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*King's Norton and Northfield  
Urban District Council.*

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
HEALTH  
AND  
SANITARY CONDITION  
OF THE DISTRICT,

*For the Year ending December 31st, 1906,*

BY

REGINALD GREEN, M.D., D.HY., D.P.H.,  
*MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,*

AND


MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL,  
AND KING'S NORTON DISTRICT SMALLPOX HOSPITAL,  
MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE,  
FELLOW OF THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF  
HEALTH,  
AND MEMBER OF THE SANITARY INSTITUTE.

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# *King's Norton and Northfield*

## *Urban District Council.*

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### **Health Committee.**

Councillor	A. J. KELLEY (Chairman).
"	W. COLEY (Chairman of Council).
"	Dr. LILLEY (Chairman of Hospital Sub-Committee).
"	B. C. BEDNALL.
"	W. BISHOP.
"	J. FRYER.
"	C. H. HARBUN.
"	J. J. MOFFAT.
"	J. PAYNE.

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### **Sanitary Staff.**

Inspector of Nuisances	-	JOHN HOUGHTON, Cert. San. Inst.
Assistant Inspector	-	ARTHUR T. COTTLE, Cert. San. Inst.
"	"	- W. J. BUDDS, Cert. San. Inst.
"	"	- WILLIAM HUNT (Beoley).
Health Visitor	-	MISS POUNTAIN, L.O.S.
Clerk	-	H. B. BARNESLEY.
Disinfectant	-	JOHN FINDON.
Matron of Hospital	-	MISS MARY COOPER.
Visiting Medical Officer to West Heath Hospital	-	FRANCIS HOLLINSHEAD, M.D.
Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of Infectious Hospitals	-	REGINALD GREEN, M.D., D.Hy. [D.P.H.]

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Clerk of Council	-	EDWIN DOCKER.
Deputy Clerk	-	FREDERIC W. WOOD.
Engineer and Surveyor	-	AMBROSE W. CROSS, A.M.I.C.E.
First Assistant Surveyor	-	W. E. BALLARD, P.A.S.I.
Accountant	-	ERNEST W. WASHBOURNE, [A.S.A.A.]
Secretary to Education Department	-	J. F. MOORE.

## *Introduction.*



Health Offices,

39 Watford Road, King's Norton,

*April, 1907.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to present to you my fifth Annual Report for the year 1906.

The year as a whole has been a good one from a health point of view, and the statistics are almost up to the standard of the previous year.

Thanking the Council for their courtesy, and my fellow officials for their assistance, during the year,

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD GREEN, M.D., D.H.Y., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

# *Annual Report, 1906.*

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## **Water Supply.**

The main supply of water during the year was ample in quantity and good in quality.

The Welsh water is now harder than it was at first, which, although a disadvantage in some ways, is an improvement as regards its reported solvent action on metal vessels and pipes.

There was at no time of the year the marked peaty coloration which had been present in some former years.

There were 11 polluted surface wells closed, in addition to 17 that were repaired or cleansed, and there were 3 new ones sunk.

Owing to the dryness of the summer, some scarcity of water in the more rural parts prevailed, but this was not so marked as in other years.

Of the 58 samples of water analysed, there were 36 condemned.

Many of the condemned samples of water were second and third ones from the same well that had been cleansed.

In no instance was disease traced to a polluted water supply.

## **Refuse Removal.**

The number of privy middens in the district is gradually being reduced, but the remainder is naturally the most difficult part to dispose of.

Successful action has been taken in a number of cases under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, for "insufficient" closet accommodation.

Chiefly under this Section, 34 privy middens have been converted into water-closets.

In the rural districts 26 bad privy middens were altered to pan closets, and 64 were repaired and put into fair sanitary condition.

The sanitary arrangements at West End Buildings, King's Norton, were under the consideration of the Committee for some time, and marked improvements have now been made.

Two privies there were altered to water closets, and general repairs were done to the other outbuildings.

The number of new sanitary ashbins provided was 121.

During the year the new Refuse Destructor has worked most successfully, and completely obviated the foul heaps of garbage which in former times caused nuisance and the innumerable complaints of ill-health which were put down to that cause.

Arrangements were made by the Committee for the removal of "trade refuse" at a small charge, which has proved of great benefit to tradespeople in the district, and is also a distinct gain to health.

Owing to complaints received from many quarters, in the

hot months of the year, as to the smell from ashbins where a fortnightly clearance is in vogue, the Committee are considering a scheme for more frequent removal in these districts, at any rate during the months of the year when putrefactive processes are most rapid.

The question of the canal tip at Stirchley has occupied the Committee on several occasions.

This tip, which has existed for a number of years, consists of canal dredgings and burnt refuse from the City destructor.

Many complaints have been received of bad smells from this heap from residents in the neighbourhood, and there is no doubt that it is anything but an adornment to the district.

A conference has taken place with the Canal Company directors, and it is hoped that improvements will be made.

### **Drains and Sewers.**

There were 90 drains laid or relaid under the notices of this Department, as also 382 cleansed or repaired in some way.

The drains tested with smoke or chemical tests were 130.

A number of new sewers have been laid down where building sites are being laid out, as, for instance, in the Selly Park area.

The matter of combined drainage at Rubery, in conjunction with the North Bromsgrove Council, has been stopped, owing to the Drainage Board not allowing the sewage from that district to be treated at the Saltley Works.

The construction of a sewer at Longbridge, probably to be continued to Rubery, is now in the hands of the Public Works Committee.

Various complaints of foul smells from manhole gratings have been forthcoming, and in most instances the gratings were stopped up.

This seems the best remedy, although this is likely to increase the smell from those still open.

The addition of more shafts will no doubt be an advantage as this closure of gratings proceeds.

Some complaints of flooding of cellars were received from Pershore Road, Selly Park, which were attributed to the backing up of the sewer.

### **Rivers Pollution.**

There has been little change so far in the condition of the Rea, as regards the sewage from Rubery village, and also from the asylum.

The arrangements for a sewer to supply this district and also the Longbridge area are being now pushed forward, and it is probable that the sewage from Rubery Hill Asylum will be also taken into the sewer.

The effluent from the sewage tanks at Hollymoor Asylum was very good throughout the year.

The new sewer will do away with the pollution of the Rea in that district, and also take in the effluent from the gas plant and factory at Longbridge Motor Works.

These gas washings were supposed by residents in the district to have killed a number of fish in the stream, but from the dilute condition it is very doubtful if this were the real cause.

The Committee had under consideration on several occasions in the autumn the question of oily liquid polluting the Rea in the Lifford district, and also near King's Norton.

This pollution was traced to one of the works near the river, and a strong letter was sent to the firm in question, who promised to prevent it in future.

A chalky liquid was found entering the stream from a chemical works at Lifford, and this has now been stopped.

No complaints have been received as to the condition of Merritt's Brook during the year, although a small amount of slop sewage still finds its way into it.

An inspection was made in September as to the outflow from various large houses near Griffin's Hill, Selly Oak, which, after a considerable run in pipes, and in gutters, finally reached Griffin's Brook.

The question of a new sewer to take in this drainage area is now being considered.

Owing to the difficulties over connecting the new Bartley Green Sewer with the main system, there is still some pollution by slop sewage of some of the streams in that district, but this should soon be a thing of the past.

The proposed culverting of the brook at the back of Dawlish Road has so far not been accomplished.

### Canal Boats Acts.

The number of inspections made was 213, which is slightly more than last year, the contraventions found being 38, as compared with 36 in 1905.

The cabins were registered for 631 persons, and 500 were found occupying them, being a fair balance on the right side.

There were three boats over-crowded, and four with very dirty cabins.

Proper drinking vessels were absent on eight boats, three had no certificates of registration.

The usual action was taken in all the cases.

### Slaughter Houses.

A larger number of visits were paid to slaughter houses than have ever been made before, no less than 485 being made to the 19 on the Register.

There were found 34 slight contraventions of the bye-laws, which were put right on demand.

The visits are usually made on days that the places are being used, and inspection of the recently-killed carcasses and offal is carried out by the Inspectors.

In my visits I found the slaughter houses generally in fair condition, although no change has taken place structurally in any of them.

The powers to provide an abattoir, and to close any slaughter houses that were considered unsuitable by the Council, were inserted in the Improvement Bill, but, owing to the strong opposition and the arguments of the farmers and butchers, these clauses were withdrawn.

It was, however, decided to insert stringent clauses, giving power to close all unsuitable buildings.

## Food and Drugs Act.

There were 143 samples taken under the above Act, compared with 186 for 1905.

Of these samples, 62 were milk, 62 butter, and 10 spirits.

Of these samples 4 were found adulterated, which is 2·7 per cent., compared with 1·6 per cent. for the previous year, and with 10 per cent. in 1904.

### *Samples taken.*

Substance.	No. of Samples.	No. Adulterated.
Milk .....	62	1
Separated Milk .....	1	„
Butter .....	62	3
Lard .....	6	Nil.
Margarine .....	2	„
Spirits .....	10	„
Total .....	143	4

### Milk.

Of the 62 samples taken, there was only one which was certified to be adulterated, a rather smaller proportion than in 1905.

The average percentage of fat in the milk was 3·73, or no less than 19 per cent. above the standard of the Board of Agriculture.

The average amount of solids not fat was 8·49 per cent., which is practically the standard.

There is no doubt that a considerable improvement has taken place in the quality of the milk in the last two years, and that is one reason that it has been considered necessary to take a smaller number of samples during the last year.

If any diminution in the quality of the milk is detected an immediate increase in the number of samples will take place.

The one specimen of milk which was adulterated was certified to contain 10·5 per cent. of added water.

Owing to the retailer having a warranty, no proceedings were taken in this case, but a warning was given.

In no instance did the Analyst report the presence of preservatives, either in the case of milk or butter.

Table I.—Samples of Milk taken during 1906.

MONTH.	No. of Samples taken.	No. reported adulterated.	ACTION TAKEN.		COMPOSITION AS PER ANALYST'S CERTIFICATE.*		SEASONAL VARIATIONS OF COMPOSITION OF PURE MILK. (Average).		REMARKS.
			Vendors Prosecuted.	Vendors Warned.	Fat (Standard 3%).	Solids not Fat (Standard 8.5%).	Fat	Solids not Fat.	
January	...	—	—	—	—	—	3.88	8.96	
February	...	—	—	—	—	—	3.81	8.97	
March	...	—	—	—	—	—	3.73	8.94	
April	23	—	—	—	3.77	8.47	3.71	8.94	
May	13	—	—	—	3.60	8.48	3.64	8.95	
June	2	—	—	—	4.10	8.95	3.54	8.89	
July	...	—	—	—	—	—	3.64	8.80	
August	12	1	—	1	3.68	8.37	3.82	8.75	
September	9	—	—	—	3.73	8.58	3.89	8.87	
October	...	—	—	—	—	—	4.03	8.97	
November	3	—	—	—	3.90	8.57	4.04	8.94	
December	...	—	—	—	—	—	4.08	8.97	
	62	1	—	1	3.73	8.49	Average 3.82	Average 8.91	

\* Supplied by courtesy of County Analyst.

