. Structural repairs have been carried out, but it is necessary that the colouring of the walls throughout all the offices should have early attention, and the accommodation generally extended and improved.

I understand these matters were commented upon by the Ministry of Health Inspector at the recent Public Inquiry held with respect to the Church Street property purchase.

Public Health Staff.

The staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, (part-time), the Sanitary Inspector, one Health Visitor, and one female Clerk, who also acts as clerk to the Welfare Centre.

Qualification of Staff.

The Sanitary Inspector holds the certificates as Inspector of Nuisances and Meat and Food Inspector, first class honours for plumbing and house sanitation, and advanced certificates for hygiene, physiology, building construction, plumbing and chemistry.

The Health Visitor holds the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, also the Royal Sanitary Institute certificates for Health Visitors and School Nurses, Maternity and Child Welfare Workers, and that of Inspector of Nuisances.

It is obvious that the Staff is inadequate. An Assistant Inspector, a second Health Visitor, and more clerical assistance are all necessary.

The Office accommodation, too, is not satisfactory. During the year changes have been made without reference to me and without my approval. The result is that my office is placed at one end of the Town Hall, and that of the Inspector and Clerk at the other. It is to be regretted that the Council apparently regard the Public Health Department as of comparatively little importance and is disposed to show much greater consideration, in the matter particularly of accommodation and staffing to every other department. This belittling of the public health work is not encouraging to those who have to carry it on, amid many difficulties and much discouragement.

Notwithstanding that the Council, during the War, never gave the appropriate bonuses to officials, and the sums subsequently granted were not only inadequate in amount and belated in time, but were regarded by all as increases of salary, the Council has recently reduced all salaries (even basic salaries) by 10% without consulting any of the Heads of Departments.

The result, in my own case, is that I now receive as Medical Officer of Health only £23 4s od per year more than I did in pre-war days, and half of this is repaid by the Government. For this I have also to attend and provide all medicines for patients in the Isolation Hospital. Further, there is no comparison between the amount of work now and 1914. This has necessarily followed upon the increased and increasing demands of the Ministry of Health for further extensions and developments in the public health service.

Yours faithfully,

T. RIDLEY BAILEY, M.D.

Bilston,
May 5th, 1922.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year 1921.

Herewith is presented the report on the Sanitary Inspection of the district for the year 1921, this being my ninth Annual Report.

Complaints.

During the year 852 complaints were received and dealt with

Routine Inspection.

The total inspections of all kinds made during the year was 5515; details of these are given in Table A.

Notices Served.

The number of Notices served during 1921 was 1074.

Intimation Notices	...	...	935
Statutory Notices	...	...	92
Notices under Section 28	...	...	47

Legal proceedings were necessary in one case. A Justices' Order was obtained and the work completed.

Six hundred and sixty-five of the notices served during 1921 were complied with during the year. Five Statutory Notices were not complied with at the close of the year, but are now receiving attention. The whole of the Notices under Section 28 of the Housing Act were completed. The total number of notices dealt with numbered 775 (115 served during 1920).

The defects for which the notices were issued numbered 2566, and the premises affected 1688. Particulars will be found in Table B.

Improvements.

The defects remedied in compliance with notices served numbered 2449, and the premises affected 1520. Details are shown in Table C.

Housing Inspection.

The total number of houses inspected was 245; 44 of which were recorded as required by the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations. Further details are given in the report *re* housing.

Sanitary Conveniences and Ash Accommodation.

The approximate number of sanitary conveniences of the conservancy type is 1160, comprising 470 privy middens, 395 privy vaults and 305 pail privies.

In view of the Council's decision to apply for a loan for the payment of part cost of conversion, this work has not been proceeded with during the year.

Many of the privies are dilapidated, all are a nuisance, and the work of substituting water closets should not be delayed.

During my first three years' service with the Council, 1,071 water closets were substituted in place of privies; during the last three years the number provided is 46.

During 1921, 15 ashpits have been demolished and bins provided in their places, 22 ashpits have been repaired, and 203 new bins have been supplied to replace dilapidated ones.

Dairy, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.

