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Contributors

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Consent.*

Tettenhall Urban District Council.

Staff

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH'S
REPORT for
1913.

31st Annual Report.

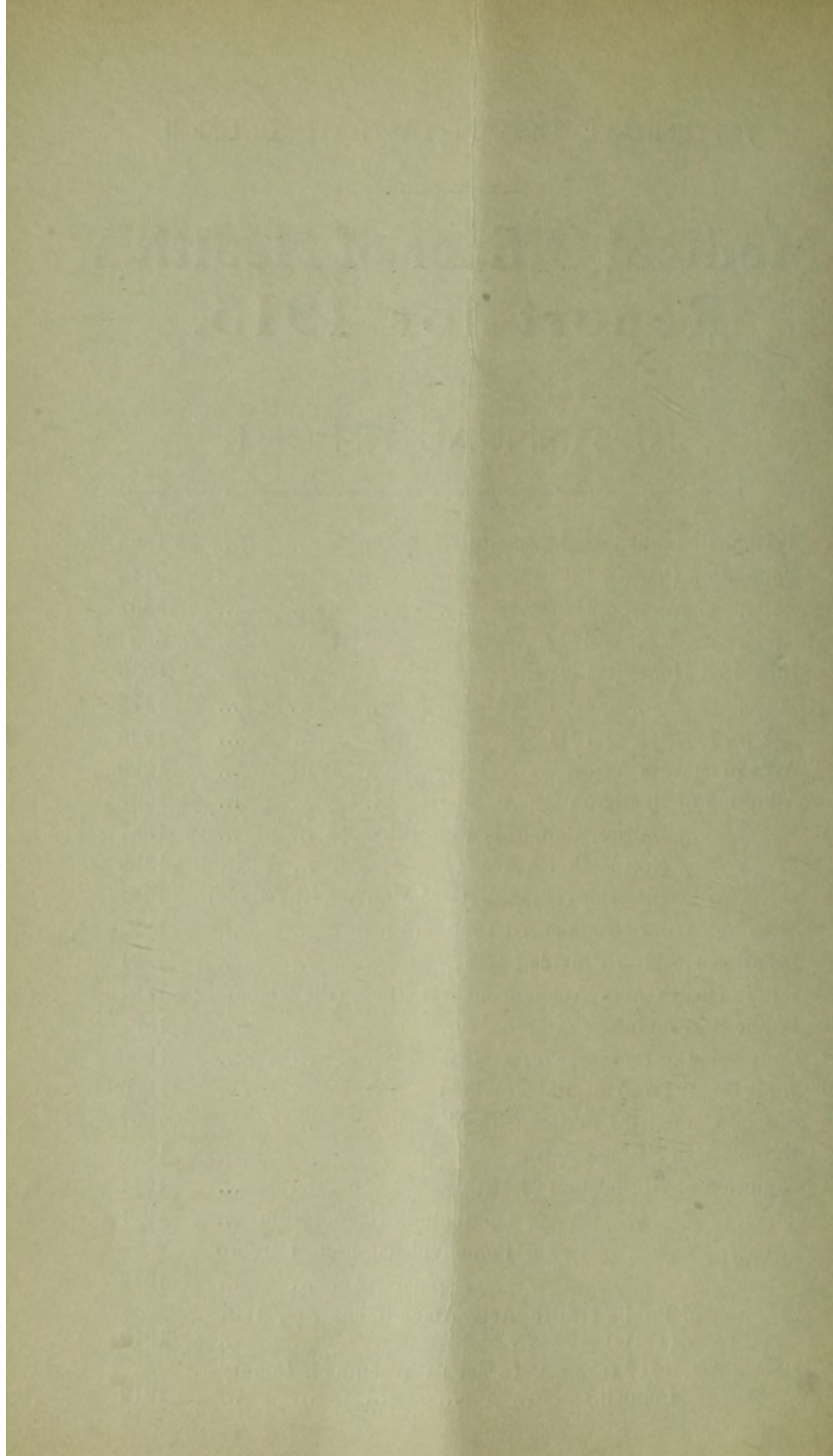


TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1913.