## Butter.

Of the 62 samples of "butter" purchased, 3 or 2·7 per cent. were found to be margarine.

In addition 24 informal samples of the cheapest butter were purchased, in order to see if in any case margarine was given out in its stead.

In this way the attention of the Inspector was drawn to two shops, where samples were afterwards taken under the Act, and found to be margarine.

One defendant was fined, and in the other instance the magistrates gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt.

In one instance a person, who had only been in the business a day or so, had neglected to label margarine.

In this case, after careful consideration, the Committee determined not to take any legal action.

## Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

The number of Dairy Farms on the Register is 119, compared with 112 in 1905.

There are 248 cowsheds on these farms, being an average of about two sheds per farm.

In 58 farms, comprising 125 cowsheds, the specified works have been carried out, and informal notices have been served on 78 farms.

There have been erected four new sheds, and three have been reconstructed.

There were 14 sheds closed, and 5 demolished.

Eighteen sheds had additional air space provided in various ways, and 17 notices were served for reduction in the number of cows.

The lighting was improved by the addition of windows in 40 sheds, and proper means of ventilation substituted in 42 instances.

The drainage was altered, or provided, in 59 sheds.

Of 37 samples of water taken from farm wells, 24 were condemned, 7 wells being closed, and 10 cleansed. At 4 places, water from the mains was substituted.

A number of other sanitary improvements were carried out at the farms, including abolition of privies, paving and draining of pigsties, levelling of yards, and removal of manure heaps.

A copy of the pamphlet issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on hygienic milk production, together with a circular letter emphasising the chief points mentioned, was sent round to all the dairy farms in the district at the request of the Committee.

I have no doubt that this has had some good effect, as milk is not intentionally produced in a dirty fashion, but that this is owing to want of education amongst the people who work the farms in many instances.

A series of lectures and demonstrations on this subject in the rural parts would be of great assistance.

A course of "butter making" was held recently in Northfield, at the Institute, and has had a very good effect on the local butter-making industry, and probably also to a lesser extent on milk production.

The recent report of the Royal Commission on "Human and Animal Tuberculosis" has agitated the public mind greatly, and there is a strong feeling in the air nowadays to have milk clean, and free from tubercle.

Owing to the fact that boiled milk is not regarded as so nutritious as raw milk, for infant feeding more especially, the danger of consumption from an uncooked food is much more imminent than that from meat, which is usually more or less well cooked.

It has been found in most large towns that about one-fourth of the milk samples examined contained virulent tubercle bacilli, and that the country milk was usually worse than the town milk.

The Council is applying for special powers in the new Improvement Bill to deal with tubercular milk, and it is in a district like this that such powers will be specially useful.

The Special Cowshed and Dairies Sub-committee met on several occasions and paid visits to a number of the dairy farms, some of which had been altered, and others which needed it.

The number of milk sellers on the Register was 361, there being 77 registered during the year.

To these shops there were paid 1,427 visits, and a number of contraventions of the bye-laws were remedied.

Although more care is exhibited by these people, the condition of the ordinary mixed milk shop does not vary to any extent.

### Factories and Workshops Act.

The number of workshops on the register was 232, including 24 workplaces, the total being the same as in 1905.

*Table II.—Factories and Workshops Act.*

#### 1.—INSPECTION.

*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances and Health Visitor.*

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	—	—	None.
Workshops (including W'kshop Laundries)	571	49	
Workplaces ... ..			
Homeworkers' Pre- mises ... ..	92	2	
Total... ..	663	51	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness ...	18	18		None.
Want of Ventilation ...	4	4		
Overcrowding ...	3	3		
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1		
Other Nuisances ...	23	23		
*Sanitary Accommodations:				
{ Insufficient ...	2	2		
{ Unsuitable or Defective	—	—		
{ Not Separate for sexes	1	1		
Breaches of S.S. 97-100	34	34		
Other Offences ...	2	2	2	
Total ...	88	88	2	—

\* Section 22 of P. H.A.'s Amendment Act, 1890, adopted.

3.—HOME WORK.4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1906—

Bakehouses ...	41
Blacksmiths ...	16
Carpenters and Joiners ...	20
Shoemakers ...	28
Milliners ...	12
Dressmakers ...	14
Miscellaneous ...	77
Workplaces ...	24
Total ...	232

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ...	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	7
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ...	7
Other ...	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) ...	—

## Bakehouses.

There were 41 bakehouses which were visited by the Inspectors, and also by myself, at intervals.

One or two hygienic new ones have been erected, and the others were kept in fair condition, 34 minor defects being remedied.

The occasional faults were need of limewashing, condition of floors, and possible proximity to stables or pigsties.

Whenever possible these matters were put right, but in one instance pigs are kept at not too great a distance, although more than the prescribed one from any dwelling house.

Alterations were made at my suggestion to a new bakehouse in Raddle Barn Lane, which by means of an outside roof was in direct communication with a stable.

## Workshops and Workplaces.

There were 571 visits paid, excluding those paid to the bakehouses, and 49 written notices were served to remedy defects.

Eighteen cases of want of cleanliness were found, 4 of ill-ventilation, and 3 of over-crowding.

Two workshops had insufficient closet accommodation, and 2 were referred to H.M. Inspector for breaches of the Act.

Seven cases were reported by H.M. Inspector to this department in order that action should be taken under the Public Health Acts, which was done.

## Home-workers.

Two lists of out-workers were received concerning six persons, and 30 addresses of home-workers from other Councils were sent in.

The Lady Inspector made 92 visits to the premises of out-workers, and in two cases notices were served for the abatement of unwholesome conditions.

Twenty-four home-workers were employed in the making of wearing apparel, and 9 in brush making.

## Housing of the People.

During the year there were 963 houses, or out-houses, cleansed or repaired on the notices of this Department.

No houses were reported as unfit for human habitation, and no houses were closed.

There were 11 instances of over-crowding, none to a very serious extent, all occurring from the usual reason of two families occupying one house.

The staff paid 3,846 special visits to houses for various reasons.

From the Surveyor's report of new buildings, it is seen that there were 779 new house plans approved by the Building Committee, compared with 692 in the preceding year.

The greatest increase was in the east part of Selly Oak Ward, in which district 229 new houses were projected, and in South Stirchley, where 227 plans were passed.

There were plans passed for three new public buildings, nine new factories and workshops, and alterations and additions in 109 instances.

The new Building Bye-laws are now awaiting approval, and it is expected that they will shortly come into force.

### **Black Smoke.**

Owing to the many complaints of factory smoke nuisance in certain parts of Bournbrook, numerous observations have been taken, the number being 344.

There is no doubt that in the vicinity of the new University buildings, a pall of black smoke usually hangs over the neighbourhood, which is likely to be inimical both to animal and vegetable life.

Owing to the action taken by the Committee, a considerable improvement has taken place in one or two of the shafts, and it is very probable that in the near future electric power and heating may be installed, and so do away with smoke to a large extent.

### **Bacterial Laboratory.**

There have been examined 171 specimens in the laboratory during the year.

Of these, 8 were specimens of blood from possible typhoid patients, and in two of them the serum reaction was positive, whereas in 6 a negative reaction was obtained.

Of the 163 throat secretions enquired into, the same number as in 1905, 48 showed Klebs Loeffler Bacilli, 9 showed Hoffmann Bacilli, 3 were doubtful, and 103 exhibited septic organisms or other microbes.

The great advantage of these examinations was again made manifest, being of the greatest use to the medical profession in diagnosing diphtheria more especially, and to a lesser extent enteric or typhoid fever.

In no instance was any patient proved in this way to be free from diphtheria bacilli known to infect any other person.

### **Population.**

The estimated population, according to the Registrar-General's method, was 72,608 at the middle of the year, compared with 69,630 in 1905.

This gives an annual increase of 2,978 persons, calculated at the rate of the last decade, or equal to 4 per cent. of the whole population.

The population was estimated at 71,040 by taking the number of new houses occupied during the year, probably a more correct figure.

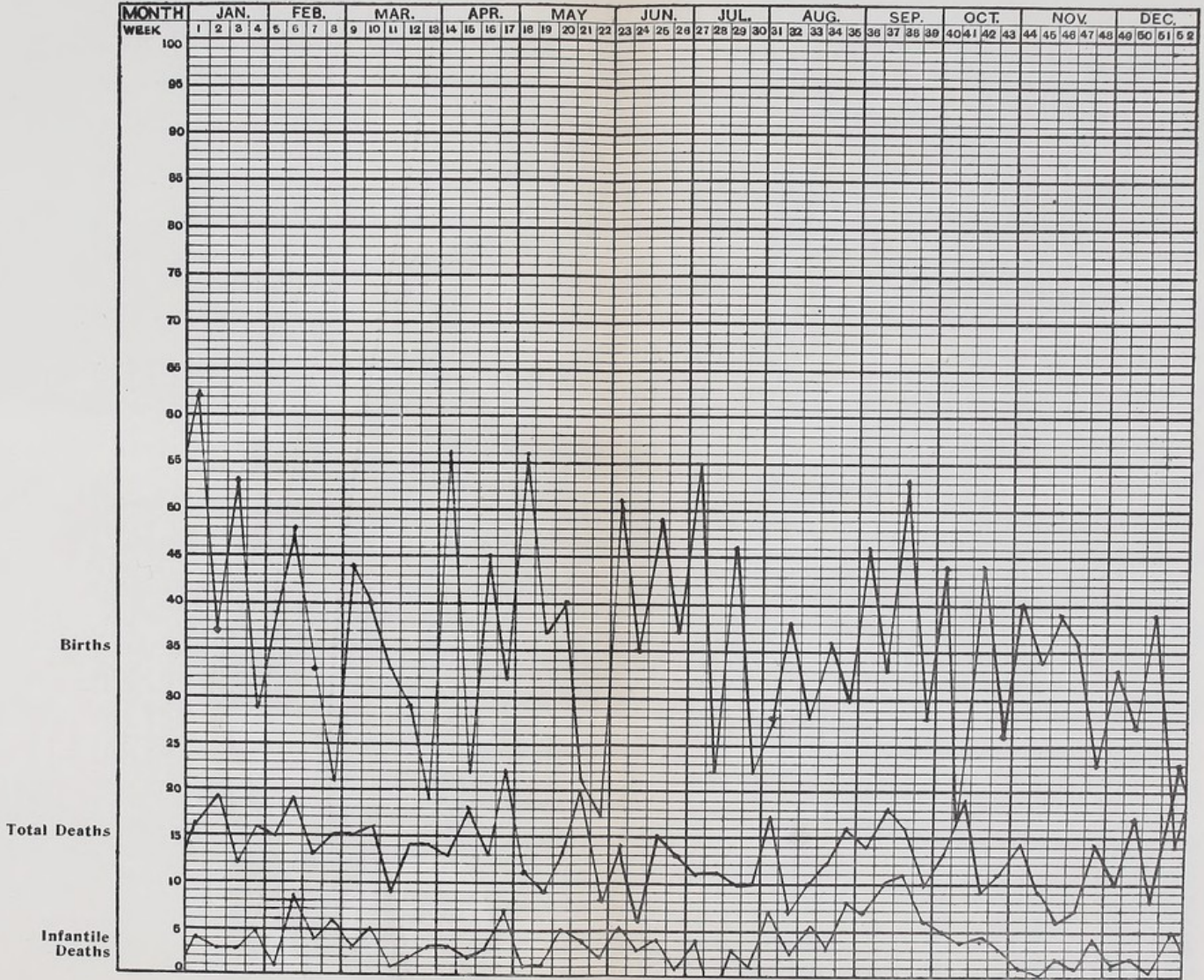
The majority of births over deaths was 1,135, being a large balance on the right side, and very similar to the number in 1905.

