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Report on the Health

OF THE

Urban District of Erdington,

FOR THE YEAR, 1903,

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE,

14, TEMPLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

30th January, 1904.

To the Health Committee, Erdington District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Ninth Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the District under your charge. This comprises the Hamlets of Erdington and Witton, and includes the following public institutions, viz. :—The Aston Union Workhouse, the Cottage Homes, the Jaffray Hospital, the Mason Orphanage, a portion of the Aston Manor Infectious Hospital, St. Thomas's Abbey, Oscott College, and the Industrial School at Witton.

AREA.

The Area of the District is 4,550 acres, of which 3,610 are in Erdington, and 940 in Witton.

There has been no alteration in ward boundaries, and the District, as before, is divided into five wards, and in the tables of mortality and sickness appended, the statistics will be found set down in the various wards. This is of importance because it permits us to see where any excessive mortality occurs, or where there is a prevalence of zymotic disease.

POPULATION.

Two years ago we were able to discover our exact population, because in 1901 the decennial census was taken. The population was then shown to be 16,336, but eliminating people living in institutions who

did not belong to the District, the true population was then found to be 15,421. Last year I estimated the population to be 17,200.

The District, however, continues to increase with great rapidity, probably as fast or faster than any of the districts immediately around Birmingham, and after carefully considering all the means available for checking the number of residents, I estimate that in the middle of the year 1903 the population had risen to 18,724.

I estimate the population of Erdington proper to be 17,315, and of Witton 1,409. It will be noticed that the greatest increase, proportionately, has taken place in Witton, the population of this district having nearly doubled during the year. This, of course was to be expected, because for many years this part of the district was undeveloped, and owing to the fact that new roads have now been made and large factories erected, a big resident population is already coming into existence.

BIRTHS.

Four hundred and eighty three births, namely 247 males and 236 females have been registered. This is an increase of 36 compared with those registered in 1902, and gives us a birth rate of 25·79, practically identical, though fractionally higher than that of the previous year, which was 25·48.

I am again able to congratulate the District on the comparatively small number of births registered as "illegitimate." The number altogether was 31, three more than last year, but very many less than in 1901, when the figure was 62. It is a melancholy fact that most of these occurred in the Workhouse, and only five, the same number as last year, were associated with the District proper.

DEATHS.

Five hundred and sixty eight deaths, 300 males and 268 females were registered in the District, namely 174 in Erdington, 16 in Witton, 375 at the Workhouse, and 3 at the Jaffray Hospital. I have so often before explained that to find the true death rate it is necessary to subtract from the total the number of deaths not belonging to the District and to add the deaths of any belonging thereto who may have died outside it.

In Erdington is situate the Workhouse for the whole of the Aston Union. The bulk of the inmates have never had any association with the District, but come from the City of Birmingham, the Manor of Aston, the Borough of Sutton Coldfield, and the Rural District of Castle Bromwich, so that in finding the correct rate of the District we must eliminate all persons who died and were introduced from these outside districts. Three hundred and seventy five persons altogether, died in the Workhouse, but only eight of these belonged to the District. In the Jaffray Hospital, all three deaths occurred in persons not belonging to the District, so that the result of subtracting these and also of deducting four deaths of visitors to the District who died in it, and adding fourteen deaths of residents who died in institutions out of the District, on our estimated population we obtain the very satisfactory figure of 11·10.

The following table shows at a glance the birth, death, and zymotic death rates for the past ten years :—

Rate	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Birth	21·00	20·87	22·32	22·52	23·07	23·45	23·50	27·00	31·79	25·48	25·79
Death	12·91	10·16	12·80	11·95	12·15	10·70	11·58	10·88	11·15	9·81	11·10
Zy- motic	1·34	0·35	0·95	0·97	3·0	1·34	1·9	1·29	1·02	0·73	1·17

This table shows the Birth rate to be above the average, and slightly higher than in the preceding year, and higher than in any years except 1900 and 1901. The Death rate is perfectly satisfactory, for although not the lowest ever recorded it is far below the average of the country, and down to a figure which it is probably possible to maintain for a period of years in any district. The Zymotic death rate is also quite satisfactory, slightly higher than in the preceding year, but below the average of the last five years.

The next table compares the death rate for the year with that of the neighbouring authorities, and with the whole of England and Wales.

1902	Erdington.	Aston Manor.	Sutton Coldfield.	England.
	11·10	14·8	11·97	14·8

INFANT MORTALITY.

Of the 208 net deaths, 51 were in children under one year of age, giving a percentage to the total deaths of 25·00. The following table shows the rate of Infant Mortality compared with the total number of births and deaths :—

Annual Rate of Mortality.	Percentage of Deaths of Infants under One Year to Total Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths of Children under Five Years to Total Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths of Infants under One Year to Registered Births.
11·10	25·00	35·09	17·3

In my reports for the last year or two, I have been able to record a decreasing infantile death rate, and I much regret that in 1903 the one black spot on our records has been the higher rate of infantile mortality. The percentage of deaths of infants under one year to the registered births has risen from 9·27 to 17·3, or, to put it in a way which is more usual, out of every thousand births 173 would have died before reaching the age of twelve months.

If we eliminate the births and deaths occurring in the Workhouse, the figures are much more satisfactory, for the infantile death rate is reduced from 173 to 118 per thousand. Even this figure is a trifle high for a district like Erdington.

I have carefully tabulated the causes of death in every instance, and I find that the deaths were due to the following causes :—Whooping Cough, 2 ; Measles, 3 ; Diphtheria, 1 ; Diarrhoea, 6 ; Enteritis, 4 ; Premature Birth, 11 ; Inanition, 3 ; Marasmus, 5 ; Teething, 1 ; Broncho Pneumonia, 2 ; Pneumonia, 1 ; Bronchitis, 6 ; Meningitis, 2 ; Indigestion, 1 ; Convulsions, 4 ; Heart Disease, 1 ; Congenital Debility, 1 ; Debility from Birth, 4 ; Phthisis, 2 ; Muco Enteritis, 1 ; Want of Breast Milk, 3 ; Congenital Syphilis, 11 ; Mastoid Disease, 2 ; Spina Bifida, 1 ; Tuberculosis, 2 ; Hydrocephalus, 1 ; other diseases, 3.

