

[Report 1905] / Medical Officer of Health, Tettenhall U.D.C.

Contributors

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TETTENHALL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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Medical Officer of Health's
Report for 1905.

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25th ANNUAL REPORT.

"It should be remembered that these Reports are
"for the information of the Board and of the County
"Council as well as of the Council of the District, and
"that a statement of the local circumstances and a history
"of local sanitary questions which may seem superfluous
"for the latter, may often be needed by the former
"bodies."

W. H. POWER,
Medical Officer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
October, 1904.



TETTENHALL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health's

Report for 1905.

25TH ANNUAL REPORT.

Population Census, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	5145
„ „ 1901	...	...	...	...	...	5337
Inhabited Houses, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	1056
„ „ 1901	...	...	...	...	...	1176
Area in Statute Acres	...	...	...	...	...	1220
Tettenhall Local Board Constituted	...	...	...	...	...	1883
Adoption of Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	...	1887
„ „ Notification Act	...	...	...	...	...	1889
Sewerage Works commenced 1890, finished	...	...	...	...	...	1892
Isolation Hospital Provided	...	...	...	...	...	1891
Public Scavenging Inaugurated, May	...	...	...	...	...	1897
Conversion of Sewerage Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	1900

TABLES.

- I. & II. Table of Births, Deaths, and Infant Mortality, from 1895 to 1905.
- III. Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during 1905.
- IV. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during 1905.
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- VI. Scarlet Fever.
- VII. Summary of Sanitary Work.

CENSUS OFFICE,

MILLBANK,

LONDON, S.W.,

12TH NOV., 1901.

*County Borough, Municipal
Borough or Urban District* } **Tettenhall (U.D.)**

Civil Parishes and Wards.	HOUSES.				POPULATION.		
	In- habited	Uninhabited		Building	Persons	Males	Females
		In Occupa- tion	Not in Occupa- tion				
Tettenhall (U.D.) Civil Parish, Tettenhall.	1176	5	48		5337	2481	2856

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT For 1905.

To the Chairman of the Tettenhall District Council.

Sir,

The form of the present report has been altered in compliance to the Memorandum of the Local Government Board, 1904, and some facts with which the Council are familiar, and which have been mentioned in my previous reports during the past five and twenty years have been recapitulated for the information of the central authority.

The Urban District of Tettenhall covers an area of about 1200 acres, and is partly residential and partly agricultural.

The table land to the north forms part of the Watershed of the Trent, while the southern half is intersected by the Valley of the Smestow, which is a tributary of the Severn.

The condition of the Smestow, although not entirely satisfactory, has materially improved since last year, but the effluent at Wightwick is clearer than the affluent at Oxley—and it is therefore reasonable to conclude that the Brook is not polluted by Tettenhall except by storm water.

There are two Mill Pools, one at Compton, the other at Wightwick, which were supplied by the Smestow and acted as settling tanks.

The Compton pool has an area of about 5,700 yards, and from time to time has silted up, the mud showing above the surface at its N.E. extremity, where the stream enters it. The pool has been periodically emptied and the sludge cleared out by a dredger, Wolverhampton and Heath Town contributing towards the expense of the cleansing.

To abate this perennial nuisance your Council consulted Mr. G. H. Stanger in 1903, and on his advice purchased Compton Mill with the Water and Mill rights, and diverted the stream from the pool and allowed it to flow down the original brook course. The pool was then dredged and cleaned out and has since filled with spring water.

Almost parallel with the brook, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal runs through the district, and for part of its course forms the boundary with Wolverhampton.

The Smestow valley is damp and subject to fogs, and feels colder than the rest of the district, it might therefore be inferred that the artizans and labourers' dwellings along Aldersley Lane, the Lower Street, Tettenhall, and the Bridgnorth Road, and Henwood Lane at Compton, are less healthy than the houses on higher ground. It is true that in the epidemic of Diptheria in 1895-6 Compton was seriously affected, but with this exception, and remembering the closely packed clusters of cottages at Compton, and the Lower Street, Tettenhall, this low-lying district has been singularly free from epidemic disease, though the inhabitants are subject to catarrhal colds.

The valley is bounded on the N.W. by a wooded ridge of brick, red sandstone with marl partings, which yields springs of excellent water. The sandstone on the S.E. of the valley is softer than that of Tettenhall Wood, and is quarried for moulding sand which is used in iron foundries for casting purposes.

