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1904.

MNUAL REPORT

OF THE

medical Officer of health,

T. RIDLEY BAILEY, M.D., EDIN.,

Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, and Ex-President of the Midland Branch.



BILSTON:

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BILSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

>++

Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the following Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the District under your control, together with the vital Statistics for the year 1904; this being my Twentieth Annual Report.

Enteric Fever.—Four cases of Enteric or Typhoid Fever, in the same number of houses, were notified during the year, as compared with eleven in the year 1903, 12 in 1902, 18 in 1901 and 1900, and 71 in 1899. One of the cases was in the Ettingshall Ward, and 3 in the New Town Ward. In none were there any special causes discoverable; the disease was at no time epidemic, and no case proved fatal. The continued diminution of Enteric Fever is very gratifying, particularly so when we realise the number of privy middens, and the extent of soil contamination in and around many of the poorer dwellings that must occur under present conditions.

Scarlet Fever.—155 cases of Scarlet Fever, in 133 houses, were notified during the year, as compared with 244 in the previous year; 56 in the year 1902, 34 in 1901, 41 in 1900, 20 in 1899, and 91 1898.

11 cases, all being children under 5 years of age, terminated fatally.

32 were notified in January, 18 in February, 12 in March, 13 in April, 2 in May, 1 in June, 4 in July, 4 in August, 5 in September, 31 in October, 19 in November, and 14 in December.

51 came from the New Town Ward, 18 from the High Town Ward, 33 from the Town Hall Ward, 25 from Bradley, and 28 from Ettingshall.

54 of these cases were removed to the Fever Hospital, 21 from the New Town Ward, 6 from the High Town Ward, 11 from the Town Hall Ward, 8 from Bradley and 8 from Ettingshall.

It is not surprising that Scarlet Fever is difficult to stamp out in Bilston. In the first place isolation is impossible in most cases owing to lack of room and the impossibility of engaging a nurse. Then too, disinfection of the house is not easy as it is generally a crowded one, and for clothes and bedding no disinfecting apparatus as yet exists. Moreover, even on the part of Medical men, there is at times undue delay in notifying: in one instance at least this

happened through doubt as to whether the disease was Scarlet Fever; but in another instance doubt does not seem to have been the cause for a medical certificate to keep the children away from School six weeks was given seven days before the case was notified.

It will be seen that the disease almost disappeared in the Summer months but that a sudden recrudescence occurred in October.

Measles.—Fourteen deaths, all in children under 5 years of age, were registered as due to Measles. One occurred in the month of March, 4 in April, 5 in May, and 4 in June. In the previous year there were 6 deaths from the same cause, 20 in the year 1902, 2 in 1901, and 35 in 1900. Of the 14 deaths, 4 were registered in the New Town Ward, 3 in the High Town Ward, 4 in the Town Hall Ward, and 3 in Bradley.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Five notifications were received during the year, 3 of Diphtheria in 3 houses, and 2 of Membranous Croup, one of the latter having a fatal ending. In the previous year 13 notifications with 6 deaths were received, 17 with 7 deaths in 1902, 13 in 1901 with 6 deaths, 11 in 1900 with 9 deaths.

I have in previous reports pointed out that bacteriological examination in supposed cases of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Phthisis, can be obtained at the Birmingham University and results received by any Practitioner free of cost.

Whooping Cough.—Ten deaths, all in children under 5 years of age, were due to Whooping Cough. Of these 1 occurred in February, 2 in March, 3 in April, 2 in May, 1 in June, and 1 in August.

In the previous year there were 7 deaths, 5 in the year 1902, 27 in 1901, and 8 in 1900.

Small Pox.—On June 3rd a case of Small Pox was discovered in a lodging house in Stafford Street. The patient was a woman who the previous Monday had come from Dudley where she stated she had spent 2 or 3 nights at a lodging-house with her husband and little girl. With the Sanitary Inspector I visited the house at once and had her removed to the Small Pox Hospital. The bed, bedding, mattresses and clothing were destroyed; the room was thoroughly disinfected and 3 persons in the house re-vaccinated; the other inmates absolutely refused to submit to re-vaccination. I also communicated with the Local Government Board, the County Medical Officer, and the Medical Officer of Dudley.

On August 22nd, another case was notified in Duke Street, The patient had a short time previously visited his daughter (whose husband and child were then suffering from Small Pox) at Chadsmoor, near Cannock. He was the same day removed to the Small Pox Hospital at Rowley Regis; the house, clothes and bed-clothes were thoroughly disinfected, and the other inmates of the house re-vaccinated.

It will be observed that both these cases were promptly removed in the Ambulance to the temporary Hospital at Rowley Regis. A permanent Hospital is now being erected by the Conjoint Board for South Staffs. on the Great Bridge Road.

The difficulty of dealing in Parliament with the whole subject of vaccination and re-vaccination seems to be almost insuperable, but the time has surely arrived when at least power should be given to prevent the spread of this loathsome disease by tramps wandering from one town to another. All will admit that for the public good immediate re-vaccination should be compulsory in persons of this class who are known to have been subjected to the risk of contagion, and further that it should be possible to retain them until all danger of the further development of the disease is at an end.