On looking through these causes of death, it is somewhat saddening to find that the two chief causes are respectively Premature Birth and Syphilis, indeed, more than one fourth of the mortality was due to these two causes. Another fourth was due to Inanition, Marasmus and Debility from Birth. A certain amount of satisfaction, however, may

be felt in that the deaths from infectious disease were comparatively few, namely twelve, including Diarrhoea, of which six cases proved fatal. Measles was somewhat prevalent, though hardly ever seriously epidemic, and three deaths in infants were registered from it ; but unhappily, one is compelled to come to the conclusion that the bulk of this infant mortality is due to causes very largely outside the scope of sanitary effort, but probably well within the scope of private effort, particularly that devoted to the spread of hygienic knowledge among the lower classes of the people.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths in each quarter, together with the total and zymotic death rates :—

1903			Deaths.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.
First Quarter	...	60	12.80	1.48	
Second	„	45	9.60	1.48	
Third	„	47	10.04	0.84	
Fourth	„	56	11.96	0.84	

It will thus be seen that the death rate was lowest in the second quarter, which is the general rule, but that it remained also very low in the third quarter, due undoubtedly to the fact that no real summer weather, and consequent hot temperature, was experienced.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Thirty seven deaths have been registered from the seven principal zymotic diseases. Of these, 15, namely Typhoid Fever, 4; Whooping Cough, 4; and Diarrhoea, 7, none of which belonged to the District, occurred in the Workhouse, so that in the District proper 22 deaths occurred from this class of disease. The deaths were registered as follows:—Whooping Cough, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Measles, 8; Typhoid Fever, 2; Diphtheria, 7; and Diarrhoea, 3.

The number of cases notified altogether, while being practically identical, has been actually rather less than in the preceding year, namely 195, compared with 198, but of these only 132 belonged to the District proper, the rest occurring in the Workhouse and other institutions. I can only again say, as I did in my report for 1902 that we have had

another healthy year, and the record is all the more satisfactory as this period of low mortality from preventible disease has extended now for a considerable time, namely five years.

Smallpox.—I have again this year to record the introduction of Smallpox into the District, and although twenty cases altogether have been reported, seventeen of these were in the Workhouse, and only three in the District proper.

The first two cases occurred in the month of January, one in Woodland Road and one in Slade Road. On investigation I found that the patients were sisters. The first case reported was at once removed to hospital. The second was a very doubtful one, and there was considerable hesitation in pronouncing whether or not it was a real case of Smallpox. Ultimately, however, it was decided to admit it into the hospital. There can be no doubt that the infection of both cases was due to an unsuspected one, which was seen both by the medical attendant and myself at the end of 1902, but showed such slight symptoms that it was impossible certainly, to determine whether it was Smallpox.

The only other case occurring in the District proper during the year was one imported from Birmingham by a young woman staying with friends in South Road. At the request of the medical practitioner I immediately visited the patient, and, although it was a case very much modified by vaccination, I had no difficulty in at once declaring it to be Smallpox, and the same day the patient was removed to hospital and notification sent to the City Authorities of the source of infection. In all cases, the greatest care was taken to prevent any spread of the disease by prompt and complete disinfection of the dwelling and all bedding, clothes, etc., while in addition vaccination was suggested to all people who had possibly been brought in contact with the disease. It is very satisfactory to add that although all the cases occurred in populous parts of the District no spread took place in a single instance.

As regards the cases at the Workhouse, the first three were recorded in January. One was a tramp from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, who was infected on arrival. The other two cases occurred in the body of the Institution. I had a conference with the Chairman of the Board of Guardians and the Master, and suggested certain precautions which should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease, particularly suggesting that all possible pressure should be used for getting all possible contacts revaccinated at the earliest possible moment.

In February, four more cases were reported from the Workhouse, and again I visited the Institution. All the cases occurred in inmates, and not a single one among tramps. I again pointed out the necessity of urging vaccination and revaccination on all the inmates likely to have been in contact with any of the patients, and also the importance of proper disinfection of all bedding, clothing and rooms possibly infected.

In March, three more cases were reported from this Institution, and as a result of my investigations I came to the conclusion that they were probably infected from the cases reported in the previous month.

In the month of May a further outbreak occurred in the Workhouse, and seven cases were recorded in one small explosive outbreak on the 5th of that month. I again visited the Institution and interviewed the Master and recommended the procedure to be adopted, and, as the matter was of distinct and marked importance, I felt it my duty to make a special report, a copy of which I forwarded to the Local Government Board.

The Report was as follows:—

6th May, 1903.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to report that I heard yesterday of seven cases of Smallpox having recently occurred in the Aston Union Workhouse. I have to-day visited the Institution, and had a conference with the Master.

I find that all the cases occurred in one block of buildings, several of them being in imbeciles in one ward. All the cases were at once, as soon as diagnosed, removed to hospital.

I recommended to the Master that everyone who had been in contact should be revaccinated, if possible, at the earliest possible moment, and I heard that many had already had the operation performed.

I also suggested that the corridors and wards themselves should be sprayed with disinfecting solution, and that all the bedding of Infected patients and clothes of all those likely to have been in contact with the patients should be sent to the disinfecting station at Aston Manor and efficiently disinfected by steam.

Scarlet Fever.—The mortality from this disease has again been but slight, only one death having been registered from it. Altogether, 52 cases were notified, compared with 37 in the previous year. Considering the marked prevalence of the disease in and around the Midlands, I think the number of cases occurring must be considered quite satisfactory. As is nearly always the case, the bulk of the cases occurred in Short Heath Ward, and six of the fifty two occurred in public institutions in the District.

Measles.—Last year I was able to congratulate you on the fact that there was no mortality from this disease of early childhood, and, as it is a disease which tends to occur at very short intervals, it was to be expected that a more marked prevalence would soon be felt. This has occurred. During the year, eight deaths were registered, seven in the first, and one in the second quarter,

This mortality no doubt indicates that a large number of cases occurred; but Measles is not a notifiable disease, and, although close touch is kept with the teachers in the elementary schools, it was never reported to be sufficiently prevalent at one time for me to think it necessary to close any of the schools.

Diphtheria.—This disease may be said to be the *one* particular zymotic disease more or less likely to be troublesome in the District. During the year, thirty cases of it were notified, and of these seven proved fatal. No particular ward or area appears to have been affected, as the cases occurred as follows:—Short Heath Ward, 11; Fentham, 4; Moor End Ward, 8; Bromford, 5; and Witton, 1; while one was also notified from the Workhouse.