There are 6 cowsheds and 37 milkshops registered in the district. The cowsheds have been visited on 47 occasions, and 85 visits have been made to milkshops.

The premises generally are kept in conformity with the Regulations, but two of the cowsheds need re-constructing

Factory and Workshops Act.

The number of workshops on the register at the close of the year was 83, comprising the following:—

Bakehouses	15
Boot repairing	15
Builders and decorators	14
Dress makers	4
Cabinet Makers	4
Millinery	5
Tailoring	7
Wheelwrights	4
Sheet metal workers	3
Miscellaneous	11

Ninety-eight visits were made to workshops and 72 to bakehouses. Two bakehouses, mentioned in the report for 1919, as being unsatisfactory, have been demolished and new buildings erected. There is need for improvement in several bakehouses and it is hoped to deal with this during the present year.

The number of complaints received from H. M. Inspector of Factories was 12, 8 of which related to factories and 4 to workshops. Notices were served in each case, and 6 of the complaints have been dealt with. Attention is promised in respect of the remainder, the failure to comply in each case being due to trade depression.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are five common lodging houses, which have been visited on 122 occasions. The general conditions are fair, bye-laws are complied with, but four of the houses are old, and the desired standard cannot be maintained.

Meat and Food Inspection.

General attention has been given to all places where food is prepared and sold, and the market visited on each occasion when open. The number of slaughter-houses is 17, to which 507 visits have been made.

It is desirable that more time should be given to food inspection, but other duties do not permit this.

The total weight of unsound food destroyed under my supervision during the year was 2,347 lbs

2 pig's carcasses (tuberculosis) ...	535 lbs
Diseased organs, various ..	208 lbs
898 rabbits	1,405 lbs
73 tins of fruit	89 lbs
225 tins of milk	110 lbs

Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

Enquiries have been made in connection with Infectious Disease on 32 occasions. The number of rooms disinfected was 73, schools 22 and wooden dwellings 17

Canal Boats Act and Regulations.

The arrangement for inspection of canal boats is by visiting two of the local wharves. During the year 49 visits were made for the purpose of boat inspection, but on 8 occasions only were boats met with.

The number of boats inspected was 11, all of which were found to be satisfactory. No notices were necessary.

General.

The number of complaints (852) is in excess of previous years. To a large extent this is due to the increased amount of rent being paid by tenants, many of whom do not appear to realise that this is owing to added rates. Occupiers paying weekly rentals, including rates, of 5/11 to 6/8, giving the owner a net rental of 3/9 and 4/6 respectively, when all payments are made, think that they are keeping the landlord in affluence.

A large number of houses are occupied by more than one family. The increased occupiers cause additional wear and tear, and general damage to the property; but the owner has no redress in the way of increased rent.

In times of distress, such as was experienced last year, one of the earliest payments to be discontinued is rent. Many tenants are in arrears, and owners who wish to carry out repairs are unable to do so. There are, however other owners, who whilst receiving their rents regularly in the past, have neglected their property, and now take advantage of the general economic conditions, failing to remember the period when the houses must have been a very profitable investment. The staff of the district has never been sufficient to compel owners to bring their property up to a proper standard, and the war period and conditions since have prevented much improvement. When visiting some dwellings the complaints of the tenants and their objections to paying rent are easily understood.

The standard of cleanliness of a large number of the occupiers in the district is low, and the amount of damage due to their neglect great; but the environment of many gives little encouragement to be clean or decent.

The conditions with regard to the care of drains and sanitary conveniences show no improvement on previous years. The man employed by the Council has opened 357 drains and 1,172 water-closets during the year, and 166 drains and 268 water-closets are known to have been cleared by owners. These unsatisfactory conditions are largely due to the common yard and common sanitary convenience.

The work of the department is steadily increasing, and during the year I have endeavoured to cope with the duties, office work and correspondence by working a large number of hours beyond those specified in the terms of my appointment. This action has not enabled me to maintain that standard which is essential in a district of this size, and recent events appear to show that the extra efforts on my part are not appreciated by the Council.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

FRED BARNETT.

TABLE A.

