BOROUGH  *OF LUTON.*

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH, SANITARY CONDITIONS, &c.,

OF THE

BOROUGH OF LUTON,

For the Year 1909,

BY

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"LUTON NEWS" PRINTING WORKS.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
37, WALLER STREET,
LUTON.

19th April, 1910.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Luton.

Gentlemen,

In submitting to you my first Annual Report on the Health, Sanitary Conditions, &c., of the Borough, I would gratefully acknowledge the courteous consideration you have shown me since I undertook the duties of Medical Officer of Health.

I heartily appreciate the kindness and help which I received from your late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Horace Sworder, who has given me every assistance.

My thanks are also due to Mr. Chas. Wright, Sanitary Inspector, and his assistant, Mr. Peck; to my clerk, Mr. Bruce Alexander; to Miss McCleverty, the Lady Health Visitor, and to Miss Hackney and the nursing staff, for the loyal and able assistance they have rendered during the year.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. ARCHIBALD.

BOROUGH OF LUTON.

Statistical Memoranda for 1909.

Area	3,134 acres
Population at Census, 1901	36,404
Population (Estimated) June, 1909	42,700
Birth Rate per 1,000 living	27·6
Death Rate (Crude)...	14·6
Total Zymotic Death Rate	1·8
Infantile Death Rate	109·9
Average Number of persons per inhabited house, 1901 Census	4·7

POPULATION.

The resident population of the Borough estimated to the middle of the year, and forming the basis of the vital statistics, is 42,700. This number shows an increase of 2,700 on the estimated population of 1908.*

The "natural increase," or excess of births over deaths is 537. Last year this figure was 733, by far the highest internal increase recorded in recent years.

The above estimation assumes that the population increases like a sum of money at compound interest; the Census population representing the sum, and the annual rate of increase in the previous inter-censal period, the interest.

This rate of increase is probably true for the town as a whole, but the various Wards are bound to show a wide departure from it. None of the Wards in Luton may be said to be incapable of further extension (although the East Ward has now almost reached its limit), but the following table shows the number of new dwelling-houses erected in each ward from 1st July, 1908, to 30th June, 1909, and thus depicts in what direction the town is at present extending.

Table showing number of plans for new dwelling-houses passed by Surveyor from 1st July, 1908, to 30th June, 1909, inclusive.

North Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Whole Town.
139 (36%)	41 (10%)	212 (54%)	392.

It is thus apparent that 54% of the new dwellings are in the West Ward, 36% in the North Ward, and only 10% in the East Ward.

Ward Populations. Except for each Census year, these figures cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy. The Returns for the 1901

* Last year's estimate of the population (40,000) was probably considerably understated. The late Medical Officer of Health was evidently of this opinion, as he states, in his Report for 1908, that "the population might quite well total 42,000."

Census, issued by the Registrar General, gave the following figures for Luton at the date of the Census (1st April, 1901).

POPULATION—BOROUGH OF LUTON.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	No. of Females. per 100 Males.
North Ward	12,218	5,521	6,697	121
East Ward	12,691	5,814	6,877	118
West Ward	11,495	5,089	6,406	125

An attempt has been made to construct a ward population for the present year, but it is known that the Wards do not bear the same ratio to each other as they did at the Census. The West Ward has increased much more rapidly than the East and North Wards, and it was therefore necessary to make up the estimate according to the present size of the Wards. The method of calculating these populations was as follows, and the figures may reasonably be taken as showing approximately the number of persons in each Ward. The total number of burgesses on the Burgess Roll for each ward was abstracted, and the number thus obtained multiplied by 4·7 (the average number of persons per house at the last Census). This gave the following results.

	Persons.	Acres.	Persons per Acre.
North Ward	13,493	874	16
East Ward	14,020	590	24
West Ward	14,430	1,670	9
Whole Town	41,943*	3,134	13

Assuming that males and females remain in the same proportion to each other as obtained during the Census year (shown in last column of previous Table), then the following would be the number of Males and Females living in each Ward as at June 30th, 1909:—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
North Ward	13,493	6,105	7,388
East Ward	14,020	6,431	7,589
West Ward	14,430	6,413	8,017
Totals	41,943	18,949	22,994

Much valuable information is often obtainable by comparing various districts in a town, provided the general sanitary conditions, density of population, and other data are known. The three Wards into which the Borough of Luton is divided are quite similar in respect of drainage, water supply, &c., and for this reason the Wards will be found to compare very closely with each other. Each Ward has a recreation space, the North Ward being better than the others in this respect, as it contains Wardown Park, The People's Park and the Moor.

The proportion of the sexes, as shown above, varies very markedly in the several Wards, and this fact, combined with the absence of any definite information regarding the numbers living at the different age periods, detracts greatly from the value of Ward Death Rates as indicating the relative healthiness of the different localities. It is therefore necessary to be cautious in instituting comparison between the Wards, based wholly on their Death Rates.

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* The apparent discrepancy between this number (41,943) and the estimated population (42,700) may be explained by the fact that many new arrivals in the town have not yet been placed on the Burgess Roll. In Table II. of Appendix these numbers have been increased in the same ratio so as to correspond with the estimated population.

BIRTHS.

1,182 Births were registered during the year, as compared with 1292, in 1908, a diminution of 110. The Birth Rate for the year is therefore 27·6 per 1,000 as compared with 32·3 in the previous year. Luton, therefore, conforms with the country as a whole by displaying a falling birth-rate.

The following table shows how the local figures compare with England and Wales, the 76 large towns, &c.

BIRTH-RATES, 1909.

England and Wales	25·6	per 1000 of population.
76 great towns	25·7	,, ,, ,, ,,
143 smaller towns	24·8	,, ,, ,, ,,
Luton	27·6	,, ,, ,, ,,

The subjoined table shows the number of births registered per month, the males and females born, and the number of illegitimate births.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED PER MONTH.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Illegitimate.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	54	51	105	3	2	5
February ...	35	47	82	1	1	2
March ...	47	43	90	1	2	3
April	54	57	111	2	3	5
May	68	52	120	4	4	8
June	58	39	97	1	2	3
July	56	56	112	3	1	4
August ...	45	49	94	1	...	1
September ...	50	43	93	1	3	4
October ...	52	49	101	1	4	5
November ...	52	47	99	2	2	4
December ...	41	37	78	2	2	4
Totals ...	612	570	1182	22	26	48

The following table shows the Ward distribution of the births, legitimate and illegitimate, during 1909.

BIRTHS IN SEVERAL WARDS DURING 1909.

	North Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Whole Town.
Legitimate ...	338	408	388	1134
Illegitimate...	17	11	20*	48
Total... ...	355	419	408	1182

* Workhouse situated in this Ward.

SUMMARY.

Total births ... ... 1182.
Total deaths under 1 year ... 130. Illegitimate, 17
Infantile death-rate ... ... 109·9 per 1000 births.
Birth-rate ... ... 27·6 per 1000 of population.
Percentage of illegitimate births to total births, 4 per cent.

MARRIAGES.

In the Luton Registration district, which embraces all the Luton Union (Urban and Rural), there are in all 27 Registrars of Marriages. The marriages registered by these Registrars are not allocated to the special

district in which they occur, but are all credited to the Registration District. It is, therefore, impossible to state the actual number of marriages which took place within the Borough during 1909. 487 marriages took place in the Luton Union during the year.