*Table III.—Various Vital Rates for last Ten Years.*

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
10 years average.										
Birth Rate ...	26.90	27.46	27.73	27.51	31.03	30.14	27.54	28.4	25.62	25.6
	Five Years' Average 28.1					Five Years' Average 27.4				
Death Rate ...	12.15	11.11	11.4	12.21	12.74	11.25	10.24	11.02	9.62	9.97
	Five Years' Average 11.92					Five Years' Average 10.42				
Zymotic Death Rate	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.75	0.78	0.73	0.82
	Five Years' Average 1.32					Five Years' Average 0.83				
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births	147	128	121	130	128	109	98	102	91	105
	Five Years' Average 131					Five Years' Average 101				



Weekly Births, Deaths, and Infant Deaths during 1906.



The estimated increase of Selly Oak Ward was nearly 1,200 people, a large proportion being in Selly Park district.

Increases of over 400 persons took place in King's Heath and Stirchley Wards, and lesser ones in most of the others.

### Births and Birth Rates.

Of the 1,859 recorded births, 927 were males, and 932 females, this excess of female births being unusual.

The birth rate worked out at 25·6 per 1,000, being the same as in 1905, which are the lowest rates for the last ten years.

The average for the ten years was 27·8 per 1,000, but for the first five-year period of this it averaged 28·1, and for the second 27·4 per 1,000.

Of 54 large towns and districts, only 14 had lower birth rates, and these were most of them places with similar low mortality rates.

The rate in Birmingham was 29·2, Smethwick 31·2, and West Bromwich 31·7.

As usual, Selly Oak had the largest birth rate, 33·4 per 1,000, with 33·3 in Northfield, and 28·1 in King's Heath.

The lowest rate was again in the Moseley Ward, with a rate of 11·6 per 1,000, a small advance on 1905 being, however, shown.

It is probable that an improvement in the country's birth rate may occur, as the matter is so closely associated with the progress of trade.

Of the births 84 were illegitimate, but a large proportion of these were cases of non-residents, in the Union Infirmary.

### Deaths and Death Rates.

There were 973 deaths in the district altogether, but these include 249 persons who were non-residents, but who died within public institutions in the district.

The gross rate worked out at 13·3 per 1,000, but naturally this would be an unfair way of estimating a death rate, as in that way a health resort might appear on paper as a death trap in the fullest sense of the word.

The deaths of our residents, including 33 who died in institutions outside, numbered 724, there being, strange to say, an equal number of male and female deaths.

The net death rate was, therefore, 9·97 per 1,000 population, being the lowest rate recorded, except in 1905.

This district had the lowest death rate of 100 large and small towns in this country, with one exception, the usual one of Hornsey, which had a rate of 8·7 per 1,000.

The quarterly death rates varied from 8·5 in the fourth to 10·7 in the first quarter, but on the whole the variation was not great.

In the wards the rate varied from 7·84 in Moseley and 9·61 in Stirchley to 11·09 in King's Heath and 11·65 in Northfield.

Table IV.—Ward Births and Deaths, and Deaths in Public Institutions, 1906.

WARDS	Estimated Population	Births	Rate per 1,000	Deaths at ages						Rate per 1,000	Death Rate in 1905	
				0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 up			
King's Norton	6,791	122	17.96	11	3	2	3	21	27	67	9.86	11.4
Northfield	4,975	166	33.36	17	8	—	3	14	16	58	11.65	12.5
Beoley	565	19	33.62	1	1	—	—	3	2	7	12.38	15.9
Selly Oak	22,238	743	33.41	82	34	17	9	58	44	244	10.97	10.9
King's Heath	12,534	352	28.08	34	13	9	2	45	36	139	11.09	9.1
Moseley	11,982	139	11.60	14	—	3	—	39	38	94	7.84	7.2
Stirchley	11,955	318	26.60	37	14	4	3	32	25	115	9.61	8.4
Selly Oak Infirmary	—	—	—	13	2	3	5	58	80	161	—	—
Rubery Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	79	24	110	—	—
Moseley Hall Convalescent Home	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
General Hospital, Birmingham	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	4	1	12	—	—
Queen's Hospital, Birmingham	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	1	10	—	—
Children's Hospital, Birmingham	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	—
West Heath Hospital	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	8	—	—
Powick Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—
Various	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	4	10	—	—
Totals and Averages	71,040	1,859	25.6	196	73	35	20	212	188	724	9.97	9.62

\* This Table includes the deaths of residents in Institutions in the district and outside the district, and also the deaths of non-residents in the district. The totals show only the deaths of Residents, which are distributed over the Wards.

In 1905 the same two wards were at the bottom of the list, and Northfield was then at the top.

It is hardly a question of local conditions, as the surroundings of Northfield are naturally healthful, but is rather a question of age distribution, and the relative social position and resources of the people.

This position is a very satisfactory one, but of course the nature of the population and the open character of a great part of the district gives great advantages, when compared with over-crowded towns and debilitated dwellers in slums.

The recent comparison of the physical development of a number of the Bournville school children with that of a number of Floodgate children of similar ages, showed the immense advantage the majority of the population of a district of this kind has over the town dweller.

Many of these children lived in Stirchley and Selly Oak, and were not at all a selected class.

The corrected death rate was 10·43 per 1,000, allowance being made for a somewhat too favourable age distribution, usually prevailing in large centres of population.

The death rate for the last ten years averaged 11·1; during the first half of that period the rate was 11·92, whereas during the last five-year period the rate was only 10·42, showing an improvement of 1·5 per 1,000, or over 12 per cent.

No doubt more healthy conditions have prevailed during the last quinquennium, but the very large increase of this department's work must have had some share in bringing about this improvement in the death rates.

This reduction in the death rate, however caused, means a saving of 80 to 100 lives per year.

On the whole the climatic conditions were favourable during the year, but the heat of the summer caused a larger increase of epidemic diarrhœa.

The winter taken generally was mild, which lessened considerably the mortality from respiratory and pulmonary diseases.

If the conditions of climate could be controlled, there is little doubt that very much more favourable effect could be produced on the death rate than is ever likely to be the case by any sanitary improvements, however great they may be.

In the future, at any rate in all well-administered districts, the reduction of mortality will be chiefly accomplished by the special education of the people, both at school and afterwards, in all the laws of health, both in their theoretical and applied forms.

The grosser sanitary improvements, of which a large proportion have now been accomplished, must be followed by work in the schools and in the homes of the people, showing the occupants the advantages of proper diet, fresh air, exercise, and cleanliness.

The people are now being instructed by Health Visitors in most of these matters, and this is especially necessary where a large part of the female community is employed in factory work for several years of their lives.

*Table V.—Quarterly Births and Deaths Rates.*

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Birth Rates ...	26·2	26·9	26·2	23·0
Death Rates ...	10·7	9·9	9·2	8·5
Zymotic Death Rates	0·62	0·84	1·29	0·72
Infantile Death Rates per 1,000 live births.	105	84	141	79

### Infantile Mortality.

During the year 196 children under one year of age died—99 males and 97 females.

This is a rate of 105 per 1,000 live births, considerably higher than during 1905, when it was only 91.

Of 54 large districts the rate was only lower in one place, namely, Hornsey, which seems a satisfactory condition.

The rates in the wards were very similar.

The average rate for the last decade was 116.

For the last five-year period the rate averaged 101, for the previous one it was 131, showing a reduction of 23 per cent. in the infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) in that time.

The quarterly rate varied from 79 in the last to 141 in the third quarter.

There were 37 deaths of infants under one week old, many of them taking place very soon after birth.

Premature birth caused 23 of these deaths, congenital defects 7, and debility also 7.

Altogether 72 deaths took place in the first month, and 99 in the first three months of life.

In the first six months of life there were 138 deaths, or roughly about two-thirds of the whole.

Whooping cough caused 10 deaths, diarrhœa and allied diseases 43, premature birth 32, marasmus and debility 39, convulsions 9, and respiratory diseases 26.

Three infants were "overlaid."

Ten deaths were not certified by a medical man.

The work of visiting the homes, where births occur, has gone on steadily, and fuller particulars will be given in the account of the Health Visitor's work.

A working population as a rule is a floating one, and it takes years before the education of mothers in infant hygiene can be imparted to the majority of them.

Although it will naturally take some years before the full effects can be seen, as is admitted by the highest sanitary experts, this work is undoubtedly bearing fruit, and will in the future be our chief mainstay in reducing this death rate.

Table VI.—Infantile Mortality in Weeks and Months during the Year 1906.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	CAUSE OF DEATH.												Total Deaths under One Year.			
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	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.
All Causes—																
Uncertified ... ..	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	10
Common Infectious Diseases—																
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																
Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eneritis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	3	1	3	3	—	—	—	20
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	19
Wasting Diseases—																
Premature Birth ... ..	21	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Congenital Defects ... ..	7	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Injury at Birth ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	7	3	3	2	8	2	3	3	3	1	—	1	2	—	1	39
Tuberculous Diseases—																
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ... ..	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Bronchitis ... ..	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	11
Laryngitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Causes ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	12
	37	13	15	7	15	12	10	14	15	12	9	13	5	10	9	196

A very successful Conference on Infant Mortality was held in London in June, and attended by representatives of this Council.

The important matters of infant feeding, earlier birth notification, milk depôts, education of girls, work of health visitors, employment of women before and after confinement, Midwives Bill, and numerous other items were fully discussed in the two days of the Conference.

The Conference was presided over by Mr. John Burns, who gave an eloquent and thoughtful address.

I have no doubt that the motions adopted at this Conference will help forward the great but difficult question of the reduction of infant mortality.

### Zymotic Deaths and Death Rates.

The seven principal zymotic diseases caused 60 deaths, compared with 51 deaths in 1905.

This is an annual rate of 0·82 per 1,000, as to 0·73 for the previous year, and an average of 0·97 for the last ten years.

The average rate for the last five years was 0·83 per 1,000, for the previous period 1·32, thus showing an improvement of no less than 37 per cent.

The quarterly rate was only 0·62 per 1,000 in the first, but reached 1·29 in the third quarter.

In the wards the zymotic death rates ran from 0·14 in King's Norton and 0·33 in Moseley to 1·17 in Stirchley and 1·26 in Selly Oak.