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	245
Visits re complaints	...	...	...	...	866
Inspections	..	...	...	...	1366
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	1013
Visits to work in progress	...	..	...	...	254
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	50
Visits to yards and courts	...	...	...	...	368
Visits re pig keeping	...	...	...	..	38
Visits re fowl, etc.	...	...	...	...	59
Visits to stables	...	...	...	...	53
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	507
Visits to canal	...	...	...	...	49
Canal Boats inspected	...	...	...	...	11
Infectious cases visited	...	...	...	...	32
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	73
Workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	98
Bakehouses inspected	..	...	...	...	72
Cowsheds inspected	..	..	...	...	47
Milk Shops inspected	...	...	...	...	85
Offensive Trades inspected	...	...	...	...	107
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	122
Total Inspections	...	...	...	...	5515

TABLE B.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND DURING THE YEAR.

Wood floors defective	...	...	...	...	...	39
Quarry floors defective	...	...	...	...	...	21
Walls, brickwork defective	...	...	...	...	...	30
Walls, plaster defective	...	...	...	...	...	175
Walls in dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	164
Ceilings, plaster defective	...	...	...	...	...	155
Ceilings in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	141
General woodwork defective	...	...	...	...	...	30
Windows fixed	...	...	...	...	...	21
Windows frames defective	..	...	...	...	...	57
Staircase plaster defective	...	...	...	...	...	13
Staircase walls dirty	...	...	...	...	...	17
Staircase stairs defective	...	...	...	...	...	11
House without through ventilation, ground floor	...	...	...	...	...
" " " upper floor	...	...	...	...	...
Cellars in dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cellar steps defective	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cellars flooded	...	...	...	...	...	24
Food store improper	..	...	...	...	...	1
" " dirty	...	...	...	...	...
Floors, surface dirty	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bedding dirty	...	...	...	...	...	4
House overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	25
The house being in a damp condition	...	...	...	...	...	234
The roof of house being defective	...	...	...	...	...	192
Eaves gutters or spouting defective	...	...	...	...	...	72
" " choked	...	...	...	...	...	36
" " missing	...	...	...	...	...	6

TABLE B. (Continued).

Brickwork defective	...	...	...	...	66
" requiring pointing	...	...	...	...	19
Verges defective	...	...	...	...	3
Chimneys defective	...	...	...	...	19
Brickwork of wash-house defective	...	...	...	...	64
Roof of	"	"	...	...	59
Floor of	"	"	...	...	19
Sink defective or improper	...	...	...	...	40
The paving of the yard being defective	...	...	...	...	5
Yard improperly paved	...	...	...	...	12
Yard surface dirty	...	...	...	...	13
Premises improperly drained	...	...	...	...	23
" not connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	i
The drainage being defective	...	...	...	...	22
Yard gulley defective	...	...	...	...	9
Inspection chamber defective	...	...	...	...	2
" " covers broken	...	...	...	...	11
Drain improperly ventilated	...	...	...	...
" " trapped	...	...	...	...
" " choked	...	...	...	...	124
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	...	...	...	...	15
Foul defective pail privy	...	...	...	...	1
" privy midden	...	...	...	...	1
" vault privy	...	...	...	...	8
Roofs of closet apartment defective	...	...	...	...	28
Walls of	"	"	"	...	39
W. C. pedestal defective	...	...	...	...	38
W. C. seat broken or missing	...	...	...	...	5
W. C. without proper flush	...	...	...	...	66
W. C. choked	...	...	...	...	205
W. C. pedestal in dirty condition	...	...	...	...	2
Premises without proper ash accommodation	...	...	...	...	216
Ashbins defective or ashpits dilapidated	...	...	...	...	89
Fowls, ducks, etc., so kept as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	36
Pigs kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	9
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	38
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	73
TOTAL DEFECTS	...	...	...	...	2,566
TOTAL PREMISES AFFECTED	...	...	...	...	1,688

TABLE C.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES SERVED.