Nearly all the cases were sporadic. Some occurred in each quarter of the year, the largest number, however, being in the first quarter, when thirteen were reported. I visited all the cases, and in some few instances found marked sanitary defects in and around the premises. In the majority of cases, however, nothing insanitary could be detected. The milk supply, in my opinion, was not proved to be at fault, nor was school attendance a marked factor in the causation of the cases. As I have so often noticed before, a large number of the cases were said by their mothers to be weakly children, very often stated to be weakly from birth, and in one or two instances where large families were found in small houses, and where isolation was more or less incomplete, no spread of the disease was observed from the first case.

Typhoid Fever.—Six deaths have been registered altogether, and 30 cases notified, compared with 3 deaths and 18 cases in the previous year, but the bulk of the deaths, namely 4, and 23 of the cases were notified from the Aston Union Workhouse, having occurred among paupers that had been removed there from Birmingham and Aston, so that our record for Typhoid Fever as regards the District proper is very satisfactory, only seven cases having been reported. Of these, two ended fatally. One of the cases was in my opinion a very

doubtful one. Of the other six, one was in a visitor imported into the District, and was removed at once to the Homœopathic Hospital. Another was in a man, a carpenter at Copeley Hill, and this case was removed to the General Hospital, Birmingham. I visited the property but could find nothing insanitary or likely to produce Typhoid, and I also found, as a matter of fact, that he worked, the bulk of his time, away from home, and therefore almost certainly contracted the disease elsewhere. One other case was a very mild one, and I could find nothing at all insanitary in the house where he lived, nor anything likely to have caused the disease.

The other three cases were all very interesting as being undoubtedly associated with the consumption of oysters or other shell fish. One case is particularly interesting, as it was an undoubted case occurring in a man who had recently been operated on for Appendicitis. During his convalescence, he was advised to take oysters. He did so, and within the period of incubation suffered from well marked Typhoid. Another case, that of a woman, became infected a fortnight after having eaten oysters; while in the case of another man, I discovered that he had been eating mussels on many occasions just previous to the incubation period of the disease.

There is no doubt, therefore, as has been pointed out, that it is a most urgent requirement at the present time that power should be given by legislation to protect oyster layings and shell fish beds from sewage pollution which occurs so largely in many estuaries and other places. The danger of acquiring Typhoid Fever from shell fish has been proved up to the hilt, and it is to be hoped that the recommendation of the Royal Commission on this subject will bear fruit at an early date.

Whooping Cough.—Although five deaths were registered as due to this disease, four of them occurred in the Workhouse, and only one in the District proper. This was in a young child under five years of age. The record, therefore, as regards this scourge of infantile life may be said to be satisfactory.

Diarrhoea.—Ten deaths were due to this disease, compared with 13 in the previous year, but of these seven occurred in the Workhouse, so that there were only three in the District proper, and of these, two occurred in infants under one year, and one in a child under five years of age. Looking to the fact of the tendency for somewhat high infantile mortality in our District, to which I have before

referred, I am afraid that the comparative immunity which I note this year must be put down, as in the previous year, to climatic conditions. The wet cold summer never allows those conditions which are productive of Diarrhoea, and associated with soil, to become marked. Impurities are washed away, the temperature is not sufficiently high to cause any marked septic change, at least for any continued period, and it was to be expected from our experience that our record from diseases of this type would be a good one.

Influenza.—Three deaths were registered as due to this disease and all of them occurred in the Workhouse, so that in the District itself, Influenza does not appear in 1903 as the cause of a single death.

Phthisis.—Our record under this head is also a gratifying one. Only seven deaths were registered in the District proper, though 49 were reported as due from it in the Workhouse. There is no doubt that at the present time much may be done to limit the spread and prevent fatality from this disease. There is no more gratifying feature of our health records during the last quarter of a century than the continued diminution of mortality from Consumption. The County Council have taken some steps during the year by issuing, largely, handbills and cards, pointing out the danger of spitting in enclosed places as a means of propagating the disease. I am informed by the Inspector that at the present time these cards are exhibited in the schools and public houses in the District, and although it cannot be expected that the filthy habit of spitting will at once become obsolete because people are warned of the dangers produced by it, yet I am of opinion that the constantly bringing before the public notice the dangerous and objectionable character of it will have marked effect in time.

An account of enquiries made as to conditions injurious to health, and of the proceedings advised : also an account of the supervision exercised over places and houses which the Sanitary Authority have power to regulate, with the action taken in regard to offensive trades.

The Inspector and his staff have maintained constant supervision over all parts of the District, and every portion of it has been inspected, as far as possible. A portion of it, as in previous years, has been

methodically inspected from house to house. In this way, many defects are found, and month by month a long list of such defects and the necessary remedies has been brought to the notice of your Committee by the Inspector.

NOTIFICATION.

One hundred and ninety five cases have been reported, of which 132 belonged to the District proper, while 63 were received from public institutions. As in the previous year, the number appears somewhat large, but this has been due to the fact that Chickenpox has remained notifiable owing to the threatened invasion of Smallpox. Thirty of the notifications were of this disease.

The cost to the District of notification was £19 15s. od.

ISOLATION.

Much use has been made this year of the Isolation Hospital. Altogether, 50 cases have been removed to it, namely twenty of Smallpox and 30 of Scarlet Fever. Twenty-two of the cases were patients from the Workhouse, and one from the Jaffrey Hospital' so that from the District proper 27 cases altogether have been isolated. This is a rather larger number than in the previous year, but it has been a matter of great satisfaction that we had equipped and ready for use a hospital, particularly when several cases of Smallpox occurred in the early part of the year.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year, fifteen samples have been analysed by me, fourteen of these being tap water supplied to the District by the Corporation of the City of Birmingham, and one from a surface well in Chester Road. At the present time, the water supply is almost entirely derived from the mains of the Corporation of Birmingham. There are very few surface wells, and, as occasion offers, opportunity is taken to test the quality of the waters.

As regards public water supply, I have analysed a sample of it each month, and on one or two special occasions, when the first analysis has been unsatisfactory, other samples have been taken. As a whole the water has been satisfactory. Occasionally, however, complaints were made as to the turbidity of it. In every instance I have found that this was due to the fact that the supply was taken near a "dead end" of a main, and the condition has been remedied by acquainting the Water Department of the Corporation of Birmingham, when the water has been let out and a normal supply has been regained.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The Food and Drugs Acts have been administered, as in previous years, by the officers of the County Council, and no samples have been taken by the inspector of the District Council. I have made enquiries and find that the number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst from the District has been up to the requirements of the Board of Agriculture.

OVERCROWDING.