There is more turf than ploughed land in Tettenhall, though wheat, barley, oats and roots are grown, the principal root crops being swedes and mangolds.

The **Milk Supply** is excellent and plentiful, there being good grazing land. Milch cows are fed on decorticated cotton cake with bean flour and oats. Brewing grains have not been much

used for twelve or fourteen years, but Mr. Randle Jeavons considers public house grains as good as ever. Cowsheds are inspected periodically and limewashed twice a year. The Inspector points out that yard surfaces should be better drained, but is generally satisfied with cowsheds—he justly draws attention to the exemplary cleanliness of the cowsheds belonging to Mr. Randle Jeavons, Mr. Edwin Jones and Mr. Brown.

The refuse of our privy middens—and we have 779 of them—is not so easily disposed, as the contents of the Wolverhampton Pan Carts, but the sludge from the outfall works is easily disposed of to the farmers of Trescott.

The highroads of the district are in excellent condition, though the bye-roads and lanes require more attention. The steep hills at Wightwick, the Compton Holloway, and the Finchfield Hill, which were all dangerous a few years ago, are testimonies to the efficiency of the Roads Committee.

In answer to my enquiry on Tar Macadam, the Surveyor Mr. McCarter made the following report :—

“On account of Motor traffic and for public safety, it will be
“necessary to extend footpaths, and, owing to the danger to health
“by clouds of dust created by motors, new methods of road-making
“have to be considered.”

Mr. McCarter considers Tar Macadam the most efficient remedy for dusty roads. A short private road at Dippons House, belonging to Mr. C. T. Mander has been coated with this material which is made at the Tarmac Works at Bilston.

Mr. McCarter proceeds to explain that the process is first to brush the old surface of the road as clean as possible. Then brush this surface with boiling tar, and coat with Tarmac—size $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. This should then be rolled to an even surface and a 2-in. coating of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. stuff put on. This coating should be rolled

until there is a smooth surface, which is dusted and rolled again. It is of importance that there should be a good bottom to the road, and that drains and channels are provided for taking off surface water.

The Roads are not well lighted ; partly owing to the number of trees which line them.

The district is supplied with gas by the Wolverhampton Gas Company, and electric light by the Midland Electrical Co., Tipton.

The Wolverhampton Tramways, (which are second to none in the kingdom), have a terminus at Tettenhall with a service every few minutes, and Workmens' Trams night and morning. Compton is served by Horse Omnibuses, while a G.W.R. Motor Omnibus runs through Compton and Wightwick to Bridgnorth several times a day.

The **Water Supply** is from the Wolverhampton Waterworks, the principal Reservoir being situated at Tettenhall. This Reservoir is 19 feet deep from the top sill to the bed, and as a rule has a depth of 16 to 17 feet of water. With 16 feet of water the reservoir holds 10,000,000 gallons—equal to a three day's supply. The bottom of the bed is puddled, and the pressure of water renders contamination from beneath the surface impossible. The main supply is from Cosford Mill and brook, from whence it is forced to Tettenhall, (but there is a large auxiliary supply at Tettenhall and a small one at Goldthorn Hill.) It is drawn from the Reservoir by the Tettenhall engines and forced to Goldthorn Hill, supplying the town and district on the way.

Prior to entering the pumps, the water passes through gauze screens having 625 meshes to the square inch. The screens are frequently taken out and washed under pressure from the mains.

There is a constant stream through the reservoir, which is kept clear of weeds by dredging.

The Corporation propose, under the powers recently obtained from Parliament to deepen the well at Tettenhall, in order to increase the supply available from that source.

Experiments have been made at the Tettenhall Pumping Station and the Waterworks Committee of the Corporation report that "a large volume of water of most excellent quality has been found," and they anticipate that by sinking two large diameter bore-holes an additional daily supply of 1,000,000 gallons will be obtained from Tettenhall.

The Corporation have also obtained powers to construct an additional Reservoir by the side of the present one at Tettenhall, in order that the old Reservoir may be cleaned when required.