Wood floors repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Quarry floors repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Walls, brickwork repaired	...	...	...	...	30
" plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	96
" cleansed	...	...	...	...	80
Ceilings, plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	99
" cleansed	...	...	...	...	75
General Woodwork repaired	...	...	...	...	38
Windows made to open	...	...	...	...	22
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	65
Staircase plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Staircase walls cleansed	...	...	...	...	5
Staircase stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Cellar steps repaired	...	...	...	...	2
" accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	28
Food store provided	...	...	...	...

TABLE C. (Continued).

Floor surface cleansed	...	...	...	...	6
Bedding cleansed	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	7
Roofs of house repaired	...	...	...	...	202
Roof stripped, re-slatted or re-tiled	...	...	...	...	14
Eaves gutters or spouting repaired	...	...	...	...	84
" " unstopped	...	...	...	...	46
" " provided	...	...	...	...	12
Brickwork repaired	...	...	...	...	78
" pointed	...	...	...	...	42
Verges re-pointed	...	...	...	...	9
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	34
Wash-house, brickwork repaired	...	...	...	...	49
" roof repaired	...	...	...	...	47
" floor repaired	...	...	...	...	28
New sink provided	...	...	...	...	10
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	12
" paved	...	...	...	...	4
Yard surface cleansed	...	...	...	...	23
New Drains constructed	...	...	...	...	17
Premises connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	4
Drainage repaired	...	...	...	...	26
Yard Gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	44
Chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	22
Chamber covers repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Drain, ventilation shaft fixed	...	...	...	...	5
" intercepting trap fixed	...	...	...	...	1
" stoppage removed	...	...	...	...	166
Water Closets fixed	...	...	...	...	16
Pail privy abolished	...	...	...	...	3
Privy vaults abolished	...	...	...	...	3
Roofs of closet apartment repaired	...	...	...	...	18
Walls " " " "	...	...	...	...	33
Water Closet pedestal provided	...	...	...	...	35
" " seat provided	...	...	...	...	3
Flush provided to W.C.	...	...	...	...	49
Water Closet stoppages removed	...	...	...	...	268
" pedestal cleansed	...	...	...	...	5
Ash bins provided	...	...	...	...	233
Ash-pits improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	22
Fowls, ducks, etc., nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	37
Pigs, nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	12
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	42
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	75
<hr/>					
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS					2,449
TOTAL PREMISES AFFECTED					1,520

TABLE D.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year—		
(a)	Total	163
(b)	As part of a municipal scheme	155
1—Unfit Dwellings.		
Inspection.		
(1)	Total Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	245
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	44
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
(4)	Number of houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	245
II—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.		
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	0
III—Action under Statutory Powers.		
<i>A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c, Act, 1919.</i>		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	47
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
	(a) by owners	*47
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil
<i>B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</i>		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied (Informal Notices)	245
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
	(a) by owners (Partial Repairs)	176
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
<i>C. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.</i>		
(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
	* Intimation Notices served last year.	

TABLE E.

SCHEMES	No. of Houses possible.		Contracts let for.		Commenced.		Up to Damp Course.		1st Floor Joists laid.		Wall Plate.		Roof Timbers fixed.		Slated or Tiled.		Plastered.		Completed.		Occupied.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Green Lanes	500	300	100	78	207	76	183	62	178	60	174	58	154	30	106	22	81	20	66	19		
Bunker's Hill	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	17	13				
Bradley Houses	200	100	25	98	98	22	80	12	78	10	78	10	74	6	60	4	34		12			
Total in hand	724	424	125	335	329	98	287	74	280	70	276	68	252	36	190	26	132	20	91	19		
Hall Park Street	38	24	14																24	14		
Chapel Street Bungalows	22	22																			22	
Bradley Bungalows	14	14																			14	
Ettingshall P. O. W.	27	27																			27	
Totals	825	511	139																187	33	211	

Total number of Families accommodated

Note.—Houses completed includes all buildings fit for occupation subject to finishing off minor details afterwards.

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BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SANITARY INSPECTOR,

For the Year Ending
December 31st, 1921.

Health Committee.

Mr. T. W. SMALES, Chairman.

„ W. RUSHTON, J.P.

„ JUBAL BARRETT.

„ J. E. CROSLAND.

