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1895.

TWENTY-NINTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

BATH URBAN SANITARY  
AUTHORITY,

BY

A. B. BRABAZON, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



*"Salus Populi suprema Lex."*

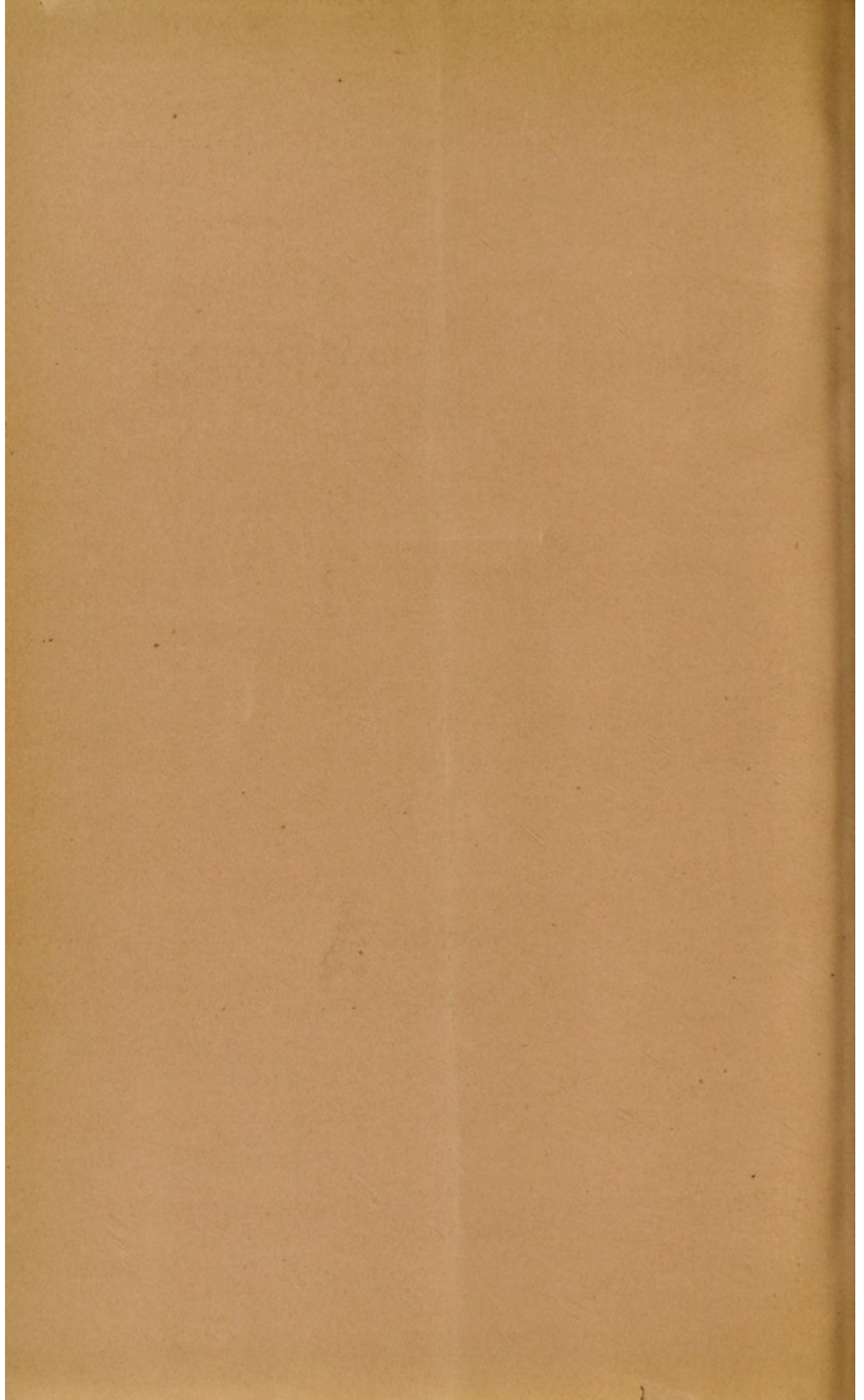
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BATH :

PRINTED AT "THE BATH CHRONICLE" AND "BATH PICTORIAL" OFFICES.

MDCCCXCVI.



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1875

REPORT

Author

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TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
TO THE  
*Bath Urban Sanitary Authority,*  
1895,

BY  
**A. B. BRABAZON, M.D.,**  
Medical Officer of Health.