Diarrhœa.—Thirty-nine deaths from Diarrhœa, 33 being in children under 5 years of age, were reported during the year as compared with 33 in the previous year, 24 in the year 1902, 58 in 1901, 30 in 1900, and 60 in 1899. The following gives the number of deaths below and above 5 years of age, and the mortality rate per 1000, for the past ten years—

Deaths from Diarrhwa	 1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895
Children under 5 years Above 5 years	 33 6	32 1	23 1	56 2	29 1	58 2	59 2	63 6	26 3	38 4
Rate per 1000	 1.6	1.3	-99	2.4	1.2	2.5	2.5	2.9	1.2	1.7

Erysipelas.—Thirty-seven cases, with one death—in a child under 5 years of age—were notified during the year, as compared with 41 in the previous year, 39 in the year 1902, 49 in 1901, and 45 in 1900.

Influenza.—Seven deaths, 2 being in children under 5 years of age, were attributed to Influenza, as compared with 12 in the previous year, 9 in the year 1902, 2 in 1901, and 16 in 1900.

Puerperal Fever. - One case of Puerperal Fever was notified, it did not prove fatal. Under the "Midwives Act, 1902," which came into operation on April 1st, last, certain rules have been framed by the Central Midwives' Board, and it is the duty of the Local Supervising Authority to see that these rules are observed. It is important therefore to note that one Rule, No. 5, reads as follows :-- "Whenever a Midwife has been in attendance upon a patient suffering from Puerperal Fever, or from any other illnes supposed to be infectious, she must disinfect herself and all her instruments and other appliances, to the satisfaction of the Local Sanitary Authority and must have her clothing thoroughly disinfected before going to another labour. Unless otherwise directed by the local Supervising Authority, all washable clothing should be boiled and other clothing should be sent to be stoved (by the local Sanitary Authority), and then exposed freely to the open air for several days."

The need of an efficient steam disinfecting apparatus, which has constantly been pointed out by me, is therefore greater than ever. Absolute and complete disinfection is of extreme importance as the disease is very easily conveyed and the patients concerned are most susceptible. But notwithstanding this the rule referred to is at present a dead letter here.

Zymotic Diseases — Seventy-five Deaths, 66 being in child-dren under 5 years of age, were attributed to the seven principal Zymotic diseases as compared with 63 in the two previous years, 99 in the year 1901, 90 in 1900, 91 in 1899, 119 in 1898, and 99 in 1897.

The subjoined Table shows the number of deaths from each of these causes for the past year and the previous 10 years, and gives the rate per 1000 of the population:—

Deaths from	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Average 1894-03	1904
Scarlet Fever Small Pox	8	1 1	10	8	6	1	4	2	5	8	5.3	11
Measles		51	7	11	19		35	2	20	6	15.1	14
Whooping Cough	12	3	17	6	6	9	8	27	5	7	10	10
Enteric Fever	1	8	7	1	22	15	4	4	2	3	6.7	
Diphtheria and												
Membranous Croup	8	12	11	4	5	6	9	6	7	6	7.4	1
Diarrhœa	10	42	29	69	61	60	30	58	24	33	41.6	39
	40	118	81	99	119	91	90	99	63	63	86.1	75
Rate per thousand	1.7	5.02	3.4	4.02	5.06	3.8	3.6	4.1	2.6	2.6	3.59	3.09

Vaccination.—The returns of the Vaccination Officer are given for the ten years 1894-1903, and for the first half of the year 1904.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Half Year to June 30 1904.
Births Registered	926	955	864	963	934	959	892	878	939	895	453
Succ'ssf'llyVaccinat'd Insusceptible		670	613		688		769	760	838	801	408
Died Unvaccinated Postponed	114	133	118	167	143	94			70	77	32
Removed from District Certificates of Con-)		53					6	.10	13	4	5
scientious Objectors J Unaccounted for	33	64	88	5 121			6 7	14	10	12	7
	926	955	864	963	934	959	892	878	939	895	453

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1888.

During the year 205 certificates (referring to 204 cases) under this Act were received, as compared with 316 in the previous year; viz., 156 (referring to 155 cases) of Scarlet Fever, 4 of Enteric Fever, 1 of Puerperal Fever, 3 of Diphtheria, 2 of Membranous Croup, 37 of Erysipelas, and 2 of Small Pox. In the year 1902 there were 124 notifications, 115 in 1901, 116 in 1900, 139 in 1899, and 227 in 1898.