No less than 42 deaths took place in the latter two wards.

Epidemic and other forms of diarrhœa were certified as the causes of 24 deaths.

Only 12 deaths were due to diseases usually notifiable under the Act.

### Measles.

This ailment was not so prevalent as in 1905, and the mortality was only 6 deaths.

Of these three were in Stirchley Ward and two in Selly Oak.

The rate per 1,000 of population was 0·08, which is a low rate for this disease.

Owing to the scattered nature of the centres of population in this district, there is not such an annual variation as you would find in more compact districts and crowded towns.

Measles and other similar school diseases, such as chicken pox and mumps, naturally work out from the more central parts of Birmingham, following the lines of contact into our and other similar suburban districts.

Wherever the necessary material is gathered together in the shape of young children in infant schools, these diseases are prevalent, returning at intervals of two or three years, when fresh children have come upon the scene.

Measles attacked the Raddle Barn Lane Infant School in February, and also the King's Norton Schools, both of which had to be closed for several weeks.

Table VII.—Zymotic Deaths, and Death Rates in Wards.

WARD.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Pertussis, or Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Total.	Rate per 1,000
King's Norton ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0·14
Northfield ...	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	4	0·8
Beoley ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1·77
Selly Oak ...	—	5	3	2	6	11	1	28	1·26
King's Heath ...	—	1	1	—	2	4	—	8	0·63
Moseley ...	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	4	0·33
Stirchley ...	—	—	—	3	6	5	—	14	1·17
Selly Oak Infirmary...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubery Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Heath Fever Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moseley Hall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	—	7	5	6	17	24	1	60	0·82

In June the Moseley Infant School was also closed for three weeks.

As usual in epidemic times all known cases are visited, and handbills of precautions issued throughout the affected schools.

During the last five years there has been a reduction of 25 per cent. in the mortality of this disease. The spread of this class of disease is quite independent of conditions of insanitation.

### Whooping Cough.

This disease was more prevalent than in 1905, causing 17 deaths, as to 10 in the previous year.

Six of these deaths were reported from Selly Oak, and six from Stirchley Ward, but deaths occurred to a lesser extent in most parts of the district.

Three infant schools were closed because of it—Cotteridge in March, and Raddle Barn and Northfield in May.

Exactly the same procedure was adopted in outbreaks of this as in other similar diseases.

Ten of the victims of whooping cough were under one year of age.

Notwithstanding the work that has so far been done, there is no sign of any immediate reduction in the deaths from whooping cough, which, owing to its protracted length of illness, and painful effect on the sufferer, is one of our worst infectious ailments, in addition to its having such a large mortality.

As in measles, the great trouble with it is that the early stages cannot be distinguished from a common cold.

### Epidemic Diarrhœa.

Of the 24 deaths from diarrhœa, no less than 20 were under one year of age.

There were 11 deaths in Selly Oak, 5 in Stirchley, and 4 in King's Heath.

No death occurred in King's Norton.

There were in addition 26 deaths returned as enteritis, many of which were specific diarrhœa.

Of the latter deaths, 15 were certified in Selly Oak Ward alone.

The practice of always certifying diarrhœa as enteritis, as is often done, is apt to limit the value of statistics.

The average number of diarrhœa deaths for the last ten years is 15, whereas the number last year was the highest yet recorded.

This fatal disease, as has so often been emphasised, is closely bound up with hot summers and unhygienic infant feeding.

*Table VIII.—Various Rates per 1,000.*

Estimated Population, 72,608				Annual Rates per 1000.
Births	...	...	1,859	25·6
Deaths	...	...	724	9·97
Factor	...	...	1·0466	10·43 (Corrected Death Rate)
Infant Deaths	...	...	196	105 (per 1000 live births)
Diarrhœa	„	...	24	0·33
Enteritis	„	...	26	0·34
Smallpox	„	...	Nil	Nil
Measles	„	...	6	0·08
Scarlet Fever	„	...	7	0·09
Diphtheria	„	...	5	0·07
Whooping Cough Deaths	...	...	17	0·23
Enteric Fever	„	...	1	0·01
Total Zymotic	„	...	60	0·82
Phthisis	...	„	46	0·63
Cancer, Malignant Disease Deaths	...	...	41	0·56

## Mumps.

This unromantic ailment prevailed during the summer and winter, but caused no fatality.

It was found necessary to close the Stirchley Schools (all departments) in June and July, and in December the infant departments of the Bournville and St. Stephen's were also shut up for several weeks.

A handbill of the necessary precautions in this disease, as also in chicken pox, has been prepared and circulated widely in infected areas.

## Chicken Pox.

Bournville Infant School was in March affected with chicken pox, and closed for four weeks.

Although this illness seldom proves fatal, it occasionally causes disfigurement to the face, and it is necessary to check its spread as much as possible.

## Deaths from Various Causes.

### Cancer.

There were 41 deaths from cancer, compared with 45 in 1905, 16 of which were males and 25 females.

Of these deaths, 28 were at ages under 65 years of age, and 13 above that.

In the wards 12 deaths occurred in Selly Oak and 9 in Moseley.

The investigations now proceeding into this disease in various parts of the world have not so far brought forth any more successful line of treatment than at present.

### Epidemic Influenza.

Twelve deaths were assigned to influenza as a primary cause, an equal number of each sex being affected.

Most of the deaths took place in Moseley and Selly Oak.

Two deaths were of infants, the rest being of adults.

It is often a difficult matter to say where a common cold ends and influenza begins.

### Heart Diseases.

There were 74 deaths from various forms of heart diseases, the chief cause of which is endocarditis or inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart and blood vessels, usually of rheumatic origin.

Male and female deaths were exactly equal.

The deaths were distributed fairly equally through the wards.



## Respiratory Diseases.

There were 105 deaths from diseases of the respiratory passages and organs, compared with 94 in 1905.

Bronchitis claimed 49 victims, and pneumonia 53, male and female deaths being fairly equal.

Whereas in King's Norton Ward bronchitis was much more prevalent, in Selly Oak and King's Heath pneumonia prevailed.

This is more likely to be due to age distribution than to different conditions of climate.

## Senile Decay.

Old age was certified as the cause of death of 55 persons, all of whom had reached the age of 65 years.

Female deaths from this cause were again slightly in excess of male deaths, a fact that is not unexpected.

## Dietetic Diseases.

Six deaths from alcoholic excess were reported, three from Moseley and two from King's Heath.

Of these five were males and one female.

In addition to these deaths, four took place in institutions in the district of residents from other parts of this Union.

## Tuberculosis.

There were 65 deaths from tuberculosis, compared with 58 in 1905.

Of these deaths 46 were attributed to phthisis or tubercle of the lungs, and 19 to tuberculosis of other parts of the body.

In ten instances the coverings of the brain were attacked, in four the intestinal glands, and in two cases there was generalised disease.

There were 35 males and 30 females who succumbed.

In addition, 54 non-residents died from tuberculosis in public institutions.

Phthisis caused deaths at nearly all age periods over five years, and in every ward.

There were 27 deaths between the ages of 25 and 45 years.

The staff have again visited all houses at which deaths from phthisis have been certified, have had the places disinfected and cleansed, and wherever possible the clothing and bedding removed for steam sterilization.

At each house full enquiries have been made, and notes taken as to the possible source of infection.

The question of voluntary notification of phthisis, with its necessary corollary of treatment of a certain proportion of the cases, has been deferred by the Council for the present.

The reduction of this disease is probably more important than that of all the ordinary notifiable diseases, which are usually of short duration, and affect chiefly children, and are only fatal to a limited extent.

We must not lose sight of the fact that phthisis causes suffering for several years, generally affects adults, either the

father or mother of a family, who are very likely to take the infection.

It is pleasing to record the fact that the King's Norton Guardians are seriously tackling the matter, as the pauperising effect of this disease is only too apparent in most Workhouse Infirmaries.

Sufferers from phthisis have as much right to look for hospital treatment from a sanitary authority as those afflicted with the possibly lesser evils of ordinary notifiable diseases.

### **Deaths by Violence.**

There were 14 accidental deaths in the district; four suicides took place.

Of the accidental deaths, burns and scalds caused 3 deaths, poisoning 1, surgical narcosis 1, drowning 3, and falls of various kinds also 3.

Of the suicides, 1 was by poison, 2 by hanging, and 1 by shooting.

### **Deaths in Public Institutions.**

There were 286 deaths in the public institutions of the district, including residents and outsiders.

In Selly Oak Union 161 deaths took place, a majority of whom were residents of Birmingham and Smethwick.

In Rubery and Hollymoor Asylums 110 deaths were recorded; there were 3 in Moseley Hall Convalescent Home, 4 at Selly Hill Convent.

There were 129 deaths of adults at ages between 25 and 65 years, and 109 at ages over 65 years, combined with 13 infant deaths.

Phthisis caused 14 deaths in the Union Infirmary and 27 in the two asylums.

Heart diseases were certified as the cause of death in 22 patients at the Union Infirmary, and 28 at Rubery Asylum.

Nine deaths from cancer happened at the Union, and 2 at the asylums.

There were 34 deaths from respiratory diseases, 31 from senile decay, 9 from diseases of the kidneys, 30 from nervous disorders, 11 from apoplexy, 6 from influenza, and 10 from marasmus.

Dysentery and colitis, both diseases often associated with asylums, caused 2 deaths each.

Three patients with typhoid fever died at the Union Infirmary, and 3 from erysipelas.

Twelve residents of this district died in the General Hospital, 10 in the Queen's Hospital, and 5 in the Children's Hospital, Birmingham.

### **Infectious Disease Notification Act.**

There were received 348 notifications under the Act, compared with 366 in 1905.

It is coincidental that practically all the totals for the year are very similar to those of 1905.

*Table IX A.—Causes of Death in Public Institutions.*

	Union In- firmary.	Rubery Asylum.	Moseley Hall.	St. Paul's Convent	Totals.
Epidemic Diarrhœa ...	1	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	2	—	—	—	2
Enteric Fever ...	3	—	—	—	3
Influenza ...	4	2	—	—	6
Dysentery ...	—	2	—	—	2
Colitis ...	1	2	—	—	3
Erysipelas ...	3	—	—	—	3
Phthisis ...	14	27	—	2	43
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	5	6	—	—	11
Cancer ...	9	2	—	—	11
Heart Disease ...	22	28	—	1	51
Kidney Diseases ...	8	1	—	—	9
Apoplexy ...	9	2	—	—	11
Nervous Disease ...	10	20	—	—	30
Marasmus ...	10	—	—	—	10
Bronchitis ...	21	4	—	—	25
Pneumonia ...	5	4	—	—	9
Senile Decay ...	24	6	—	1	31
Cirrhosis of Liver (Alcoholism)	3	1	—	—	4
Various Diseases ...	7	3	3	—	13
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>278</b>

## Smallpox.

No case of smallpox was notified, but in the month of October a very suspicious case was reported in King's Heath, the sufferer being a coachman.