Unfortunately for Tettenhall the effect of the pumping from the experimental Borehole has apparently had a serious effect upon the several Wells in the Tettenhall District. Shortly after the passing of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Act, 1903, the Tettenhall Council caused a report to be prepared by Messrs. John Taylor, Sons, & Santo Crimp, of Gt. George Street, Westminster, from which it appears that about 150 Wells existed in Tettenhall for the purpose of house supply. Since the middle of 1905 however, very serious complaints have been received of shortage of water in several of these Wells. At the property of Mrs. Cartwright's Trustees in School Road, Tettenhall Wood, two Wells supplying nine houses, and which had always produced an unlimited supply of water since they were sunk in the year 1842, became depleted, and the water has not since returned. Similar complaints have also been received of the disappearance of water in wells which supply the property of Miss Collins, Upper Green, Mr. Reade, Upper Green, The Diamond Cottages, and elsewhere.

It remains to be seen how far the new Boring at Tettenhall will further affect the Wells of the District.

With the abolition of cesspits and the extension of the Sewerage system, the Council have had very little trouble in recent years from the pollution of wells. On the whole, well water is of excellent quality.

The **Sewerage Works** which were commenced in 1890, and finished in 1892, are fully described in my Report for 1891. The Sewage was then precipitated by Lime, and the clarified effluent distributed over thirteen acres of land before draining into the Black Brook, which is a tributary of the Smestow at Trescott.

The Precipitation Tanks were converted into Bacterial Tanks in 1903, owing to the difficulty of dealing with the quantity of sludge, but the County Medical Officer suggested in July, 1905, that the land treatment should be supplemented by artificial filtration, by converting one of the large settling tanks into a filter of simple construction.

Dr. Reid's suggestion has not yet been carried out, as on 24th October, 1905, he visited the Sewage Works, and thought the method of irrigation might be improved. He recommended that the water from the effluent should be more equally distributed on the land by the multiplication of short terminal carriers, which should be frequently changed, and this is being done.

House Refuse and Excrement Disposal.—Till the establishment of the Sewerage System in 1892, and the inauguration of Public Scavenging in 1897, the Sewage of Tettenhall was discharged into earth closets or middens, and disposed of in gardens, or drained into cesspools and the water courses of the district.

From a Return made to me by the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances on 29th September, 1905, I find :—

Houses connected with the Sewerage	
System to the end of 1904	1179
Houses that cannot be connected under	
existing circumstances	130
Houses that are not, but can be connected	46
	<hr/>
	1355

It is also stated that there are 779 Privy Middens, and about 400 Water Closets. The 130 houses that cannot be connected, drain into cess pits; and there are 30 pan closets accounting presumably for 1239 dwellings.

But the Census of 1901 records :—	
Inhabited houses	1176
Uninhabited houses	53
	<hr/>
	1229
Since then, 55 new houses have been	
built to August of 1904	55
	<hr/>
	1284

There is some inaccuracy of registration to which I would draw the attention of the Council, and suggest that in the forthcoming year an accurate return should be made of the houses, middens, ashpits, water closets and other buildings, and that the plans and maps of the district be corrected. Mr. McCarter gives reasons for the discrepancies but his explanations are scarcely convincing.

The present system of Scavenging is not satisfactory, and I beg to submit to the Council :—

(I.)—That the scavenging of the district should be more systematic and periodical.

(II.)—That the number of privy middens should be diminished.

In my Monthly Report for December, 1905, I drew the attention of the Council to the defects of the present system of Scavenging.

Under the system of Scavenging, on the receipt of a post card or written notice the clean and careful people get the most attention, while poorer folk, who are less particular about their middens and ashpits, only have their refuse removed when the carts are in the neighbourhood.

In his Annual Report for 1905, Mr. McCarter says :—
 “This year 2050 loads of Nightsoil and house refuse have been removed from 718 ashpits and 639 privies, affecting 1029 houses. The total number of loads is 60 less than last year. The decrease may be accounted for by the fact that a number of privies have been abolished and water carriage adopted.”

22 privies were converted into Water Closets in 1905. This is satisfactory and the point I wish to impress on the Council, is that by the abolition of Privy Middens, and the substitution of Water Closets, the work of scavenging the district will be diminished, and at the same time be more effective.

With the limited means at his disposal in horses, carts and men, it is difficult for the Surveyor to remove the refuse of the middens and ashpits of the district, oftener than three times a year.

In answer to my enquiries on the removal of nightsoil and house refuse, Mr. McCarter made the following Report, 20th December, 1905, which will be submitted at the February Meeting of the Council.

“If periodical removal were adopted, it would take two horses and carts, two teamsters and four nightsoil men four months to get round the whole district.

"But it is necessary to remove Nightsoil from some houses every two weeks, others every month, and others every two or three months. It is evident therefore, that with two carts and periodical removal, many closets would be filled up long before they could be emptied."