BIRTHS and DEATHS registered during the Year ending  
December 25th, 1895.

	DEATHS.			BIRTHS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Walcot .. ..	272	356	628	359	342	701
Lyncombe & Widcombe	135	132	267	170	167	337
Parish of Bathwick ...	17	44	61	36	33	69
Total in the Borough	424	532	956	565	542	1107

Of these 149 were under 1 year ; 61, 1 and under 5 ; 24, 5 and under 15 ; 43, 15 and under 25 ; 248, 25 and under 60 ; 296, 60 and under 80 ; 135, 80 and upwards.

	Per 1000 Annually.
Gross Ratio of Mortality to Population ... ..	18·2
Corrected by deducting Deaths in Public Institutions	14·9
Gross average of year 1894 ... ..	17·4

Deaths in the United Hospital—87 ; Deaths in Workhouse—77 ; in other Public Institutions—6.

## CAUSATION OF MORTALITY.

*A.—Zymotic Diseases—36.*

Measles, 1 ; Whooping Cough, 21 ; Diphtheria, 9 ;  
Typhoid Fever, 5.

*B.—Constitutional Diseases—184.*

Phthisis, 73 ; Cancer, 65 ; Gout, 5 ; Rheumatism, 2 ;  
Struma, 8 ; Syphilis, 4 ; Atrophy, 27.

*C.—Local Diseases.**1. Nervous System—117.*

Convulsions, 30 ; Apoplexy, 33 ; Paralysis, 11 ;  
Epilepsy, 8 ; Diseases of Brain, 30 ; Diseases of  
Spinal Cord, 5.

*2. Respiratory Organs—181.*

Bronchitis, 101 ; Pneumonia, 76 ; Croup, 1 ; Asthma,  
1 ; Laryngitis, 2.

*3. Organs of Circulation—130.*

Diseases of the Heart, 123 ; Pericarditis, 4 ; Aneurism, 3.

*4. Organs of Digestion—79.*

Diseases of Stomach, 8 ; of Liver, 18 ; Peritonitis, 18 ;  
Enteritis, 14 ; Diarrhœa, 3 ; Intussusceptio, 1 ;  
Obstruction, 6 ; Hernia, 11.

*5. Diseases of Urinary Organs—31.*

Nephritis, 10 ; Bright's Disease, 20 ; Prostatic  
Disease, 1.

*Diseases of Females—2.**Accident of Parturition—1.**Premature Birth—11.**Senile Decay—107.*

*Injuries—23* : Accidental, 19 ; Suicidal, 4.

*Miscellaneous Causes—54.*

Total—956.

## POPULATION OF BATH.

Corrected from Census of 1891 to December 31, 1895, estimated by increase of Births over Deaths, 52,494. The population is divided among the several Districts as follows :—

Districts.	Census 1891.	Population Jan. 1896.	Increase	Decrease
Walcot ...	33,359	33,535	176	—
Lyncombe & Widcombe	13,770	14,270	500	—
Bathwick ...	4,714	4,689	—	25
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>51,843</b>	<b>52,494</b>		

It will be seen that the population of Walcot has increased since the Census of 1891 by 176 ; that of Lyncombe and Widcombe by 500 ; while Bathwick shows a decrease of 25. Deducting this decrease from the total increase—676, we get the population of the city 52,494.

I am aware that a calculation based simply on the numerical difference between Births and Deaths is somewhat fallacious as to the real increase or decrease of the population, but I think that taking into account the peculiarities of a Health Resort such as Bath, it may be fairly adopted. I have, therefore, based my calculations on the natural increase of population to the end of 1895.

## DISTRICT MORTALITY AND BIRTH-RATE.

Districts.	Mortality per 1000 Annually.	Birthrate per 1000 Annually.
Walcot ..	18·7	20·9
Lyncombe and Widcombe...	18·7	23·5
Bathwick ...	13·0	14·7

The District Mortality and Birth-rate are calculated on the District Population separately.

## QUINQUENNIAL MORTALITY.

Per 1000 Annually.

From all Causes			Zymotic Mortality.			Infantile Mortality.		
1891	...	20·4	1891	...	0·9	1891	...	2·4
1892	...	19·6	1892	...	0·3	1892	...	2·7
1893	...	18·5	1893	...	0·5	1893	...	2·4
1894	...	17·4	1894	...	1·6	1894	...	2·7
1895	...	18·2	1895	...	0·6	1895	...	2·8

PROPORTION OF DEATHS UNDER 1 TO 1000 BIRTHS  
REGISTERED FOR 5 YEARS INCLUSIVE.