„ C. A. HEATON.

„ H. LAYCOCK.

„ S. LAYCOCK.

„ J. METCALFE.

„ T. SNOWDEN, J.P.

„ R. WALSH.

H. ANGUS, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

W. E. COOKE,

Sanitary Inspector.

Miss N. BARUGH, Health Visitor.

Miss GIBSON, „ „

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year ending December 31st, 1921.

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

GENTLEMEN,

By instruction of the Ministry of Health, Annual Reports of a full and detailed character will in future be required from Medical Officers of Health at intervals of not more than five years. In other years the Annual Report need only be of a more simple character. In submitting, therefore, this shortened report for 1921, I take leave to point out to you as matters worth recording:—

1.—The increase of population in the District as shown by the Census. In 1911 the total population was 18,759; in 1921 it had reached 19,210, not a large increase, but gratifying under the circumstances.

2.—The satisfactory birth rate, 20.6 per 1,000 as compared with 21.2 in 1920, with an average of 15.7 during the five years affected in this respect by the War, with 17.4 in 1914, before the effects of the War began to be felt, and with a birth rate of 15.5 in the whole of England and Wales in 1921.

3.—The low death rate, **10.6 per 1,000**, compared with a death rate of 12.1 for England and Wales.

4.—The low infant mortality, **60 per 1,000 births**, the rate for England and Wales being 83 per 1,000 births. The two last-mentioned rates are, so far as I know, the lowest recorded for the Bingley Urban District.

These favourable results are, no doubt, to some extent accounted for by the absence of any serious epidemic and the prolonged good weather of last year, but we may claim that the work of the Council and its officers has not been without effect in raising the standard of health in the District.

A Child Welfare Centre was inaugurated at Cullingworth in January, making the third Centre in the District.

I cannot close these remarks without referring to the retirement of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Potter, which took place at the end of the year, after over twenty years' service. The Council and the District owe much to his tactful and conscientious fulfilment of the important duties of his office under many difficult circumstances.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. ANGUS, M.D.,
M. O. H., Bingley,
Urban District.

General Statistics.

Area (acres) ...	...	...	...	11,675
Population (1921) ...	...	...	...	19,210
Number of inhabited houses (1921) ...	...	...	...	4,285 5,713
Rateable Value ...	...	...	...	£99,063
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	...	...	...	£350

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1921.

			M.	F.		
Births	{	Legitimate	365	207	158	} Birth Rate (Registrar General) 20.6
		Illegitimate	14	7	7	

Deaths 205 (M. 102, F. 103) Death Rate (Registrar
General) 10.6

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth:—

from sepsis 0

from other causes 0

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births.

Legitimate 57.4 Illegitimate 2.6 Total 60

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 0

„ „ Whooping Cough 0

„ „ Diarrhoea (under two years of age) 2

Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals and other Institutions available for the District.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) General.

Two District Nurses are employed, one by the Bingley District Nursing Association, working in Bingley, Crossflats and Cottingley; the other by the Harden and Wilsden District Nursing Association, working in these two Villages. These are both private Associations. In Harden and Wilsden the District Nurse acts as Health Visitor, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The Nursing Association is subsidised by the Council for this work. A movement is on foot for the establishment of a District Nursing Association at Cullingworth, which would provide a trained nurse for that Village, where the need of such a nurse is widely recognised.

(b) No special provision is made for nursing infectious diseases at home.

MIDWIVES.—Two qualified midwives practise in Bingley and its neighbourhood, one of whom is subsidised by the County Council. In addition to these a registered midwife (unqualified) practises at Harden. There is urgent need of qualified midwives at Wilsden and Cullingworth.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, 1921.

No. of Centre.	Address.	Nature of Accommodation.	No of Children attending during year.	Average Attendance.	Remarks.
I.	Technical School, Bingley.	One large and one small room in Technical School, provided by Urban District Council.	307.	38.	Weekly meetings—Consultations only.
II.	Royd House, Wilsden.	Three rooms in Village Institute, belonging to District Council.	62.	13.	Fortnightly meetings—Consultations only.
III.	Baptist School Room, Cullingworth.	One room divided by partition in Baptist School, rented by Urban District Council.	67.	14.	Fortnightly meetings—Consultations only.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.

Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital for Infectious Diseases is situated at Morton Banks, about two miles from the Bingley Urban District boundary. It is administered by a Joint Hospital Board, on which the District Council is represented. The Hospital contains about 70 beds, which is, under ordinary circumstances, amply sufficient for the needs of the area to be served. The same Authority has a hospital for small-pox at Stanbury, about seven miles from the Bingley Urban District boundary.

Ambulance facilities (*a*) for infectious cases are afforded by the Joint Hospital Board; (*b*) for non-infectious cases and accidents the District Council possesses a horse ambulance, which is kept ready for use at the Fire Station.

Laboratory Work.

Bacteriological examinations are made by the County Council at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied by the District Council to Medical Practitioners on application.

The following Local Acts and General Adoptive Acts are in force in the District:—

Local Acts.

- Bingley Improvement Act, 1847.
- Bingley Extension and Improvement Act, 1867.
- Bingley Water and Improvement Act, 1881.
- Bingley Urban District Council Act, 1901.

Adopted Acts.

- Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. Parts II., III. and V.
- Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. Part II., Secs. 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33. Part III., Secs. 34, 35, 36, 37, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, and 51. Part IV., Secs. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66. Parts V. and VI. Part VII., Secs. 81, and 86. Part VIII. and Part X., Secs. 94 and 95.
- Notification of Births Act, 1907.
- The Baths and Washhouses Acts.
- The Public Libraries Acts.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The number of closets converted from the conservancy system to the water-carriage system during the year was 139, leaving in existence—

3,430 water-closets.
878 slop-water closets.
204 pail closets.
628 privy midden closets.

The following Table shews the types of closet accommodation and receptacles in the different parts of the District, at the end of 1921.

Divisions.	Water Closets.	Slop-water Closets.	Pail Closets.	Midden Closets.	Open Middens.	Covered Middens.	Dry Ashes Bins.	Dry Ashes Places.
Bingley	2229	730	27	51	12	25	361	915
Cottingley	112	16	4	49	18	15	22	28
Harden	77	6	9	112	44	17	18	8
Crossflats	291	31	2	25	10	9	57	71
Micklethwaite	142	3	10	24	9	6	14	12
Cullingworth	146	30	36	60	34	21	20	78
Gilstead	40	5	—	20	2	9	10	13
Eldwick	81	3	26	47	11	14	14	22
Wilsden	312	54	90	240	120	71	80	110
TOTALS:	3430	878	204	628	260	187	596	1257

The work of the Sanitary Inspector under Art. XX. of the Sanitary Officer's (Outside London) Order, 1910, was as follows:—

Number of Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector		Notices out-standing at end of 1920	Notices served		Notices complied with		Notices out-standing at end of 1921
			Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	
Houses and Premises	290	21	22	61	22	31	51
Factories and Workshops	89	7				2	5
Cowsheds	81						
Slaughterhouses and Food Shops	359						
Offensive Trades	36						
Common Lodging-houses	7						

Defects discovered were as follows:—

Houses not in a reasonable state of repair	27
Houses with defective midden closets	7
Houses with defective pail closets	14
Dirty houses	2

Magisterial proceedings: None.

There are 13 private slaughterhouses in the District, six being registered, and seven licensed. The condition of many is unsatisfactory.

Houses are disinfected after Infectious Disease on the removal, recovery or death of the patient. Bedding is disinfected by steam when necessary.

Action under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

Investigation of one reported case of tuberculosis of the udder affecting a milk cow.

Public Health Officers of the Council.

Medical Officer of Health (part time).

Sanitary Inspector (whole time), who is also Inspector under Housing Acts and Canal Boats Acts. Qualifications—Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate and Meat and Food Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I. Diploma of Institute of Hygiene.