The Registrar for Luton (Mr. E. Barnard) in a letter dated 23rd February, points out two very curious facts which are worthy of note. These are:—

(1) That though the majority of Luton's population is Non-conformist, yet the bulk of the marriages take place at the Established Church.

and (2) That though much has been said of the deeply religious-character of Luton, yet the number of Civil Marriages at the Register Office is on the increase.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough during 1909 was 645, as compared with 559 in 1908.

In this total of 645 is included 92 deaths which occurred in public institutions in the Borough, and of these 92 deaths, 20 were non-residents. During the year the death of one resident was notified from one of the London Hospitals, so that the actual number of deaths belonging to the town was 626. On the estimated population for the year, this gives a death-rate of 14·6 per 1000 of the population.

The age periods at which these 645 deaths occurred, are as follows:—

Under 5 years	210	
5 to 15 ,, ...	34	
15 to 25 ,, ...	23	
25 to 65 ,, ...	181	
Over 65 ,, ...	197	
	——	645

QUARTERLY DEATHS, ARRANGED IN AGE PERIODS.

Of the total deaths (645) registered in the Borough, 227 occurred in the first quarter, 185 in the second, 100 in the third and 133 in the fourth.

The deaths under one year were least in the third quarter (usually the highest, owing to this quarter being the diarrhœal period) and highest in the second quarter.

Over 40% of the deaths at advanced ages occurred in the first quarter (82), the cold weather at that period being responsible for a large number of deaths from chest complaints.

DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1909.

	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 65 years.	Over 65 years.
1st Quarter ...	227	35	33	11	9	57	82
2nd Quarter	185	41	29	15	5	51	44
3rd Quarter...	100	23	3	3	4	36	31
4th Quarter...	133	31	15	5	5	37	40
Totals ...	645	130	80	34	23	181	197

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

The Workhouse Infirmary and the Bute Hospital, being both situated in the West Ward, the death returns for that Ward are much higher than the North and East Wards. The Children's Home, situated in the East Ward, contributed 5 deaths to that Ward's total. The following table shows

the actual number of deaths registered in each Ward, and also the number of deaths in the public institutions.

WARD DEATHS, 1909.

	North Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Total.
Total Number Registered	194	199	252	645
Institution Deaths:—(1) Residents ...	...	5	67	72
(2) Non-Residents ...	...	1	19	20
Total Deaths minus Institution Deaths ...	194	193	166	553

Infantile Mortality. 130 children under one year of age died during the year, as compared with 152 in 1908. The infantile death-rate, *i.e.*, the deaths of children under 1 year of age, per 1000 births is 109·9, as compared with 117·6 last year.

The following table gives the Ward distribution of the infantile deaths.

Whole Town.	North Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.
130	43	46	41

The following figures are given for comparison.

Place.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.
England and Wales	109
76 Great Towns	118
143 Smaller Towns	111
Luton	109·9

Of the 130 deaths, 43 occurred during the first week of life, and 60 or almost one-half within the first month.

The principal causes of infantile mortality were as follows:—

Premature Birth	33
Atrophy, Debility	21
Convulsions	14
Diarrhœa	11
Measles	9

The number of deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age in the Borough during the year was 17 (10 males and 7 females). The illegitimate births numbered 48 for the year. The infant mortality for illegitimate children, *i.e*, the number of deaths under one year per 1000 children born, is 354 per 1000, or about 3½ times higher than the rate for all children born. Excluding illegitimate births, the infant mortality for the year is just over 100 per 1000.

The following table will show at a glance that children born in wedlock have a much better chance of reaching the age of one year than illegitimate children.

	1909. No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	Infantile Mortality.
Legitimate children ...	1,134 ...	113 ...	100·06
Illegitimate children ...	48 ...	17 ...	354
Total	1,182 ..	130 ...	109·9

To put these facts in another way: One out of every three illegitimate children born dies before it reaches its first birthday, as compared with one out of every ten legitimate children.

In accordance with the usual custom, the Report of the Lady Health Visitor for the year under review, is inserted below. It will be noted that the Inspector lays special emphasis on the question of the large percentage

of deaths from "Premature Birth." This cause must certainly be regarded as "preventable," and, as will be seen from the Report, the Inspector has devoted her utmost energy in this direction.

The Report is as follows:—

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
WALLER STREET, LUTON,
FEBRUARY 19th, 1910.

SIR,

I beg to make the following report on my work for the year 1909.

I have paid in all 2,838 visits, including 1,732 visits in connection with infantile mortality, 852 visits to outworkers' premises, and 254 visits to cases specially needing my attention.

In connection with the Notification of Births Act, 1,289 postcards were received, of which 101 were dual notifications, leaving a total of 1,188 births actually notified. Of these 1,152 were living and 36 were still-births.

Besides these births above-mentioned there were also 36 births and 3 still-births not notified in accordance with the requirements of the Notification of Births Act.

The number of deaths from epidemic diarrhœa under 1 year of age was only 11 as against 16 the year before. This small number may to a great extent be due to the very cool summer we had last year.

The figures in the Infantile death returns, to which I should like to draw your special attention, are those of the babies dying from Premature Birth. These figures do not include those children, who, born prematurely, fall an early victim to bronchitis, debility, diarrhœa, etc., but only include those who have died simply because they came into the world too soon, and to no other cause can their death be assigned. 33 deaths due to this cause, out of a total of 130, seems a very large proportion, and the question arises whether the work of married women in the straw trade of the town has not an adverse effect on the infantile mortality-rate. Working heavy machines has, undoubtedly, an injurious effect, both on a pregnant woman and on the child she is carrying, and even sitting long hours at "finishing" is to be deprecated.

Last November I visited a mother who had just had her third child, and had been able for the first time to carry her child to the full time. Her first child had been born prematurely, and is a delicate little thing even now. Her second was prematurely born, and only lived 20 days. On this occasion I visited her, and found that she had machined during each pregnancy. She then promised me, if she ever had any more children, to do no straw work at all while pregnant, and the result was a healthy baby born last November. She told me then it had been a hard struggle, as her husband had been out of work a great deal, but she had kept to what she had promised me, and had felt the benefit both for herself and her baby. The child was not a big baby, due, probably, to the mother not getting sufficient food, but it was a healthy child, and, the mother said, seemed to be putting on weight daily. She added that her husband was very pleased about it, and thought it worth the sacrifices they had made.

The question of women working during pregnancy is, in the present state of the law, a matter almost more for the fathers than the mothers to decide. It is quite impossible for a woman to hear her children crying for food and not to try and get it for them; so that if the men cannot, or will not work, then the mothers, whatever their condition, must try and earn something to buy food for their children.

I am convinced that in endeavouring to reduce the death-rate due to premature birth almost more could be done by trying to create a strong public opinion on this matter, so that a man would be ashamed to live on his

wife's earnings at the cost of his children's health and sometimes even of their lives, than by any number of visits to the mothers. The Health Visitor does not hear of these cases, as a rule, until the child is born, and by then all the harm has been done and the child has come into this world weakly and debilitated and with very little chance of becoming a healthy citizen. It is not the fault, usually, of the mothers themselves, for they know, poor women, only too well, the ill-effects produced on the pregnant woman by prolonged or fatiguing work of any kind.

In September of last year an Infants Health Exhibition was arranged and took place in the old Pupil Teachers' Centre, Waller Street. Mrs. Goslett came down on the opening day and lectured twice, and the exhibition remained open for ten days. In the afternoons a great many of the older children from the girls' schools in the town attended the Exhibition; and in the evenings the mothers and, in some cases, even the fathers came. It was hoped that in this way the easy provision of simple necessaries and comforts for a baby could be explained to the mothers, and I think that the Exhibition was appreciated by them.