31ST ANNUAL REPORT.

Tettenhall Local Board Constituted	...	...	...	1883
Population Census, 1891	...	...	...	5145
" " 1901	...	...	...	5337
" " 1911	...	...	...	5381
Inhabited Houses, 1891	...	...	...	1056
" " 1901	...	...	...	1176
" " 1911	...	...	...	1225
Area in Statute Acres	...	...	...	1220
Adoption of Bye-Laws	...	...	...	1887
" " Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	1887
" " Notification Act	...	...	...	1889
" " Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, (the whole)	...	...	...	1891
Sewerage Works commenced 1890, finished	...	...	...	1892
Isolation Hospital Provided	...	...	...	1891
Public Health Acts' Amendment Act, 1890, (the whole)	...	...	...	1891
Public Scavenging	...	...	...	1897
Conversion of Sewerage Treatment	...	...	...	1900
Joint Small Pox Hospital Provided	...	...	...	1903
Special Committee to deal with Middens	...	...	...	1907
Extension of Sewage Farm	...	...	...	1910
Adoption of Notification of Phthisis	...	...	...	1911
" " " Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	1911
" " " Poliomyelitis and Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	1912
" of Public Health Acts' Amendment Act, 1907 (Parts)	...	...	...	1912
Shops' Act, 1912 (Council to act as Agents for County Council.)	...	...	...	1912



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT For 1913.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Tettenhall Urban
District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

There is a marked increase of Births and diminution of Deaths compared with the previous year, the Birth Rate having risen to 22·3 and the Death Rate fallen to 9·7, as compared with a Birth Rate of 17·4 and a Death Rate of 12 in 1912.

Ten transferable deaths of inhabitants of Tettenhall, dying at the Seisdon Workhouse or the Hospitals in Wolverhampton, raised the Death Rate to 11·6 as compared with the complete Death Rate of 14·5 in 1912.

Infantile Mortality has declined by 5·7 from 1912. The Death Rate under one year per 1,000 Births being 133·8 in 1908 ; 95·7 in 1912 ; and 90 in 1913.

There were 121 Births and 63 Deaths, 11 of which were under 1 year.

Estimating the Population in July, 1912, at 5,415, the Birth Rate was 22·3 ; the Death Rate 11·6 ; and the Infantile Death Rate 90.

There were 2 deaths from Pulmonary Consumption ; 2 from Measles ; 2 from Diarrhoea ; 1 from Epidemic Influenza ; and 2 from Pneumonia.

Of the 121 children born during the year 11 died from the following causes :—Measles, 1 ; Convulsions, 3 ; Bronchitis, 1 ; Diarrhoea, 1 ; Premature Birth, 1 ; Debility, 4.

I have reason to believe that the death of a child, under 5, registered as Nephritis, was due to undetected Scarlet Fever.

Since 1911, deaths are allotted to the area of residence, and every quarter the M.O.H. for the County sends to the Urban and Rural Medical Officers a list of transferable deaths, referring to their respective districts.

SCHEDULED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Tuberculosis has been added to the compulsory notifiable diseases, and swells the number of Notifications.

These were—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	14.
Diphtheria	...	...	5.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	10.
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	10.
Ophthalmia	...	...	1.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 18 cases of Scarlet Fever, of which 14 were notified and 4 detected through reports from School.

Eleven cases were treated in Hospital and 7 at home.

There was one return case.

Eleven children attended Tettenhall Schools; 2 Tettenhall Wood; 1 Wolverhampton; 1 was an Adult; and 3 infants.

Two cases were treated at home as they could be isolated and nursed, while 5 cases were not sent to the Hospital as the occupants of one house were all adults, and in 4 instances the children were in a peeling state and the houses hopelessly infected. The last children were rubbed with carbolized vasaline and kept under observation till desquamation had ceased.

In all cases the usual triple notification was issued, and the house disinfected on Convalescence.

