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WORKINGTON URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1910.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Workington Urban Sanitary Authority.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Report of the Health of Workington during the year 1910, with an account of the Sanitary work performed during the same period.

For statistical purposes I have taken the population at 27,500. When the census comes to be taken, as it will be shortly, we will then know how far the great trade depression of the last few years has affected us in the matter of population, &c.

Statistical Summary.

(Based upon an estimated population of 27,500.)

Area of District in Acres	...	...	2,244.
Estimated Population	...	...	27,500.
Density of Population per Acre	...	...	12.2.
Inhabited Houses	...	...	5,034.
Rateable Value of District	...	...	£102,189.
Births	...	...	726.
Birth-rate	...	...	26.4.
Deaths	...	...	345.
Death-rate	...	...	12.5.
Zymotic Deaths	...	...	19.
Zymotic Death-rate	...	...	0.65.
Infant Mortality	...	...	129.4.
Infectious Cases Isolated at Fever Hospital			49.

Vital Statistics.

During the year the births of 726 children have been registered ; of these 366 were males and 360 females. This gives a birth-rate of 26.4 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 26.4 for preceding year.

Mortal Statistics.

During the past year 345 deaths were registered ; of these 176 were males and 169 females. This is equal to a death-rate of 12.5 per 1,000, as compared with 14.3 for 1909.

The above is the lowest death-rate that has been recorded during the last 27 years, and is probably the lowest in the history of your District.

The annual death-rates since 1882 have been :—

In 1882	...	...	...	24.4 per 1,000.
„ 1883	...	...	...	18.2 „
„ 1884	...	...	...	16.2 „
„ 1885	...	...	...	18.7 „
„ 1886	...	...	...	17.7 „
„ 1887	...	...	...	18.9 „
„ 1888	...	...	...	21 „
„ 1889	...	...	...	18 „
„ 1890	...	...	...	18.3 „
„ 1891	...	...	...	16.6 „
„ 1892	...	...	...	19 „
„ 1893	...	...	...	16 „
„ 1894	...	...	...	14.95 „
„ 1895	...	...	...	19.5 „
„ 1896	...	...	...	15.8 „
„ 1897	...	...	...	14.46 „
„ 1898	...	...	...	20.3 „
„ 1899	...	...	...	17.6 „
„ 1900	...	...	...	19.6 „
„ 1901	...	...	...	15.5 „
„ 1902	...	...	...	16.5 „
„ 1903	...	...	...	17.8 „
„ 1904	...	...	...	16.4 „
„ 1905	...	...	...	17.7 „
„ 1906	...	...	...	16.8 „
„ 1907	...	...	...	16.3 „
„ 1908	...	...	...	17.2 „
„ 1909	...	...	...	14.3 „
„ 1910	...	...	...	12.5 „

The following is a classification of the ages at which the deaths occurred :—

Under 1 year	...	...	94
Over 1 and under 5	...	...	36
„ 5 „ 15	...	...	18
„ 15 „ 25	...	...	12
„ 25 „ 60	...	...	111
„ 60 —	...	...	74
Total			<u>345</u>

Infant Mortality

Was at the rate of 129.4 per 1,000 registered births, as compared with 130.4 for preceding year, and included 9 deaths from convulsions, 22 from premature birth, 8 from diarrhoea, 2 from whooping cough, 2 from meningitis, 1 from croup, 2 from pneumonia, 3 from phthisis, and 14 from bronchitis.

The Zymotic Death-rate

Was equal to 0.65 per 1,000, as compared with 1.05 for previous year, the number registered from each zymotic disease being as follows :—

Smallpox	...	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	5
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	0
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	...	...	...	9
Total				<u>18</u>

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.

Under this Act there has been reported to me :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	38
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	17
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...			44
Erysipelas	...	...	...	45
				<hr/>
Total	...			144
				<hr/>

From the above it will be seen that Diphtheria has been freely notified during the year, but as reference to the zymotic death-rate shows only **one** case as fatal, it may be inferred that the type was of the very mildest. How many of the cases were examined bacteriologically or had the benefit of anti-toxin cannot be gathered, but it is interesting to note the mortality from Diphtheria at the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum Board (which has control of all the infectious diseases in London) before the introduction of anti-toxin treatment :—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	50 per cent.
From 5 to 10 years	...	...	...	28 „
, 10 „ 15 „	...	...	...	10 „
„ 15 „ 20 „	...	...	...	4 „
„ 20 „ 40 „	...	...	...	5 „

Weekly Notifications for 1910.

Week ending		Small-pox.	Scar. Fever.	Diphtheria & M.m. Group.	Enteric Fever.	Continued.	Puerperal.	Plague.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Typhus.	Relapsing.	Total.
January	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
"	22	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
"	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
February	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
"	12	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
"	19	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
"	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
March	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
"	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
"	19	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
"	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
"	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	23	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
"	30	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
May	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	14	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
"	21	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
"	28	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
June	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	11	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
"	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
July	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5
"	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
"	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
"	23	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
"	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
August	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
"	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	20	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
"	27	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
September	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5
"	17	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	9
"	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
October	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	15	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
"	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
"	29	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
November	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
"	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
"	19	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	26	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	8
December	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
"	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
"	17	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
"	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
"	31	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Totals ...		...	38	44	17	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	144

Ellerbeck Hospital.