I was called in by the medical attendant, and, although personally I did not consider it to be smallpox, there were several very suggestive symptoms, rarely present in chicken pox.

After seeing the patient twice, it was thought best, at the request of the medical man, to isolate the patient at Hollywood Hospital.

This was done for two weeks, all the usual precautions, as vaccination of contacts, disinfection of premises and clothing, being taken.

The man made a good recovery, and no other cases of illness developed in the vicinity of his home.

*Table X.—Vaccination Returns for the 12 Months ended July 1st, 1906.*

DISTRICT.	Births Registered.	Number Vaccinated.	Inusceptible to Vaccination.	Conscientious Objection Certificates Received under Sect. 2 Vaccination Act, 1898.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Gone to other Districts, Vaccination Officer Apprised.	Gone, No Address.	Cases Outstanding.
KING'S NOR- TON AND NORTHFIELD URBAN—									
Moseley ...	1833	1545	9	40	132	20	16	56	15
King's Heath									
King's N'rt'n									
Selly Oak ...									
Northfield ...									
Stirchley ...									
Beoley ...									

## Vaccination.

During the twelve months ending July 1st, 1906, there were registered 1,833 births.

Of this number, 1,545, or 84·2 per cent., were successfully vaccinated, the same proportion as for the preceding twelve months.

Table XI.—Infectious Cases notified in Districts.

DISEASE.	Selly Oak	Bournbrook	Selly Park and Ten Acres	Bournville	Stirchley	Cottbridge	King's Norton	Northfield	Moseley	King's Heath	Rednal	Rubery District	Bartley Green District	West Heath	Holly Wood	Beoley	Selly Oak Infirmary	Rubery Hill Asylum	Moseley Hall Convalescent Home	Shenley Fields Cottage Homes	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	19	53	20	14	8	8	5	4	28	54	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	1	5	5	9	1	1	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	40
Typhoid Fever...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Erysipelas ...	6	16	4	6	6	8	2	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	69
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	26	76	29	29	17	18	7	5	39	73	—	7	4	1	1	2	10	—	4	—	348

Nine infants were certified as unsusceptible to vaccination, and 40 certificates of exemption were obtained, compared with 28 in the preceding twelve months.

Only 15 cases were outstanding, and not otherwise accounted for.

### Scarlet Fever.

There were notified 226 cases, rather less than in 1905, when there were 239 cases.

Of these patients, 2 were under one year of age, 5 between one and two years, and 157 between five and fifteen years.

There were 10 adults affected.

We had 7 deaths, compared with 4 in each of the last two years, being still a very low fatality rate of 3.0 per cent., compared with an average of 4 to 5 per cent. in most large districts of a similar class of population.

The disease was much less present during the year in the majority of the urban parts, and no case was reported in Beoley.

No special epidemics were present, but outbreaks of a few cases cropped up at intervals, generally connected with school attendance.

Selly Oak and King's Heath showed the greatest number of cases, there being 104 from the former, and 54 from the latter ward.

In Moseley there were 28 cases, in Stirchley 21, but only 6 cases in Northfield.

Practically no cases were reported from public institutions, with the exception of one or two from Moseley Hall.

That the disease was not so infectious as at epidemic periods is found by the fact that the outbreaks in families usually consisted of one case only.

In 18 families there were two cases per family, in 8 there were three, and in 2 households four cases each.

It seems from the general experience of years of this disease, that it will never be abolished, even under the most Utopian system of life.

Hospital isolation, with its many and great advantages, has apparently not affected much reduction, and it stands to reason that it can never reduce the infection that is spread by the atypical, and therefore undiscovered cases which are so numerous at all times in the midst of large masses of population.

It cannot prevent the infection that takes place before medical advice is called in, and before the case is removed to hospital.

The necessary connection between insanitation and scarlet fever has been disproved thoroughly, and experience leads one to expect greater prevalence of this disease in better class districts rather than in slums.

There is no proof that the germ of scarlet fever (which has not yet been discovered) flourishes outside the body at all, and that even if it does endure as a spore, that it prefers what are commonly called insanitary conditions to sanitary ones.

Many large towns with large insanitary areas, otherwise known as slums are less affected by this disease than healthy suburban districts.

*Table XII.—Cases and Deaths at Various Ages.*

Years	...	All ages.	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 up
Cases	...	226	2	5	43	157	9	10	—
Deaths	...	7	—	1	4	2	—	—	—
Per Cent.	..	3·1	—	2·0	9·3	1·2	—	—	—

### Diphtheria

The number of patients notified was 40, exactly the same as in 1905.

The number of deaths was only 5, equal to a low rate, for this district, of 12·5 per cent., compared with 16 for the year 1905.

Only one patient was under two years of age, 10 between two to five years, and 8 adults were infected.

Selly Oak Ward claimed 18 cases, and there were 8 each in Moseley and King's Heath.

In only two instances were second cases reported in households, and one of these five months after the first case.

There were nine cases notified in Bournville, the disease appearing on three occasions, generally connected with school attendance.

In May there were 6 cases, 4 of whom were boys about the age of six years, 1 younger child, and an elder girl.

Two girls, aged five, were notified from adjoining houses at the beginning of June, one patient having been ill for about a week before medical attention was obtained.

No more cases occurred until October, when a father and infant took the disease.

In December a small boy was infected.

No stronger argument against insanitary surroundings being the necessary cause of diphtheria is needed than the persistent way in which it has cropped up at intervals in this Model Village during the year.

It is a significant fact that in four years' experience of dispensary practice in the filthy slums of a large midden town I only saw one case of diphtheria.

Local insanitary conditions affecting the course of diphtheria—and this applies also to scarlet fever—are rather to be looked for in the throats and noses of the juvenile population, whose large tonsils, nasal obstructions, and adenoid growths should be remedied by the necessary surgical treatment.

Medical inspection of children in the schools is naturally the medium for the reduction of these abnormal throat and nose conditions.

The course of diphtheria in a district is typified in Northfield, which for a year or more had the greatest proportion of the disease, but which last year had no cases at all.



It is probable that the ailment will crop up at intervals in Bournville, as it did at Northfield, for some little time.

There is little to record as to the progress of the disease in the urban parts, as it does not vary there to any large extent from year to year.

In all cases full enquiries were made at the school, and swabs were taken from all suspicious cases or contacts.

Something like 90 doses of diphtheria anti-toxin (provided by the Council) were used by the medical men in the district, most of the doubtful cases being injected promptly, which accounts for the lowness of the death rate.

In the cases that proved fatal, anti-toxin was not given at all, or was given late in the disease, when its usefulness is not great.

In one fatal case, that of a pregnant woman, the cause of death was a miscarriage, which may not have been directly concerned with the diphtheria.

The chief causes of infection are mild atypical cases, and also so-called "carrier" cases; that is, persons with healthy throats which carry the microbes from the patient to others with whom they may come in contact.

This is done without the intermediary person contracting the disease himself.

On many occasions the patient's illness also may not be recognised, which complicates matters, when the cause of an outbreak is being investigated.

What we now know of the natural history of diphtheria, and some other specific infectious diseases, bears a rather small proportion to all that there is to know.

*Table XIV.—Diphtheria Cases and Deaths at Age Periods.*

Years ...	All ages.	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-65
Cases ...	40	—	1	10	21	—	8
Deaths ...	5	—	—	—	4	—	1
Per cent....	12·5	—	—	—	19·0	—	12·5

### Enteric or Typhoid Fever.

There were 11 cases of typhoid fever, which was about the average for the last three years, and the same as in 1905.

As usual, it was impossible to discover any cause of infection, or any connection between the cases.

Several patients had been travelling and were infected in other districts.

There were three cases in Moseley, three in King's Heath, and two in Bournbrook.

A case was reported from Bartley Green, the patient a young woman being employed at a Selly Oak factory.

Enquiries were made there, and the authorities put on the alert for possible further cases, a second case being reported in a man who took the disease about the same time.

Three deaths of non-residents, all from Smethwick, were registered from the Selly Oak Infirmary.

### **Puerperal Septicaemia.**

Only two cases of puerperal septicaemia were notified, compared with five in 1905, and no fatal case was recorded, whereas all the patients died in the previous year.

Both cases were in the Stirchley Ward, occurred at quite different times, and were not attended by the same person.

The usual enquiries were made, full particulars of the cases sent to the County Council, as administrators of the Midwives Act, and thorough disinfection of the midwives' clothing and other articles likely to carry infection, was performed.

The supervising authority made an enquiry into each case.

The diminution of this disease is satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that this may continue.

No marked improvement in the educational standard of midwives in this country is likely to be brought about until 1910, when no midwife, who did not register during the time allowed when the Act came into force, will be allowed to practise unless she passes a special examination.

In the meantime we are keeping in touch with them by means of the Health Visitor, in order to keep them as much up to the mark as possible under the circumstances.

### **Erysipelas.**

During the year 69 cases were recorded, in 1905 there being 70.

Of these cases 16 were in Bournbrook, 8 in King's Heath, and 6 each in three other districts.

In one family the disease affected the husband and wife, a rare occurrence.

Two deaths were certified, a rate of about 3 per cent.

From the Union Infirmary 10 cases were reported, most of which occurred in the institution, and there were 3 deaths.

I am still unable to see any useful purpose served by the notification of this disease, except as a trouble to the medical profession and an expense to a Sanitary Authority.

### **West Heath Hospital.**

The number of patients admitted during 1906 was 209, of which 189 were scarlet fever cases, 19 diphtheria, and 1 enteric or typhoid fever.

These include 3 cases of scarlet fever and 2 of diphtheria from Smethwick Council, and 1 of scarlet fever from Redditch.

Table XV.—West Heath Hospital Returns.

Year	Number of Cases	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Number of Deaths	Balsall Heath	Harborne	Edgbaston	Birmingham	Droitwich	Bromsgrove	Barn Green	Tardebigge	Belbroughton	Stoke Prior	Redditch	Hagley	Alvechurch	Billesley Common	Hopwood	Qinton	Smethwick	Bentley	Clent	Halesowen	Weatheroak Hill	Lickey End	Stourbridge	St. Paul's Convent	St. Paul's Convent	Branch, near Horsefair, Bristol	St., Birmingham.			
1889	156	156	—	—	3	66	9	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1890	371	371	—	—	13	153	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1891	163	156	7	—	a3	63	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1892	106	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1893	256	243	13	—	b1	—	—	—	—	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1894	180	146	34	—	c5	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1895	147	136	11	—	d5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1896	288	288	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1897	306	306	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	2	2	3	—	1	4	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1898	127	127	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1899	63	63	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1900	119	119	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1901	163	163	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1902	462	462	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1903	353	352	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1904	308	305	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1905	216	199	—	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1906	209	189	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3993	3892	65	39	94	282	72	1	14	8	21	1	5	2	14	6	3	4	2	1	4	1	2	17	4	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	

a 2 Scarlet Fever, 1 Smallpox. b Scarlet Fever, 4 Smallpox. c Scarlet Fever, 4 Smallpox. d Scarlet Fever. e Scarlet Fever. Smallpox now treated at Hollywood.