It seems therefore, that the present staff is inadequate for the work of removal of refuse at periods of reasonable frequency.

The obvious remedy is to supersede the insanitary system of middens, by water closets, for under the present dual system of excrement removal, the Council is doing too much scavenging, while the Sewage Works, which were provided for the wants of the whole district, are only doing half-time.

The present **Bye-Laws** lack definition, and are apt to cause confusion in the minds of Members of the Council and its Officials, but the revision of the Bye-laws is now in progress.

The Surveyor reports that 2050 loads of night soil and house refuse have been removed from 718 ashpits, and 639 privies. I take it that the contents of ashpits are taken to the dry tip at Compton Mill, and contents of privies to the nightsoil tips, but there must be a confusion of terms for we are told that there are 779 privy middens, and if the statement is correct, 140 privy middens have not been emptied this year.

A Privy is a receptacle for human excrement. An Ashpit is a receptacle for ashes. A Privy-Midden is a Privy in conjunction with an Ashpit.

The only excuse for the existance of the privy-midden is that fæces and urine are disinfected and deodorized by dry ashes.

This contention presumes that the receptacle in which the excrement and ashes are mixed, is impermeable and protected from wet.

In the vast majority of privy middens in your district to support such a contention would be obviously ridiculous.

The Council have always found a difficulty in securing a sufficient number of tips for nightsoil and house refuse, and have considered the advantages which might be obtained from a Destructor. At present there are five Tips for Nightsoil, which however are only temporarily available.

In my Report of 1903, I dealt somewhat fully with Factories and Workshops. The facilities offered by the trams take lockmakers in the Wolverhampton district to the great factories, and the firm of Chubb, and James Gibbons in Church Lane, make the finest locks in the world. The Inspector visited the 54 Workshops of this district 116 times. He has made 21 verbal complaints, and given 4 written notices principally about lime washing.

None of the 7 Bakehouses are underground.

Labourers and Artizan Dwellings.—Tettenhall is a favourite suburb of Wolverhampton for the Clerk or Artizan. He is attracted to it by the low rates and beautiful surroundings, and fresh houses are built for his use. The labourer lives in cottages, which are the feature of the neighbourhood at a nominal rent. As they decay and are condemned, he creeps into the slums of the town.

The roof fell in at one of these disused cottages at Compton, and the neighbouring cottage was closed as being dangerous. In the same yard I investigated a case of overcrowding. The tenants had notice to quit and the house was shut up. A few years ago a whole row of cottages was closed on the Finchfield Hill as it was not worth the owners while to keep them in repair.

A nest of houses in the Lower Street, Tettenhall, inhabited by seven families, was inspected by me in February, and the

Inspector instructed to see that they were papered and white-washed, and it was doubtful whether the houses should be closed or the recommendations of the S.A. obeyed, but they are now put in repair.

Inspections. Among other properties I have visited this year are the creeper-covered old houses called the Old Workhouse in Wrottesley Road ; some houses on the Old Hill ; the Brick-kiln, School Road, Tettenhall Wood (which has improved very much since last year) ; and the row of houses from the Blacksmith's Shop to Royal Terrace on the Bridgnorth Road.

The gardens of the last named row of houses run down to the Smestow Brook and are protected by embankments from the overflowing brook. Some part of the embankment has been broken down and I was surprised to see how far the gardens are flooded after heavy rain. The water rises to the fowl pens and privy middens and the gardens are covered with mud.

I had to call attention to the full state of the ashpits which had not been emptied for many months.

Some of the houses belonging to Mr. Cresswell had waste water closets which were clean and acted well.

Some of the middens were unroofed, wet and filthy, and several of the houses dirty and dilapidated with defective spouting which kept the walls wet.

While visiting some property by the Tettenhall Institute I noticed that Mr. Allen has some good waste water closets, while farther on there are some privies in connection with a large ashpit at the back of the Drill Hall. It would be a great advantage if these middens were replaced by water closets, both on account of their proximity to the Drill Hall and to dwelling houses. I reported on these middens in November and December to the Council.

The two next privies are clean with excellent ashpits, but they are unroofed.

The cottagers of Tettenhall naturally try to augment their incomes by keeping pigs and fowls and by catching linnets, which is quite a little industry in our neighbourhood.

The pigs are often a nuisance during hot weather and have to be frequently inspected. Small catch pits, which are frequently emptied and built close to the sty, seem preferable to large receptacles. Of course the floors of the styes should be impervious and the catch pits cemented and effectively covered.