It would be a convenience to us if contiguous districts sending children to our Schools would adopt our School Forms. If children in the Seisdon district, attending the Tettenhall Schools, are absent, from infectious disease, we can only learn indirectly of the cause of their absence.

On visiting one case I found the child next door had died of Nephritis. As a precautionary measure the house was disinfected.

Diphtheria.

Five cases were notified, though only 4 proved to be Diphtheria.

(I.) A girl living without the district but in Service at Tettenhall Wood became ill, and was removed to the Hospital. I visited the house with the Inspector and found the sanitary arrangements excellent.

(II.) A boy living at Wightwick and working at Wolverhampton was detained at the General Hospital. I could not obtain access to the house, but the Inspector reported that his inspection was satisfactory.

(III.) A child, attending Tettenhall Wood Schools, lived in a roomy cottage with her parents and 5 other children. One bedroom and the staircase was damp. There was a pig-stye with a pig, and a pan closet about 10 feet from the scullery. The Inspector and I both visited the house, and the only complaint we could make was about the damp.

(IV.) The fourth case was a Caretaker at a large house. Sore throats were prevalent at the Motor Cycle Works where he was employed, and his wife had a sore throat. Swabs taken from their throats showed no Loeffler bacillus.

(V.) The fifth case was detected by Dr. Greig, when she was inspecting the Tettenhall Wood School. She took a swab which showed the Loeffler bacillus. On visiting the house I found the child playing in the street with other children.

All five cases were sent to the Hospital.

Bacteriological examinations were positive in four cases, and negative in one.

The practice of referring to expert examination, in the case of sore throats, is on the increase.

In addition to the provision made by the C.C. for bacteriological examinations, the Wolverhampton General Hospital have equipped a laboratory and appointed a Bacteriologist who will assist public bodies and private practitioners in the diagnosis of diseases due to micro-organisms.

Tuberculosis.

The compulsory notification in 1913 of all Tubercular cases has stimulated the discovery of Tuberculosis.

Twenty notifications were received—10 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 10 of other forms.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Five cases were reported by Dr. Greig as the result of her School Inspections, and one from the Stafford Asylum.

Of the remaining four, three were adults and one an adolescent.

One is a married man who insists on sleeping with his wife, with a baby in the room. I know of no means of compelling consumptive persons to sleep by themselves if they are too callous

to avoid infecting their families, and will not listen to reason or appeals to their better nature.

In a man of 42 there was a difference of opinion as to the cause of his cough. His sputum was sent for examination, and showed T. bacilli. He goes to work, and appears a suitable case to sleep in a shelter.

The boy of 17, lives in a small villa, and has a bedroom to himself. He is improving under treatment, but the whole family seemed oblivious to the virus of his expectoration till I visited the house.

There are 7 cases of Pulmonary Consumption in Tettenhall reported before 1913, and the majority seem remarkably well.

Of the **Other Tuberculous Diseases** three notifications referred to persons living in the borders of our district, and were referred to the proper quarter.

4 cases of tubercular disease of gland ; 1 of peritoneum ; 1 of spine ; and 1 of kidney were reported.

Destruction of Sputum is most important in Consumptives, and there is no difficulty in getting them to spit into a jam pot with carbolic in it, but they object to a spitting flask, which I usually see as an ornament to the mantel piece. I fancy that they consider carrying a flask as a stigma.

The patient will willingly spend a great part of the day in the open air, but it is difficult to get the windows opened, especially at night, as subversive of comfort.

In a cottage it is difficult to believe that the consumptive has a bed and still less a bedroom to himself, in spite of assertions to the contrary. Some frankly admit that they do not sleep alone.

It is advisable to examine "contacts." I know a case of early consumption detected in a husband and the unsuspected wife was the source of infection.

As far as I know no patient from Tettenhall has had the advantage of Sanatorium or Dispensary benefit under the Insurance Act, but a beginning will be made in 1914. Besides the Sanatorium at Moxley for Men, beds are being found for women in Sanatoria in other parts of the County.

A temporary Dispensary is established at the Health Offices in Wolverhampton, where the Tuberculosis Officer for South Staffordshire sees patients twice a week.