1891	...	...	...	110
1892	...	...	...	127
1893	...	...	...	119
1894	..	...	...	131
1895	...	...	...	134

## QUARTERLY STATISTICS

	Mortality from all Causes per 1000 Annually.	Zymotic Mortality per 1000 Annually.
1st or Winter Quarter	... 21·4	0·8
2nd or Spring do.	... 15·5	0·6
3rd or Summer do.	... 9·01	0·6
4th or Autumn do.	... 14·1	0·6

N.B.—In making the above calculations Deaths in Public Institutions are eliminated.

	Per 1000.
Gross Average Mortality from all causes per Quarter	... 15·0
Average Zymotic Mortality per Quarter	... 0·6

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1895.

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HAVE the honour to present to the Urban Sanitary Authority of the City and Borough of Bath, my Annual Report on the State of the Public Health and General Sanitary Conditions during the Year ending as above stated, being the 30th Annual Report presented by the Medical Officer of Health.

I shall, for the sake of conciseness, arrange my Report under the following heads :—

1st.—Remarks on changes in Population which have taken place during the interval that has elapsed since Census 1891.

2nd.—Statistics regarding Births and Deaths, relative Mortality and Birth Rate of the City as a whole and the Districts separately.

3rd.—Numerical list of Mortality, from the various Diseases, according to Classification.

4th.—Remarks on the various matters connected with the Sanitary Conditions of the City and any facts which I consider should be brought to the notice of the Urban Sanitary Authority.

## GENERAL MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES.

Under this heading are included all deaths from all causes which take place within the Borough, whether of individuals belonging to and residing within the Borough or not, and, of course, all deaths in Public Institutions, such as Hospitals and Poorhouses. It is clear that a considerable number of the deaths in these Institutions should not be counted in the accurate Mortality Statistics of any District, being accidental

and not incidental to the District. With the object of arriving at the statistical truth, I have eliminated from the General Mortality from all causes the deaths of inmates of Public Institutions who came from Districts outside the Borough.

The gross Mortality from all causes, including all deaths registered within the Borough, is 18·2 per 1,000 of Population annually. Deducting all deaths in Public Institutions, the ratio will be 14·9, and deducting only deaths of outsiders who died in Hospital or Workhouse, the death-rate is=17·3.

The latter mode of calculating is undoubtedly the most accurate. It may be interesting to contrast the year 1895 with 1894, in order to show what diseases or class of diseases were most fatal.

	1894.	1895.
Measles ... ..	50	1
Diphtheria ... ..	6	9
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0	0
Whooping Cough ... ..	37	21
Bronchitis ... ..	93	101
Pneumonia ... ..	45	76
Cardiac Diseases ... ..	115	130
Phthisis ... ..	76	73

#### QUARTERLY STATISTICS.

Quarterly statistics are valuable in showing any special causation for the prevalence of any particular form of disease, Epidemic or Endemic, probably dependent on seasonal differences or the climatic changes for which our insular climate is unfortunately too remarkable.

#### FIRST, OR WINTER QUARTER.

This Quarter, always most likely to be productive of a high rate of Mortality, was somewhat worse than usual in that respect owing to the unprecedentedly low temperature which lasted for more than half the Quarter. The increased mortality was due to diseases of the Respiratory Organs, and the age incidence was shown most clearly as falling on those under one and between 60 and 80. The Mortality from Bronchitis and

Pneumonia was considerably higher than that recorded for corresponding Quarters in preceding years, though the severe weather was less trying to invalids in this City than in some other Health Resorts, or in most of the 33 great English towns judging from the reports of the Registrar General.

The Zymotic Mortality for the Quarter was very low, being represented by 11 deaths, 9 of which were caused by Whooping Cough. The thaw and mild weather which succeeded the intense frost was accompanied by an outbreak of undoubted Influenza, which caused several deaths.

#### SECOND, OR SPRING QUARTER.

The Mortality from all causes was 18·5, or 0·5 below the average of Mortality for corresponding Quarters for the past five years. The Zymotic Mortality—0·6—was 1·3 below the average, only 9 deaths from this class of diseases being registered.