Two cases of measles were admitted.

The scarlet fever mortality rate works out at 3·7 per cent. higher than during the last two years, when the average was between 1 and 2 per cent.

This is accounted for partly by variation in type, and partly by the variation that will always occur when averaging small numbers.

One death from diphtheria took place, being a death rate of 5·2 per cent., which is about one-third of the usual average; but of course in this instance still smaller numbers are being dealt with.

The typhoid fever patient recovered after a very severe struggle of many weeks.

The patient suffered from severe hæmorrhages from the mouth, which were only stopped with the greatest difficulty.

About 81 per cent. of all the notified cases of scarlet fever were removed to hospital, and about 33 per cent. of the diphtheria patients.

All the reported cases of scarlet fever, except 6 in Selly Oak Ward, were sent to hospital, all but 3 in Stirchley, and less than half in Moseley.

The difference is accounted for by the better means of home isolation at the command of the residents in the latter ward, and I am more firmly convinced than ever that where good home isolation is procurable it is wiser to have children treated at home.

Unfortunately the homes where this can be done are not numerous, and it is in this great majority of cases, in a working-class population, that the great advantage of the isolation hospital becomes manifest.

In five instances discharged patients, apparently, caused a return case, this being an average of 2·6 per cent., a lower rate than for some years past.

It is unlikely that the average rate will come much below this one, to judge from the general experience of other districts.

The patients who caused returns in some cases had no outward symptoms after reaching home, but others developed sore throat or discharge after being there for some days or weeks, probably due to the less hygienic conditions.

As regards stay of scarlet fever patients in hospital, the time averaged about seven weeks, 34 being sent out under six weeks, 86 between six and seven weeks, 27 between eight and nine weeks, and 11 over twelve weeks.

One patient was isolated 17 weeks and one 18 weeks.

The detention of diphtheria patients worked out at about 3½ weeks each.

The smaller of the new blocks has now been furnished, and great improvements have been made to the drives in the grounds.

The new front gates, which are shortly to be followed by a new front wall, greatly add to the appearance of the institution from the road.

The painting of the Döeckar block has not only added to its lasting power, but has also improved its appearance.

The staff, which is always kept as low as possible, worked hard all the year round, and at times of stress was kept very busy indeed.

Dr. Hollinshead visited regularly, took charge in my absence, and was a great help in several cases when another medical opinion was a necessity.

The Hospital Sub-committee considered the question of providing a residence for the Medical Officer nearer to the hospital, but as they did not finally see their way to do so, I have procured another house only three or four minutes from it by cycle, which will be advantageous in many ways.

*Table XVI.—Articles and Houses Disinfected.*

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	283
Flock and Feather Beds	...	...	...	...	...	247
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	69
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	289
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	447
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	470
Counterpanes	...	...	...	...	...	200
Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	24
Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rugs	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pieces of Carpet	...	...	...	...	...	21
Articles of Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	625
Wool Materials	...	...	...	...	...	5
Curtains	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mats	...	...	...	...	...	32
						2,520

*Table XVII.—Comparative Vital Statistics of Districts.*

Towns.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.		Infant Mortality Rate.	Zymote Death Rate.
		Uncorrected.	Corrected.		
Birmingham ...	29·2	16·5	16·7	168	2·76
Burton-on-Trent	24·2	13·3	13·0	118	0·94
Coventry ...	28·0	14·8	14·9	143	2·37
London ...	26·6	15·7	?	132	1·91
Derby ...	25·0	14·7	14·0	114	1·49
Hornsey ...	18·5	7·7	8·7	85	0·96
<b>King's Norton...</b>	<b>27·4</b>	<b>13·3</b>	<b>10·0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0·81</b>
Oldbury...	36·4	17·3	17·2	167	2·64
Smethwick ...	31·2	13·1	14·6	131	2·06
West Bromwich	31·7	17·6	15·7	160	1·99
Wolverhampton	27·4	14·5	14·7	140	2·19

## Work of Health Visitor.

The Health Visitor paid 3,654 calls, compared with 3,167 during 1905.

### Visits made in connection with the following:—

Births .....	1,731
Deaths .....	90
Diarrhœa .....	165
Diphtheria .....	20
Scarlet Fever .....	16
Puerperal Fever .....	6
Non-Notifiable Diseases .....	649
Erysipelas .....	9
Absentees from School .....	92
Dirty and Neglected Children .....	313
Midwives .....	37
House to House Inspections .....	377
Workshops .....	86
Outworkers .....	56
Mothers' Meetings .....	7
	<hr/>
Totals .....	3,654
	<hr/>

From above table will be gathered the full details of the visits.

There were 1,731 visits made to houses where there had been births recently, and 90 to homes where an infant had died.

She visited 165 households where summer diarrhœa had attacked an infant, and in each case gave the advice necessary for the occasion generally with regard to infant feeding.

Of 30 illegitimate births visited in the wards, 16 were males and 14 females.

There were 11 such births in Selly Oak Ward, 6 in Stirchley, and 5 in King's Heath.

There were three deaths of illegitimate children.

Most of the children who died from diarrhœal diseases were altogether or partly bottle fed.

A number of visits were paid in connection with scarlet fever, diphtheria, and erysipelas.

This was done when either young children were affected, or in order to trace doubtful cases in connection with school outbreaks.

The Health Visitor took in hand all puerperal cases, and arranged for disinfection of the midwives' clothing and apparatus.

In addition, 57 visits were made to midwives for educational purposes.

No less than 313 dirty and neglected children were looked up, and several cases reported to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, legal action being taken by them in some instances.

There were 92 children absent from school with doubtful

illnesses, looked up, and 377 house-to-house visitations made.

She inspected 86 workshops, and the premises of 56 home workers.

Addresses on the care of infants were given at seven mothers' meetings, these being the only applications made, although all the known meetings were communicated with.

A large amount of work was done in checking the spread of impetigo, ringworm, and vermin amongst the scholars of various schools.

The latter loathsome contagious skin disease was found in fully 20 per cent. of the girls' heads in some schools.

### **Hollywood Smallpox Hospital.**

This hospital was only opened for two weeks, from October 14th till October 28th, when the suspicious case from King's Heath was isolated there for observation purposes.

A suggestion was recently made by the Medical Officer for Yardley that smallpox hospitals might be used for the open-air treatment of consumption, and I think that this institution is very well suited for the purpose, and a trial might easily be made there.

### **Hygiene of Schools and Scholars.**

This important subject has of late years come to the front in this country, although it has practically been dealt with for many years in many Continental countries, and also in the United States.

In many large towns, such as London, Bradford, and Manchester, whole-time medical officers to schools have been appointed for several years.

In smaller districts where appointments have been made, the Medical Officer of Health has also been appointed as medical adviser to the Education Committee.

The advantages of the medical inspection of schools are manifest, and the greatest benefits are likely to be forthcoming in the discovery of defects of eyesight, hearing, and of various organs of the body.

It has not been found, even where inspections are well carried out, that epidemic of measles, whooping cough, mumps and other children's diseases can be controlled by this means.

It has been characterised by no less an authority than Dr. Kerr, of the London County Council, and the greatest of our school hygienists, to be a waste of money to try to do this by means of daily medical visits to schools, as is done in America.

As he also points out an efficient and economical way of fighting these diseases is to get the intelligent co-operation of the teachers, who are often of the greatest use in picking out doubtful cases of disease, as I have often found in my own experience.

As infectious maladies cannot be diagnosed in the incubation period, even by a medical man, and often not in the earlier stages, owing to the symptoms being usually so vague, it is always a most difficult problem to exclude children in the earlier

stages of infectious disease from school, even though in a most infectious condition.

The chief work with regard to controlling these epidemics is done in visiting the homes of the children infected, giving instructions to the parents, and also educating the teachers in all the symptoms of the various infectious diseases that school children are liable to suffer from.

This visiting of the homes has in this district been carried out chiefly by the Health Visitor, acting under my supervision, and this is the procedure in most well-organised districts.

### **Eyesight of Children.**

The sight of most of the pupils attending the elementary schools was tested by the Snellen's type method.

The younger children in the infant schools were not tested, and the results in the older infants were not very trustworthy.

The preliminary tests were made by the teachers acting under my directions, and the defective children were all re-examined by me.

Over 6,000 children were examined altogether.

There were 2,581 girls, 2,111 boys, and 1,174 infants examined, in addition to the pupils from several new schools, whose lists have not yet been included.

About 15 per cent. of the girls, 14 per cent. of the boys, and 18 per cent. of the infants were apparently optically defective, the majority of whom were no doubt myopic.

In the bad cases letters were sent to the parents by the teachers, and 103 children were provided with spectacles, or 11 per cent. of those with abnormal sight.

It is easier to discover physical defects than it is to have them attended to by the parents, who in many cases are quite unable to afford the necessary outlay.

Very good work was done by the Head Teachers in some of the schools in procuring eye-hospital notes, chiefly in the non-provided schools.

### **Teeth of School Children.**

The condition of the teeth of the rising generation in this and other countries is a serious matter for the consideration of those who have the health of the population in their keeping.

From a report issued last year by the inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Degeneration, it was seen that nearly 90 per cent. of the teeth of school children are defective, and in some way need operative treatment.

It is recommended that:—

(1) Practical lessons on the care of the teeth be given in all schools.

(2) That daily cleansing of the teeth be enforced by the parents and teachers.

(3) That systematic inspection by dentists be practised where possible in order that the defects may be remedied.

The first two recommendations are to a certain extent carried out by the teachers, who impress on the children the great necessity of cleansing the teeth at least once a day.

Messrs. Cadbury made a most generous offer to provide tooth brushes, etc., for daily use in the schools in the district, but owing to difficulties of application it could not be accepted.

This firm have, as an experiment, now provided tooth brushes and powder for all the children in Stirchley and Bournville Schools, to be used at home.

No systematic inspection has yet been made of the pupils' teeth, but from my investigations, there is no doubt that a large proportion of the children have carious teeth.

### **Contagious Skin Diseases.**

As usual, ringworm has been present in the schools, and 45 cases were called upon, and advice given by the Health Visitor.

The early treatment of this disease is most important, as if it becomes chronic, and the fungus reaches the roots of the hairs, the cure may be delayed for many months and even years.

No children with this or other contagious skin diseases should be in school, and I have had a number of children referred to me by the teacher sent home until quite well.

Impetigo Contagiosa, or Scaldhead, was prevalent at times in different schools, notably in Bartley Green, where an outbreak of twenty cases occurred.

Numbers of pupils discovered in school were sent home, and the houses of all known cases, to the extent of 137, visited by the Health Visitor.

There were 490 examinations made by the Health Visitor of the scalps of pupils in girls and infants' schools for contagious skin diseases, and about 33 per cent. of these were verminous.

This proportion is higher than the usual one, as in some of the schools the dirtier children, selected by the teacher, were examined only.

The homes of these children were visited, and full instructions given to the parents as to cleansing the heads.

This loathsome condition, prevalent throughout this country, is not a credit to a nation that boasts of its cleanliness.