The Inspector took me to see a wooden pig sty in which there was no pig. The tenant was warned that he could not keep a pig till he had an impervious floor laid and drained the sty into a cemented catch pit with an efficient cover.

I inspected a manure heap which contained butcher's offal. The manure was spread on land and the owner was good enough to say that he would in future have the heap put further from the adjoining cottages.

A complaint was made of the smell from the pool on the Upper Green. A pool where cows go to water is necessarily contaminated, but the condition of the pool is better than it has been for years.

I mentioned at a Council Meeting that the Upper and Lower Greens are the playgrounds of the children of Tettenhall. The Upper Green may well be improved by Drainage.

A complaint was made in March by a Medical man against the sanitary condition of a house on Tettenhall Wood. On October 11th I found that the two adjoining houses had been furnished with excellent water closets.

On 27th February the County Medical Officer inquired if under the Midwives' Act we had yet obtained a steam disinfecting apparatus. I replied that Tettenhall had an arrangement with the Wolverhampton Health Authority to stove and disinfect clothing and bedding.

I may mention that the New Wolverhampton Destructor has a furnace large enough to cremate a beast, but with my recent experience of a case of Anthrax (23rd January, 1906) I think the County Police, who are the authority under the Contagious Diseases Animals' Act, cannot be surpassed in dealing with this affection. The subject will be alluded to in my next Annual Report.

Vital Statistics.

The Population estimated to the middle of 1905 is 5422.

There were 116 Births and 54 Deaths.

The Birth Rate was 21·3 and the Death Rate 9·9.

Six children died under one year, making an Infantile Mortality of 51·7.

This is the lowest Death Rate and Infantile Death Rate that I have yet recorded.

No death has occurred from any of the Notifiable Diseases, but two deaths occurred in January from Influenza.

Six deaths occurred under one year. The Coroner held an inquest on a baby an hour old but the cause of death was not stated. The other deaths were from Diarrhoea, 1; Enteritis, 1; Debility, 1; Convulsions, 1; and Bronchitis following Dentition, 1.

There are fewer deaths from Consumption. 2 died from Acute Phthisis, and 1 from Cerebral Tuberculosis. Cancer caused six deaths, viz. :—Intestines, 3; Stomach, 1; Breast, 1; Vulva, 1. 4 persons died of Cerebral Hemorrhage; 8 from Bronchitis; 4 from

Pneumonia; 1 from Carbuncle; 5 from Heart Disease; and only one from Alcoholism.

Six residents of this District died in the Wolverhampton Hospitals. Two of them died of Cancer and one of Tubercular Peritonitis.

Infectious Diseases. 31 Notifications were received, as compared with 49 in 1904.

There were 23 cases of **Scarlet Fever** of which 19 were treated in Hospital.

Of the 3 cases of **Diphtheria** one showed bacilli and two did not. The case in which bacilli were found was reported at the end of September and still shows the germ of the disease (January, 1906.)

Five Notifications of **Erysipelas** were received, and a few cases of **Measles** have come to our knowledge. The voluntary Notification of Measles has a beneficial result and should be encouraged, as the School Authorities both within and without the district are at once informed by your officials, as in the case of other infectious disease.

Small Pox occurred on the *S.S. Soudan* and on the *S.S. Plassy*. A passenger from each of these vessels came to reside in your District and was kept under observation.

The Hospital for isolating Scarlet Fever is the Wolverhampton Isolation Hospital; the Small Pox Hospital is at Bradley and was opened this year by the Mayor of Wolverhampton, Mr. Baldwin Bantock, and there is an arrangement with the Wolverhampton and South Staffordshire Hospital for admitting a limited number of cases of Diphtheria.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. H. T. WINTER.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report
ON SANITARY INSPECTIONS DURING 1905.

INSPECTIONS number 990. Formal Notices 9. Informal Notices 415. Nuisances abated 370.

COMMUNICATIONS TO SEWER 21, making a total of 1201.

TAP WATER has been laid on to 17 houses.

THE WATER MAIN has been extended for a distance of 56 yards. (3")

PLANS have been submitted and approved for 12 houses and 11 have been built or are in course of erection.

PLANS for alterations and additions have been submitted and approved in 14 instances.

THE MAIN SEWER (9") was extended from Aldersley Road to part way up Sandy Lane a distance of 319 yards, at a cost of £136.