Four cases of overcrowding came to the notice of the Inspector, two in Moor End Lane, one in Johnson Road, and one in Trafalgar Road. The overcrowding was due not so much to the want of accommodation in the houses as to the fact that the accommodation was overtaxed by the tenants taking in lodgers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Not a single complaint has reached me this year of effluvia from any noxious trades, and no application has been made for permission to establish any other trade of this character. At the present time only one, namely a sausage-skin workshop in Hampton Road, exists. This has been visited on many occasions, and was found in all instances in a satisfactory condition. I may add that in this case a new impervious floor has been laid during the year.

SCHOOLS.

I am pleased to be able to report that I have not felt it necessary to suggest the closing of any of the elementary schools in the District, but, whenever cases of important infectious disease have been notified during the year, I have requested the Inspector to disinfect the school during the holidays. This I believe has been effected with good results.

NEW STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

Mr. H. H. HUMPHRIES, the Surveyor, has been good enough again to forward me particulars of the work done in his Department during the year. They are as follows:—

One hundred and twenty four plans for New Roads, Buildings, etc., were submitted to the Highways and Buildings Committee for their consideration, representing 10 new roads, 563 dwelling houses (including 19 shops), 2 shops without dwellings attached, 31 additions and alterations to existing buildings, 2 schools, 2 bake houses, 1 hotel, 1 slaughter house, and 24 miscellaneous buildings.

Of these 108 plans were approved, representing 3 new roads, 550 dwelling houses, including 19 shops, 2 shops without dwelling houses attached, 27 additions and alterations to existing buildings, 2 schools, 2 bakehouses, 1 hotel, 1 slaughter house, and 23 miscellaneous buildings; and 16 plans were disapproved, representing 13 dwelling houses, 7 new roads, 4 alterations and additions, and 1 building.

The following Table shows returns of approved Plans for each year since 1894:—

DESCRIPTION.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Dwelling Houses ...	163	140	171	155	370	545	229	308	514	550
New Roads ...	3	—	—	3	5	1	10	5	3	3
Alterations&Additions	21	—	20	17	19	11	19	6	19	27
Schools ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	2
Cottage Homes	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakeries	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2
Laundry ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hotels ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Chapel ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bank ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Church ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Works ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Slaughter House	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Building	—	—	—	6	18	17	19	10	6	23
TOTALS ...	187	140	191	184	413	576	280	334	552	609

531 dwelling houses were completed during the year, and certificates for their occupation issued,

At the present time there are in course of erection 173 dwelling houses, 2 schools, and 7 miscellaneous buildings.

1,728 inspections of new buildings were made.

As the above figures show, the rate of growth of the District has been more than maintained during the year, the number of houses erected being greater than in any previous year. Large schemes for opening up various building estates in the district during the ensuing twelve months promise to make it an even busier year for the construction of new roads and buildings than the one now under review.

NEW ROADS.

During the year the making of the following roads has been completed, viz. :—Electric Avenue, Tame Road, Brantley Road, Edwards Road (part of), Mason Road (part of), Holiday Road, and The Croft, the total length being 8,269 feet.

New roads now in course of construction are :—Westwood Road, Dulverton Road, Hermitage Road, Clarence Road, Hart Road, Edwards Road (part of), Cecil Road, Lansdowne Road, Dolman Road, and Orchard Road extension, having a total length of 6,979 feet.

New roads about to be commenced include a road, at present unnamed, leading from Witton Road to Deykin Avenue, 1,915 feet in length.

SEWERAGE.

142 connections from private property to the public sewers have been made.

Repairs and cleansings have been carried out to various sewers,

A 15 inch diameter pipe sewer has been laid in Cheshire Road, Witton, 708 feet in length. The construction of this sewer has enabled the houses in Cheshire Road and Moor Lane to be connected with the sewerage system, and dispensed with the large number of objectionable dumb wells, which have hitherto been in use for the drainage of these houses.

Turfpits Lane has been sewered, a 9 inch diameter pipe sewer, 1,462 feet in length, having been constructed, from Short Heath Road to Jerry's Lane, providing drainage to 21 houses, which have been without proper means of disposing of their sewage.

A 6 inch diameter sewer, 490 feet in length has been constructed at Bromford, to drain a number of houses which have hitherto drained into a large dumb well.

As the need for some scheme of sewerage for the undrained portion of Bromford was brought before the Health Committee, a report with plans and estimates, proposing alternative schemes, was prepared and laid before them, but as the expense of carrying out the most economical of them is prohibitive, considering the small number of the existing population, and in addition the indications of what the future growth of that portion of the district would be are as yet uncertain, the proposals were shelved for a time.

The sewer in Woodend Lane has been extended towards High Street,

An arrangement was made with the Corporation of Sutton Coldfield, by which Oscott College was enabled to have a new drainage system connected to the district sewerage, by first passing through one of the Sutton Coldfield sewers.

Owing to the low gradient and bad construction of the sewer in Orphanage Road and Holly Lane, it was found impossible to keep it in anything approaching a sanitary condition, and the Council therefore determined to reconstruct it, which work is now in hand. The length of new sewers will be 1,400 feet, and they will discharge through the sewer in Orchard Road, instead of in the contrary direction as at present.

The sewer in Court Lane has been extended for a short distance, and is about to be further extended to Jerry's Lane, a distance of 1,316 feet.

A proposal was made by the Handsworth District Council to construct an outfall sewer, from a portion of their district through the Witton portion of the Erdington District. This scheme was carefully examined and reported upon in detail to the Council.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING PRIVATE ROADS.

The following roads have been "made up" under the Private Street Works Act, 1892, viz. —Mason Road (part of), Cheshire Road, Florence Road and Spring Hill.

The making up of Copeley Hill is in course of being carried out.

The making up of Union Road and Oakfield Road is about to be commenced.

Plans are being prepared for making up Wesley Road,

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,

Road widenings and improvements have been carried out in the following roads, viz. ;—High Street, Slade Road, Hunton Hill, Orphanage Road, Bleak Hill, Turfpits Lane, Shorth Heath Road, Woodend Lane, Woodend Road, Gravelly Lane and Holly Lane.

A scheme has been prepared and is now before the Council for widening Reservoir Road from 23 feet to 42 feet, for a length of 2,880 feet, including sewerage, draining, kerbing, paving, &c.

Plans are being prepared for widening the bridge over the Mill stream at Bromford, and for completing the widening and improvement of Woodend Road towards Kingsbury Road and Woodend Lane towards Jaffray Road.