Notification by itself is a useless formality except for purposes of Statistics, unless it is followed by Sanatorium treatment, with subsequent treatment in the home and at Dispensaries, while advanced cases, on account of their infectiveness, should be isolated in hospital.

The Medical Officer to the L.G.B. has been busy co-ordinating the tuberculosis work under the Insurance Act with County Medical Officers of directors of Sanatoria.

The Tuberculosis Officers for Staffordshire have been appointed, and I have to acknowledge the assistance I have already received from Dr. Stirling Lee.

Sites for Sanatoria and Dispensaries are now in course of negotiation, and the vast work of dealing with Consumption taking form, and will yearly yield results of increasing practical importance.

It is expressly stated that notification should not interfere with the patient's means of livelihood. This cannot be avoided if

the consumptive works with others in a limited space. The M.O.H. cannot ignore the danger to co-workers, and public opinion, which is often callous to infection in the family, is alert against acquiring the disease from a stranger.

A Conference of Medical Officers of Health on the Tuberculosis provisions of the National Insurance Act (1911) was held at Stafford, on 10th June. I made a full report of the Meeting to my Council, on 13th June, 1913.

Measles.

Owing to Measles, the Infant Department of the Tettenhall Schools, was closed from 6th to 20th January, and the order countersigned by the S.M.O.

Two cases of Measles occurred in the Tettenhall Girls' School, on January 13th, and one at Tettenhall Wood School on January 20th. Classes were closed from the 10th to the 14th day, and no further cases reported.

Two adults contracted Measles at the Tettenhall Sunday School. Sunday Schools are without the supervision of day schools and a source of anxiety during epidemics.

Owing to Measles, the Finchfield Infant School was closed from February 13—24, with satisfactory results. Reasons for a 10 days' closure was given in a letter to the Vicar.

A case of Measles was reported from the Tettenhall Boys' School, and Standard IV. closed from June 16—20.

Another case reported as Measles proved to be Scarlet Fever, and removed to Hospital.

In justice to my Council and myself, I feel that I must fully refer to the following matter :—

This paragraph appeared in Dr. Reid's Annual Report for 1912 :—

“ The District Council of Tettenhall seem to adopt a strange procedure in dealing with outbreaks of this disease so far as school attendance is concerned. *Disregarding the views* of their Medical Officer of Health, they seem to have *directed* him to take a certain course under certain circumstances. Of course, as a District Council, they can, upon the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, order the closure of a school, but I have never previously met with a case in which the Sanitary Authority of a *district ventured to direct their medical adviser as to what recommendations he shall make to them.* They, of course, have a perfect right to disregard any advice he may give them, but to dictate to him what he shall advise seems to be entirely outside their sphere.”

I wrote to Dr. Reid on 28th November, drawing his attention to the fact that it was not correct to say my Council disregarded my advice. I had expressed my views on exclusion for Measles, in 1909 (p. 9) ; and 1910 (p. 15), in which I ventured to dissent from the Regulations of the County Education Committee and the Joint Memorandum of the Medical Officers of the L.G.B. and Board of Education.

After seeing Dr. Reid at Stafford (24th August, 1911) I advised my Council to adopt the suggestions of the Joint Memorandum, with a view to securing uniformity of action in the County. To this they agreed.

Owing to the outbreak of Measles at Tettenhall Wood in 1911, and at Tettenhall in 1912, my Council directed me to revert to my original practice of excluding all children from houses with Measles and preferred to follow my opinion rather than adopt the recommendations of the Joint Committee.

Dr. Reid wrote to me on 1st December and asked me to mention this matter in my next Annual Report, so as to give him the opportunity of referring to the question.

He says, in my Report, I used the words “ My Council directed me.” This is true, but they “ directed ” me on the advice I had given on several previous occasions.

And so far from disregarding my views, they have adopted them.

Reference is made every few years in these Reports to the Physical, Social, and General Sanitary condition of the District.