Two Health Visitors. Trained nurses, one of whom holds Health Visitor's Certificate; both also acting as School Nurses.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—	
(a) Total	72
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme ...	52
1.—Unfit dwelling-houses:	
Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	79
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ...	53
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	50
2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	45
3.—Action under Statutory Powers.	
A.—Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—	
(a) by owners	Nil.
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil.
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	26
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) by owners	45
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	0

ALL DISEASES during 1921

No.	Sex	Age	Race	Occupation	Date	Disease		Cause	Remarks
						Diagnosis	Duration		
1	M	45	W	Farmer	1/15	Measles	10 days	Recovered	
2	F	30	W	Teacher	1/20	Scarlet fever	14 days	Recovered	
3	M	25	W	Student	1/25	Diphtheria	21 days	Recovered	
4	F	15	W	Student	2/5	Whooping cough	6 weeks	Recovered	
5	M	60	W	Retired	2/10	Pneumonia	3 weeks	Recovered	
6	F	40	W	Homemaker	2/15	Typhoid	4 weeks	Recovered	
7	M	35	W	Merchant	2/20	Cholera	3 days	Recovered	
8	F	20	W	Student	3/5	Measles	10 days	Recovered	
9	M	55	W	Farmer	3/10	Scarlet fever	14 days	Recovered	
10	F	10	W	Student	3/15	Diphtheria	21 days	Recovered	
11	M	70	W	Retired	3/20	Pneumonia	3 weeks	Recovered	
12	F	35	W	Homemaker	3/25	Typhoid	4 weeks	Recovered	
13	M	45	W	Merchant	4/5	Cholera	3 days	Recovered	
14	F	25	W	Student	4/10	Measles	10 days	Recovered	
15	M	65	W	Farmer	4/15	Scarlet fever	14 days	Recovered	
16	F	15	W	Student	4/20	Diphtheria	21 days	Recovered	
17	M	50	W	Retired	4/25	Pneumonia	3 weeks	Recovered	
18	F	40	W	Homemaker	5/5	Typhoid	4 weeks	Recovered	
19	M	30	W	Merchant	5/10	Cholera	3 days	Recovered	
20	F	20	W	Student	5/15	Measles	10 days	Recovered	

Summary of infectious diseases—11 per 100.
 The most common diseases were Measles and Diphtheria, which are likely to occur from contact with infected persons and very common respiratory cases are noted in the above.

Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
1/1	Opening Balance			100.00
1/5	Deposit		50.00	150.00
1/10	Withdrawal	20.00		130.00
1/15	Deposit		30.00	160.00
1/20	Withdrawal	10.00		150.00
1/25	Deposit		40.00	190.00
1/30	Withdrawal	15.00		175.00
2/1	Deposit		25.00	200.00
2/5	Withdrawal	30.00		170.00
2/10	Deposit		15.00	185.00
2/15	Withdrawal	25.00		160.00
2/20	Deposit		35.00	195.00
2/25	Withdrawal	18.00		177.00
2/28	Deposit		20.00	197.00
3/1	Withdrawal	22.00		175.00
3/5	Deposit		12.00	187.00
3/10	Withdrawal	15.00		172.00
3/15	Deposit		28.00	200.00
3/20	Withdrawal	12.00		188.00
3/25	Deposit		18.00	206.00
3/30	Withdrawal	20.00		186.00
3/31	Closing Balance			186.00

Total Debit: 200.00
 Total Credit: 200.00
 Balance Forward: 186.00

C.—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

**Report of the Building and Sanitary Inspector
for the Year ending December 31st, 1921.**

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BINGLEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my twenty-third Annual Report upon the Sanitary Work executed under your authority during the year ended 31st December, 1921.

Building Plans, New Buildings, Sewers and Drainage Constructed:—105 Building Plans have been approved, and 5 disapproved; 72 dwelling-houses have been erected; 1130 yards of main sewers and 896 yards of drains have been constructed, and 50 drains connected up to main sewers. 346 visits to buildings, 42 to sewers and 335 to drainage in course of construction have been made.

Central Ward.—Lock-up shops, Park Road; 173 yards of drainage and 7 connections to main sewers.

South Ward.—One detached house and two semi-detached in Beech Street, and one temporary wooden dwellinghouse at Cottingley Bridge; 225 yards of drainage and 10 connections to main sewers.