The following Table shews the number of notifications of each disease received in each month of the year, and also the totals for this and the previous ten years.:—

				Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	Erysipelas	Smallpox	Total
January				 32			1	3		36
February		***		 18			-	0		18
March	***		***	 12				2		14
April	***			 13			1	1		15
May				 2 1			1	5		8
June		***	***	 1				2	1	1
July		***		 4	1		1	2 2 4		8
August				 4	1			4	1	10
September	***		***	 6	1			6		18
October	***			 31				6.		36
November	***	***	***	 19	1	1		5		26
December				 14			1	2		17
1904		***		 156	4	1	5	37	2	205
1903		***		 244	11	7	13	41	7	316
1902		***	***	 56	12		17	39		124
1901				 34	18	1	13	49		115
1900				 41	18	1	11	45		116
1899		***	***	 20	71	1	11	36		139
1898		***		 91	92	2	8	34		227
1897				 112	9		6	19		146
1896				 118	31		23	13		185
1895		***	***	 48	30		11	17	3	109
1894		***		 94	14	2	9	19	32	170

Notifications received from each of the five wards of the township in each month of the year :-

		NEW TOWN WARD.	HIGH TOWN WARD.	TOWN HALL WARD.	BRADLEY WARD.	ETTINGSHALL WARD.
January February March April	***	7 5 3 4	4 4 1 3	2 3 2 4	16 2 3 2	3 4 3
May June July August		2	1	1 1 2	1	1
September October November December		12 7 10	2 3	3 9 6		3 7 3 4
		51	18	33	25	29

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

On the last day of 1903 there were 16 patients suffering from Scarlet Fever in the iron building, and during the year 54 more cases from 44 houses were received. Of these 1 died, and the average number of days' sojourn of the cases admitted was 51.

The resources of the Hospital were taxed to the fullest when there was most urgent need for the removal of some other cases from houses with no proper means of isolation which unfortunately no doubt led to still further increase of the disease.

The need for a new and better Isolation Hospital has long been recognised and two schemes have at different times been before your Council. The one suggested by the County Medical Officer for a large combined area where the Hospital would be large enough to require a resident Medical Officer somewhat on the plan now adopted for Small Pox, and the formation of a Conjoint Board for South Staffordshire. The other was one drawn up in 1899 by my Colleagues, the Medical Officers of Health for Willenhall and Darlaston, in association with myself for the formation of a Hospital District (consisting of the two towns mentioned and Bilston) under the Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893, and the erection of a Hospital somewhere conveniently near to the main road from Shepwell Green, Willenhall, and the old Turnpike-gate House, Neither of these schemes commended itself to your Council, and therefore nothing remained but to look out a suitable site and erect one for Bilston alone. I am pleased to be able to report that a good site, and convenient of access, has been secured in Mountford lane, and a contract entered into for the erection: the work is now in progress. It will be an Iron and Timber Framed Structure, containing 2 Wards, 1 for 10 beds, and 1 for 14 beds, and a third (probationary and Inspection Ward) that would if necessary serve as a day room, for Convalescents; in addition to Nurses' Rooms, Kitchens, Bath Rooms, etc. It will be supplied with water from the Council Mains, and Electric Light will be installed from the Mains of the Midland Electric Corporation for Power Distribution Ltd.

Disinfecting Apparatus—The need for this in connection with the disease Puerperal Fever and the provisions of the Midwives Act has already been noted, but it will be absolutely indispensable when the new Hospital is completed. Fortunately the site of this is ample enough to allow for the erection of an up-to-date Disinfector which would be to its special advantage and could be so adapted as to serve for general use.

Meteorology.—The total Rainfall for the year ending 31st December, 1904, was 20.6 inches, as against 35.05 in. for the year ending 31st December, 1903, or 14.45 inches less in 1904 than in 1903. This 14.45 inches means 1459 tons, or 326895 gallons less on every acre in 1904 than in 1903.

RAINFALL OF 1904 AND 1903.

	Inches in	Inches in
	1904	1903
January	 2'37	 2.28
February	 3.37	 1.61
March	 1.47	 4.93
April	 1.19	 1.48
May	 2.29	 2.4
June	 .36	 1.67
July	 1.93	 1.6
August	 2.2	 5.47
September	 1.96	 3.66
October	 .48	 5'94
November	 1.39	 2.05
December	 1.29	 1.69
Totals	 20.6	35.05

Sewerage and Refuse Disposal—The proposed new Scheme of Sewerage has advanced to such a stage that tenders have been advertised for on the plans and specifications of Mr. Baldwin Latham, and it is hoped that before long a water-carriage system will be introduced. With this the provision of a Refuse-destructor is desirable. It is estimated that at present 230 tons per week, or about 12000 tons per annum, of material in Bilston require to be dealt with and the question therefore is becoming more urgent every day, both because of the insanitary practice of tipping and of the increasing difficulty of procuring land for the purpose. Your Surveyor has specially investigated this subject and has inspected destructors in various towns. His report presented to you deserves careful consideration. Of course in estimating the expenditure the cost of the up-keep must not be over-looked.

Insanitary Dwellings — During the year 212 houses have been cleansed, 88 repaired and made rain-proof, 24 provided with spouting, and 5 cases of overcrowding abated. Further, 94 ashpits were roofed over, and 35 below the level of the ground were filled up to 3 inches above it and paved; 15 defective yards were paved, 68 privies repaired and cemented, and 3 cess-pools abolished.