Tettenhall forms part of the Watershed between the Trent and Severn. The small streams rising near the Waterworks and the Woodhouse, unite with a stream from Longlake and other tributaries, and crosses the Wergs. It is familiar as a considerable brook on the Codsall Road, and flows on through the Penk and Sow to the Trent and the Wash.

The other Stream is the Smestow, which flows through Heath Town and Bushbury and enters our district at the Water Bridge by the Racecourse. It forms the boundary between Tettenhall and Wolverhampton as far as Newbridge, when it enters a valley with sandstone hills on either side which were once the cliffs of a shallow sea. Traversing Compton, it leaves this district at Wightwick, and ultimately reaches the Severn.

Once a well known trout stream, it has been gradually polluted till fish will not live in it. Tettenhall was innocent of contaminating the brook except with unavoidable storm water, but by filling the Mill Pools and Mill Streams at Compton and Wightwick the Council have accelerated the flow through their district, and by representations elsewhere secured an abatement of contamination of the stream above the Water Bridge. Specimens taken from the affluent and effluent are reported to be satisfactory.

Before the growth of population, the Springs and Wells of Tettenhall were famed for the purity and freshness of their water, but during the past thirty years the S.A. has had cause to close most of the wells. Some are still used for washing and domestic purposes, but there are very few potable wells in the district.

Roughly, tap-water is supplied to over a thousand of the 1,225 houses in the district. This water is of excellent quality.

Tettenhall, thirty years ago, was mainly a residential district, with well-wooded gardens and lawns and large open spaces. The Houses of Working Classes were clustered round the Upper and Lower Green, at Compton, Tettenhall Wood, and Finchfield, with scattered cottages along the Wood.

Of recent years rows of artizan dwellings have sprung up at Tettenhall, along Aldersley Lane, at Compton, and Sandy Lane, while several Villas have been built at Danescourt Road and on the Finchfield Hill.

Land is not easily available except on the Holloway Estate, where new roads are being developed.

Of the 1,225 houses, 979 have a rental of £16 or under, and come under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

There are 1,204 Water Closets in the district. Since 1905, 428 Privy Middens have been converted into Water Closets. There are 431 Sanitary Dust Bins, which are emptied weekly.

There are 468 fixed Dry Ashpits, and 200 Ashpits in conjunction with Privies.

The Inspector has paid 118 visits to 109 houses; two closing orders were made and carried out; 74 defects remedied without, and 16 after closing orders.

The beauty of Tettenhall, and low rates attract Clerks and Artizans to the district. They are well provided with houses of two sitting rooms, a kitchen, three or four bedrooms, a yard, and a strip of garden. Nearly all houses have a pantry and water-closet, and some a bath room. House refuse is put in a bin which is collected weekly.

The Labourer is less fortunate. Low rentals can only be obtained in old property. As a house gets old it is easier to drop

the rent than keep it in repair. Yet there seem to be sufficient houses for labourers in Tettenhall, as in many instances masters build cottages for their workpeople.

There are some collections of cottages, notably about the Brick-kiln, Tettenhall Wood, and the low lying parts of Compton and Tettenhall where the children have continual colds and are susceptible to any infection they may encounter, but I doubt whether the environment is so much to blame as the incidence of poverty.

The same remarks apply to Manor Street, Tettenhall, and a row of houses at Finchfield.

On the other hand the tenants of some old cottages on Tettenhall Wood tell me how little illness they have experienced, but there the situation is high and they get all the sun. I also notice that some of the oldest Cottages were built when there was a free choice of site, whereas modern rows of artizans' dwellings are built in the damp Smestow Valley, where the men are nearer their work, and the age of the house is compensated for by the healthiness of the situation.

The new roads opened up beyond the Waterworks are in a fine situation, with a dry subsoil, and exposed to the sun all day.

Only the very poor have unlimited families. Houses of six shillings a week and upwards are rarely crowded, and although I have not access to the census returns I should say there were not more than two or three children in these families.

Short Sectional Closure for Measles has caused me to pay many visits to the Schools. They seem to be in a much cleaner condition than they used to be. Floors are better scrubbed, and windows cleaned, and are evidences of the superior charwoman that the School Medical Officer has insisted on so long.