I am glad to state that during the year your Infectious Hospital has been maintained in its usual state of efficiency. The cases admitted have been as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	26
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	15
Diphtheria	...	...	...	8
				—
			Total ...	49
				—

The mortality has been practically **nil**, for although one case of Enteric Fever died in the Hospital it was in an almost moribund condition when admitted.

I am pleased again to record my appreciation of the services rendered by the Matron, Nurse Kirkby, and the other officials.

Joint Small-pox Hospital.

I am glad to be informed that at last the work of erection in connection with this most necessary institution has been commenced, and that its completion will be effected within the next few months. This will bring with it a much needed relief to your Authority, for up to the present time the isolation of any cases of Small-pox occurring in your district threatened to be a matter of serious difficulty. Ellerbeck fully engaged in the treatment of other infectious diseases, the key of the Port Sanitary Hospital either missing or withheld, and much valuable time wasted in providing any accommodation.

Beyond reiterating my opinion I do not intend here to go into detail with regard to the protective power of vaccination and re-vaccination over Small-pox. Improved modern sanitation has served to provide us with a class of modern sanitarians, almost entirely recruited from the laity which, despising the lessons to be derived from a country such as Germany, where thanks to vaccination, Small-pox hospitals are no longer found

to be necessary, prefers to lay the flattering unction to its soul that by improved sanitation alone the snake has been not only scotched but killed. And yet, as there is nothing certain in this world but death, I submit that our present unprotected position is not exactly an ideal one in which we can with confidence and safety "wait and see."

I am not, as I have before said, labouring this matter of vaccination, or dealing with it in a more than general way, but for the benefit of the so-called "sanitarian school" I have, through the kindness of the Vaccination Officer, supplied myself with (1) the total number of births registered during the years 1909, 1910; (2) the number vaccinated, and (3) those unvaccinated, and for whom exemption orders have been obtained.

1909—TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS, 933.

Vaccinated ...	...	...	266
Exemption Orders ...	...	...	485
Postponed ...	...	...	48
Dead (unvaccinated) ...	...	...	82
Removed from District	...	...	52
Total			<u>933</u>

1910—TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS, 893.

Vaccinated ...	...	...	266
Exemption Orders ...	...	...	573
Removed, or Dead (unvaccinated)	...	...	54
Total			<u>893</u>

This result shows a more parlous position than even I had anticipated, and should Small-pox ever become epidemic in your district, may well bring forth from the Public Vaccinator the remark attributed to a celebrated General who had allowed his mind to cogitate on the possible sack of such a rich city as London "Was for Plunder"; for it is a curious but undisputed

fact how the rush for vaccination follows immediately in the wake of the state of panic which Small-pox produces, when "facts" are thrown ruthlessly to one side in the face of that self-preservation which, after all, is the first law of Nature. To try to lock the door when the steed is stolen is at best a short-sighted policy, but when human lives, and not "gee-gees," are at stake, it seems to me not only short-sighted but culpable.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

I have before called the attention of your Authority to the benefits from a sanitary point of view likely to result from the adoption of some of the parts of this Act.

Part II., dealing with Streets and Buildings, I leave for your consideration and guidance to your Surveyor, who is more qualified than I am to direct your attention to the benefits likely to be derived from the adoption of all or any of the clauses in this part of the Act, and I pass on to

Part III.—SANITARY PROVISIONS—To begin with, the amended Act gives increased power to the Local Authority, through their Surveyor or Inspectors of Nuisances, to deal with defective drains, water closets, cesspools, &c., while it adds three Public Health Nuisances to Section 107 Public Health Act. In the matter of offensive trades the Act provides that the Local Authority, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, is to declare what is an offensive trade, and can make bye-laws to govern the same. But perhaps the most useful power given to a Local Authority under the new Act is that to test suspected drains by (a) the coloured water test; (b) the smoke test; (c) other similar tests. Powers of rectification are also given, and if the requisite work is not done by the owner or occupier the Local Authority may undertake the same and recover the cost summarily.

Part IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The provisions here are for the most part an extension of the existing Infectious Diseases Acts. The Act first proceeds to deal with that most serious source of danger, the public exposure of persons suffering from an infectious disease, and extends the prohibitions of The Public Health Act as (a) to the person infected carrying on any trade or business, and (b) to the exposure of an infectious patient. With regard to certain common sources of infection are included (1) Dairies, (2) Laundries, (3) Schools, (4) Libraries, (5) Public Vehicles, and in dealing with them the amended Act gives increased powers. But there are besides certain preventative or curative works for the benefit of public health to be undertaken by the Local Authority. Previous enactments have dealt with articles *exposed to the infection of disease*, and provided for their destruction or disinfection, but Sec. 56 of the present Act goes still further and provides for the cleansing, purification, or destruction of articles in a dwelling-house, when this is made necessary *by reason of the filthy condition of the articles*. The necessity for such action rests with the Medical Officer of Health, and on his certificate, and there is no compensation if the person is himself responsible for the filthy condition of the articles.