With regard to my work as a Sanitary Inspector, 102 notices were served in the course of the year with regard to defects found by me. Fifty-six of these notices dealt with insanitary rooms where home-work was carried on, and 46 referred to other defects found on inspection. Most of these notices have been complied with. Thanking you for your kindness and consideration and for the help you have given me on all occasions,

I remain, Sir,

Yours obediently,

E. A. McCLEVERTY,

Sanitary Inspector.

To W. Archibald, Esq., M.D., M.O.H., Luton.

Deaths at Higher Ages. 197 or over 30% of the total deaths occurred at the age-period of 65 years and over, and of these 197, 82 were registered during the first quarter of the year. Bronchitis and Senile Decay were together responsible for 163 of these deaths. It will be remembered that during the first quarter of the year, exceptionally severe climatic conditions prevailed, and the result of this inclement weather is reflected in the large number of deaths at the higher ages, principally from chest complaints.

The Principal Causes of Death. These were, during the year :—

Old Age. 81 deaths were registered as due to "Senile Decay." This number is equal to 12% of the total deaths, and, as explained above, was a direct result of the prolonged severe weather during the first half of the year, when 50 deaths were recorded under this head.

Bronchitis was the cause of 82 deaths. Of these, 50 occurred at the highest age period (65 years and upwards). Here again the effects of the inclement weather is reflected in the large number of deaths from this disease.

Cancer was responsible for 48 deaths during the year, giving a Cancer Death-rate of 1·1 per 1000 of the population. The age-periods at which these deaths occured, are as follows.

5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-65 years.	Over 65 years.	Total.
3	9	23	13	48

Phthisis. 36 deaths were registered as due to Phthisis Pulmonalis, giving a Phthisis death-rate of 0·8 per 1000 of the estimated population.

10 deaths were due to other tuberculous diseases. The following table gives the age-incidence of the deaths.

	1 year.	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-65 years.	65 years.	Total.
Phthisis	1	1	1	3	29	1	36
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	4	...	1	2	...	10

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES. Owing to the absence of any prolonged spell of hot weather in the Autumn, only 11 deaths were due to these diseases, as compared with 16 deaths in 1908. All the deaths were among children under 1 year of age.

Enteritis was responsible for 8 deaths during the year.

Measles. Fifty-three deaths were caused by this disease during 1909 as compared with 3 in 1908. An account of the Measles epidemic will be found below.

School closure, to prevent the spread of the disease, was resorted to in the following instances during the year.

School.	Date of Closure.	Remarks.
St. Matthew's, Infant ...	18th—25th January...	Satisfactory Result
St. Matthew's, Infant ...	15th—23rd February	Disease was re-introduced by admission of "Under Fives" and necessitated re-closure
St. Mary's Hall, Infant...	1st—8th March ...	Unsatisfactory
All Infant Departments...	2nd—8th April ...	Extending the Easter Holiday one week

Deaths in Institutions. Ninety-two deaths occurred in institutions in the Borough during the year, the causes of death being as follows:

Senile Decay - - -	36
Cancer, Mal. Dis. - -	8
Heart Disease - - -	7
Phthisis - - - -	4
Pneumonia - - -	4
Bronchitis - - -	2
Accidents - - -	2
Enteritis - - -	1
Other causes - - -	28
	— 92

Zymotic Death-Rate. 80 deaths were due to Zymotic diseases, of which 15 were from notifiable and 65 from non-notifiable diseases. The actual total Zymotic death-rate is therefore 1·83 per thousand of the population. It will be noted that Measles alone caused 53 out of the 80 deaths or 66¼ per cent. The details of the Measles Epidemic will be found in the Report sent by request to the Local Government Board in April, 1909, which follows:—

"An account of the prevalence of the disease in the Borough of Luton during the quarter ended 31st March, 1909."

During the latter part of the last quarter of the year 1908, many isolated cases of measles were reported by the School Attendance Officer,

but the cases were not occurring in connection with any special school or classroom. When the schools re-opened after the Christmas Holidays, the attendance was up to the standard, and the first appearance of measles in epidemic form was about the middle of January last.

History of Epidemic. On 15th January, the Head Mistress of St. Matthew's School reported that two cases of measles had occurred in the Infants' Department there, and that two other children were known to have sickened during the Christmas Holidays. One child was at school till Tuesday, 12th January, and the other till the following day (13th). On visiting the school (15th January) no suspected cases were discovered, and it was found that twenty children were absent from a roll of 194. The school was thoroughly disinfected on Saturday, 16th January, and on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, closure was applied from 18th to 25th January (which period covered the incubation of fresh cases). When the school re-opened on 25th January, it was found that nine other children had sickened of the disease. No further spread took place, the school remaining free from further cases until about the middle of February At the time St. Matthew's was closed, some cases were reported from Hitchin Road School, but no action was deemed necessary here.

During February a sudden and great increase in the number of cases was reported. Many of the schools, especially those in the North and North-West Wards became involved and two schools were, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, closed for a period of one week. These were (1) St. Matthew's; here it was found that in 11 new cases reported on 12th February, *nine were children just admitted to school (under five years of age)*, so that these children reintroduced the disease into the school. The other school was St. Mary's Hall, where of 76 children absent out of 182, 31 were definitely known to be suffering from measles. St. Matthew's, after re-opening, remained comparatively free from measles; but in the case of St. Mary's the attendance was not bettered.

The epidemic had now a firm hold and had invaded almost every school. On Friday, 5th March, about 2,000 children were absent, the total on the roll being about 8,000.

During the month of March measles became epidemic all over the town, and on account of inclement weather bronchial and other complications accounted for 21 deaths. On 29th March a letter was sent to the Secretary of the Education Committee detailing the prevalence of the disease, and the schools most involved, and recommending an extension of the usual Easter holidays, viz., it was suggested to close the schools on 2nd instead of 8th April. At a meeting of the Education Committee on 1st April these suggestions were put into effect, and since re-opening after Easter no fresh groups of cases have been reported from any school.

The Size of the Epidemic. The actual number of cases is unknown, but 600 cases were reported by school teachers, parents, and the Attendance Officer's staff. The following table, showing the percentage of children at school for each week of the quarter, will show how the attendance suffered.

	January.			February.				March.			
Week end'g	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	5	12	19	26
Per cent. of Children Present	88·04	90·08	86·62	88·41	86·11	86·25	81·87	71·52	71·44	71·68	79·01

Deaths. As stated in the letter from the Local Government Board, these numbered thirty in all, and the age-incidence, and month in which these occurred, are shown in the following table.

Month.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.
January ...	1	1	...	...	2	2	6
February...	1	2	...	...	...	1	4
March ...	2	7	3	2	3	3	20
	4	10	3	2	5	6	30

i.e., two-thirds of the deaths occurred in the month of March, when the weather conditions were so bad.

The Preventive Measures adopted consisted of the following:—

1. Exclusion from school of children from infected households.
2. Visits to schools, and attempts to pick out cases sickening.
3. Disinfection (repeated) of schoolrooms, cloakrooms, etc.
4. General closure, etc., already alluded to.

Subsequent History. Since the end of the quarter to 20th May, sixteen deaths have been registered as due to measles, but these were practically all in the first half of April. New groups of cases have not appeared since the schools reopened after the Easter holidays, and the epidemic now appears to be at an end.