The Masters and Mistresses of the Schools have an intimate knowledge of the children and can give evidence without reference to the register.

Sanitary Administration.

1. The Staff consists of, in addition to the Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health; the Surveyor, who is also Inspector of Nuisances and Inspector under the Town Planning Act, and his Assistant, who has been appointed Inspector under the Shops' Act.

Twenty to twenty-two men are engaged in Scavenging and Cleansing Sewers, Ashpits, and Roads. There are 4 horses; 6 carts; a water-flushing van; and a covered refuse wagon.

2. The Isolation Hospital is the Wolverhampton Isolation Hospital. Diphtheria cases are sent to the Wolverhampton and South Staffordshire General Hospital. For Consumption there is the Sanatorium at Moxley, and a Dispensary at the Wolverhampton Health Offices where the Tuberculosis Officer for South Staffordshire sees patients twice a week, by the courtesy of the M.O.H.

The Sanatorium at Moxley is for men; beds being found for women in Sanatoria in other parts of the County.

3. A list of the Adopted Acts is given in the front of this Report.

4. Bacteriological work is done at the Birmingham University, under the direction of the C.C., and specimens of water are submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. E. W. T. Jones.

All cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are isolated in Hospital unless there are special circumstances determined by the M.O.H.

A register is kept of Tuberculosis cases, and referred to elsewhere. The advice of the Tuberculosis Officer is sought by your M.O.H., and in doubtful cases of diagnosis and difficulty of treatment will be valuable.

The Report of the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances, who is also Inspector under the Housing Act, 1909, is appended, and shows the satisfactory work which he has accomplished during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

1st March, 1914.

W. H. T. WINTER.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of Inspector of Nuisances, and Surveyor, 1913.

Inspections as to insanitary conditions made during the year amounted to 1,039. 316 defects were noted, of which 312 were remedied. 32 Formal Notices and 312 Informal Notices were served. The defects found are tabulated, and shewn in Summary of Sanitary Work at the end of this Report.

Housing Act, 1909. In accordance with the regulations of the Local Government Board, dated 2nd September, 1910, I submit statement shewing the information required.

Number of Houses inspected	-	-	109.
Number of Inspections	-	-	118.
Houses represented as unfit for Habitation			4
Closing orders made	-	-	2
Closing orders which became operative	-		2
Defects remedied without Closing orders			74
Defects remedied after Closing orders	-		16
Closing orders determined	-		2
Orders to execute work under Section 15			2
Work executed under Section 15	-		2

The defects found consisted chiefly of insufficient or insanitary closet accommodation, dirty conditions, want of ventilation by open windows, improper water supply, choked drains, damp and general dilapidations. Most of the defects found were remedied, on the Owner being written to, and before the Housing Inspection Record had been considered by the Council, so that it was not necessary to recommend closure of the premises.

Houses in this District are fortunate in the provision of air space. Most cottages possess a good sized garden and ventilation is not impeded by obstructive buildings.

Overcrowding. 3 cases of Overcrowding were found in the course of house inspection, and these were remedied.

Dairies and Milkshops. 23 Inspections of Dairies and Milkshops were made. Attention was called to 18 defects. 2 new Milk Sellers have been registered.

Cowsheds, of which there are 21, were inspected on 36 occasions. Notices to cleanse and limewash were served in 18 instances.

Bakehouses. There are 7 in the District. 9 Notices to Limewash and cleanse woodwork, etc., were issued.

Slaughterhouses. Cleanliness was enforced in 17 instances. 49 inspections are recorded, and no diseased or unsound meat was found.