Further examinations are being made in the schools, as even the best schools in the district are impregnated with this disease.

### **Defects of Nose, Ear, and Throat.**

These three parts are so closely connected that defects of one generally affects the other, and most cases of deafness are due to disease of the throat and nose.

Probably the most common causes of weakness of children are enlarged tonsils, and growths in the nose, which lead to mouth breathing, and the frequent catching and spreading of colds and sore throats.

If these abnormal conditions are found out and cured, the gain to health will be very great, as quite a large number of children suffer from these growths.

Chronic discharges from the ear, generally relics of measles or scarlet fever, not only destroy the internal mechanism of the ear, but at any time may set up a fatal inflammation of the brain.

## Defective Children.

The whole of the defective or backward children in the schools, as reported by the teachers, have been examined on more than one occasion with regard to their fitness to attend the ordinary elementary school.

Most of them were found to be very dull, and a number of them did not seem to make any progress in school at all, and requiring the form of education now provided in the special schools for defective children.

The question of providing such special instruction is occupying the attention of the school Hygiene Sub-Committee.

## School Sanitation.

There were 238 visits paid to the schools, in which special attention was given to the hygienic conditions.

The ventilation of the schools has much improved, so far as it is in the hands of the teachers, and a room without some open windows is now a rare thing.

Owing to the structure of the windows in many of the older schools ventilation is a difficult matter, even with the best intentions possible.

Where the heating is deficient, it is also a hard matter to keep the air fresh, as the temperature is thereby too much lowered.

The lighting, most important from the eyesight point of view, is good in the newer schools, but in some of the older schools it is not satisfactory.

In several schools the seats have been turned round in order to have the light from the left side, instead of the back, which is the worst position possible.

The artificial lighting, necessary in many dull winter afternoons, which was very bad, has been improved in several schools by the provision of incandescent burners.

The cleanliness of the schools has been open to improvement, and it has been decided, on my advice, to have them thoroughly cleansed four times a year instead of three times, as formerly.

The school-rooms are now supposed to be swept out only after sawdust, damped with disinfectant solution, has been scattered over the floors, and damp dusters are also used.

Some of the out-premises in the older schools are not in good condition, but the Sub-Committee has the matter under consideration.

Improvements have been made in the water-drinking appliances in some of the schools, and also in the condition of the surfaces of the school yards.

Table A.—For Whole District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1896	38,117	1031	27.04	122	118.33	541	14.19	124	102	—	439	11.51
1897	42,700	1149	26.90	170	147.95	643	15.05	163	123	—	520	12.15
1898	48,500	1332	27.46	171	128.37	652	13.44	141	113	—	539	11.11
1899	52,076	1546	27.73	187	120.95	755	13.54	182	118	—	637	11.4
1900	54,958	1651	27.51	215	130.22	921	15.36	226	189	1	733	12.21
1901	57,120	1773	31.03	227	128.03	888	15.54	227	160	—	728	12.74
1902	60,779	1832	30.14	201	110.2	836	13.75	243	180	38	694	11.25
1903	63,717	1755	27.5	173	98.5	793	12.44	202	140	32	653	10.24
1904	66,667	1885	28.4	192	102	895	13.42	255	196	45	735	11.02
1905	69,630	1784	25.62	163	91	857	12.3	276	235	48	670	9.62
Averages for } years 1896-1905 }	55,426	1573	27.93	182	117.55	778	13.90	203	155	16	634	11.32
1906	72,608	1859	25.6	196	105	973	13.3	289	249	33	724	9.97

\* Rates calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

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

Table B.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	1. NORTHFIELD.				2. KING'S NORTON.				3. BEOLEY.				4. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
	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.
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1896	13,475	449	162	57	23,937	570	246	59	705	12	9	3	—	—	124	3
1897	15,222	544	227	87	26,760	592	247	67	718	13	6	2	—	—	163	14
1898	17,342	630	216	77	30,432	694	290	85	726	8	5	1	—	—	141	8
1899	19,842	670	241	96	35,182	860	326	86	726	16	6	—	—	—	182	5
1900	21,252	723	289	98	38,013	919	432	111	735	9	12	1	—	—	37	5
1901	20,767	818	267	109	35,788	940	451	109	565	15	10	1	—	—	227	10
1902	22,962	883	292	94	36,831	938	384	103	565	11	9	—	—	—	243	15
1903	23,707	851	285	88	38,800	894	364	84	565	10	4	1	—	—	234	5
1904	24,620	893	308	91	40,653	979	418	100	565	13	9	1	—	—	300	18
1905	25,962	856	292	90	42,134	911	369	71	565	17	9	2	—	—	324	13
Averages of years 1896 to 1905	20,515	731	257	88	34,853	829	352	87	643	12	7	1	—	—	197	9
1906	27,213	909	302	99	43,262	931	415	96	565	19	7	1	—	—	322	18

NOTES.—(a) Deaths of Residents which occurred in public institutions beyond the districts are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. Under the head of "Public Institutions," however, all deaths are included.

(b) Deaths of residents which occurred in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.





SCHEDULE A.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES, 1906.—(Continued).

No.	DISEASES.	AGES.											ALL AGES.				
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		75-	85-		
19	Gonorrhœa	32	22	6	1	—	1	1	5	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	74
20	Phagedæna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
22	Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Pyæmia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
24	Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25	<i>Other Allied Diseases</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Septicæmia	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
27	Malarial Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Rheumatic Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
29	Rheumatism of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30	Tuberculosis of Brain	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
31	Tuberculosis of Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Phthisis	3	—	1	5	5	5	15	12	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	46
33	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
34	General Tuberculosis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35	Other forms Tuberculosis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
36	<i>Other Infective Diseases</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Hydatid Diseases—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Ulcerative Stomatitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
41	Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	<i>Other Diseases due to Altered Food</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	Acute Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	Chronic Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	<i>Chronic Industrial Poisonings</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	Lead Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	CARRIED FORWARD	40	28	15	1	5	6	17	19	6	7	3	5	—	—	—	152

SCHEDULE A.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES, 1906.—(Continued).

No.	DISEASES.	AGES.											ALL AGES.		
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		75-	85-
	BROUGHT FORWARD	40	28	15	1	5	6	17	19	6	7	3	5	—	152
44	<i>Other Chronic Poisonings</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
45	Osteo-arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
46	Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
47	Cancer	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	8	16	9	3	1	41	
48	Diabetes Mellitus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	7	
49	Purpura Hæmorrhagica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
50	Hæmophilia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
51	Anæmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	
52	Lymphadenoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
53	Premature Birth	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
54	Injury at Birth	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
55	Debility at Birth	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
56	Atelectasis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
57	<i>Congenital Defects</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Spina Bifida	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Cleft Palate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Heart Disease...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Imperforate Anus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Icterus Menatorum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
58	Want of Breast Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
59	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	
60	Dentition	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
61	Rickets	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
62	Old Age, Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	33	10	55	
63	Convulsions	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
64	Meningitis	...	9	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	
65	Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
66	Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	3	1	19	
	CARRIED FORWARD	142	47	18	2	6	6	19	23	20	30	31	46	12	402

SCHEDULE A.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES, 1906.—(Continued).

No.	DISEASES.	AGES.											ALL AGES.		
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		75-	85-
	BROUGHT FORWARD	142	47	18	3	6	5	19	22	17	25	24	43	11	402
67	Softening of Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
68	Hemiplegia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
69	General Paralysis of Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
70	Other forms of Insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
71	Chorea	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
72	Cerebral Tumour	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
73	Epilepsy	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74	Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	Locomotor Ataxy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	Paraplegia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77	Other forms, Brain Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Lateral Sclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78	Otitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79	Disease of Nose, Epistaxis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	Diseases of Eye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
81	Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15	9	2	64
82	Endocarditis	—	—	2	3	1	—	6	4	10	1	—	1	—	1
83	Hypertrophy of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
84	Angina Pectoris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
85	Aneurism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
86	Senile Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
87	Embolism, Thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4
88	Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89	Varicose Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	Other Diseases, Heart and Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Arterial Degeneration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Fatty Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
91	Laryngitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	CARRIED FORWARD	142	50	21	7	7	5	26	30	32	41	47	54	14	496

SCHEDULE A.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES, 1906.—(Continued).

No.	DISEASES.	AGES.											ALL AGES.		
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		75-	85-
92	BROUGHT FORWARD	142	50	21	7	7	5	26	30	32	41	47	54	14	496
93	Group ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Other Diseases, Larynx and Trachea</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	Spasm of Larynx	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
95	Acute Bronchitis	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	19
96	Chronic Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	12	1	30
97	Lobar Pneumonia	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	3	1	2	...	13
98	Lobular Pneumonia	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	21
99	Pneumonia	3	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	4	4	...	19
100	Empysema, Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	<i>Other Diseases, Respiratory System</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gangrene of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Fibrinous Rhinitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
102	<i>Diseases of Mouth and Annexa</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Septic Pharyngitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
103	Diseases of Pharynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	Diseases of Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Other Diseases of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
107	Enteritis	22	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
108	Appendicitis	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
109	Obstruction of Intestine	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
110	Other Diseases of Intestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
111	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	6
112	Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	4
113	Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
114	<i>Other Diseases, Digestive System</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	CARRIED FORWARD	192	66	25	8	8	7	34	36	38	62	67	79	16	658

SCHEDULE A.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES, 1906.—(Continued).

No.	DISEASES.	AGES.											ALL AGES.		
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		75-	85-
115	BROUGHT FORWARD	192	66	25	8	8	7	34	36	38	62	67	79	16	658
	<i>Diseases, Lymphatic System and Glands</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	Splenic Leukæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
117	Acute Nephritis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
118	Bright's Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5	5	5	—	—	18
119	Calculus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
120	Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	6
	<i>Other Diseases, Urinary System</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Lardaceous Kidney ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
122	Diseases of Testis and Penis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
123	Diseases of Ovaries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124	Diseases of Uterus and Appendages ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
125	Diseases of Vagina and External Genitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126	Diseases of Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127	Abortion, Miscarriage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
128	Puerperal Mania ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
129	Puerperal Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
130	Placenta Previa, Flooding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
131	Puerperal Thrombosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
132	<i>Other Diseases, Pregnancy and Childbirth</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
134	<i>Other Diseases, Osseous System</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	Ulcer, Bedsore ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
136	Eczema ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
137	Pemphigus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Other Diseases, Integumentary System</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	<i>Accidents and Negligence</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	In Mines and Quarries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Vehicular Traffic ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	CARRIED FORWARD	192	67	26	8	9	9	46	40	44	67	75	83	16	702

SCHEDULE A.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES, 1906.—(Continued).