Remarks. The epidemic is unprecedented in the history of the Borough, and the excessive number of deaths is almost certainly due to the climatic conditions obtaining at the height of the epidemic. It will be remembered that in March the weather was extremely cold and a great deal of snow fell. Up to this time, although the cases were numerous, the deaths were few, but at once the increase in the deaths became manifest. The following are the complications detailed in the death certificates for the thirty cases.

Measles (alone).	Measles, plus					Total.
	Endocarditis.	Lobar Pneum	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Bronc. Pneum	
4	1	2	3	4	16	30

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD,
Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Luton.

The total number of deaths from Measles during the year was 53, 9 being children under 1 year of age, 34 between the ages of 1 and 5 years, and 10 between 5 and 15 years.

The following table shows the number of deaths from each Zymotic disease with the death-rate per 1000 living, compared with the corresponding figures for England and Wales, 76 large towns and 143 smaller towns.

Disease.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Living.			
		Luton.	England and Wales.	76 Large Towns.	143 Smaller Towns.
		NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTICS.			
Diphtheria	12	·28	·14	·15	·16
Enteric Fever ...	1	·02	·06	·06	·06
Puerperal Fever ...	2	·04	...	...	...
		NON-NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTICS.			
Measles	53	1·2	·35	·48	·33
Whooping Cough ...	1	·02	·20	·24	·17
Diarrhœa	11	·25	·28	·38	·27
Total Zymotic Deaths	80	1·83	1·12	1·42	1·08

INQUESTS.

25 deaths were subject to an inquest by the Coroner, and the causes are hereunder classified.

North Ward, 9. East Ward, 7. West Ward, 9.

Accidents - - - -	8
Suicides - - - -	7
Heart Failure - - -	6
Natural Causes - - -	4
	— 25

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications under the Notification Act received during the year amounted to 288. The following table shows the numbers of each disease notified compared with the preceding year.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric	Erysipelas	Puerperal	Total.
1908 ...	49	56	9	20	4	138
1909 ...	177	75	4	30	2	288
	Incr. 128	Incr. 19	Decr. 5	Incr. 10	Decr. 2	Incr. 150

The Ward distribution of the various diseases is shown in the next table.

	Whole Town	North Ward	East Ward	West Ward	No. of Houses Infected
Scarlet Fever ...	177	33	47	97	129
Enteric Fever ...	4	1	1	2	4
Puerperal Fever...	2	...	...	2	2
Diphtheria ...	75	32	15	28	58
Erysipelas ...	30	13	7	10	28
Totals	288	79	70	139	221

The age distribution of the various diseases is shown in the table below.

Disease	All Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	Over 65
Scarlet Fever ...	177	...	39	120	10	8	...
Enteric Fever ...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...
Puerperal Fever...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Diphtheria ...	75	1	31	35	6	2	...
Erysipelas ...	30	1	...	3	2	21	3

Scarlet Fever. A very mild type of the disease became epidemic in the autumn and was responsible for the great increase in the number of notifications received as compared with 1908. Sixty-nine cases, or 39 per cent. of the total cases notified were treated in hospital. The mildness of the epidemic is evidenced by the fact that not a single death from Scarlet Fever was recorded during the year. Four of the cases were imported. Careful enquiry was made in each case, and no cases were attributed to infected milk. A group of cases occurred in connection with one of the public schools, but these were scattered over classes in the infant and mixed schools (separate buildings) and no connection could be established between the cases. The 177 cases involved 129 households, and none of the hospital cases were responsible for "return" cases. The following table shows the behaviour of the disease in the Borough since 1896.

Year.	No. of Cases.	Year.	No. of Cases.	Year.	No. of Cases.
1896	236	1901	268	1906	180
1897	185	1902	89	1907	92
1898	75	1903	68	1908	42
1899	43	1904	65	1909	177
1900	62	1905	30		

Enteric Fever. Four cases were notified during the year. Two of these cases, a father and son, were notified from the Workhouse and Children's Home respectively, to which institutions they had been removed from Dunstable, suffering from an indefinite illness which ultimately proved to be Enteric Fever. It was subsequently discovered that a previous case of Enteric Fever had occurred in another member of this family. These cases, therefore, do not belong to the Borough at all although they were only discovered to be suffering from the disease after removal to the institutions named. Another case contracted his disease while on a visit to Lancashire and the remaining case, in which the diagnosis was doubtful, ultimately died of nephritis.

Three cases were treated in hospital, where one patient died.

Diphtheria. Since 1906 Diphtheria has shown a marked prevalence in the town, and in 1907 and 1908 the number of notifications of this disease exceeded the corresponding number of Scarlet Fever cases. During the present year 75 cases were notified as compared with 56 in 1908. No hospital accommodation is available in the town for the treatment of Diphtheria. This is urgently required, and the new hospital at present under consideration will, it is hoped, speedily supply this much-needed want.

Twelve deaths were registered as due to Diphtheria, one being a child under 1 year of age, five between the ages of 1 and 5 years, and six between the ages of 5 and 15 years.

The 75 cases involved 58 households.

Subjoined is a table showing the annual number of notifications received since 1896.

Year.	No. of Cases.	Year.	No. of Cases.	Year.	No. of Cases.
1896	13	1901	12	1906	103
1897	12	1902	17	1907	103
1898	39	1903	18	1908	56
1899	50	1904	4	1909	75
1900	11	1905	7		

In this disease, as in other infectious disorders, the chief agent in spreading infection is the mild unrecognised case.

Puerperal Fever. Only two cases were notified during the year, and both of these cases proved fatal. In neither instance was the patient attended by a midwife.

SPITTLESEA HOSPITAL.

The Hospital to which cases of infectious disease occurring in the Borough are removed was adversely criticised by the late Medical Officer of Health on page 54 of the Annual Report for the year 1908, and early in October, 1909, the Local Government Board wrote to the Town Clerk inquiring what steps the Town Council proposed to take to improve the accommodation for cases of infectious disease occurring in the Borough.

Subsequent to this letter being considered by the Sanitary Committee the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, the Town Clerk and your Medical Officer of Health had an interview with the Board's representative in London with regard to the extension of the present site and the proposed erection of a new and up-to-date Hospital. At this interview a block plan

of a suggested new Hospital was submitted to the Board. The interview was highly satisfactory, but the Board indicated that the matter was one of urgency and should be attended to without delay. In order that the Board should be conversant with all details the Medical Officer of Health was asked to furnish, before the interview, a report on the present condition of the Hospital, and in response to this request the following report was forwarded :—

Spittlesea Hospital. The Isolation Hospital for the Borough of Luton is situated on the highest point of the land at present used as a sewage farm, and averages 500 feet above the sea level. The site is healthy and open, the subsoil is dry, and the portion of land occupied by the Hospital is level, compact, and regular in shape.

It is about two miles distant from the town, in the Luton Rural District, and access is obtained to it by a road which is none too wide for safe travel, and which is in places rather steep. The private road in the Hospital grounds is also steep and has two very acute bends as it winds up to the Hospital.

Size of the Hospital. At present there is accommodation for 16 patients suffering from scarlet fever, eight suffering from typhoid fever, and ten beds for smallpox patients in a detached pavilion.

The Buildings are all of corrugated iron lined with match boarding, and were erected on different dates.

The present administrative block was first used as the hospital, there being no other buildings then. It was erected in 1893, i.e., 17 years ago. It contains, as at present arranged,

(1) An office, containing medicine cupboard.
(2) Matron's bedroom.
(3) Kitchen and scullery, containing store cupboard.
(4) Small room (originally for caretaker) now a store.
(5) Sitting room for staff (with attached bath and earth closet).
(6) Maid's room.