#### THIRD, OR SUMMER QUARTER.

The number of deaths was 154, and the gross Mortality from all causes, 11·7 per 1,000 annually. The principal causation was found in diseases of Digestion, notably Enteritis. The Zymotic diseases were represented by four deaths from Diphtheria and four from Whooping Cough, or a Mortality equal to 0·6 per 1,000 annually. The Diphtheria cases were apparently the result of school infection.

#### FOURTH, OR AUTUMN QUARTER.

Two hundred and twenty deaths from all causes were registered during the Quarter, making a gross Mortality equivalent to 16·8 per 1,000 annually, and by deducting deaths in Public Institutions of 14·1. Zymotic Mortality was 0·6 per 1,000 annually. There were only eight deaths from Zymotic Diseases, four of which were caused by Diphtheria. Scarlet Fever prevailed rather extensively in that part of the District called Odd Down.

Investigation of the Water Supply, with Analyses by the Analyst, proved that the water was unfit to drink. The cases,

though numerous, were generally mild. It was advised to close the Parish School for a time.

There has been no recurrence of the disease recently. The climatic conditions of the Quarter were, on the whole, very favourable.

#### REPORTS OF REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR YEAR 1895.

##### APPROXIMATE CALCULATION.

*Thirty-three great English Towns, including London—*

			Per 1,000 of Population Annually.
Mortality from all causes ...	...	...	20·6
Zymotic Mortality ...	...	...	2·85
<i>London—</i>			
Mortality from all causes ...	...	...	19·8
Zymotic Mortality ...	...	...	2·49

##### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the above term are included all Zymotic Diseases, those which come under the Local By-laws for "Compulsory Notification," and also those which are exempted therefrom. The total number of deaths from diseases of this class registered in the Borough was 36, towards which aggregate Measles contributed 1 ; Whooping Cough 21 ; Diphtheria 9 ; Typhoid Fever 5. Scarlet Fever was prevalent in a mild form in outlying districts, and all cases notified were, as a rule, immediately removed to Hospital even in the desquamating stage. No deaths occurred in the Borough from this disease. The usual means were adopted to prevent the spreading of disease through the schools. In every case parents were warned not to send children to school from infected houses, and masters and mistresses were warned by a printed notice against receiving children therefrom. I would strongly advise that no children who have been stopped from going to their usual school on account of infection, should be received into any other school. Such a course is taking an unfair advantage, and tends to the spread of Infectious disease.

It will be observed that 9 deaths from Diphtheria were registered, which is unusual. This disease has been more than usually prevalent, as will be seen from the Notifications, but not in the nature of an epidemic. Isolated cases occurred here and there. Strict enquiries were made as to Sanitary Conditions, Water Supply and Milk Supply in every case notified, but no particular causation was made evident. School infection alone seemed to be the most probable cause.

#### NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Act for "Compulsory Notification of Infectious Diseases" was adopted by the Urban Sanitary Authority on March 1st, 1890, and will consequently have been in force six years in March now approaching. The total number of Notifications during the year ending December 31, 1895. were 206 against 246 for previous year 1894.

#### Cases notified in the Borough.

Scarlet Fever ... ..	79
Typhoid Fever ... ..	13
Diphtheria ... ..	52
Erysipelas ... ..	61
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1
	Total
	206

#### Distribution of cases :—

Scarlet Fever—Removed to Hospital,	72—Treated at Home,	7
Typhoid Fever do. ... ..	do. ... ..	13
Diphtheria do. 28 ... ..	do. ... ..	24
Erysipelas do. ... ..	do. ... ..	61
Puerperal Fever do. ... ..	do. ... ..	1
	Totals	106
	100	

I beg to be permitted the pleasure and gratification of testifying to the complete absence of friction or unpleasantness of any description as between myself, as Medical Officer of

\* The majority of Erysipelas cases were treated in the Workhouse.

Health, and my professional brethren, and I hereby express my sincere thanks for their kindness and courtesy. The diminution in the number of Notifications as compared with 1894 is a very pleasing feature in the Annual Record, as the list includes a very formidable statement of Zymotic Diseases. I think the great value of Notification consists quite as much in the saving of life by early removal to hospital as in the prevention of the spread of Infection, a most difficult matter in all such diseases, and notoriously so in Scarlet Fever. This diminution in Mortality is ample recompense for occasional failure in prevention. No deaths from Scarlet Fever occurred in the Borough.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of Deaths under one year of age—149—is slightly over that of the two preceding years. This is probably due in a measure to the unprecedented severity of the First Quarter, but there is a very remarkable difference between the last two years, as regards deaths of children between one and under five, in favour of the year now under consideration. For 1894, the deaths, one and under five, amounted to 114. For 1895, the deaths, at same period of life, amount to 61. The proportion of deaths under 1 to 1000 births registered=134—is slightly above the average. There is no particular incidence of disease to account for this fact.