No.	DISEASES.	AGES.											ALL AGES.		
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		75-	85-
	BROUGHT FORWARD	192	67	26	8	9	9	46	40	44	67	75	83	16	702
140	On Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	On Ships, Boats, &c. (not drowning)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142	In Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	By Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	By Weapons and Implements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	Burns and Scalds...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
146	Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
147	Surgical Narcosis...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
148	Effects of Electric Shock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	Corrosions by Chemicals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	Drowning...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
151	Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
152	Suffocation, Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153	Falls not specified	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
154	Weather Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	Otherwise, not stated	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
156	Homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Suicides.</i>														
157	By Poison...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
158	By Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159	By Hanging and Strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
160	By Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	By Shooting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
162	By Cut or Stab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
163	By Precipitation from Elevated Places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	By Crushing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	By other and unspecified methods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	Execution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	Sudden Death, cause not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	Ill-defined and unspecified causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	TOTALS	196	73	28	7	10	10	48	42	47	75	83	87	18	724

## Surveyor's Report on Buildings, &c.

Year ending 31st December, 1906.

WARD.	No of Plans.	Houses.	New Roads.	Public B'ldings	F'ct'ries Work- shops, Ware- houses, etc.	Alter- ations, Addi- tions, and Various.	Totals.
Moseley—							
Moor Green	23	22	—	—	1	17	40
WakeGreen	13	28	—	—	—	1	29
King's Heath							
East ...	15	38	1	—	1	5	45
West ...	18	15	—	—	—	10	25
Northfield ...	17	33	—	—	—	7	40
Rednal and Rubery ...	4	2	—	—	2	1	5
Selly Oak—							
East ...	43	229	—	—	2	26	257
West ...	23	75	—	1	1	10	87
Stirchley—							
North ...	23	55	—	1	1	11	68
South ...	22	227	3	—	—	12	242
King's Norton	27	51	3	1	1	6	62
Bartley Green	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Beoley and Wythall...	3	4	—	—	—	2	6
Totals ...	232	779	7	3	9	109	907

AMBROSE W. CROSS, C.E..

*Engineer and Surveyor.*

# *Chief Sanitary Inspector's Annual Statement*

*for the year 1906*

**To the Health Committee.**

		1904	1905	1906
Infectious				
Diseases	Number of notified cases en- quired into ... ..	461	366	372
	Number of visits made thereto	—	444	493
	Number of cases of other ill- ness visited and school visits	505	382	92
	Number of patients removed to Hospital ... ..	—	201	189
	Number of houses disinfected	—	271	283
	Number of articles of clothing, bedding, &c., disinfected by Hospital staff ... ..	3572	2276	2223
	Number of articles destroyed ...	12	—	4
Houses ... ..	Number of houses or outhouses cleansed, limewashed, or re- paired ... ..	413	976	963
	Number of reported unfit for habitation ... ..	—	—	—
	Number of closed ... ..	3	—	—
	Number of cases of overcrowd- ing abated ... ..	3	3	11
	Number of houses visited for special purposes ... ..	3021	2110	3846
	Number in course of district inspection ... ..	10396	16726	14263
House Drains ...	Number laid or relaid ... ..	100	121	90

*Sanitary Inspector's Statement.—Health Committee.**(Continued.)*

		1904	1905	1906
House Drains <i>(continued)</i>	Number cleansed, trapped or ventilated ... ..	446	536	382
	Number of defective wastes rectified ... ..	64	107	112
	Number of insanitary lavatories, sinks, &c., rectified ... ..	15	160	70
	Number of drains tested with smoke, or chemicals, or both	81	95	130
	Number of dumb wells constructed ... ..	—	—	5
	Number of dumb wells rectified	—	—	6
	Water Closets ...	Number of additional provided	16	5
Dust Bins, Portable ... ..	Number repaired and ventilated	117	1142	403
	Number of new provided ...	117	321	121
Privies and Ash-pits ... ..	Number of additional provided	4	1	3
	Number converted to w.c.'s ...	106	49	34
	Number converted to pan closets	5	26	26
	Number repaired ... ..	34	51	64
Scavenging ...	Number of notices to remove refuse received, recorded, and passed on to Surveyor ...	1761	547	362
Smoke Nuisances	Number of observations taken	5	41	344
Water Supply ...	Number of wells cleansed and repaired ... ..	27	31	17
	Number of houses newly supplied from waterworks ...	123	38	28
	Number of polluted wells closed	17	15	11
	Number of new wells sunk ...	—	8	3
	Total Number of samples taken for analysis ... ..	92	99	58
	Total No. of samples condemned	—	—	36

*Sanitary Inspector's Statement.—Health Committee.**(Continued.)*

		1904	1905	1906
Water Supply <i>(continued)</i>	Number of cases of waste of water reported ... ..	—	433	134
Rivers Pollution	Number of samples taken ... ..	—	—	15
Workshops ...	Number on register ... ..	303	220	245
	Number of inspections made ... ..	388	572	495
	Number of cases of employment of females, &c., reported to Medical Officer of Health ... ..	4	12	2
	Number of out-workers on register ... ..	—	14	32
	Number of out-workers visited ... ..	—	16	32
	Number of contraventions of Acts remedied ... ..	8	40	41
Slaughter Houses	Number of registered or licensed ... ..	19	19	19
	Number of contraventions of Bye-laws remedied ... ..	20	43	34
	Number of inspections made ... ..	299	439	487
Dairies and Cow-sheds ... ..	Number of milk sellers registered ... ..	270	310	361
	Number registered during year ... ..	—	102	77
	Number of inspections (each cowshed counted) ... ..	783	1632	1427
	Number of contraventions of regulations remedied ... ..	122	215	222
Canal Boats ...	Number of inspections... ..	220	210	213
	Number of contraventions of Acts and regulations dealt with ... ..	63	36	38
Food & Drugs Act	Number of samples taken for analysis by the County Analyst ... ..	200	186	152
	Number of samples condemned ... ..	19	3	4

*Sanitary Inspector's Statement.—Health Committee.**(Continued.)*

Nuisance from keeping of animals	Number abated ... ..	1904 42	1905 90	1906 92
Accumulation of offensive refuse	Number removed ... ..	498	600	483
Complaints ...	Number received and attended to	458	572	615
Legal proceedings	Number taken ... ..	7	3	8
	Number of convictions ...	6	2	5
	Number of cases withdrawn ...	1	—	1
	Number of cases dismissed ...	—	1	2
Clerical work ...	Number of letters, notices and reports issued ... ..	4269	4914	4641
Handbills ...	Number distributed ... ..	15800	18108	28575

## Routine Inspection and Inspection for Special Purposes.

The 14,263 visits enumerated under first head refer to inspections of the outdoor sanitary arrangements of the poorer class of weekly property in the urban portion of the district.

Inspection for special purposes included visits made on complaint and visits made to work in progress.

In most districts it is the custom to make thorough sanitary surveys and test drains through a portion of the district, principally in the residential portion.

Up to the present more urgent calls have taken up the time of the staff, and houses in the residential portions of the district have been inspected on complaint only.

### Inspection of Canal Boats.

Boats inspected	213
Boats contravening the Acts and Regulations	24
Contraventions	38
Persons for which the cabins were registered	631
Persons occupying the cabins	500
Women on the boats	38
Children on the boats (between the ages of 5 & 12)	22
Children on the boats (under 5 years of age)	28

#### DETAILS OF CONTRAVENTIONS :—

Unregistered Boats	2
Not carrying Certificates of Registration	3
Certificates not identifying owner with boat	3
Boats not properly marked	8
Boats overcrowded	3
Dirty cabins	4
Painting requiring renewal	5
Want of proper vessels for drinking water	8
No double bulkhead and pump (offensive cargo)	1
Dilapidated	1

The usual complaint note was issued in each case, and three remain uncomplied with at end of year.

### Workshops and Work Places.

There are 232 workshops and workplaces on the Register, trades being as follows :—

Bakers	41
Dressmakers	14
Milliners	12
Tailors	7
Belt Makers	1
Clothing Works	1
Shoemakers	28
Carpenters and Joiners	26
Scuttle Makers	2
Boat Builders	2
Plumbers	1

Wood Turners	...	...	...	...	1
Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	...	6
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	8
Laundries	...	...	...	...	8
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	8
Watch Makers	...	...	...	...	2
Whip Makers	...	...	...	...	1
Printers	...	...	...	...	1
Wicker Workers	...	...	...	...	1
Stone Masons	...	...	...	...	6
Artificial Stone Makers	...	...	...	...	1
Jewellers	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	1
Sauce Makers	...	...	...	...	1
Spectacle Makers	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	16
Cycle Makers	...	...	...	...	4
Nail Makers	...	...	...	...	12
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	18
Total	...	...	...	...	232

### Cowsheds and Dairies.

Dairy Farms on Register	...	...	...	119
Cowsheds pertaining to them	...	...	...	248
Farms surveyed to date	...	...	...	108
Cowsheds pertaining to them	...	...	...	219
Farms in respect of which "informal notices" have been served to date	...	...	...	78
Cowsheds pertaining to them	...	...	...	169
Farms upon which works have been completed according to notices to date	...	...	...	58
Cowsheds pertaining to same	...	...	...	125

Details of improvements effected during the year:—

#### NEW SHEDS AND SHEDS RE-CONSTRUCTED.

New sheds (accommodation for 51 cows)	...	4
Sheds re-constructed (accommodation for 22 cows)	...	3

#### SHEDS CLOSED OR DEMOLISHED.

Sheds closed (accommodation for 38 cows)	...	14
Sheds demolished (accommodation for 18 cows)	...	5

#### VENTILATION, INCLUDING AIR-SPACE.

Sheds provided with additional air space (by removal of loft, etc.)	...	18
Notices served to reduce number of cows in sheds	...	17
Sheds provided with means of ventilation	...	42

#### LIGHTING.

Sheds provided with windows	...	18
Sheds provided with additional windows	...	22

**DRAINAGE.**

Shed floors paved and proper channels constructed	21
Drains repaired and altered ... ..	3
New drains re-constructed ... ..	16
Cesspools reconstructed ... ..	6
Gullies removed from interior of sheds ... ..	13

**WATER SUPPLY.**

Samples of water taken for analysis ... ..	37
Samples condemned ... ..	24
Wells closed ... ..	7
Wells cleansed ... ..	10
Cases of water laid on from public mains ...	4

**SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS AT FARMS.**

Privies demolished ... ..	4
Privies converted to pan-closets ... ..	21
Pig wash pits abolished (to prevent percolation into well) ... ..	2
Pig wash pits re-lined ... ..	1
Pigsties paved and drained ... ..	9
Yards paved and drained ... ..	3
Yards levelled (to prevent collection of farm drainage) ... ..	12
Dairies, drainage, etc., remedied ... ..	5
Accumulations of manure removed ... ..	17

**General Purposes Committee.**

	1904	1905	1906
Hackney Carriage Drivers' Licenses issued ...	41	38	42
"    "    Owners'    "    "    ... ..	36	28	36
Game Dealers' Licenses issued ... ..	8	11	10
Petroleum Licenses issued ... ..	5	12	12
Carbide of Calcium Licenses issued ... ..	2	2	1
Pawnbrokers' Certificates issued ... ..	2	2	3
Slaughter-houses Licensed ... ..	4	3	3

License fees collected, £19 10s. 6d.

JOHN HOUGHTON,

Inspector of Nuisances,

    "    "    Hackney Carriages, &c.,