Water Closets, Privies and Ashpits. The progress of the substitution of water closets for privies during the last 9 years is shewn as follows :—

1905	-	22	water closets provided.
1906	-	17	ditto
1907	-	44	ditto
1908	-	24	ditto
1909	-	32	ditto
1910	-	102	ditto
1911	-	68	ditto
1912	-	57	ditto
1913	-	62	ditto
TOTAL		428	

We have now 1,204 Water Closets and 359 Privies. The condition generally of the remaining privies is better than the condition of the privies converted during the last two years. Many are situated a good distance from other buildings, drains, or water supply, and although not quite so insanitary, cost more to convert. The proposed reduction of the water rate will lighten considerably the burden of Owners of the class of property to which the conversion of privies applies.

Removal of House Refuse. 2,097 loads of refuse have been removed by our own Staff. Of this amount 1,681 loads were from dry ashpits and bins, and 416 loads from wet middens. Privy refuse removed is 52 loads less than last year, and dry refuse is 69 loads more. The total removed, in excess of last year, amounts to 17 loads. We have, in the District,

431 galvanized sanitary dust bins,
468 fixed dry ashpits,
200 fixed ashpits in combination with privies.

All bins are emptied weekly. The only trade refuse, is that from shops.

House Drainage. 192 inspections, as to the condition of house drainage, were made. 60 choked drains were opened. 12 new connections to the sewer were made. The disconnecting trap continues to be used in spite of the contrary opinions on the question of its utility. All new drains are tested with water, and are laid in accordance with the regulations of the Council.

Water Supply. 13 new houses, and 4 existing houses, have been supplied with Corporation water. A 3" water main was extended in Wrottesley Road a distance of 120 yards, in order to supply two new villas. Fire Hydrants have been inspected twice during the year.

Sewerage and Sewage Farm. The Council's 9" sewer was extended in Wrottesley Road 300 yards. The work was carried out by direct labour. The treatment of sewage continues satisfactory. A good crop of osiers has been grown on the Sewage Farm.

Factories and Workshops. 53 inspections of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces were made during the year.

Highways. Scavenging on the roads has been efficiently carried out. The whole of the Main Roads, High Street, Stockwell Road, and portions of Wood Road and Mount Road were tar sprayed. Tarvia grouting was carried out on portions of Holyhead Road and Lower Street.

Plans. 21 Plans were submitted for the Council's approval. 13 new houses have been erected, and one new house is in course of erection. Extensive alterations and additions to existing residences have been carried out in 8 cases, and the rebuilding of another residence is at present in hand. Building operations have been carried on more vigorously during the year 1913 than in any of the five previous years.

Your Obedient Servant,

26th February, 1914.

JOHN DENTON.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of Inspector under Shops' Act, 1912—1913.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Tettenhall Urban
District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

SHOPS' ACTS, 1912—13.

I have to report that I have from time to time inspected all the premises in your District during the year, under the provisions of the above Acts. At the end of 1913 there were 82 Shops in all, made up as follows:—

Bakers and Grocers	-	-	-	27
Confectioners	-	-	-	4
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	-	-	-	3
Bootmakers	-	-	-	3
Coal Retailers	-	-	-	9
Drapers	-	-	-	4
Hairdressers	-	-	-	3
Stationers	-	-	-	2
Cycle Agents	-	-	-	3
Furniture Dealers	-	-	-	1
Butchers	-	-	-	6
Refreshment Houses (including Public Houses and Tea Rooms)	-	-	-	17
TOTAL				82

Since my report to you on 23rd May, 1913, ten additional Shops have been added to the list.

I have had to warn several Shopkeepers as to keeping open the Shop doors on their Closing Day.

Each occupier can choose any day most convenient to close, but must exhibit a card stating which day he intends to do so.

I have also had to warn two people for employing children under the age of 14 years to carry milk, which in my opinion was detrimental to such children—the cans being too heavy.

The Assistants in the Shops have their time off, as specified under the Acts.

Your Obedient Servant,

March, 1914.

WILLIAM COX.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number	Rate*	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate*					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	5516		127	23	64	11.6			17	133.8		
1909	5545		115	20.7	47	8.4			9	78.2		
1910	5597		112	20.3	42	7.8			8	71.4		
1911	5381		110	19.7	73	13		11	6	54.5	84	15.3
1912	5389		94	17.4	65	12		12	9	95.7	77	14.5
1913	5415		121	22.3	53	9.7		10	11	90	63	11.6

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area covered by water). 1220

Total population at all ages .. 5381
Number of inhabited houses .. 1225
Average Number of persons per house 4.3 } At Census of 1911.