With regard to Part V.—COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—Where the new Act is applied, the Local Authority may at their discretion, refuse to register any person as a Common Lodging House Keeper, unless they are satisfied of his character and his fitness for the position. This leaves them entirely unfettered in the exercise of their discretion. Section 69 (2) provides that in case of persons newly registered after the section is applied, the registration shall be only for a year or such shorter period as the Local Authority may determine, but may be renewed from time to time, and Section 72 allows the court before which a conviction is obtained, to cancel the registration of a Common Lodging House Keeper on his conviction of *one* offence, instead of after *three*, as under the former provisions of The Public Health Act.

These, briefly, are the main parts of the Act so far as your Sanitary Department is concerned, sufficiently useful in themselves if adopted to add to the efficiency of Public Health administration in your district. I make no excuse for again pressing this matter on your attention. We have, unfortunately, had more than our share lately of infectious diseases, and any additional powers towards controlling the same and making the general public more careful in the matter of exposure of infected persons seem to me to be efforts in the right direction.

The Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order, 1910.

This Act was published in "The London Gazette," 16th August, 1910, and was brought to the notice of your Authority in my November report. It sanctions the provision by the Council of every County Borough, the Council of every Urban District, and the Council of every Rural District, of a temporary supply of diphtheria anti-toxin for the poor inhabitants of their district; the arrangements with respect to the keeping, distribution, and use of the same to be made in accordance with the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, who, in addition to his salary, the Order inserts is to be paid reasonable compensation for all action he may take in its execution.

The result of my representation was the appointment by your Authority of a small Committee, to which was delegated powers to make arrangements for the carrying out of the Order.

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

So far as the Town Planning part of this Act is concerned if a more general uniformity in the matter of disposition of buildings, acquisition of desirable land, &c., is to follow, then one may regret that Workington was not able at an earlier date to take advantage of its provisions.

And with regard to Housing, the new Act stipulates that Part III. of the principal Act (The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890) shall, after the commencement of the Act, extend to and take effect in every Urban or Rural District, or other places for which it has not been adopted, as if it had been so adopted.

It will be in the recollection of your Authority that not only is it many years since you adopted Part III. of The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, but that we have continued from time to time to take advantage of its provisions in dealing with insanitary property. And with regard to representations made by me under Part I. as to an improvement scheme, your Authority will further remember that in the matter of King Street a majority of your Council accepted it and that it was mainly due to insufficiency of resources that the whole scheme was not carried out. Whether or not we have got full value for the money expended is a matter of opinion, but in any case we were able to get rid of a fair block of property that was in an insanitary condition and hopelessly out-of-date. A further representation was also made by me with regard to Griffin Street and The Brows leading from Derwent Street, but although nearly all of your members were agreed as to the necessity for a general clearance of this part of your district, the question of expense was here again fatal to the adoption of the scheme. A good deal, however, has been done in the way of buying up old property and widening part of the Street, but like King Street it remains in a somewhat undetermined condition and is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring—a sort of curate's egg perhaps.

I have so often put before you my views with regard to the erection of dwellings for the working classes, that I have some hesitation in again referring to the matter. I am entirely in sympathy with the movement so long as it is in the first place at least confined to those whose wage-earning power is limited, but I confess I am not enamoured for the present, at least

of any scheme for the housing of the better working classes. To pay even 3/6 or 4/- per week for house rent, and to feed and clothe a wife and family, even with free breakfasts (and free dinners too) thrown in, is in these days of increased cost in living, a well-nigh insoluble problem. Most of the houses in which this class have to live at present are far behind what even an ordinary decent dwelling demands. Man, in his evolution from the brute, has learned a great many lessons, and in some respects made splendid progress, but with regard to those at the bottom of the social scale, he has been slow to recognise the tremendous part played by environment in determining character. Too often is it "he that is unclean let him be unclean still, and he that is filthy let him be filthy still." Habit is second nature, and constant exposure to conditions such as these in which he has to live, move, and have his being, usually ends in a state of callous indifference, so far as the individual is concerned, which hardly distinguishes him from the beasts that perish. To say that many of these people turn to drink, and that this and this only is the cause of their wretchedness and misery, is to ignore the terrible temptations to which they are exposed, and to deny them what in the present state of affairs is the only euthanasia they can find. And let him or her, who, even in an improved environment, is without sin in this respect, cast the first stone. We must abandon the puritanical, pharisaical spirit in which this problem is too often hastily considered and as hastily thrown to one side, and we must recognise that almost the first step in the path of redemption lies in a full and complete appreciation of the part played by an improved environment, and for the class for which I am pleading, whose weekly wage is limited and insufficient, we must try (that is if we are going to do anything at all in the matter of this Housing question) to lift them out of their surroundings and to provide them with at least clean, well-built, sanitary dwellings, at a rent within their reach, where, with such other assistance as may be required, "they may work out their own salvation with fear

and trembling." I believe this can be done here in Workington if we only rigorously apply our minds to it and begin at first in a modest way. And those we seek to help must be quick to remember the obligation resting upon themselves, to respond in every way that they can and to co-operate in matters of cleanliness, sobriety, and general good conduct, which may be seen and known of all men.

Infantile Mortality and Work of Health Visitor.