The number of Plans approved for new buildings was 88, of which 74 were dwelling houses, 10 of the warehouse class, 3 stables, and 1 the South Staffordshire Joint Small Pox Hospital.

The supervision of dwellings during construction has been carefully done and it is now the Surveyor's practice to subject all drains in connection with new buildings to the water test before a certificate is granted.

A very important addition from a sanitary point of view was made to the Bye-Laws in respect to new buildings, to the effect that a house should not be let or occupied till the drainage is completed and a certificate that it is fit for habitation has been received from the authorised officer of the Council.

I have made special inspection of several streets in the different Wards, including Stone Street, Stafford Street, Pinfold Street, Market Street, Bristol Street, Pipe's Meadow, Bissell Street, Bow Street, Bridge Street, Gozzard Street, etc., and the Inspector has issued the necessary notices on the owners for the removal and prevention of various nuisances. Many of the old and condemned houses cannot be made habitable without the expenditure of more money than they are worth, and they should be demolished and the sites cleared to avoid further evils. Great improvements have been effected in Stone Street, and Homer's Fold. former all pebbles have been removed, a blue-brick foot-way and channel formed and the whole put into a satisfactory sanitary condition. In Homer's Fold the pebbles were taken up, the road macadamised, crushed and channelled, and adopted by your Council. In future, therefore, the scavenging and repairs will be carried on by you.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—The 19 Cowsheds, and 24 Dairies and Milkshops have been regularly inspected and notices given when required to remedy any defect. In most cowsheds very little attention is paid to light and ventilation and to cleanliness, and there is rarely adequate cubic space. The essentials of a good dairy are (a) healthy, properly fed and housed cows, (b) cleanliness throughout and neither addition to nor subtraction from the milk, (c) prompt and complete cooling of the milk, as for instance, by allowing it to flow over cylinders containing cold water and Ice. This to reduce the temperture quickly so as to prevent the development of germs, (d) the delivery of the milk under strict hygienic conditions in sealed bottles or cans. Until some such system as this is universal there will always be danger of contamination through the milk supply, the milk itself will not be so good and nutritious as it should be and the dangers to health, especially of infants and young children, cannot be estimated.

Lodging Houses and Slaughter Houses.—The Lodging-houses, 4 in number, are in a clean and satisfactory condition; verbal notices only were required for lime-washing, etc. There are 20 licensed Slaughter-houses, none of these is up-to-date, but they are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Factories, Workshops and Bake-houses.—There are 108 Workshops—an increase of 7 on the previous year—on the Register, including 28 bake-houses. All have been visited by the Inspector and myself. There was no case of over-crowding or of wet floors and the arrangements generally as to ventilation and cleanliness were satisfactory. One under-ground bake-house is in

existence; on visiting it several alterations were found necessary. These were at once carried out by the proprietor and a certificate has now been issued. The lists of out-workers have been duly sent in by the employers, there are only 15 names and of these 2 only reside within our area. The Captain of the Fire Brigade has been specially appointed to inspect factories in regard to provision in case of fire.

Vital Statistics — The population of the district at the last census (in 1901) was 24,034, 12,026 males and 12,008 females; and the area is 1867 acres. The population to the middle of the year 1904 is estimated at 24,250, giving an average of 13 persons to the acre. At the census were recorded 5050 tenements, including 3372 tenements of less than 5 rooms. Of these 10 were tenements of 1 room, 533 of 2 rooms, 1214 of 3 rooms, and 1615 of 4 rooms.

Births.—Eight hundred and ninety-nine births, 465 males, and 434 females, were registered during the year, being an increase of 4 on the previous year, and giving a birth-rate of 37.07 per thousand. The following gives the number of births, male and female, for the past 3 years:—

		-1904			-1903		——1902.—— Males. F'ales. Total				
	Males.	F'ales.	Total	Males.	F'ales.	Total.	Males.	F'ales.	Total		
First Quarter Second ,, Third ,, Fourth ,,	127 118 120 100 465	112 96 131 95 434	239 214 251 195 899	99 126 111 108	107 124 110 110 451	206 250 221 218 895	129 107 100 106 442	131 124 117 120 492	260 231 217 226 - 934		

Table showing the number of Births and Birth Rates for the decade 1894—1903.