The widening and improvement of Witton Road, including raising, kerbing, channelling, draining, paving footpaths, etc., for a length of 1,500 feet from the Witton River Bridge, has been completed. The flood prevention works, which include the widening and improvement of the River, and the construction of a river retaining wall for the same length, have been completed. The widening, raising and improvement of Witton Road is now about to be extended to the Canal Bridge, a further length of 858 feet.

A scheme is being prepared for widening Kingsbury Road.

In connection with the improvement of Highways, various works of laying down kerbing and channelling, paving footpaths, etc., have been carried out in twenty different roads, and several roads are scheduled to have similar works constructed in them.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The question of the provision of a new Council House and a Public Library has been considered by the Council during the year, and as a result requirements for that purpose were drawn up and decided upon, and a public competition for Designs for the new Buildings, which will be erected on the Council's land at the junction of Orphanage and Mason Roads, is being held.

The proposed erection of a new Highways and Sanitary Depot, is also engaging the Council's attention, and it is hoped that some definite scheme will be adopted during the ensuing year.

The first public urinal to be erected in the district is about to be constructed in Slade Road.

The first sections of the Erdington Tramways will be commenced early in the coming year, these including the construction and equipment of Electrical Tramways on the overhead Trolley system in Gravelly Hill, Gravelly Hill North, High Street, Sutton Road and Slade Road.

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL.

The work of removal of house refuse is still rapidly increasing. During the year 3,926 loads were removed.

The removal is systematically carried out with exceedingly few complaints, and such complaints, which were immediately thoroughly investigated, have generally been found to be due to special causes.

A weekly removal of dry refuse was effected during the summer months and a fortnightly one during the winter months. It is hoped to be able to effect a weekly removal throughout the year during the next financial year.

The conversion of many middens to water closets through the efforts of the Health Department, has materially lightened the work of refuse removal.

At the beginning of the year a report was made to the Health Committee upon the desirability on sanitary, financial and other grounds, of the provision of covered galvanized ash bins for house refuse, to those houses which are accustomed to have the refuse kept in brick ashpits, this method being uncleanly at the rear of the premises, and being unsanitary and causing an unsightly nuisance in the roads, in addition to great expense in removing,

It was estimated that 2,300 of the bins would be required, and after carefully considering the question, the Committee decided to make a first purchase of 500 bins, so that a thorough trial of the system could be made.

These bins have been distributed to some of the smaller houses about 9 months, and as a result the trial has proved most satisfactory. The difference, in regard to all the points urged in connection with the proposition for their adoption, between roads where the houses have been supplied with the bins and those where they have not, being most marked in favour of the former, and completely convinces one of the desirability of extending the system throughout the district.

The whole of the new houses are now, and have been for some time, required to have proper covered galvanized bins provided for them.

The Report is so full, and details so excellently the various works of the Department of the Surveyor, that little remark is necessary from me. One or two points, however, are worthy of remark. I desire particularly to emphasise the importance of the inspection of new buildings, and also the regular inspection of drains in the older buildings. While the Report shews that the developement of the District is increasing at even a greater rate than in the past, it also shews that every care is being taken to minimise those nuisances which must of necessity tend to increase with a larger population.

I have so often before dwelt upon the absolute importance of removing all filth and dust from premises, in other words of regular and systematic scavenging, that I need hardly say that I consider the greatest advance made in the year has been the improvement in this respect, not only in the more early removal of dust, but in the methods by which this removal has taken place. I have long inveighed against the filthy custom of depositing refuse more or less organic on the public roads before it is conveyed to the dépôt to be dealt with. The provision, therefore, of receptacles which can be emptied into covered carts gives a means of cleansing premises with a minimum of nuisance, and the greatest possible benefit to the public health.

I am glad to note, too, that several streets, hitherto unmade, and therefore insanitary, are to be undertaken at once. I refer particularly to Copeley Hill, which on one or more occasions I have suggested should be brought up to modern requirements in the matter of upkeep. I hope I am not now too sanguine when I say that I hope to see shortly the abolition of all such filthy contrivances as midden privies and ash-pits in the District. In an age like this, where such attention is devoted to practical sanitation, I look upon the midden privy as an abomination, and I hold that not only is it important to the health of the tenants, but indeed is a means of sanitary education to them that all places of this kind should be converted into the more healthy and hygienic water closet. I am aware that all kinds of difficulties have been prophesied if such a scheme were generally adopted, but I believe that not only the District as a whole would benefit, but that the benefit would be equally proved to exist both to the tenants and to the property owners themselves,

In connection with this subject, I wish also to call attention to the very excellent work done by the Inspector's assistant in the matter of the proper keeping of house drains. However well a scheme is devised, if not well looked after, such a scheme is apt to develop difficulties through wear and tear, and in some instances through improper use. In the lower class of property, tenants frequently are incapable of looking after them themselves, and I am convinced that the Health of the District has materially benefitted by the wise expenditure involved in the better supervision of cleansing of drains and gullies which has been possible during the year.

VACCINATION.

In the Appendix will be found a table shewing the work of the Vaccination Officer for this part of the Union in the past year. The table shows the work done for the year ending the 31st July 1903, and it is not too much to say that the table is one of which the Vaccination Officer may well be proud. It shows that Vaccination has been systematically and carefully carried out, with good results. The number of conscientious certificates has only been seven, and the number of cases remaining unaccounted for at the date of return was only nine out of a total of 507 births, while no less than 423 have been successfully vaccinated. I attach so much importance to efficient vaccination as a preventative of Smallpox that even in a district so well equipped as Erdington against the inroads of infectious disease, the excellence of the vaccination return is worthy of mention,

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Parts of the District have been systematically inspected throughout the year, and a house-to-house inspection has taken place in Witton and Short Heath Wards, so that now more than half the District has been systematically inspected during the last two or three years. It is interesting, in connection with this subject, to see how many minor defects are found on such inspection, even in property which was known a short time before to be in a perfectly sanitary condition. Every month the Inspector has reported a large number of defects discovered, which through his energy and tact he has been able to get remedied without recourse to legal proceedings.

COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The inspector reports that he has visited every cowshed, milkshop and dairy in the District on many occasions, and states that on the whole they have been kept in a satisfactory condition. In one instance he asked me to visit with him and advise on certain improvements. I was most courteously received by the owner, and as a result of my representations a valuable improvement has been effected.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

In the Appendix will be found a Table drawn up in the same form as last year, showing the work that has been done under this new Act. There has been a slight increase in the number, and 49 are now on the Register. Only three of these are Factories, and 46 Workshops according to law. The most important of these, in a sanitary sense, are the bakeries. Some of these are excellently constructed, and may almost be taken as models. Others older in construction, are not so satisfactory, but on the whole they have been kept in a cleanly and satisfactory condition. There are no underground bakehouses in the District.