N.B.—It must be noted here that the only accommodation for the nursing staff is the Matron's bedroom in the administrative block and a nurses' bedroom in the scarlet fever pavilion with a doorway direct from the ward. All the buildings are of a temporary nature and, built as they are, of iron and wood, they are oppressively hot in summer and very cold in winter. At present the buildings, especially the scarlet fever wards, are in a state of disrepair, and the roofs let in the rain in several places.

Ward Blocks. (1) For scarlet fever—

A one storey building, (plan of which accompanies this description). The building abuts on and is separated from the enteric fever pavilion by a thin partition of wood. The scarlet fever pavilion is divided into two portions by the entrance porch. The half to the left on entering is partially divided into two parts by a partition which projects out on either side for about 6 feet, leaving a space in the centre of the ward. The portion to the right of the doorway is not divided off. Each portion contains eight beds, and all are at present occupied.

Heating. A coke stove, with an iron chimney passing up through the roof, is placed in each half. These are surrounded by a movable rail about 3 feet high to protect the children from being burned. These stoves are not sufficient to maintain a suitable temperature in winter, when the top ends of the wards are often very cold.

Ventilation. Ventilators are placed on the roofs (louvre pattern), but in wet weather these require to be closed, and are consequently useless.

A small portion of the top of each window (eight in all—about one-third of the window space) is hinged so as to open outwards, and these are practically the only means of ventilation available.

LATRINES. Two earth closets are provided, one for males and one for females. These are emptied daily. There is no urinal. No bathroom is provided, but a movable bath (on wheels) lies in the ward under a tap leading hot water from the kitchen in the administrative block. Only about twelve bucketfuls of hot water can be obtained from this boiler at a time, and any additional hot water required has to be carried by hand. The children have to be bathed in a corner of the ward, and on dismissal the only place where they can be cleared is the laundry, which has to be specially prepared for this purpose. The town water supply is laid on to the Hospital, and there is a tap and sink in the scarlet fever ward annex.

(2) The enteric fever pavilion, as already stated, abuts on and is continuous with the scarlet fever wards. It is of more recent construction, but is likewise only a temporary structure of wood and iron. It is divided into two portions, one for males and one for females, each containing four beds. On two male patients being admitted during the year, it was found necessary to have two extra nurses, and these extra nurses were forced to sleep in the female ward, as no other accommodation was available. This pavilion is heated and ventilated in the same manner as the scarlet fever ward, but the wards being smaller, a more equable temperature can be maintained.

There are two earth closets here, a wash sink for bed pans (2-gallon flush—recently introduced) and a bath with cold water laid on. Hot water, when required, has to be carried from the kitchen.

(3) The smallpox pavilion consists of two wards of five beds each, two nurses' rooms and small kitchen. There is no water supply here, and all water required must be carried from the administrative block (90 yards distant). Like the other pavilions, this is built of corrugated iron and wood.

THE OUTHOUSES comprise:

(1) A laundry.
(2) Mortuary.
(3) Mortuary for smallpox hospital.

All these are in a state of disrepair.

There is no boundary wall round the hospital, and on visiting days the patients' friends come right up to the wards and view the patients through the windows.

The most pressing requirements may be briefly stated as follows:

(1) Thorough repair of all the buildings, especially the administrative block and scarlet fever pavilion.
(2) A proper system of drainage and supply of hot water.
(3) A boundary wall around the site.
(4) A proper discharge block.
(5) Additional accommodation for nurses.
(6) An isolation block; and
(7) A safer and more perfect system of heating.

No. 4 is urgently required, as the present means of safe discharge are practically nil.

It is clearly evident that the hospital, which in the first instance was put up as a temporary structure, has now reached such a state of disrepair, that any attempt to renovate the present buildings would be practically useless.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD,
Medical Officer of Health.

LUTON,
29th December, 1909.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

A complete return of this class of disease is unattainable, but the following numbers were reported to school teachers and the attendance officers during the year.

Chickenpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.
110	700	20	55

In practically all these diseases the infant department of a school is the one chiefly affected. An account of the measles epidemic will be found on page 12.

NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1908.

This Order, which came into force on January 1st, 1909, provided for the notification to the Medical Officer of Health by district poor law medical officers and from medical officers in poor law institutions, of cases of phthisis pulmonalis occurring among parish cases. Each notification received has been the starting point of an enquiry into the family history of the patient, as well as other matters bearing on the spread of the disease. The memorandum issued by the Local Government Board on the subject, has been followed as closely as possible, and special attention has been paid to the following particulars.

(1) Relationship of patients to other inmates.
(2) Sleeping accommodation (separate bed or room).
(3) Means of isolation.
(4) Lighting and ventilation of house and room.
(5) Nature of work carried on (if any).
(6) Family history.

Patients and friends alike have been advised as to the infectious nature of the disease, and instructed in the best methods of preventing spread. To this end the following leaflet was prepared, and a copy left in each house.

BOROUGH OF LUTON.

CONSUMPTION.

Rules and Recommendations.

Consumption is a form of **Tuberculosis,** and is **Infectious.**
It Flourishes where sunlight and fresh air are **Excluded.**
The Infection is given off chiefly in **the spit.**

THEREFORE

Encourage the admission of **Fresh Air and Sunlight,** and **Discourage** spitting **anywhere,** especially indoors.

Where spitting is unavoidable, the spit should always be carefully destroyed. The best method is to use a piece of paper, which should be immediately burned. Another method is to spit into some disinfectant solution, which should then be carefully emptied down the closet.

Remember to be **always careful,** as a slight lapse in your precautions may have serious, if not fatal results.

Thorough disinfection is necessary on the termination of a case.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

March, 1909.

The following table shows the number of notifications received during 1909, under Tuberculosis Order, 1908 :—

	North Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Beyond Bounds.	Total.
FORM A. Attended in Institutions.	...	...	4	...	4
FORM B. Attended outside at patients' home.	3	2	6	...	11
FORM C. Departing from Institution.	...	...	...	1	1
FORM D. Changing Address.	...	...	...	...	...
Totals... ...	3	2	10	1	16

Disinfectant fluid has been supplied where necessary, and disinfection of the house after death has been carried out.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

This voluntary branch of work is only in its infancy, but it is hoped that increasing advantage will be taken of this means of facilitating the early and correct diagnosis of certain diseases. The following specimens were examined during the year.

	Neg.	Pos.	Total.
Diphtheria ...	12	4	16
Spit. for phths. pul.	8	3	11
Urines (B. Typh., &c).	2	—	2

CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING.

This important branch of sanitary work naturally falls into two divisions. (1) Street cleansing and (2) removal of refuse.

Street Cleansing. 52 miles of street have been kept in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness during the year.

Removal of Refuse. Most of the houses in the borough are provided with sanitary dust bins, and these are emptied once a week. In a few instances where ashpits are still in use, the collection is not so frequent, but ashpits are always emptied immediately a request is made.