Year.	Males.	Females	Total.	Av'ge per 1000 of Population.
1894	474	445	919	39.1
1895	485	472	957	40.7
1896	459	408	867	37.02
1897	502	445	947	40.2
1898	490	445	935	39.7
1899	489	465	954	40.5
1900	440	452	892	36.4
1901	456	425	881	36.5
1902	442	492	934	38.7
1903	444	451	895	36.9
Yearly Average 1894-03	468.1	450	918-1	38.57
1904	465	434	899	37.07

For purposes of comparison the birth rate of the whole Country and of the Staffordshire Urban and Rural Districts for the same years (1894-1903, are added, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and of the large towns of England:—

Districts.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
	35.4	36.2	35.4	34.8	34 35 31·1	34.5	33.9	34.1		32·5 33·4 30·1
England & Wales	29.6	30.3	29.7	29.7	29.4	29.3	28.9	28.5	28.6	28.4
Large Towns in England	30.6	31.2	31.2	30.6	30.2	30-1	29.4	29.5	30	29.7
Bilston	39.1	40.7	37	40.2	39.7	36.4	36.5	38.8	38.7	36.9

The birth rate throughout the Country has been decreasing slowly and continuously since 1876 and is even more pronounced when calculated in relation to the number of women capable of bearing children. People live longer and have fewer children than they did, but it must be remembered that this is not confined to our Country; it applies to most others, and to some in a far greater degree.

Deaths.—During the year 460 deaths were registered from all causes, 250 males and 210 females, being an increase of 32 as compared with last year, and giving a death rate of 18.9 per 1000 of the population. The average yearly number of deaths for the decade 1894-1903 was 505.8, and for the last half of that period 476.

Table giving the number of deaths in each quarter of the year, classified according to age and sex :—

	Males.	F'ales	Total at all Ages	Under 1 Year			15 and under 25	under	
1904. First Quarter	60	53	113	41	17	2	3	26	24
Second ,,	73	47	120	49	30	1	3	25	12
Third ,,	62	62	124	66	8	2	2	24	22
Fourth ,,	55	48	103	42	9	2	0	34	16
	250	210	460	198	64	7	8	109	74

TABLE OF DEATHS classified according to Diseases, distinguishing Deaths of Children under 5 Years of Age for the past Ten Years

Death-rate bussuodi re	2.7%	19.5	24.7	23.3	19-9	7.66	-	20.7	17-71	17.6	18.9
Total A all Ages.	634	460	582	549	469	557	100	499	427	428	460
Totals at	378	250	304	314	247	319	288	281	217	208	262
All Other Diseases.	210	1100	132	151	115	152	66	135	104	85 84	118
Influenza.	4:0	: 00		14:10	1 : 4	-	15	24 :	100 1	0:0	07.: 10
Uncertified.	4: -	00 : -		00 :	1 - 00			9:	1 3	1 3	
Inquests.	9: 81	5 : 01		0 : 1	12: 12	12:	153	1	0:0	96 : 97	
Jeart Disease	1 2 2	1 : =	25	119	1 : 22	04:	24	1.9	26	1 29	59
Diseases of Respiratory Organs,	51	5.3	84 48	50	47	67	22	45	40	40	58
Phthisis.	1.9	2: 2	11 : 11	7: 12	1 : 61	01:	17	28 : 62	23 : 65	6 24	12:4
Fever.	1		1	1		1 :	-	-	1:	1 :	
Puerperal	1	1	1 1							-	
-simsy4		-				1 :	-	:	1 :	1 :	
Erysipelas.	1 :-	01	1:		111	-		: 03	67 :	: 24	H:
Rheumatic Fever.			1				-1				
Cholera,		1 5		1 1	1 :	1	-			1:	1
Distribes and Dysentery.	38 4	26	63	59	588	29	- 2	5 . 2	23	32	6 33
Other or San Doubtful.											
Enteric or	00	63 10	-	20 20	13 2		4 -	- 00	C4	00	
Typhus.								-			
Whooping.	00	17	9 8	, I	00 1	00	96	-	10	1-	10
Croup (not 'spasmodic')	1	1	0.4		00 -	10 ,	1 6		01	00 H	-
Diphtheria.	1	→ :	H: H	1 67	61	H: 0	24 00		4 : 4	1	1 1
Scarlatina.	-:	6: 1	h: -	9:01	H:		N	. 63	4:1	4:4	
Measles.	9 :: 9	1-	12: 7	61	1		1 0		20	9	1411
Smallpox.	-:			3				1			:
Yer.	Under 5 5 upwds.	Under 5	Under 5	5 upwds.	Under 5 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 5 upwds.				
YEARS.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900		1901	1902	1903	1904

For purposes of comparison the death rate of the whole Country and of the Staffordshire Urban and Rural Districts for the past 10 years are given, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and of the large towns in England:—

District.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Urban	16.5 15.4	19.1	18 15·2	17·8 18·6 15·7 17·4	18·4 15·5	17·8 15·4	19.3	17·6 15·4	16·3 14·4	15-8 13·5
Large towns in England	18	20.5	19.2	19.1	18:3	20.2	19.5	17.7	17:4	16.3
Bilston ··	19.2	26.9	19.5	24.7	23.3	19.9	22.7	20.7	17.7	17.6

As with births there has been a steady decrease in deaths throughout the Country and this has continued since 1854 when the death rate was 23.5; in 1903 it was 15.4. The latter year, however, was particularly exceptional owing largely to climatic conditions. In it there were the fewest births and deaths on record.

Table of deaths during the past decade, classified according to age and sex.