In those cases to which I referred in my last Report where accommodation for water-closets was deficient, proper accommodation has now been made, except in one instance. In this case I have instructed the Inspector that no further delay must be allowed, and that the accommodation provided must be brought in line with others in the District.

CONCLUSION.

A perusal of this Report will convince anyone that, if the death rate has not been the lowest recorded, yet in a sanitary sense much progress has been made in the District. I have been associated with it now for the long period of twenty years, and I can with confidence say that in practically every case all suggestions of mine have been carried out, and I believe that the District will compare favourably with any other in the Kingdom. Allow me again, Mr. Chairman, to thank you and the Members of your Committee and also my brother officers for the kindness, courtesy and help I have invariably received in the conduct of my official work.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., Camb.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Table I.—ERDINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR WHOLE DISTRICT, DURING 1903 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District,	Deaths of Res- idents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Register'd	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894	11,115	287	25.82	38	132	369	33.19	258	257	1	113	10.16
1895	11,555	307	26.56	56	182	416	36.00	272	270	2	148	12.80
1896	12,295	326	26.51	57	174	407	33.10	264	260	...	147	11.95
1897	13,000	354	27.23	63	177	471	36.23	314	313	...	158	12.15
1898	14,110	374	26.50	55	147	454	32.17	304	303	...	151	10.70
1899	15,100	393	26.02	66	167	500	33.11	332	325	...	175	11.58
1900	17,000	459	27.00	68	148	549	32.23	376	363	1	187	11.00
1901	15,600	496	31.79	52	122	513	32.88	345	340	1	174	11.15
1902	17,300	447	25.48	49	109	567	32.33	405	395	...	172	9.81
Averages for years 1894-1902	14,108	382	26.99	56	151	472	33.47	319	314	1	158	11.26
1903	18,724	483	25.79	84	173	568	30.33	378	374	14	208	11.10

* Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Table I.—Continued.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
<p>THE ASTON UNION WORKHOUSE, situate at Erdington.</p> <p>THE JAFFRAY HOSPITAL, situate at Erdington.</p>	<p>THE ASTON MANOR JOINT HOSPITAL, situate partly in Erdington and Perry Barr Urban District.</p> <p>THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Birmingham.</p>	<p>THE ASTON UNION WORKHOUSE, situate at Erdington.</p>

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be 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.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given above.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 4,550

Total population at all ages	...	...	16,366
No. of inhabited houses	...	...	3,065
Average number of persons per house	...	...	4.67

At Census of 1901.

Table II.—ERDINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1903 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	BROMFORD WARD.				FENTHAM WARD.				MOOR END WARD.				SHORT HEATH WARD.				WITTON WARD.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN DISTRICT.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS BEYOND DISTRICT.		
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths at all Ages.
YEAR.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	a	b	c
1894 ...	11,115	232	113	25	3,281	70	36	5	2,801	65	29	8	4,679	118	60	21	560	19	10	3	55	314	20	55	258	13
1895 ...	11,555	257	148	40	3,521	77	31	7	3,019	65	27	5	5,162	121	66	17	615	25	6	2	44	304	18	50	272	16
1896 ...	12,295	277	147	46	3,743	81	35	8	3,085	60	36	12	5,723	162	65	27	675	15	15	5	40	332	14	49	264	11
1897 ...	1,679	27	22	6	4,161	80	36	10	3,372	82	25	3	6,670	167	76	20	702	20	11	3	66	376	25			
1898 ...	1,793	42	20	6	3,880	78	39	5	3,099	75	33	10	6,103	211	78	27	612	24	8	5	73	345	21			1
1899 ...	1,874	35	17	—	4,483	85	30	3	3,157	81	44	11	6,658	167	72	19	784	32	7	2	48	405	12			1
1900 ...	2,095	44	25	7																						
1901 ...	1,906	35	15	5																						
1902 ...	2,118	34	19	2																						
Averages of Years 1897 to 1902.	1,911	36	19	4	3,845	78	34	8	3,089	71	32	8	5,832	157	69	22	658	22	9	3	55	346	18			
1903 ...	2,321	34	15	3	4,529	104	43	5	3,371	72	41	8	7,094	194	98	29	1,409	28	11	6	51	378	33			14

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this Table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes, or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, etc., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known populations this table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

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

Table III.—ERDINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY—WARDS						NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.—WARDS					
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.						Bromford	Fentham	Moort End	Short Heath	Wilton	Public Institutions	Bromford	Fentham	Moort End	Short Heath	Wilton	Public Institutions
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards												
Small-pox ...	20	1	...	...	2	14	3	...	2	...	1	...	17	...	2	...	1	...	17
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	30	1	8	16	3	2	...	...	4	8	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	29	...	1	1	4	19	4	...	3	2	5	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	52	...	13	30	6	3	...	10	12	8	16	...	6	8	9	1	6	...	6
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	30	...	...	4	10	16	...	...	4	2	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Chicken-pox ...	30	2	6	22	...	...	...	...	7	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	195	4	28	73	27	56	7	19	34	27	47	5	63	8	11	1	7	...	23

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the Isolation Hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district.

* This space may be used for record of other disease, the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.
 † These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Infectious Hospital.—The Corporation of Aston Manor Joint Hospital, partly in Perry Barr and Erdington Urban Districts.

Table IV.—ERDINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).						Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and Under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bromford.	Fen- tham.	Moort. End.	Short Heath.	Wit- ton.	
Small-pox	8	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...
Measles	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	7	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	4
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever } Typhus	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Fever } Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever } Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7
Enteritis	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	14
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5
Other Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	7	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	2	3	...	49
Other Tubercular Diseases	12	4	6	...	...	2	...	1	3	3	5	...	23
Cancer, Malignant Disease	18	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	2	7	9	...	21
Bronchitis	11	4	1	...	...	1	5	2	...	2	7	...	20
Pneumonia	14	4	2	...	1	6	1	2	1	5	4	2	24
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	2	2	...	4
Veneral Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	3
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	...	3	...	...
Heart Diseases	19	1	...	...	1	8	9	3	5	4	7	...	47
Accidents	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
All other Causes	78	22	3	1	1	18	33	5	20	9	37	7	142
All Causes	208	51	22	7	9	64	55	15	43	41	98	11	378

Table V.