There is one matter in which, in the opinion of your Medical Officer of Health, some improvement could be obtained, and that is with reference to the style of cart employed in the removal of refuse. Open carts are at all times ojectionable, but especially so if there happens to be any wind blowing. On such occasions, the streets are badly disfigured by paper, etc., which gets blown from the top of the overloaded carts. Some form of cover for these carts is urgently called for.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the borough is derived from three tube wells, each 320 feet deep from the surface (in the chalk) and iron tubes are inserted down the bores, so that no water can percolate into the

boreholes until the depth of 100 feet from the surface. The water is pumped from these wells to a reservoir on Hart Hill, from which the town is supplied by graviation. Two water towers are necessary to supply the highest parts of the town with water. The analysts' reports have always been highly satisfactory, the hardness of the water being its only drawback. The supply is unlimited.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Cowsheds. The twelve cowsheds in the borough were regularly inspected, and were found generally to be kept fairly clean. Any defects noticed were dealt with by written or verbal notice, but no legal proceedings regarding cowsheds were taken during the year.

Bakehouses. There are 57 bakehouses on the register, compared with 56 in the previous year. 25 bakehouses are underground. All were found in a very satisfactory condition as regards cleanliness, although in four instances the half-yearly whitewashing had been somewhat delayed. No defects of a serious nature were found, and, where pointed out, by written or verbal notice, were at once remedied.

Private Slaughter Houses. Owing to the number of private slaughter houses, and their distribution throughout the borough, efficient inspection of meat intended for human food, is hindered. On February 20th, 1909, in course of routine visitation, a carcase of a tubercular cow was found in one of these private slaughter houses. The carcase was seized in the usual way, but owing to there having been no "exposure for sale," and also because the lungs and internal organs had already been destroyed, on the advice of the Town Clerk, no legal proceedings were instituted against the butcher. There is, undoubtedly, a pressing need for a public abattoir, where all meat could be carefully inspected before distribution. The details of the number of slaughter houses, and the improvements therein obtained during the year, will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report, which is appended.

Offensive Trades. Luton is singularly free from trades of this category, and no application for the establishment of any such trade was made during the year.

Conversion of Privies. It is extremely satisfactory to note that there are only 16 privies throughout the borough. These, in all probability, will shortly be done away with. No nuisance arose from these privies during the year.

Their distribution in the various wards is as follows :—

North.		East.		West.
8	...	2	...	6—16

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

By the 132nd section of this Act, the Medical Officer is required to report upon the administration of the Act as regards workshops and workplaces. A copy of such report has to be sent to the Secretary of State.

As is to be expected, the number of workshops in which straw trade is carried on is very large in the Borough of Luton.

Generally speaking, the workshops are kept in a very satisfactory condition, the cleanly state of the materials used in the manufacture of hats making such a state of affairs easily obtainable.

The subjoined tables give the details of the inspection.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	296	8
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	766	97
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	42	3
Total	1,104	108

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	No. of Defects Found.	No. of Defects Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—		
Want of Cleanliness	128	127
Other Nuisances	8	8
Sanitary Accommodation { Unsuitable or defective...	12	12
Sanitary Accommodation { Not separate for Sexes ...	3	3
Total	151	150

Home Work.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS (Section 107):—	
Nature of Work—Wearing Apparel—Making, etc.:—	
Lists received from Employers sending twice in the year	70
Outworkers—Workmen	482
Lists received from Employers sending once in the year	226
Outworkers—Contractors	12
,, Workmen	1,627
Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	1
,, ,, forwarded to other Councils	217
Inspection of Outworkers' Premises	852
OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES (Sections 109, 110):—	
Instances	114
Orders made (Section 110)	114

Registered Workshops and Other Matters.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS:—	
Total number of Workshops on Register	624
OTHER MATTERS:—	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	5
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (sec. 5):—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector...	7
Underground Bakehouses (sec. 101):—	
In use at the end of the year	25

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						
		Number	Rate.*	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number	Rate.*				Number	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	35,400	1004	28·3	176	175·2	583	16·4	...	...	...	583	16·4
1900	36,000	1035	28·7	129	124·6	498	13·8	...	...	...	498	13·8
1901	36,600	971	26·5	130	133·8	469	12·8	61	12	4	461	12·5
1902	37,000	932	25·1	134	143·7	492	13·2	63	21	2	473	12·7
1903	37,500	979	26·1	125	127·6	520	13·8	90	22	...	498	13·2
1904	38,000	1035	27·1	130	123·6	496	13·0	73	20	1	477	12·5
1905	38,500	1045	27·1	126	120·6	526	13·6	84	13	...	513	13·3
1906	39,000	1098	28·1	158	143·8	620	15·8	93	21	3	602	15·4
1907	39,500	1093	27·6	114	104·3	592	14·9	90	20	...	572	14·4
1908	40,000	1292	32·3	152	117·6	559	13·9	89	20	...	539	13·4
Averages for years 1899-1908	37,750	1048	27·7	137	130·7	535	14·4	80	17	1	521	13·8
1909.	42,700	1182	27·68	130	109·9	645	15·1	92	20	1	626	14·6

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

Total population at all ages, 36,404
Number of inhabited houses, 7,736
Average number of persons per house, 4·7
} at Census of 1901.

Area of District in Acres—3134 Acres.

Institutions receiving Sick and Infirm Persons.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.
Bute Hospital. Workhouse (Union) Infirmary. Children's Sick & Convalescent Homes Children's Homes (Union).	Borough Isolation Hospital, Spittlesea.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1909.

Names of Localities.	Whole District.				North Ward.				East Ward.				West Ward.			
Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1909	42,700	1,182	645	130	13,736	355	194	43	14,273	419	199	46	14,691	408	252	41

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District,							Total Cases Notified in each locality.			No. of Cases removed to hospital from each locality			Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						North Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	North Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65	65 and upwds.							
Diphtheria ... (including Membranous Croup)	75	1	31	35	6	2	...	32	15	28	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	30	1	...	3	2	21	3	13	7	10	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	177	...	39	120	10	8	...	33	47	97	17	15	37	69
Enteric Fever...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	3
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Totals	288	2	70	159	20	34	3	79	70	139	18	15	39	72

TABLE IV.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during Year 1909.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	53	9	34	10	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	12	1	5	6	..	..	..	..
Croup	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Enteric	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fever { Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	8	2	3	1	..	2	..	1
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	36	1	1	1	3	29	1	4
Other Tuberculous diseases	10	3	4	..	1	2	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	48	..	..	3	9	23	13	8
Bronchitis..	82	9	10	..	1	12	50	2
Pneumonia	30	6	5	2	..	11	6	4
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism / Cirrhosis of liver ..	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
Venereal diseases.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Heart Diseases	42	..	..	2	2	27	11	7
Accidents	8	..	1	1	1	3	2	2
Suicides	7	..	..	..	1	6	..	..
Senile Decay	81	..	..	..	..	..	81	36
All other causes	172	53	16	8	3	60	32	28
ALL CAUSES	645	130	80	34	23	181	197	92

TABLE V.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-4 months	4-5 months	5-6 months	6-7 months	7-8 months	8-9 months	9-10 months	10-11 months	11-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes	43	8	7	2	60	14	13	3	2	9	1	8	5	..	7	8	130
Common Infectious Diseases:																	
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	5	9
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhœal Diseases:																	
Diarrhœa, all forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	11
Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
Wasting Diseases:																	
Premature Birth	27	2	2	1	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Congenital Defects ..	3	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Want of Breast-Milk, Starvation..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus..	5	1	3	..	9	5	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	21
Tuberculous Diseases:																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Other Causes:																	
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Convulsions..	3	3	1	1	8	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	14
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	7
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Suffocation, overlying ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Causes	3	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7
	43	8	7	2	60	14	13	3	2	9	1	8	5	..	7	8	130

Births in the year { legitimate 1,134 / illegitimate, 48 } Deaths in the year { legitimate, 113 / illegitimate, 17 }

Estimated population to middle of 1909, 42,700. Deaths from all causes at all ages, 645.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

In accordance with the instructions issued by the Local Government Board, the Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year 1909 is herewith appended :—

Infectious Disease Notification and Prevention Acts.