I submit the Report for the year of Nurse Ellwood, the Health Visitor. It represents a great amount of work honestly and conscientiously performed, and intelligently summarises many important conclusions arrived at.

In a new departure such as this is, some little time is required before things can be made to run smoothly. The public, to begin with, are slow to recognise the *obligations* of The Notification of Births Act, as is to be found in the fact that some IIII births have not been notified at all. There is a remedy for this, and your Authority has already intimated its intention to put the same into force if occasion requires. It is, however, to be hoped that after this and similar warnings previously given, a more strict regard will be paid to the requirements of the Act, and that there may be no necessity to resort to prosecution. Still, if good results are to follow, and anything like systematic observation to be aimed at, those interested must be made to carry out their obligations so far as Notification is concerned.

Added to this failure in the matter of Notification as operating against an immediate result must be taken into consideration the fact that the Health Visitor up to the present has only been able to devote part of her time to the large task we are undertaking, and although Nurse Ellwood has worked hard and done her work very well, still it has to be borne in mind that apart from routine matters, from the first, a great

amount of so-called educational work has to be undertaken which only bears fruit slowly, requiring as it does an infinite amount of both tact and patience. In deciding, for the future, to appoint a whole time Health Visitor, your Authority has in my opinion acted most wisely. It is to my mind true economy to support a movement which has for its aim and object the improvement of the race of boys and girls going to fill the Board Schools in too many cases representing a type of delicate ill-nourished, weakly, narrow-chested, sometimes physically deformed little "mites," a type which has made medical inspection a necessity, and which, as regards medical treatment, has well-nigh brought those responsible to a state of despair, for they now recognise they have begun at the wrong end. The *beginning* of life is, after all, to my mind, at least more important than that which by some is evidently regarded as its *chief end* for

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where *wealth* accumulates and *men* decay."

In considering the Report of the Health Visitor for the year it is to be noted that, taking the total of Infant Deaths as 95, only 54 of these had been notified when born, and that, consequently, 41 would not come under observation at all, which makes the rate of Infantile Mortality as low as 80 per 1,000 registered births, a fact full of hope for the future when the whole machinery has been got into proper working order.

Another point quite evident from the Report, but one that need occasion no surprise, is the position occupied by St. Michael's Ward with regard to Infantile Mortality. It is mainly in this Ward that we hope to be able to render assistance to those who may require it. Not that the other Wards will be neglected, but they will be less likely to need it. I mention this because there seems to be an impression, even in quarters that should be better informed, that this scheme for the reduction of Infant Mortality is an interference so to speak with the liberty of the subject, and that the Health Visitor and her lady helpers are going to force their services

on all and sundry, and on every household which shelters a new-born baby. Nothing of the kind is or ever was intended. There will be no interference between medical men and their patients. If, in any case, the former wish to avail themselves of the services of the Health Visitor, it will be by application. For those less favourably situated every effort will be made to acquaint them with the fact that sympathetic and intelligent assistance is at their doors ready to be used, and there will be no excuse for those who in the future plead ignorance, either with regard to the principles of Infant feeding or any other matter affecting the conditions of Infant life.

And as bearing upon this latter, reference to the Report of the Health Visitor shews that of the total 95 Infantile Deaths about one-half were due to causes *possibly preventable*, such as Convulsions, Diarrhœa, Gastritis, Enteritis, &c., where it may reasonably be supposed the question of diet operated to a considerable extent.

With regard to that part of the Report of the Health Visitor, dealing with Illegitimate Births and lax morals, this is a matter in which I think I will best perform my duty by bringing it to the notice of The Workington Christian Service Union for their consideration. They have already, through their secretaries tendered to me "their respectful congratulations on the acceptance by The Town Council of the proposed scheme to protect Infant Life in the Borough," and any assistance they can render will, I am sure, be most heartily given. This Union has already shown its desire to interest itself in town's affairs by appointing a deputation to confer with me on the housing question, but it is possible that in view of the state of affairs revealed by this part of the Health Visitor's Report, this matter of lax morals may require their undivided attention.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

The questions arising in connection with the above are always well borne in mind by your Sanitary Officers and every

effort made to ensure a wholesome and plentiful supply of that which enters so largely into the daily food of the community.

Systematic inspection has been made of the Dairies and Cowsheds in your district, as well as of the premises and conveniences of those who alone purvey milk, and every effort made to impress upon those in any way connected with this trade the absolute necessity of cultivating the most rigid cleanliness with regard not only to the process of milking but also as to storage and dispensing. This is particularly desirable in summer, when the weather is hot and the fly plague is most prevalent, but it applies equally to all seasons of the year.

On the whole it may be stated that the improvement noted in my last Annual Report in matters of light, ventilation, air-space, and drainage, still continue.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

As Certifying Surgeon under the Factory Act I have had repeated opportunity of examining the sanitary conditions prevailing and am glad to note continuous improvement. The Workshops registered, including Bakehouses and Confectionery establishments, about 117 in all, have all been periodically examined and notices sent on by the Inspector, some two in all have received attention.

I have again gratefully to acknowledge the valuable assistance which, during the year, I have received from the Sanitary Officials generally, and especially from your Inspectors, Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Johnston. The remarkably low death-rate and the generally healthy condition of your district is an evidence of the good work they have done, while it is at the same time a forcible illustration of the wisdom of the policy that in sanitary as in many other matters the only

road to real improvement and to safety lies in the famous dictum of the late President Lincoln, "To keep pegging away."