WATERS: RESULT OF ANALYSES EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 100,000.

No. of Water	LOCALITY.	Date.	Total Solid Matter.	Ammonia Free.	Ammonia Organic.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Chlorine.	Oxygen Absorbed in 4 Hours.	REMARKS.
BIRMINGHAM WATERWORKS									
WATER.									
1	New Street	Jan. 26th	38	0.001	0.008	trace	1.8	0.132	Diphtheria occurred here
2	Ditto ditto	Feb. 23rd	38	0.001	0.010	"	1.8	0.172	
3	Witton	Mar. 23rd	36	0.001	0.008	"	1.9	0.166	
4	Bromford	April 24th	32	0.002	0.008	"	1.8	0.150	
5	Orphanage Road	May 14th	34	0.001	0.008	"	1.8	0.152	
6	Short Heath	June 17th	32	0.001	0.008	"	1.8	0.140	
7	New Street	July 16th	34	0.001	0.010	"	1.9	0.070	
8	Council Offices	Aug. 24th	38	0.002	0.010	"	2.0	0.203	
9	High Street	Sept. 28th	32	0.001	0.008	"	1.8	0.136	
10	Harrison Road	Oct. 2nd	52	0.780	0.369	"	2.4	5.32	
11	Ditto ditto	Oct. 26th	34	0.001	0.010	"	1.8	0.190	
12	George Road	Nov. 10th	32	0.004	0.008	"	1.9	0.016	
13	Harrison Road	Nov. 23rd	36	0.012	0.014	"	1.9	0.210	
14	New Street	Dec. 21st	34	00.02	00.10	"	1.9	0.150	
WELL WATERS.									
1	Holifast Farm, Chester Rd.	Sept. 9th	192	0.003	0.006	4.95	35.9	...	Illness occurred here, Water blamed

Table VI.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES DEPARTMENT DURING THE
YEAR 1903, IN THE WARWICKSHIRE PORTION OF THE
URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF ERDINGTON.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.				Inspections and Observations Made.	Formal Notices by Authority.	Nuisances abated after Notice.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools	House-to-House Inspection, No. of Houses Inspected			...	...	...
	{	Foul Conditions	12	6	37
		Structural Defects	12	54
		Overcrowding	8	4	4
		Unfit for Habitation
	Lodging Houses			...	...	...
	Dairies and Milkshops			...	62	...	
	Cow Sheds			...	52	...	
	Bakehouses			...	44	...	
	Slaughter-houses			...	32	...	
	New Drains put in			...	...	54
	Ashpits and Privies Repaired			...	...	158
	Privies Converted into Water Closets			...	...	...
	House Drainage	Closets			...	310	49	175
Deposits of Refuse & Manure			...	20	6	10	
{		Water-Closets Repaired, &c.		...	10	4	52
		Defective Traps	6	8	24
		No Disconnection	2	1	1
Other Faults, Stoppages, &c.			...	1616	20	808	
Water Supply to Houses			...	4	2	7	
Pigsties			...	24	1	12	
Animals improperly kept			...	12	3	6	
Offensive Trades			...	4	...	2	
Smoke Nuisances			...	20	3	3	
Other Nuisances			...	38	4	19	
Repairs to Spouting			...	12	2	44	
TOTALS				...	2608	125	1470

Table VI.—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED.	No.
Seizures of unwholesome Food ... ..	...
Samples of Food taken for Analysis ... ..	...
,, ,, found Adulterated ... ..	...
,, of Water taken for Analysis	15
,, ,, condemned as unfit for use	2
<p><i>NOTE.—Where an inspection or notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.</i></p>	
PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.	
Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed	62
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	77
Schools ,, ,, ,, ,,	5
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease ... ..	...
Convictions for ditto ... ..	...
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things	...
Convictions ,, ,, ,, ,,	...
Drains Tested with Smoke Machine	7
,, found Defective	4
Licenses issued for Hackney Carriages	15
,, for Drivers and Conductors	34
,, for Pawnbrokers	2
,, for Game Dealers	5
,, for Benzoline and Petrol	4
Prosecutions for Committing Nuisance ... ..	...
Convictions ... ..	...

**Table VII.—ERDINGTON URBAN
FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901**

No. in Reg- ister	Nature of Work carried on.	Nature and Amount of Moving Power.	Cubic Capaci- ty.	No. of Persons that may be Em- ployed.	No. of Persons employed.					Water Cl Accom- dation	
					Men	Women	Young Persons	Child- ren	Total	Men	W.
1	Baking Bread and Con- fectionery	Nil	2088	8	3				3	1	
2	do. do	"	2945	11	5				5	1	
3	do. do.	"	2230	8	4				4		
4	do. do.	"	3800	15	4				4	1	
5	do. do.	"	936	3	1				1	1	
6	do. do.	... ..	5170	20	2				2	1	
7	do. do.	... ..	960	3	2				2	1	
8	do. do.	... ..	1620	6	2				2	1	
9	do. do.	... ..	1089	4	1				1	1	
10	do. do.	... ..	4600	18	3				3	1	
11	do. do.	... ..	1050	4	2				2	1	
12	Bakehouse (not used at present)	... ..	1330	5						1	
13	Baking Bread	"	1146	4	1				1		
14	Baking	"	2242	8	3				3	1	
15	do.	"	1460	5	1				1	1	
16	Farrier and Wheelwright	"	4620	18	4				4	1	
			6097	24	3				3		
			1904	7	1				1		
17	do. do.	"	6720	26	2				2	1	
			10557	42	3		1		4		
			3519	14	1				1		
			6325	25	2				2		
			1344	5	2				2		
18	Farriers	"	10962	43	6				6	1	
19	do.	"	2426	9	2				2	1	
			1516	6	1				1		
20	Bicycle Making	"	1170	4	1				1	1	
21	do.	"	2327	9	2				2	1	
22	do.	"	5692	22	2				2	1	
23	Saw Mill	8-H.P. Steam Engine	19890	79	2				2	1	
24	Laundrying	Nil	1539	25		7			7		1
			1410								
			669								
			1336								
25	do.	8-H.P. Steam Engine	10540	42			6		6	1	3
			14400	57		6	4		10		
			27750	111		19	24		43		
			10237	40		2	6		8		
26	Printing	Nil	2200	8	2				1	1	
			2200	8							
27	do.	2½-H.P. Gas Engine	1689	6	4				1	1	
			1050	4	1						
			1880	7	1						
28	do.	Nil	1396	5	1				1	1	
29	Carpentry and Joinery	"	4410	17	2				2	1	
30	Carpentry and Joinery, and Plumbing	... ..	4041	16	4				4	1	
			4056	16	3				3		

RICT COUNCIL.
TRACT FROM REGISTER.