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

TABLE II.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1913.

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 45	65 and up- wards
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)*	5			2	2	1	
Scarlet Fever†... ..	18		5	12		1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10			5	1	3	1
Other forms of Tuber- culosis	10		1	5	2	2	
Ophthalmia Neonotorum	1	1					
Totals	44	1	6	24	5	7	1

* NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL ... 4

† " " " " ... 11

TOTAL ... 15

Isolation Hospital :—BOROUGH HOSPITAL, WOLVERHAMPTON.

TABLE III.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS," WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.								
	All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up- wards.
Measles	2	1		1					
Influenza	1							1	
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	2		1			1			
Other tuberculous di- seases	1					1			
Cancer, malignant di- sease... ..	6						1	2	3
Organic Heart Disease	11							3	8
Bronchitis	4	1							3
Pneumonia (all forms)	2							1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2	1							1
Appendicitis and Typh- litis	1					1			
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1								1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	4			1				1	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation includ- ing Premature Birth	6	6							
Violent Deaths, exclud- ing Suicide	1		1						
Other Defined Diseases	15	1			2		2	4	6
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	4	1							3
All causes	63	11	2	2	2	3	3	12	28

Year	Small-pox.		Scarlet Fever.		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
1889*														
1890			16	1			3				49	3	XX	
1891			17				3	1	1		86	1	XX	
1892			14		6	2	6		1		X	1	XX	
1893	1		29		1		6				3		X	
1894			46	3	12	5	2	1	1		40	3		
1895			24	1	60	15	2		1	1			X	3
1896			50	2	40	4	1		1				X	1
1897			9		6		1							
1898			11	2	1		3				230	8	X	
1899			5		1		3				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								7			
1905			23		3								X	2
1906			53	1	8				1		6		X	4
1907			63	1	7	1			1	1	68			
1908			19		3						4		X	1
1909			9		7						3			
1910			44		7									
1911			13		7									
1912			3		6	1	1		1		25	1	X	2
1913			18		2	1	1				XX	2	X	1
TOTALS	1		628	14	222	30	39	5	8	4		24		16

NOTE—A few cases X. Prevalent XX.

*Adoption of Infectious Diseases' Notification Act.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE V.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1913, in the Urban District of Tettenhall.

		NUMBER OF		ABATEMENT NOTICES.		NUISANCES ABATED AFTER NOTICE BY	
		Inspections and Observations made	Defects found	Informal by Inspector	Formal by Authority.	Inspector	Authority
Dwelling houses and Schools	Foul Conditions	27	13	13		13	
	Structural Defects	30	29	29		29	
	Overcrowding	6	3	3		3	
	Unfit for Habitation	18	4	4	4	4	4
	Dairies and Milkshops	23	12	12		12	
	Cowsheds	36	18	18		18	
	Bakehouses	12	9	9		9	
	Slaughter-houses	49	17	17	1	17	
	Ashpits and Privies	486	54	54	20	54	20
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	16	4	4	1	4	1
House Drainage	Water Closets	47	33	33	1	33	1
	Defective Traps	6	6	6		6	
	No Disconnection	14	5	5		5	
	Other Faults	172	60	60	2	60	2
	Water Supply	18	4	4	3	4	3
	Pigsties	12	4	4		4	
	Animals improperly kept	17	10	10		10	
	Smoke Nuisances	1	1	1		1	
	Other Nuisances	59	30	30		26	
	TOTALS	1039	316	316	32	312	31
Samples of Water taken for Analysis							2
,, ,, condemned as unfit for use							1
Precautions against Infectious Disease.							
Lots of Infected Bedding disinfected or destroyed							20
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease							40
Schools ditto ditto							

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

Date, 26th February, 1914.

Signed, JOHN DENTON,
Inspector of Nuisances.