Yours respectfully,

JOHN HIGGET, M.D.,
M.O.H.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT
DURING 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Popula- tion to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Non- resid'ts regis- tered in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Resi- dents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
		No	Rate. *	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.					No.	Rate. *
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births regist'd	No.	Rate. *					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1900.	26,000	874	33.7	144	164.8	508	19.6	...	...	...	...	..
1901.	26,000	804	31.1	121	150.0	403	15.5	...	...	...	...	...
1902.	26,000	943	36.3	123	130.0	430	16.5	...	...	...	...	...
1903.	26,000	950	36.6	157	165.2	463	17.8	...	...	...	...	...
1904.	26,000	886	30.4	136	153.4	427	16.4	...	...	...	...	...
1905.	26,000	891	30.5	141	158.2	459	17.7	...	...	...	...	..
1906.	28,000	904	32.9	134	148.2	468	16.8	...	...	...	...	...
1907.	28,500	779	27.3	104	133.5	465	16.3	...	...	...	...	...
1908.	28,500	906	31.8	155	171.0	492	17.2	32	3	2	491	17.2
1909.	28,500	751	26.3	98	130.4	413	14.4	37	6	3	410	14.3
Averages for years 1900-1909	26,950	868	32.2	131	150.8	452	16.7	...	..	..	..	..
1910.	27,500	726	26.4	94	129.4	345	12.5	14	4	5	346	12.58

* Rates in columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affect the statistics, the rates in column 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the districts in such institutions.

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

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

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those in which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums.

The only Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District is Infirmary, Ellerbeck for Infectious Diseases.

The Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District are Workhouse, Whitehaven Infirmary, Carlisle Infirmary, Carlisle Asylum, Sanatorium, Blencathra.

Area of District in Acres	2,244	} At Census of 1901.
Total Population, at all ages	...	...	...	...	...	26,143
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	4,927
Average Number of Persons per house	...	...	...	...	...	5.3

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN
1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	NAMES OF LOCALITIES.											
	Whole District.				St. John's Ward.		St. Michael's Ward.		Seaton Ward.		South Ward.	
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1900	26,000	874	508	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	26,000	804	403	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	26,000	943	430	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	26,000	950	463	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	26,000	886	427	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	26,000	891	459	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	28,000	904	468	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	28,500	779	465	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	28,500	906	491	155	193	61	226	71	29	9	43	14
1909	28,500	751	410	98	151	24	207	63	32	8	20	3
1910	27,500	726	346	94	151	38	144	47	20	4	31	5

TABLE III.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.				
	At all Ages.	Ages.					St. John's Ward.	St. Michael's Ward.	South Ward.	Seaton Ward.	St. John's Ward.	St. Michael's Ward.	South Ward.	Seaton Ward.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.										65 and upwards.
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem. Croup)	44	1	12	23	8	...	20	23	1	...	4	4	...	...	8
Erysipelas ...	45	...	...	...	1	41	18	23	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	38	...	14	24	...	...	16	16	1	5	10	12	...	4	26
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	17	...	...	7	5	...	2	13	1	1	1	12	1	1	15
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	144	1	26	54	14	46	56	75	4	9	15	28	1	5	49

Name and Situation of Isolation Hospital—Ellerbeck Hospital, Workington.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—3.

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH
DURING 1910.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at all the subjoined Ages of "Residents," whether occurring in or beyond the district.							Deaths at all Ages of "Residents" belong- ing to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions 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.	St. John's Ward.	St. Michael's Ward.	South Ward.	Seaton Ward.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping Cough	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Enteric												
Other continued												
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	9	8	...	1	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...
Enteritis	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...
Gastritis	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuber- culosis)	12	...	...	...	2	9	1	5	5	1	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	17	6	5	3	1	2	...	6	7	4	...	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	9	...	...	...	...	6	3	5	4	...	...	...
Bronchitis	43	14	9	1	...	7	12	20	19	3	1	...
Pneumonia	28	2	4	1	1	15	5	9	10	5	4	...
Pleurisy	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver												
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	2	1	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	25	...	...	2	1	14	8	12	10	3	...	...
Accidents	8	...	3	1	...	3	1	5	2	1	...	3
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hemorrhage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	146	27	7	9	6	53	44	63	67	9	7	10
All causes	346	94	36	18	12	112	74	151	144	31	20	14

TABLE V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING
THE YEAR 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE 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 One Year.	
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria : Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diarrhæal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	8
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, } Gastro-enteritis, }	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
	Gastritis, Gastro intestinal Catarrh }	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
		
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	..	16	1	3	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
	Congenital Defects	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Injury at Birth ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus }	1	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	8
Tuber- culous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis } — Tabes Mesenterica }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
	Other Tuberculous Diseases }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		
Other Causes.	Erysipelas ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rickets ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Convulsions ...	..	4	2	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
	Bronchitis ...	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	1	14
	Laryngitis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes ...	..	1	2	1	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
All Causes	24	8	4	1	37	8	10	5	7	7	4	6	6	..	3	1	94

Population estimated to middle of 1910, 27,500.