Means of Lighting.	Means of Warming	Means of Ventilation.	Means of Escape from Fire.	REMARKS.
and by Windows	Nil	By Windows and Ventilating Gratings	The Doorway	Fair Condition
as, Windows, Skylights	"	By Windows and Skylights	Doorways at each end	do.
s and Windows	"	By Windows and Ventilating Gratings	The Doorway	do.
do. do.	"	do. do.	Two Doorways	do.
do. do.	"	do. do.	The Doorway	do.
do. do.	"	do. do.	do.	do.
do. do.	"	do. do.	do.	do.
ows and Sky- lights	"	Windows and Skylights	do.	do.
Windows	"	Windows and Gratings	do.	do.
do.	"	do. do.	do.	do.
do.	"	do. do.	do.	do.
dows and Gas	"	do. do.	do.	This is not in use at present
ow and Fanlight	Fireplace	Windows and Gratings	do.	Fair Condition
dow and Gas	Nil	do. do.	By Doorway	New Premises
ow, Skylight	"	Skylight and Gratings	do.	do.
Gas	"	Windows and Gratings	The Doorways	Fair Condition
Window and ors	"			
do. do.	"	do. do.	do.	do.
do. do.	"	Skylights and Doorways	do.	do.
do. do.	"	Skylight, Grating and Doorway	The Doorway	do.
Windows	"	Window	do.	do.
do.	"	do.	do.	do.
Roof and Gas	Coal Stove	Skylight and Doorways	By Doorways	do.
hts and Door- s	Nil	do.	The Doorways at each end	do.
and Windows	Fireplaces	Windows and Fireplaces	By Wood Staircases inside House	do.
hts and Door- s	"	Windows and Fans	The Doors at each end	do.
lows and Gas	Coal Stove	Windows	Wood Staircase inside and Doorway	do.
do. do.	Fireplace	Windows and Fireplaces	Wood Staircase inside	Premises Dirty, Plaster giv- ing way in Second Shop
Window	"	Window and Fireplace	By Doorways	Fair Condition
Windows	Oil Stoves	Windows and Doorway		do.
hts & Windows	Nil	do. do.	Doorway and Wood Staircase outside	do.

Table VII.—Continued.

No. in Reg- ister.	Nature of Work carried on.	Nature and Amount of Moving Power.	Cubic Capaci- ty.	No. of Person that may be em- ployed.	No of Persons employed.					Wat Aod
					Men	Women	Young Persons	Chil- dren	Total	
31	Carpentry and Joinery	Nil	20160 14910 5577	80 59 22	2 3 1				2 3 1	Par Clos
32	do. do.	"	4508 1312	18 5	2				2	I
33	do. do.	"	4056 6090	16 24	4 4				4 4	I
34	do. do.	"	1596	6	3				3	I
35	Cabinet Making	"	1890 1420	7 5	2 1				2 1	2
36	Plumbing and Gasfitting	"	3375 3712	13 14	3 2		3 2		6 4	I
37	Tailoring	"	1167	4	1	2	1		4	I
38	Shoemaking	"	1512	6	2				2	Non
39	do.	"	848	3	2				2	Priv
40	do.	...	494	2	2				2	I
41	do.	"	1248	4	2				2	I
42	Millinery	"	1188	4		2			2	
43	do.	"	1104 1031 1579	4 4 6		2 2 2			2 2 2	
44	Dressmaking	"	1350	5		3			5	
45	do.	"	1763	7		2	2		2	
46	Dressmaking and Millinery	"	2907	11		8			8	
47	Sausage Skin Manufactory	"	4851	18	2	2			4	
48	Clock Material Manu- ractory	Gas Engine	2968	12	2	3			5	I
49	Watch and Clock Repairer	Nil	1031	4	2				2	I

Table VII.—Continued.

Means of Lighting.	Means of Warming.	Means of Ventilation.	Means of Escape from Fire.	REMARKS.
hts & Windows	Nil	Windows and Doorways	By Doorways	W.C. required here
Windows	„	Windows	do.	Fair Condition
dows and Gas	Gas Stove	Windows and Doorways	Wood Stairs inside and Doorway	W.C. requires Flushing Cistern
ow and Doorway	Coal Stove	do. do.	Doorway	Earth Floor. Here temporary
dows and Gas	Fireplaces	Windows and Fireplaces	Wood Staircase inside and Doors	Fair Condition
Windows	Fireplace Nil	Doorways	Wood Stairs and Doorway	New Shopping
dows and Gas	Fireplace Gas	Window	By Staircase	Fair Condition
o. do.		Fanlight and Doorway	By Doorway	Lock-up Shop, Dirty Walls
Window	Fireplace Gas	Window	do.	A 9-in. by 12-in. Iron Vent.
indow and Gas		Windows, which open outwards	do.	Grating to be fixed
lo, do.	Oil Stove	Fanlight	do.	Walls Dirty.
Window	Fireplace	Window, Fanlight and Fireplace	do.	Wood Shop, Corrugated
dows and Gas	Fireplaces	Windows and Fireplaces	do.	Iron Roof. To be raised two feet
do. do.	„	do. do.	By Staircase	Fair Condition
do. do.	„	do. do.	By Doorway	do.
do. do.	Fireplace	do. do.	By Staircase	do.
lows, Gas, and	Coal Stove	Skylight and Louvres	By Doorway	
ouvres				
lows & Skylights	„	Windows	do.	New Premises
do. do.	„	Door and Window	Wood Staircase outside	Fair Condition

Table VIII.

ERDINGTON SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Return showing the number of Births registered, together with the number of such cases successfully Vaccinated or otherwise disposed of, in the above District during the year ending 31st July, 1903.

VACCINATION DISTRICTS.	No of Births Registered during the Year ending 31st July, 1903.	No, of these cases successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Died before Vaccination.	No. of Conscientious Certificates.	Cases under Postponement.	Removals to other Districts out of the Union,	No. of cases not to be found.	No. of cases remaining Unvaccinated at date of this Return.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
ERDINGTON ...	471	396	0	36	7	6	10	10	6
WITTON ...	36	27	0	4	0	2	0	0	3
TOTAL ...	507	423	0	40	7	8	10	10	9

Erdington,

January, 1904.

E. HATELEY,

Vaccination Officer.