Year	Males.	F'ales.	Total at all Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15			65 and up- wards
1894	239	214	453	161	61	21	16	99	95
1895	327	307	634	215	163	22	15	96	123
1896	244	216	460	157	93	18	17	112	63
1897	, 308	274	582	214	90	13	21	154	90
1898	276	273	549	214	100	17	23	124	71
1899	263	206	469	181	66	14	11	122	75
1900	294	263	557	198	121	14	18	110	96
1901	270	229	499	195	86	14	20	108	76
1902	229	198	427	142	75	17	18	117	. 58
1903	229	199	428	141	62	14	22	106	83
Yearly Average 1894-1903.	267.9	237.9	505.8	181.8	91.7	16.4	18:1	114.8	83
1904.	250	210	460	198	64	7	8	109	74

(For the years previous to 1896 the figures given are "under 60 years" and "above 60 years," instead of under and above "65 years.")

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—One hundred deaths were registered as due to diseases of the Respiratory System, 58 being in children under 5 years of age. There were 86 in the two previous years, 99 in 1901, and 122 in 1900. Eight occurred in the Month of January, 5 in February, 18 in March, 13 in April, 14 in May, 13 in June, 4 in July, 2 in August, 5 in September, 7 in October, 1 in November, and 10 in December.

Tuberculosis or Consumption.—24 deaths, all but 7 being in people over 5 years of age, were attributed to Tubercular Disease or Consumption, 17 being ascribed to that form affecting the Lungs (Phthisis Pulmonalis). There were 30 deaths in the previous year, 41 in 1902, and 31 in 1901.

The following table shews at a glance the number of deaths due to this disease since 1888, distinguishing those of children

under 5 years of age :-

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Year.	Under 5 years.	5 and upwards.	Total.	Rate per 1000.
1888		21	21	-89
1889	1	23	24	1.02
1890	2	14	16	.68
1891	4	29	33	1.4
1892	1	14	15	.93
1893	. 1	1ā	16	.68
1894		17	17	.72
1895		19	19	.808
1896	2	19	21	-89
1897	11	16	27	1.1
1898	7	15	22	.93
1899		19	19	.79
1900	2	17	19	.79
1901	2 3	28	31	1.2
1902	6	35	41	1.7
1903	6	24	30	1.2
1904	6 7	17	24	.98

That Consumption is still the greatest scourge of the race is easily shown by the figures below, the significance of which cannot be over-estimated. The death rate per million in the year 1903, of the following deadly diseases was:—

Consumption	 1205	Pneumonia	 1124
Bronchitis	 1112	Cancer	 872
Heart Disease	 823	Diarrhœa	 542
Bright's Disease	 283	Measles	 274
Influenza	 189	Diptheria	 182
Scarlet Fever	 125	Enteric Fever	 100

The mortality from Consumption, great as it still is, is steadily decreasing—it is now only three-fifths of the rate of 25 years ago—while that from cancer is increasing.

Inquests — Twenty-two enquiries, 7 being in children under 5 years of age, were made by H.M. Coroner during the year, as compared with 35 in the previous year. In the year 1902 there were 15, 28 in 1901 and in 1900, and 32 in 1899.

Uncertified Deaths — For the fourth year in succession it is gratifying to note that no death occurred which was not certified either by a medical man or the coroner.

Infantile Mortality.—One hundred and ninety eight children died in the first year of life, as compared with 141 in the previous year, 152 in the year 1902, 195 in 1901, 198 in 1900, and 181 in 1899; being equal to an Infantile Mortality of 220'2 per 1000 registered births.

The following Table gives the figures for the 10 years 1894-1903 for Bilston, for the Urban Districts of Staffordshire and the large towns of England:—

Deaths in children under 1 year per 1000 registered births :-

Bilston Urban Districts in Staffordshire 163 181 171 187 181 179 176 171 147 147 170 3		1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Mean Rate.
Staffordshire . 163 181 171 187 181 179 176 171 147 147 170 3 Large Towns in			224	181	226	228	189	21	221	152	157	197.4
Large Towns in			181	171	187	181	179	176	171	147	147	170.3
England 152 182 161 177 178 181 172 168 145 145 166.1	Large Towns in England	152	182	161	177	178	181	172	168	145	145	166.1

The lowest rate recorded for England and Wales was in 1881 when it was 130 per 1000 births.

TABLE giving the births, deaths, rate of infantile mortality, &c., for each of the five Wards in the town.

	Area (in Acres)	Popula- tion. Census 1901,	Births	Deaths	Peaths of Infants per 1000 Births.		from	No. of No- tifications of Enteric Fever.
Whole Town	1867	24034	899	460	220.2	39	24	4
New Town Ward	289	5548	224	113	258.9	13	3	3
High Town Ward	115	5207	175	92	211.4	6	5	
Town Hall Ward	520	5003	184	94	190.2	7	7	
Bradley Ward	499	4221	159	83	182.3	7	4	
Ettingshall Ward	444	4055	157	78	248.4	6	5	1

On the whole the progress during the year has been satisfactory though much remains to be done. Better houses for the poor are much needed and many "slums" should be abolished if economic conditions would allow. A new School on an open site is to be erected at Stonefield for the education of 1200 children. The plans are designed on modern lines and every accommodation will be provided to allow abundance of air, light and floor-space. It is peculiarly gratifying to find that there is to be also an open space to serve as a recreation ground: this has so often been advocated.