Drains Tested. Inspections and testing of drains 163.

The following cases may be quoted: Suspected defective drainage; family troubled with sore throat. On examination found sewer gas drawn under floor of sitting room by fire and so into room. Cause: drain given way also defective trap and soil pipe.

CASE 2. Doctor's complaint of defective drainage. Family and servants unwell. Found bath waste in two instances untrapped and connected with drain, foul air having access to bedrooms, bell

trap in one bathroom, 3 other insanitary traps, 2 unsealed manholes, drains not connected to sewer.

CASE 3. Pump water found to be contaminated by sewage matter, occupier narrowly escaped having Typhoid Fever.

CASE 4. Alteration to house—Drains improperly jointed, sewer gas getting into soft water cistern, soil pipe and ventilator inside house, joints of same defective.

CASE 5. Alteration to house—Open drain under pantry window and near side door, bath waste connected to drain, complicated trap, open manhole, old pan closet in bathroom, sewer gas free access to soft water cistern.

Nightsoil and House Refuse Removal. This year 2050 loads of nightsoil and house refuse have been removed from 718 ashpits and 639 privies, affecting 1029 houses—the total number of loads is 60 less than last year but 804 more than in 1898. The decrease may be accounted for by the fact that a number of privies have been abolished and the water carriage adopted. By substituting the latter the total number of loads of nightsoil may be diminished.

Smestow Brook. During the year constant watch has been kept on the stream—the course of action planned out with the County Council has not been without result. At the beginning of July it was found on examination that the overflows belonging to Wolverhampton at Dunstall Park were sending down sewage matter direct into the stream, this was at a time when there was practically no rain. The matter was taken up with the Wolverhampton Corporation who decided to cleanse their sewer. When the work was completed it was found they had taken out 440 tons solid matter in a length of 645 yards of pipe and lowered the level 20 inches and enabled 60,000 gallons more of storm water to flow down in one hour and made an increase in the dry weather flow of about one third to what it was previously—these figures were

supplied to me by the Mains' Superintendent. The Corporation hope to benefit by the work carried out in that it is expected the lower districts will not be as frequently flooded in periods of storm.

Factories and Workshops. There are 54 Workshops in the District—7 of these coming under the designation of Bakehouses. These have been visited 116 times.

Generally they comply with the regulations. It has only been necessary to send 4 written notices—21 verbal complaints have been made and 20 defects have been remedied—these have chiefly referred to lime-washing.

ADDRESSES of 2 outworkers were sent to me by the Inspector for Wolverhampton.

There are no underground bakehouses in the District.

Cowsheds and Milkshops. Periodical inspections are made of these. Generally the cowsheds in the District are fairly satisfactory—there are 3 cowsheds exemplary for cleanliness and might with advantage be copied by the rest.

The yard surface in some cases, also the drainage could be improved upon.

Limewashing is carried out twice a year.

Inspection of Houses. Whilst most of the visits have been paid for the purpose of drain inspection, where found necessary pressure has been brought to bear upon the occupiers to keep their premises in a cleaner condition.

22 Privies have been converted into the water carriage system.

In several instances privies and ashpits have been improved by making impervious floors, roofing over and providing doors.

H. McCARTER,

Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLES I. & II.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year	BIRTHS		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL	
		Number	Rate*	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1895	5385	132	24.5	16	121.2	110	20.4
1896	5434	148	27.2	17	114.8	58	10.6
1897	5520	130	23.5	15	115.3	66	11.9
1898	5584	140	25.0	23	164.2	79	14.1
1899	5655	138	24.4	11	79.7	62	10.9
1900	5720	134	23.4	18	134.3	68	11.6
1901	5337	110	20.6	10	90.9	59	11
1902	5357	144	26.6	17	118	67	12.3
1903	5377	124	23	17	136.2	64	11.8
1904	5395	110	20.3	11	100	56	10.5
Averages for years 1895-1904	5476	131	24	15.5	117	68.9	12
1905	5422	116	21.3	6	51.7	54	9.9

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).

1220

Total population at all ages .. 5337
 Number of inhabited houses .. 1176
 Average Number of persons per house 4.5

At Census of 1901

TABLE III.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT						
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards
Diphtheria	3		3				
Erysipelas	5			1		4	
Scarlet Fever*... ..	23		9	11	2	1	
Totals	31		12	12	2	5	

*No. of Cases Removed to Hospital, 19.