BOROUGH OF WORKINGTON.

Health Visitor's Annual Report for 1910.

To Dr. HIGHET, M.O.H.

Dear Sir,

I herewith submit to you a rough summary of my work as Health Visitor for the year 1910.

Notification of Births.

Number of Births notified under the Act	...	...	635
Less 4 which have been entered twice	...	...	4
			<u>631</u>
Of these, 311 are males, 320 females	...	631	
Number of Still-Births notified are	...	16	
Number of Illegitimate Births	...	38	

There is a great discrepancy between the number of Births registered and the number notified, viz. :—

Registered	...	...	...	726
Notified	...	...	...	631
				<u>95</u>
Deficiency				<u>95</u>

Again the deficiency is augmented when the number of Still-Births are deducted, as these are not registered.

Notified	...	...	...	631
Still-Births	...	...	...	16
				<u>615</u>

That brings the total un-notified to 111.

Deaths of Infants under One Year.

Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year ... 95

Of this number, 54 are of Infants whose births were notified.

and 41 „ „ „ not notified.

Of course, some of the latter were born before the Act came into force.

The number of deaths in each Ward as under :—

St. Michael's Ward	...	...	47
St. John's Ward	...	...	39
South Ward	...	...	5
Seaton Ward	...	...	4
			—
			95

Of this number, 33 were breast fed.

31 „ bottle fed.

22 „ premature.

9 were other than premature but too feeble
— to suck.

95

16 was Insured, 8 Illegitimate.

Causes of Death.

Premature	...	...	...	...	22
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	14
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	9
Gastritis and Gastro Intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	8
Atrophy, Debility Marasmus...	...	...	...	...	8
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	8
Enteritis, Gastro Ent.	...	...	...	...	4
Tubercular Peritonitis Tabes-Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	3
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	7
					—

95

Number of Visits during Year.

The total number of visits during the year as under :—

January	...	195	June	...	...	156
February	...	128	July	...	...	83
March	...	153	August	...	...	104
April	...	160	September	...	...	125
May	...	167	October	...	...	38
		<u>803</u>				<u>506</u>
October 15th to November 19th ... 103						
November 21st to December 17th 125						
December 19th to December 31st 82						
						<u>310</u>
						506
						803
						<u>1,619</u>
Total						

General Surroundings.

I am pleased to state that the visits paid to the mothers have been well received, and the advice given in the majority of cases acted upon, especially as regards the cleansing of bottles and tubes of the artificially fed babies.

The evils of the "Dummy Teat" have also been pointed out, and has, therefore, in several cases been done away with.

I cannot but feel proud of the apparent improvement in the general surroundings of some of the homes. In all cases where limewashing yards or out-offices was suggested the same has been carried out.

In only *one case* during the whole of the thirteen months' work as Health Visitor was a visit refused.

I regret very much that lax morals should show such a large number of Illegitimate births, and trust that the ensuing year will have a cleaner record in that respect.

All sanitary defects discovered were duly reported to the Sanitary Inspector.

In conclusion, I should like to state that I feel deeply indebted to Inspector Ryan, N.S.P.C.C., for the many times he has accompanied me on visits which I did not feel justified in making alone.

Yours respectfully,

ELEANOR S. ELLWOOD.

BOROUGH OF WORKINGTON.

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report.

TOWN HALL, WORKINGTON,

January, 1911.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Workington Urban
Sanitary Authority.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Twenty-first Annual Report, containing a summary of the work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department, during the year ending 31st December, 1910.

General Inspection of the Borough.

Following the custom of previous years, Open Spaces, Back Lanes, Courts and Alleys, have had attention, and all nuisances discovered abated as expeditiously as possible by those responsible. In most cases, where nuisances were not of a structural character, verbal intimation for abatement has been generally sufficient, and otherwise notices served.

The continued action of your Corporation in the matter of paving and draining back lanes has effected an improvement in several centres.

No legal proceedings have been taken during the year, beyond the service of notices, for the abatement of nuisances.

Drain Testing.

The system of testing house drains and appliances by smoke, which came into operation at the commencement of 1908, has been maintained.

I may, however, say that the unfortunate continued trade depression which has prevailed for the past three years, has had a deterrent effect in pressing forward works of repair ; still much work of a constructive and reconstructive nature has been accomplished, as the annexed table will show :—

Summary of Nuisances.

The following table shows the character of nuisances discovered and dealt with :—

To choked and filthy water-closets	...	...	54
„ Defective water-closets	...	...	80
„ Accumulation of manure	...	...	14
„ Interior of houses needing repairs	...	...	7
„ Overcrowding in houses	...	...	6
„ Abatement of smoke nuisances	...	...	4
„ Repairs to spouts	...	...	24
„ Removal of poultry	...	...	32
„ Provision and repair of waste pipes	...	...	20
„ Removal of B.O. gullies	...	...	40
„ Offensive and defective gullies	...	...	66
„ Provision of soil and ventilating pipes	...	...	56
„ Disconnection of rain-water pipes from drains	...	...	51
„ Defective pavement in back yards	...	...	63
„ Repaired drain connections to w.c. and gullies	...	...	60
„ Re-construction of drains	...	...	310
„ Removal of trough closets	...	...	4
„ Miscellaneous	...	...	30
			<hr/> 921 <hr/>

The new sanitary appliances fixed during the year includes 47 pedestal w.c.'s, 64 w.c. basins, 69 w.c. traps, 32 syphon flushing cisterns, 45 intercepting traps, 169 new gullies, 27 new gully dishes, 56 soil and ventilating shafts, and 45 yards surface pavement relaid.