The Committee on Physical Degeneration in its report issued after the collection of most valuable information on the subject, recommended that a physical census should be taken beginning with children in schools and young persons in factories, and gradually extending to the population at large. Over-crowding with its attendant evils of uncleanliness, foul air and bad sanitation stands out pre-eminently in the opinion of the Committee as prejudicial to the health of the people. For every one who lived in a town in 1851 three do so now. Town slums must go and people should be tempted back to the land and country-life should be made more attractive and country homes more comfortable. All these needs and the conclusions their consideration justifies have been frequently pointed out in my previous reports.

The Health Office accommodation is insufficient and insanitary; the office measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft., less 6 ft. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. for the fire-place. This is the only room available for myself, the Inspector and the Night Soil Foreman. Further, the latter interviews the Night Soil Contractor and meets his men in it daily to give directions for the work, and disinfectants are also stored in it. The time has surely come when a better recognition of the importance of the Sanitary Department and its work is deserved.

Appended are the Tables required by the Local Government Board and the Staffordshire County Council, together with the Sanitary Inspector's Statement, which gives a summary of the work done in his department during the year. In many cases statutory notices were not served as a verbal one was found to be sufficient.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
T. RIDLEY BAILEY, M.D., EDIN.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Bilston, March 6th, 1905.

TABLE I. FOR WHOLE DISTRICT OF BILSTON.

1				Total De	aths Reg	istered in	n District	
YEAR.	Population estimated	BIRT	rns.	DEATHS ONE YEA	R OF AGE	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		
	to Middle of each Year.	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	per 1000 Births regist'd	Number	Rate per 1000	
1894	23,500	919	38.8	161	175	453	19.1	
1895	23,500	957	40.3	215	224	634	26.7	
1896	23,500	867	36.4	157	181	460	19.3	
1897	23,500	947	39.6	214	226	582	24.3	
1898	23,500	935	39.09	214	228	549	22.9	
1899	23,500	954	39.7	181	189	469	19.5	
1900	23,500	892	37:1	198	221	557	23.1	
1901	24,034	881	36.5	198	221	499	20.7	
1902	24,100	934	38.7	142	152	427	17.7	
1903	24,200	895	36-9	141	157.5	428	17.6	
Averages for years 1894-1903	23683.4	918:1	38:3	182 1	197.4	505.8	21.09	
1904	24,250	899	37.07	198	220.2	460	18.9	

Area of District in acres—1867. (exclusive of area covered by water).

Total population at all ages—24034.

(At Census of 1901).

Number of inhabited houses -5092.

Average number of persons per house—4.71.

In recording the facts under the various headings, attention has been paid to the notes on the Tables.

T. RIDLEY BAILEY, MD.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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1904	Averages of years 1894 to 1903	1894 1895 1896 1897 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901	YEAR.	Names of Localities,
24,250	23683-4 918-1 505-8 182-1	23,500 23,500 23,500 23,500 23,500 23,500 23,500 24,034 24,034	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	
899	918.1	919 957 867 935 934 892 8934	Births registered.	
460	505-8	453 634 460 582 549 469 427	Deaths at all Ages.	DISTRICT.
198	182-1	161 215 157 214 214 181 198 198 142	Deaths under 1 year.	F.
5,594		5,548 5,564 8	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	NEW TOWN WARD.
224		220 227 218	Births registered.	Town
113		148 119	Deaths at all Ages. Deaths under	WAR
56		8 3 5 4 9 9 4	1 year.	D
5,256		5,207 5,222 5,246	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	High Town
175		115 186 200	Births registered.	Town
92		119 78 93	Deaths at all Ages. Deaths under	WARD.
39		28 28 29		RD.
5,050		5,003 5,017	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Town
184		175 190	Births registered.	HALI
94		8788	Deaths at all Ages. Deaths under	HALL WARD.
C0		22 34	1 year.	ED.
4,240		4,221 4,238 4,240	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	BRA
159		173	Births registered.	BRADLEY WARD.
000		57.977	Deaths at all Ages. Deaths under	WAR
29		22.527	1 year.	
29 4,110		4,055 4,064 4,090	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	ETTINGSHALL WARD.
157		162 168	Births registered.	TVHS
78		877	Deaths at all Ages.	L WA
40		12 12 23	Deaths under 1 year.	RD.