TABLE IV.
TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District
	All ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
Epidemic influenza ...	2				1	1		
Diarrhœa ...	1	1						
Enteritis ...	1	1						
Other septic diseases ...	1					1		
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	2					2		
Other tubercular diseases ...	1			1				1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	6					1	5	2
Bronchitis ...	8	1				3	4	
Pneumonia ...	4					3	1	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...								1
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	1					1		
Heart diseases ...	5			1		1	3	
Accidents ..	2		1	1				
All other causes ..	20	3				5	12	2
All causes ...	54	6	1	3	1	18	25	6

TABLE V.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES, from 1883—1905.

Year	Small-pox.		Scarlet Fever. <small>SEE TABLE VI.</small>		Diphtheria.		Typhoid.		Puerperal Fever.		Measles.		Epidemic Influenza.	
	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths
1883			5		1		1				XX	2		
1884	7	1	6				1				5			
1885					1	1	1				115	5		
1886					1		8	3			34	5		
1887			1	1			1							
1888			2											
1889*														
1890			16	1			3				49	3	XX	
1891			17				3	1	1		86	1	XX	
1892			14				6		1		X	1	XX	
1893	1		29		6	2	6		1		3		X	
1894			46	3	12	5	2	1	1	1	40	3		3
1895			24	1	60	15	2		1	1			X	1
1896			50	2	40	4	1							
1897			9		6		1							
1898			11	2	1		3				230	8	X	
1899			5		1		3	2			34		XX	
1900			14		5		4				10		XX	1
1901			11	1	28	1	3		1	1	66		X	1
1902			57	1	13						2			
1903			37	1	1						155	5		
1904			43		2						7			2
1905			23		3									
TOTALS	8	1	420	13	182	28	49	7	5	3	836	33		8

NOTE—A few cases X. Prevalent XX. Very Prevalent XXX.

*Adoption of Infectious Diseases' Notification Act.

TABLE VI.
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SCARLET FEVER.

Year	Rent of Hospital	Charges for Board and Treatment in Hospital	No. of Days charged at 1/6 2/6		No. of Patients in Hospital	Deaths in Hospital	Patients not treated in Hospital	No. of Deaths in Patients not treated in Hospital
1892	£40	£16 2 6	215	—	4	—	10	—
1893	£40	£54 10 6	512	129	13	—	16	—
1894	£40	£61 17 6	728	33	17	2	29	1
1895	£40	£34 14 0	431	19	9	—	15	1
1896	£40	£151 12 6	975	629	32	2	18	—
1897	£40	£18 13 6	249	—	4	—	5	—
1898	£40	£8 9 6	113	—	4	2	7	—
1899	£40	£6 7 6	85	—	1	—	4	—
1900	£40	£27 15 0	370	—	8	—	6	—
1901	£40	£10 13 0	142	—	4	1	7	—
1902	£40	£182 6 0	862	940	39	1	18	—
1903	£40	£66 7 6	795	54	19	1	18	—
1904	£40	£139 17 6*	680	711	30	1	12	—
1905	£40	£120 7 6†	—	912	19	—	4	—

† THIS INCLUDES £6 7s. 6d. FOR REMOVAL OF CASES.

TETTENHALL URBAN COUNCIL.

TABLE VII.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1905, in the Urban District of Tettenhall.

		Inspections and Observations made	Formal and Informal Notices by Authority	Nuisances Abated after Notice
Dwelling houses and Schools	{ Foul Conditions	40	18	18
	{ Structural Defects	60	28	28
	{ Unfit for Habitation	8	3	3
	Dairies and Milkshops	39	13	13
	Cowsheds	48	16	16
	Bakehouses	25	10	10
	Slaughter-houses	17	8	8
	Ashpits and Privies	170	2/83	76
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	56	22	22
	Water Closets	48	16	16
House Drainage	{ Defective Traps and In-sanitary Drainage	78	3/36	38
	{ Other Faults	68	1/33	3
	Water Supply	83	41	41
	Pigsties	96	3/13	14
	Animals improperly kept	4	2	2
	Other Nuisances	150	75	64
	TOTALS	990	424	370
Samples of Water taken for Analysis				Nos. 2
Samples of Water condemned as unfit for use ..				1
Precautions against Infectious Disease.				
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease				26

NOTE.—When an Inspection or Notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

Signed, H. McCARTER,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Date, 25th January, 1906.

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