#### MORTALITY FROM 60 UPWARDS=431.

This record includes 296 deaths from 60 to 80 and 135 from 80 upwards, or in the ratio of 8·2 per 1000 annually of total population. This is above the average, and is mainly due to the very large number of deaths over 80. This mortality, like that of infancy, was due to the same cause, namely, the severe cold in the First Quarter of the year.

However, as many of the deaths recorded were over 90, and some very close on the century, I think the high reputation of Bath, as regards longevity, remains undiminished as “The Cradle of Old Age.”

## BIRTH RATE.

The number of Births registered during the year 1895 was 1,107, being 151 above the deaths registered. Although Bath does not count as a city in which there is a rapidly increasing population, and probably never may be in that position, I think an increase in 5 years of 676, as I have pointed out in another place, will, if continued, prevent her effacement. The District of Lyncombe and Widcombe takes the first place in assisting towards the increment of the Population, and Walcot next. Bathwick shows a diminution compared with the Population in 1891.

## DISTRICT MORTALITY AND BIRTH RATE.

Walcot and Lyncombe and Widcombe have the same Mortality rate—18·7. Lyncombe has the highest Birth rate—23·5 per 1,000 annually. Bathwick shows an upward tendency with a Birth rate of 14·7. I may here remark that Bathwick, in proportion to Population of District, stands much the highest, with a Death rate of only 14·7 per 1,000. I hope this fact will be accepted as a complete refutation of the unjust Reports circulated, to the prejudice of the District, and to the serious injury and detriment of a most deserving class of Householders. This calculation is founded upon the District Population separately corrected to end of 1895. It should be remembered that Walcot District is debited with all deaths in the Royal United Hospital and Royal Mineral Water Hospital, and Lyncombe and Widcombe District with all deaths in the Workhouse.

# STATUTORY HOSPITAL

## FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of admissions to this Hospital during the year was 133 against 146 admitted during 1894; they will be found arranged as follows:—

URBAN DISTRICT.			
Admitted—Scarlatina	... 72	Deaths	... 1
Diphtheria	... 28	Deaths	... 2
—			
Total	... 100	Total	... 3
RURAL DISTRICTS.			
Admitted—Scarlatina	... 28	Deaths	... 2
Diphtheria	... 5	Deaths	... 0
—			
Total	... 33	Total	... 2
Total Number of Admissions collectively		...	133
" " Deaths	"	...	5
—Percentage ... 3·7.			

The admissions to Hospital during 1894 were 146, 13 more than those during last year; the total admissions during 1892 were 500, or 354 above those of last year. Out of 206 cases notified, 100 were removed to Hospital. All the cases of Erysipelas notified—61 in number—were treated at home or in the Workhouse.

It will be interesting to know that during the last 13 years 1863 Patients have been treated in this Hospital, suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Smallpox. During same period there were 76 deaths, being a percentage of 4·08. I do not think there is a lower record than this. All classes seem to be disposed to avail themselves of the advantages offered by a well managed and well situated Hospital of this special kind.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The year recently concluded, 1895, does not present in its Sanitary history any very remarkable conditions or circumstances. The gross annual Mortality of 182, is below the Quinquennial average, which is 18·8. The Mortality from Infectious Diseases, if only those under compulsory notification be taken into consideration, is very low, numerically to be counted by 14 deaths, while the deaths from diseases *not* under compulsory notification number 22. It is very disappointing to a Medical Officer of Health, and also injurious to the interests of the City as a Health Resort, that the Zymotic death rate should be enormously increased by a number of deaths due to a class of Infectious Diseases over which Sanitary Authorities have practically no control, and of the existence of which they are perfectly ignorant. I am aware that as regards notification of Measles there is a difference of opinion, even among Medical Officers of Health, on the ground of the expense which would be entailed thereby. I have recently read a suggestion which would largely get rid of this difficulty. It is to the effect that notification of Measles should be made partially compulsory, and carried out only so far as the notification of the first case in each family, and for which only a fee is to be paid to the notifier. The advantage of this system would be that timely warning could be given to the heads of all Schools and thus prevent the admission of children from infected houses scattering broadcast the germs of infection among their school-fellows. This would be an inestimable boon, as well as a saving of life, to be obtained at a very small expenditure. During the past year I have in two or three instances been asked for my advice and opinion on the advisability of closing Schools where the prevalence of Measles or Mumps had diminished the average attendance to about a third. I need not say I cheerfully acquiesced, and the result was most satisfactory as, after a month's closure, the Schools re-opened with a fair average attendance, and the diseases apparently disappeared, at least I heard no more of them. I think that Erysipelas might be left out of compulsory notification.