TABLE III. TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISFASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1904.

			not e Di			1	1)	oti	fied	ses l in ality	H	of Ca Iospit		om ea	
Notifiable Diseases.	Age	- 3	1 to 5 Years 5 to 15 Years	15 to 25 Years	25 to 65 Years		New Town Ward	Town	a i	Ettingshall Ward	New Town Ward	High Town Ward	Town Hall Ward	Bradley Ward	Ettingshall Ward
Small-pox Diphtheria Membranous Croup	2 3 2		2 2		2			1	2 1 1	1			2		
Erysipelas	37 155 4 1	5 5		11	19 2 4 1	2		7 18		10 25 28		6	11	8	8
Totals	204	5 6	34 83	21	29	2	61	26	47	35 38	21	6	13	8	8

Isolation Hospital - Yes (New one in course of erection.)

TABLE IV. CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1904.

		ages	eaths : of " R urring	tesic	len or l	ts"	whet	her	of belo	r Rengir	esid ng t whe g in	ent o le eth	er be-
CAUSE OF DEATH.		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	New Town Ward.	High Town Ward.	Town Hall Ward.	Bradley Ward.	Ettingshall Ward
Measles		14	4	10					4	3			
Scarlet Fever		11		11					3	1		4	
Whooping-cough	***	10	7	3					3	1	1	3	2
Diphtheria and membranous crou	ıp	1		1							1		
Epidemic Influenza		7	1	1		1	2	2	1	4			1
Diarrhœa		39	28	5	1	1	1	3	13	6	7	7	6
Enteritis		20	18				-2		3	5	7	4	1
Erysipelas	***	1	1								1		
Other septic diseases		1					1				1		
Phthisis		18			2		15	1	4	4	4	2	4
Other tubercular diseases		7	4	3						1	3	2 2	1
Cancer, malignant disease		10					7	3	1	1	5		
Bronchitis		78	34	15			13	16		14	19	14	12
Pneumonia		22	6	3		2	11		7	2		3	8
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver)		6					4	2	1	3			2
Venereal diseases		1	1							100	1		
Premature birth		11	11							5	1	1	4
Diseases and accidents of parturi	tion	4					4			1	3		
Heart Disease	***	29				1,	20	8	6	5	6	S	4
Suicides		2						2	1			1	2
Inquests		20	7	1	2		6	4	6	4		3	5
All other causes	***	148	76	11	2	3	23	33	41	32	23	26	26
All causes		460	198	64	7	8	109	74	113	92	94	83	78

TABLE V. SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE NUISANCE INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1904, IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BILSTON.

	Inspections and Observations made.	Formal Notices by Authority.	Nuisances Abated after Notice.
(Foul Conditions, Houses clean-	1	-	210
Owelling- sed	212	8	218
Houses Structural Defects, Spouting 24			
and House Roofs 88, Ashpits			200
Schools. Roofed 94	206		206
Overcrowding	5		ð
Unfit for Habitation	10		
Lodging houses	38		
Dairies and Milkshops	60	4	
Cowsheds	64		
Bakehouses	77	-	
Slaughter-houses	85		
Canal Boats	45		
Ashpits & Privies, 11,033, 9,942	20,975		13
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	13		10
Water Closets			
House Defective Traps			
. , No disconnection	23		
(Other Faults, obstituted drains			
Water Supply plentiful supply of tap	4		4
Pigsties	8		8
Animals improperly kept Offensive Trades			
Smoke Nuisances			
Other Nuisances, yards paved 15			
cesspools covered 3, ashpits			
paved 35, privies repaired 68	121		
Totals	21,946	8	454
	1		
Seizures of unwholesome Food	100		
Sample of Food taken for Analysis			
,, ,, found Adulterated			
Sample of Water taken for Analysis		4.9	
,, ,, condemned as unfit for us	30		
Precautions against Infec	tious Dise	ases.	
Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Des		nall Pox)	**
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease			Y
Schools ,, ,, ,, ,,		n	
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of		Disease	
Convictions ditto	ditto		
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Perso Convictions ditto		igs	
	ditio		

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

Signed-WILLIAM H. WELLS.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

TABLE VI. FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premise	s.	Number of								
		Inspections.	Writteu Notices.	Prosecutions						
Workshops (Include Laundries Workplaces Homeworker's Premis		196 7 2								
	Total	205								

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Nu	Number		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	of Prosecutions
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:— Want of cleanliness Overcrowding	3 None	3		
Want of drainage of floors Other nuisances, drain in bakeh'se	None 1	1		
Sanitary accommodations (not separate for sexes)	2	2		
Total	6	6		

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.							Number.		
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S.5). Certificates granted in 1904							1 1 1		
Homework:—							Number of		
Lists of Outwork	ers:						Lists.	Outworkers	
Lists received				***			6	Residing in our District 2	
Addresses of outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities							3		
Workshops on the Re Important classes of houses, viz.:—	egister	at the	d from end of such as	1904				None	
Dressmakers	3	***			***	***		26	
Joiners Boot repaire	***	***		***		***		9	
Millinery		+++	***	***				12	
Bakehouses	***		***	11	***	***		5	
Others		***	***		***			28 28	
Total m	umber	of wor	kshops					108	