West Ward.—10 dwelling-houses at Harden, 20 yards of drainage, and 3 connections to main sewers.

North Ward.—42 dwelling-houses on the Housing Site, Crossflats; additions to Beck House, Micklethwaite, and one temporary wooden dwelling-house at Crossflats; 131 yards of drainage and 6 connections to main sewers.

East Ward.—2 semi-detached Villas off Villa Road; additions to The Cottage at Gilstead, 181 yards of drainage and 6 connections to main sewers.

Cullingworth Ward.—3 dwelling-houses Parkside Terrace; 8 connections of drains up to main sewers.

Wilsden Ward.—10 dwelling-houses on the Housing Site, 166 yards of drainage and 13 connections to main sewers.

There have been 24 temporary buildings erected throughout the District.

Abatement of Nuisances.—21 complaints have been received, 290 houses and premises have been inspected, 36 nuisances reported to the Council, 61 formal notices and 22 informal notices have been served, at the end of 1920 there were 21 formal notices outstanding; of these 31 formal and 22 informal notices have been complied with, leaving 51 outstanding formal at the end of 1921.

Nuisances abated :—35 defective house drains ; 18 untrapped sink waste pipes ; 60 water closets ; 12 ashes bins and 8 dry ashes places have been provided. 26 midden closets, 16 pail closets, 3 open middens and 15 covered middens have been dispensed with, 135 visits to nuisances were made.

Nuisances to be dealt with.—Of the 51 formal notices outstanding, 9 are from Bingley, 9 Cullingworth, 25 Wilsden, 6 Harden, and 2 Low Springs, representing nuisances arising from privy and ashpit accommodation.

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.—During the past year 54 cases have been notified ; 79 visits have been made to houses in which infectious diseases have occurred ; 44 houses have been disinfected ; 26 cases were reported to the Education Department. There were 29 cases of Diphtheria, of these 26 were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and 3 were nursed at home. 8 cases of Typhoid. These were treated at the Hospital. 6 dwelling-houses have been disinfected where deaths or removals occurred from tuberculosis. The drainage and sanitary arrangements of all the premises where infectious diseases have been notified have been inspected.

Factory and Workshop Act.—There are 112 workshops registered. Of these, 32 are in Wilsden, 18 in Cullingworth and 62 in the other five Wards. There have been 89 visits made to factories and workshops. Due attention has been paid throughout the year to cleanliness, ventilation, sanitary conveniences and drainage.

Canal Boats.—In accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, I have made 6 visits on that part of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which is within the limits of your District, viz., a length of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. During the year 13 boats have been inspected. 25 men were on board. All the boats were registered and numbered to correspond with the certificates. There was no overcrowding, no infectious diseases, and the conditions respecting cleanliness, ventilation, painting and repairs were well attended to.

Common Lodging Houses.—There is one common lodging house. 7 visits have been made to this house, and it was found to be in good order.

Slaughterhouses and Food Shops.—There are 13 registered slaughterhouses. Of these 7 are licensed. 359 visits to slaughterhouses and food shops have been made, and the By-laws relating to cleansing, removal of blood, garbage, etc., as far as practicable, have been strictly enforced.

Offensive Trades.—There are 19 persons engaged in offensive trades. 2 tripe boilers, 1 fell monger, 1 gut scraper, 3 tanners, and 12 fish frying shops. 36 inspections have been made, strict attention being paid to cleanliness.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.—There are 124 cow-keepers entered in the report books, and 30 purveyors of milk; 81 inspections have been made of cowsheds and purveyors' premises.

Visits to outlying parts of the District.—17 visits to Cottingley, 21 to Crossflats and Micklethwaite, 7 to Cullingworth, 18 to Eldwick, 2 to Faweather, 18 to Harden, 1 to Thwaites and 10 to Wilsden have been made.

Night-soil, Dry Ashes and Rubbish Removal.—There have been 2044 loads at Bingley, 125 at Cottingley, 142 at Harden, 167 at Crossflats and Micklethwaite, 173 at Eldwick, 982 at Cullingworth, 1352 at Wilsden, making a total of 4,985 loads.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. POTTER.