The following table will show the number of cases reported under the provisions of the Infectious Disease Notification Act. I give, for comparison, the number of cases reported each year, since the adoption of the Notification Act within the borough.

Name of Disease.	Number of Cases each Year.													
	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Scarlet Fever	236	185	75	43	62	268	89	68	65	30	180	92	49	177
Erysipelas..	35	53	36	52	40	59	30	35	49	46	52	40	20	30
Typhoid Fever.. ..	16	37	16	28	22	19	7	5	5	6	9	9	9	4
Diphtheria	13	12	39	50	11	12	17	18	4	7	103	103	56	73
Puerperal Fever ..	3	6	2	8	8	8	3	7	6	3	..	3	4	2
Membranous Croup..	2	..	3	6	7	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Continued Fever ..	1	6	2	1	2	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Variola	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Choleraic Diarrhœa..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	307	300	174	188	152	372	155	133	131	92	345	247	138	288

Streets in which Infectious Diseases occurred. The following tabulated list shows the various streets in which infectious diseases occurred, and also from which cases were removed to Spittlesea hospital :—

Name of Street.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.	Removed to Hospital		
								Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
Adelaide Street ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
Adelaide Terrace ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Albert Road ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ash Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ashburnham Road .	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	3
Ashton Road ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	2
Back Street ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	2
Baker Street ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Beech Road ..	9	..	2	..	..	..	11	1	..	1
Belmont Road ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Boyle Street ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Brache Street ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Brunswick Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Burr Street ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	1
Bury Park Road ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	2
Buxton Road ..	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	1
Cambridge Street ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
Cardigan Street ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Castle Street ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Chapel Street ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	1
Charles Street ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Clarendon Road ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Clipstone Road ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	3
Cobden Street ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1
Collingdon Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Cowper Street ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
Crawley Road ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	1
Crawley Green Road	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Cromwell Road ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Cumberland Street .	..	..	1	..	.	..	1	..	..	..
Dale Road	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
Dallow Road ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	5
Dorset Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Downs Road ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Dudley Street ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Duke Street ..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
Dumfries Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Dunstable Place ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1
Dunstable Road ..	..	2	1	..	2	..	5	..	2	2
Elizabeth Street ..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	2
Essex Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Frederic Street ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
George Street ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Gladstone Avenue ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Gloucester Road ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Grove Road ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
Hampton Road ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
Harcourt Street ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4
Hartley Road ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Hastings Street ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	.	..
Havelock Road ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hazelbury Crescent	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Henry Street ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hibbert Street ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Highbury Road ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	2	..	2
High Town Road ..	1	..	3	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
Hillside Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hitchin Road ..	3	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	..	1
Holly Walk ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Inkerman Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..

Name of Street.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.	Removed to Hospital		
								Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
Ivy Road	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
Jubilee Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Kenilworth Road ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Kimpton Road ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
King's Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Langley Road ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1
Langley Street ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Lansdowne Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Lea Road	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Leagrave Road ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Liverpool Road ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
London Road ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Lyndhurst Road ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
Manchester Street..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
May Street.. ..	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	..	3
Mill Street	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Milton Road ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2
Moor Path	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Naseby Road ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	1
Newcombe Road ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
North Street ..	2	..	1	..	2	..	5	2	..	2
Oak Road	3	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Oxen Road.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Park Road West ..	4	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Park Street.. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	2
Pondwicks Road ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	.	..
Princess Street ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	2
Reginald Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ridgway Road ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	1
Rothesay Road ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1
Round Green ..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Russell Street ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	1
Salisbury Road ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	2
Shirley Road ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1
Spring Place ..	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..
Stanley Street ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Stockwood Crescent	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Stuart Place ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Studley Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tavistock Street ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Taylor Street ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tennyson Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Union Street ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1
Vernon Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Victoria Street ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Villa Road.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Wellington Street..	5	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Wenlock Street ..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	1
West Hill Road ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Wimborne Road ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4
Windmill Street ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Windsor Street ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
Winsdon Road ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	1
Wood Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
York Street ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
Totals ..	177	4	73	2	30	2	288	70*	3	73

* Two cases of scarlet fever from Duke Street were removed to hospital on January 1st, 1909, but notified on December 31st, 1908, and are therefore not included in the above list of streets for 1909.

There were also three cases of scarlet fever removed to hospital in January, 1910, which were notified in December, 1909; these are not included in the number of cases treated at the hospital for 1909, but are shewn in the above list.

Information as to the number of deaths from these diseases will be found in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

Disinfection and other precautionary measures for the prevention of the spread of disease, were duly carried out free of cost; children from infected families were advised not to attend school, and any nuisances in the houses or localities were remedied. Disinfectants were also freely supplied to all who applied for them. The cost of disinfectants for the year was £48 15s., which sum includes the disinfectants sent to Spittlesea.

Spittlesea Hospital. 69 cases of scarlet fever and three of typhoid fever were removed to Spittlesea during the year, making a total of 72 cases as against 31 last year.

Inspection of Streets. I have, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, regularly visited the streets and alleys during the year, and have taken the necessary steps to remedy all the defects found in connection with these visits.

Nuisances. The following list shows the nature of the nuisances which were dealt with during the year :—

Insanitary Dwellings	202	Defective drains	22
No receptacles for ashes	154	Defective bell-traps	11
Water apparatus to W.C.'s out of order	133	Slaughter houses requiring limewashing	10
Drains and W.C.'s blocked	117	Defective ashpits	9
Defective W.C.'s	80	No receptacles for manure	4
Workrooms requiring limewashing	76	Sinks not disconnected	2
No constant water supply to W.C.'s	41	No sanitary accommodation	1
Defective pavings	33	Other nuisances	5
Accumulations of manure	24	Total	924

583 notices were served in connection with the above nuisances.

Insanitary Dwellings. 202 houses were reported to be in an insanitary condition. The whole of these, with a few exceptions, have been thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, and the remainder are in hand.

House Drains. Two sink waste-pipes were found directly connected with the drain. These were made to discharge on to 6-inch earthenware syphon gulley traps.

Closet Cleansing. During the year, 56 loads of night soil were removed from privies and dumb-wells. The charge made for emptying same was £7 8s. 6d., and the expenditure in wages, £5 17s.

Ashes, Offal and Trade Refuse Collection. 16,412 loads of ashes, offal and trade refuse were collected by the Corporation teams during the year; this is a slight decrease compared with last year's figures, it then being 16,572 loads. The cost of labour in connection with the collection and disposal of ashes was :—

	£	s.	d.
Horse drivers (31,578 hours)	611	11	0
Fillers (41,536 hours)	839	4	2
	£1,450	15	2
Hired horses at 4/- per day	£71	19	0

The disposal of ashes was as follows :—

	Loads.
Destructor	12,718
Sewage works and farm	153
Elsewhere	3,541
	16,412

The income in connection with this department was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Collecting trade refuse - - - -	141	13	3
Old iron, bottles, clinkers, etc. - -	36	16	10
Collecting offal from slaughter houses -	30	10	3
Ashes - - - - - - - -	9	10	0
Removing night soil - - - -	7	8	6
	£225	18	10

The collection of ashes for the last four years has been :—

1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
15,706	16,243	16,572	16,412

Ventilating Shafts. No additional shafts were erected during the year. The total number of ventilating columns in the borough is 46.