Diphtheria has shown itself at different periods of the

past year, though, not in an epidemic form; the character of the cases generally was mild, as 52 cases were notified and only 11 deaths reported. Most of the cases were referred to one particular District, but careful enquiry failed to establish any particular cause. I believe that generally its causation arose through infection at School. The majority of Scarlet Fever cases were notified at Odd Down and immediate neighbourhood, where the Water Supply is derived from wells, which, on analysis, proved to be unfit to drink. Steps are being taken by the Cold Water Committee to give a supply of good potable water to the District, when the wells will be utilized for domestic purposes only.

I am glad to report that Scarlet Fever has disappeared in an Epidemic form, although Sporadic cases occasionally are notified and removed at once to Hospital.

During the year 1895, in conjunction with the City Surveyor and the Sanitary Inspector, I have made special inspections to carry out the provisions of the Act of 1890, for the "Better Housing of the Working Classes." There are not, fortunately, in Bath, those wretched bye-streets, forming *Rookeries*, with Courts devoid of light or ventilation, where disease is ever present and where the sun never shines, an aggregation of which forms an "unhealthy area," but I have condemned, in various and several instances, the houses which were unfit for habitation, some of which have ceased to be occupied, and in other instances "closing orders" have been obtained and the houses made healthy and habitable.

I beg leave also to state, on my own part and that of the Sanitary Inspector, that we shall be always thankful for any information on matters in connexion with the Public Health and also that all reasonable complaints shall be immediately attended to.

I find that I have specially inspected, with the Sanitary Inspector, and in all cases of structural defects with the Surveyor, 25 houses, for which I have given Certificates, under Part 2 of the Act for Better Housing of the Working Classes,

of insanitary conditions, structural defects, or, both combined, with the object of obtaining closing orders if necessary. I am glad to say, in many cases, the alterations and improvements were carried out without the necessity of further steps being taken. Eleven houses were condemned as unfit for habitation, and impossible of structural improvement; these are now closed.

In conclusion I beg leave to mention a fact in connection with the Sanitary history of Bath, which I think cannot but be grateful to the Urban Sanitary Authority. On making a calculation as to the relative Mortality of the City at different periods, I find that the average Mortality for the ten years from 1875 to 1886 inclusive was 22·8 per 1,000 annually. This was the first decennial period after the creation of the Urban Sanitary Authority with its train of officials. I also calculated the average Mortality for the *last* decennial period from 1885 to 1894 inclusive, which I find to be 17·6 per 1,000 annually, pointing to a decrease in Mortality of 3 per 1,000 of Population annually, or to a saving of life numerically at the rate of 150 lives per year. I can also state authoritatively that the Zymotic Mortality or that from Infectious Diseases has decreased in much greater proportion, is practically infinitesimal—0·5.

I have appended to this Report, for the information of the members of the Urban Sanitary Authority and the Local Government Board, and also for the County Council, to whom I am bound to send a copy of this Report, a tabular statement of deaths, classified according to disease, age and sex.

I beg to state that as usual I have made Fortnightly Reports to the Sanitary Committee on all matters connected with the Public Health, and have reported specially on all insanitary conditions which came under my notice. I have also given the Committee a Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Health of the City. I have furnished the Local Government Board with an abstract of these Reports, as required by that Board. In conjunction with the Inspector of Nuisances, I have made the usual Inspections of Slaughter-houses, Registered

Lodging-houses, Courts, Bakehouses, and all other places requiring supervision, and reported thereon to the Sanitary Committee. These are in addition to the Special Inspections.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Sanitary Committee for the undeviating courtesy and kindness which they have always extended to me.

I also beg leave to take this opportunity of thanking the officials, with whom I am brought in constant contact, for the assistance readily given me in the discharge of my duties.