Tents and Vans.

All vans and tents used as dwellings, and occupied by hawkers, &c., have been subjected to inspection. I am pleased to say that no infectious disease has been notified; three cases of overcrowding have been dealt with, and in two instances dirty interior of vans, each of which were cleansed after verbal intimation.

Registered Common Lodging Houses.

The number of the Registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough are, as in previous years, six; no change in the number or location of the houses having taken place. On account of the death of one of the registered keepers of 51, Church Street (Mrs. Bateman), and the house being temporarily closed, it was found to be an opportune time to carry out internal repairs, and also reconstructive work in connection with the drainage appliances. The management of the several places have been satisfactory, and no infectious diseases notified during the year.

The number of people housed being as follows:—

Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Males under 14.	Females under 14.	Total.
17,518	2,903	609	347	21,377

Showing an average for each house for the year 3,562—5.

Ice Cream and Fried Fish Shops.

During the year special attention have been given to the premises where these businesses are in operation, with a view to ascertaining the conditions which underlie the conduct of the trade. With few exceptions, I found the premises generally clean and well kept, a verbal intimation in the case of the defaulters being sufficient to bring them into line.

Markets.

Strict supervision has been maintained by your officials over the weekly sales on Hagg Hill, Market Square, and the Covered Market.

The food stuffs offered for sale has been inspected, and I have not seen any occasion for official interference, with one exception, where about 9-st. of unsound fruit was removed, at my request, and destroyed, the owner expressing regret that by an error of judgment it had been brought to the market.

Public Slaughter Houses.

The Public Abattoirs in Harrington Road are frequently visited, and are in good order, and the same may be said of the Private Slaughter House in Elizabeth Street; both establishments have been twice lime-washed during the year.

The quality of meat passed through these places reflects great credit on the Butchers within the Borough.

Slaughter Houses, Harrington Road.

Number of animals slaughtered during the years 1909 and 1910 :—

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
1909	1 808	6,588	1,156	91	1,664	11,307
1910	1,604	5,765	1,263	179	1,372	10,183

Private Slaughter House, Elizabeth Street.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
1909	123	595	210	44	0	972
1910	125	600	215	50	0	990

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

The whole of the workshops upon the Register have been inspected, and where any breach of the provision of the Act were observed, steps taken to have them remedied. Two notices have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, during the year, complaining of irregularities, namely, sanitary accommodation unsuitably situated, and in the other case the absence of light and ventilation; each of these complaints have had attention and remedied.

The following table gives the number and nature of the work in the several workshops, &c. :—

Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	5
Coachbuilders	...	...	...	...	3
Coopers	...	...	...	...	2
Cloggers	...	...	...	...	6
Confectioners, Bakers, &c.	...	...	...	...	18
Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	...	4
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	13
Herbal Beer Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	1
Hosiery	...	...	...	...	4
Joiner	...	...	...	...	7
Leather Cutters	...	...	...	...	1
Milliners	...	...	...	...	10
Painters	...	...	...	...	7
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	8
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	12
Tailors	...	...	...	...	10
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	3
Watchmakers	...	...	...	...	3
Total					117

Dairies and Cowsheds.

There are 21 Cowkeepers and 18 Purveyors of Milk, also 17 Cowkeepers from without the District, who supply milk in varying quantities within the Borough.

The premises of Cowkeepers and Dairymen, also shops, &c., which supply milk in small quantities, have been inspected, and the attention of those responsible called to any want of compliance with the D.C. & M. Order.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act.

The number of notifications during the year total 144, as compared with 207 for the preceding year, being a decrease of 63.

The subjoined table gives the nature and number of the diseases investigated and removals to Hospital during the past two years :—

Name of Diseases.	Investigated.		Removed to Hospital.	
	1909	1910	1909	1910
Diphtheria ...	41	44		8
Erysipelas ...	36	45		
Enteric Fever ...	8	17	5	15
Scarlet Fever ...	122	38	63	26
	<u>207</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>49</u>

In connection with the most serious diseases, the bedding, &c., has, in each case, been passed through the steam disinfecter ; the houses subjected to aerial fumigation, formaldehyde and sulphur being the principal agents employed, and in some cases the rooms sprayed with formalin in solution.

The drains and sewers have had attention, and well flushed with disinfectants.

I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the valuable assistance I have received from my colleague (Mr. M. Johnston) during the year, who, I am pleased to say, has brought tact and intelligence to bear upon such of the work as has fallen to his share.