Destructor. The total amount of refuse burnt at the destructor during the year was 12,718 loads, giving an average of 34¾ loads per day. The wages paid for burning the refuse have amounted to £691 10s. 2d., or just over 1s. 1d. per load. The sale of old iron and other residuals has been £36 16s. 10d.

Disinfector. This has again been used on numerous occasions for the disinfecting of bedding and clothing from infected houses.

Food and Drugs Act. In connection with this Act, 137 samples were submitted by me to the Public Analyst. The samples were as follows :—82 samples of new milk, 15 of butter, 5 of cream, 3 each of lard, pepper, gin, Irish whisky, skimmed milk and rice, 2 each of Scotch whisky and Demerara sugar, and 1 each of margarine, cheese, rum, brandy, cream mixture, black currant and raspberry jubes, Pontefract cakes, milk of sulphur, carbonate of magnesia, malt vinegar, arrowroot, coffee and mustard. Of these, 13 were adulterated in the manner shewn in the statutory report hereunto annexed.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	Who submitted the Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Sum paid for Analysis	Observations.
Butter .. .	Sanitary Inspector	Genuine	10 6	
Lard	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Butter	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Pepper	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
New Milk	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Butter	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, (Milk Blended Pearksown)	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Margarine	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Cheese..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Lard	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Gin	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Irish Whisky.. ..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Scotch ,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Rum	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Brandy	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
New Milk	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	Adulterated 4 % of added water	10 6	Case dismissed on pay't of costs 17/6
,, ...	,, ,,	Genuine	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	Adulterated 4 % of added water	10 6	Vendor fined £1 and 17/6 costs

Article submitted for Analysis.	Who submitted the Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Sum paid for Analysis	Observations.
New Milk	Sanitary Inspector	Genuine	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, (poor quality)	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, (poor quality)	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	Adulterated 12 % of added water	10 6	Vendor fined £1 and 18/6 costs
,, ...	,, ,,	Genuine	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, (very poor quality)	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, (poor quality)	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, (very poor quality)	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	Adulterated 16 % deficient in fat	10 6	Vendor fined 30/- including costs
,, ...	,, ,,	Genuine	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	Adulterated 8 % deficient in fat	10 6	Vendor fined £5 and 17/6 costs
,, ...	,, ,,	Genuine	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Butter	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Gin	,, ,,	,, (poor quality)	10 6	
Scotch Whisky ..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Irish ,, ..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Gin	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Irish Whisky	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Skimmed Milk ..	,, ,,	Adulterated 5 % of added water, also contained a boric preservative equivalent to 2·4 grains of crystalised boric acid per pint	10 6	Vendor fined 10/- and 19/6 costs
,, ..	,, ,,	Genuine	10 6	
New Milk	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, (poor quality)	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	Adulterated 10 % deficient in fat	10 6	Vendor fined £1 and 19/6 costs
Skimmed Milk ..	,, ,,	Adulterated 3 % of added water, also artificially coloured	10 6	Vendor fined 10/- and 17/6 costs
New Milk	,, ,,	Genuine	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, (very poor quality)	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	Adulterated 17 % deficient in fat	10 6	Case dismissed
,, ...	,, ,,	Genuine (poor quality)	10 6	

Article submitted for Analysis.	Who submitted the Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Sum paid for Analysis	Observations.
New Milk	Sanitary Inspector	Genuine	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	Adulterated 10 % deficient in fat	10 6	Vendor fined 40/- including costs
,, ...	,, ,,	Genuine	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Butter..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Cream Mixture ..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Black Currant and Raspberry Jubes	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Pontefract Cakes ..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
White Pepper ..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Milk of Sulphur ..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Carbonate of Magnesia	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Malt Vinegar.. ..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Arrowroot	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Butter..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
New Milk	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Cream	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	Contained a boric preservative equivalent to 7·79 grains of crystalised boric acid per pint	10 6	Vendor cautioned
Butter..	,, ,,	Genuine	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	Contained 17 % of water	10 6	Vendor cautioned
Coffee	,, ,,	Contained 66 % of Coffee and 34 % of Chicory	10 6	Vendor fined 20/- including costs
White Pepper ..	,, ,,	Genuine	10 6	
Mustard	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Butter (Pearksown) ..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Rice	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ...	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Demerara Sugar ..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
,, ..	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	
Rice	,, ,,	,, ...	10 6	

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops. Under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order, 1885, 28 persons were registered as purveyors of milk, and one as a cow-keeper.

At the end of 1909 the register contained the names of persons keeping 12 cowsheds. The approximate number of cows being milked is 160.

There are also 118 purveyors of milk on the register, of which 10 reside oustide the borough, but retail milk within.

Slaughter Houses. The slaughter houses were regularly visited during the year, and on the whole were found to be in a satisfactory condition. 33 new licenses have been granted; one slaughter house was re-built.

Markets. I have visited the markets regularly during the year. On July 8th, I seized 200 lbs. of cherries, which were exposed for sale; and on July 9th, a quantity of strawberries, which were afterwards condemned by a magistrate. On July 10th I attended court to give evidence in these cases, when the defendant in the first case was fined 20/- including costs, and the defendant in the second, £5 including costs.

I also inspected the following articles of food, at the request of the owners, before being exposed for sale, which I found to be unfit for human food, and forthwith caused the same to be destroyed:—On March 2nd, 1 box of plaice; July 6th, 10 boxes of codlings; July 13th, quantity of strawberries; July 20th, stalk of bananas and a quantity of cherries; July 21st, 3 rounds plums; August 7th, 1 box mackerel; September 2nd, 1 trunk fresh haddocks; September 20th, 1 trunk mixed fish; September 22nd, 1 trunk haddocks; September 27th, 1 trunk mixed fish; September 28th, 1 box fresh haddocks; and October 18th, 1 barrel of herrings.

Factory and Workshop Act. The number of registered workshops in the borough at the end of the year was 624. These include straw hat manufacturers, block makers, box and cartoon makers, tip and lining manufacturers, bakers, confectioners, milliners, dressmakers, upholsterers, tailors, joiners, tin plate workers, jewellers, bootmakers, rope makers, cycle makers, laundresses, etc. The following table shews the number of inspections, and the result of such visits:—

1. Inspection.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	296	8	..
Workshops	766	97	..
Work-places	42	3	..
Home-workers' Premises	852	56	..
Totals	1,956	164	..

2. Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—			
Want of Cleanliness	128	127	..
Want of Ventilation	..	..	..
Overcrowding	..	..	..
Want of Drainage to Floors	..	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient	..	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation { Defective	12	12	..
Sanitary Accommodation { Not Separate for Sexes ..	3	3	..
Other Nuisances	8	8	..
Totals	151	150	..

OTHER MATTERS.

MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—

Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (sec. 133)	5
Matters notified by H.M. Inspector - - - -	7

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES (sec. 101) :—

In use at the end of 1908 - - - - -	26
In use at the end of 1909 - - - - -	25

LISTS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM EMPLOYERS :—

Twice in the Year.	Once in the Year.
Lists, 70. Outworkers, 482. -	Lists, 226. Outworkers, 1,639.

ADDRESSES OF OUTWORKERS :—

Forwarded to other authorities - - - - -	217
Received from other authorities - - - -	1

HOMEWORK IN UNWHOLESOME OR INFECTED PREMISES :—

Cases of infectious diseases in homeworkers' premises - -	114
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (sec. 110) -	114