Trusting that the Urban Sanitary Authority may feel satisfied with the manner in which I have tried to discharge my duty as their Medical Officer of Health,

I have the honour to remain,

Their most obedient Servant,

A. B. BRABAZON, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES AND  
GENERAL INSPECTOR,

*For the Year Ending December 31st, 1895.*

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- 283 Offensive Privies, Drains, &c., abated by Structural Works.  
1 Insufficient W.C. accommodation, remedied after notice.  
6 Water Supply for Domestic Purposes disconnected from  
W.C. Cisterns.  
6 Premises without Water Supply, remedied.  
118 Premises Disinfected after infectious Disease.  
146 Premises Cleaned and Whitewashed after notice.  
22 Accumulations of Dung from the keeping of animals,  
removed after notice  
11 Premises Unfit for Human Habitation, closed by order of  
Medical Officer of Health.  
12 Structural Repairs to Houses.  
12 Overcrowding, abated after notice.  
4 Smoke Nuisances, abated after notice.  
2 Nuisances from Slaughter-houses, abated after notice.  
3 Nuisances from Pigs, abated after notice.  
1 Carrying on Offensive Trade in Contravention of Public  
Health Act, 1875.  
1 Contravention under Milk-shops and Dairies' Order.  
1 Infringement of Slaughter-house By-Laws.  
10 Premises inspected after application, and Registered under  
Dairies' Act.  
40 Accumulation of Ashes in Houses and Yards, removed after  
notice.  
24 Samples of Water tested and found impure.  
2 Ditto ditto and found pure.  
44 Other Nuisances abated without Structural Works.  
587 Houses Inspected.  
146 Genuine } 149 Samples obtained under Sale of Food  
3 Not Genuine } and Drugs Act.

Inspections have taken place of the Statutory Hospital,  
Slaughter-houses, Common Lodging-houses, Bakehouses, Dairies,  
Canal Boats, &c., &c.

H. GRAHAME MONTAGU,

Sanitary and General Inspector.

Municipal Buildings, Bath ; Jan. 1st, 1896.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF MISCELLANEOUS AND  
GENERAL INSPECTOR

# Return of Deaths for Bath Urban Sanitary District

From December 26, 1894, to December 25, 1895.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.							TOTAL.
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 3.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	
<b>A.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</b>								
Scarlatina .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Small Pox .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Diphtheria .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Erysipelas .....	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	27
Whooping Cough .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Cholera .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Typhoid Fever .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Typhus .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
<b>B.—CONSTITUTIONAL.</b>								
Phthisis .....	2	4	2	17	43	5	37	108
Cancer .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Chorea .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Rheumatism .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Struma .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Syphilis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Anæmia .....	23	2	2	2	2	2	2	30
Carbuncle .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
<b>C.—LOCAL DISEASES.</b>								
<b>1.—NERVOUS SYSTEM.</b>								
Convulsions .....	25	3	2	1	1	1	1	34
Apoplexy .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Epilepsy .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Chorea .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Tetanus .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Disease of Brain .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Dise of Spinal Cord .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
<b>2.—RESPIRATORY ORGANS.</b>								
Whooping Cough .....	19	7	1	3	16	34	21	101
Pneumonia .....	9	13	2	3	23	18	8	77
Group .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Scarlatina .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Leptæmia .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Erysipema .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
<b>3.—ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.</b>								
Disease of Heart .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Pericarditis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Aneurism .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Embolism .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Phlebitis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
<b>4.—ORGANS OF DIGESTION.</b>								
Diseases of Pharynx .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Stomach .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Liver .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Spleen .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Peritonitis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Enteritis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Diarrhoea .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Obstruction .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Hernia .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
<b>5.—DISEASES OF URINARY ORGANS.</b>								
Nephritis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Bright's Disease .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Prostatic Disease .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Cystitis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Calculus .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Structure .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
<b>DISEASES OF FEMALES.</b>								
Uterine .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Ovarian .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
<b>DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF CHILD-BIRTH.</b>								
Post Partum Hemorrhage .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Puerperal Pyæmia .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Rupture of Uterus .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Puerperal Fever .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Exhaustion .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
<b>PREMATURE BIRTH.</b>								
SENILE DECAY .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
INSURANCE .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Accidental .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Suicidal .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Miscellaneous Causes .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
TOTAL .....	184	117	181	130	184	117	184	956

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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