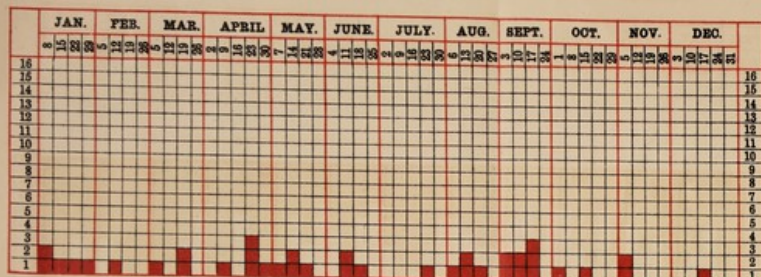
I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

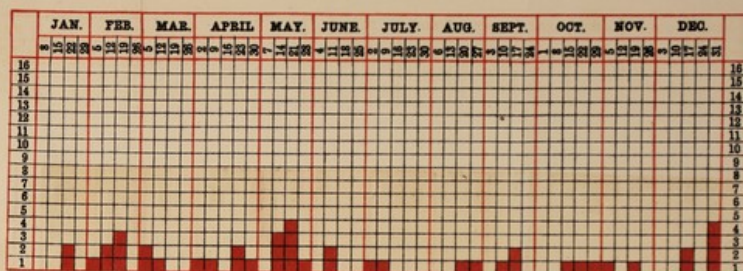
WILLIAM SHELDON,
Inspector of Nuisances.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1910.

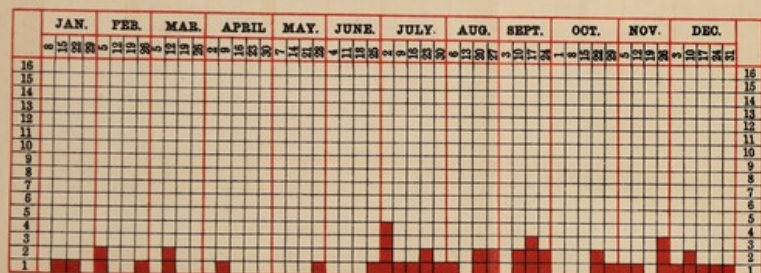
SCARLET FEVER.



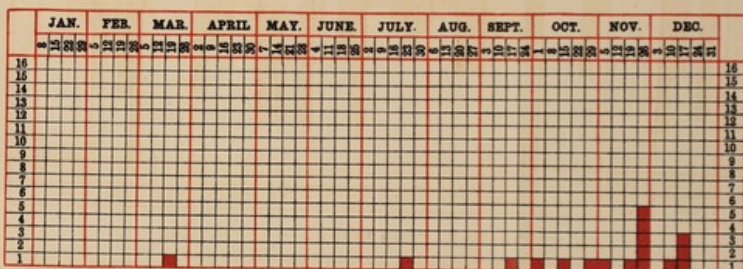
DIPHTHERIA.



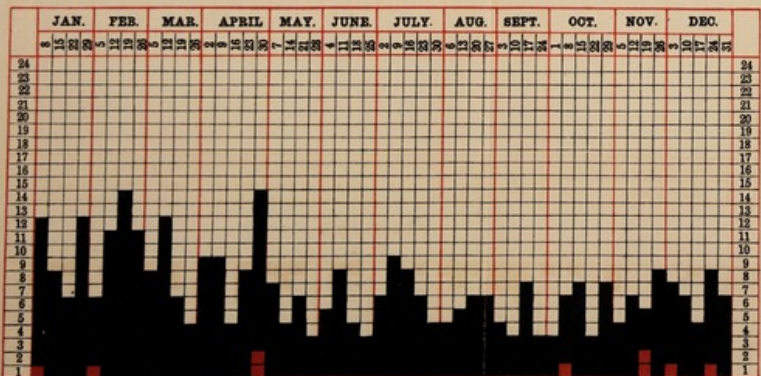
ERYSIPELAS.



ENTERIC FEVER.

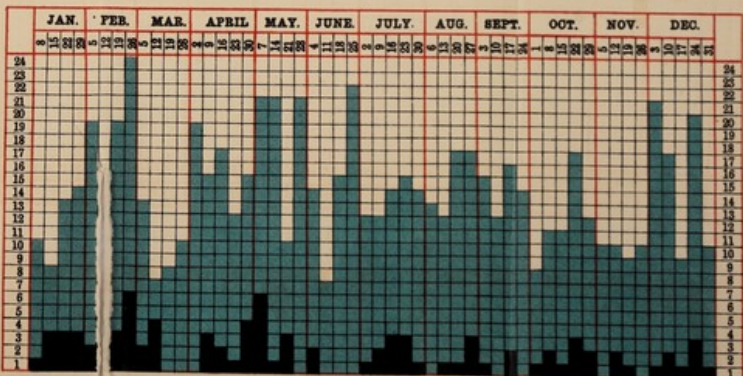


WEEKLY RETURN OF DEATHS AS UNDER—ZYMOTICS RED ■
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES—BLACK ■



Zymotic Deaths include 5 from Whooping Cough and 1 from Measles.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS—BLUE ■
AND DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR—BLACK ■



REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
BUREAU OF HEALTH
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 1900

SCARLET FEVER

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1900	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1901	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1902	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1903	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1904	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1905	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1906	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1907	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1908	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1909	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1910	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1911	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1912	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1913	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1914	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1915	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1916	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1917	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1918	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1919	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72
1920	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	72