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BOROUGH OF JARROW.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR 1894,


BY

J. M. NICOLL, M.B.C.M.

Jarrow-on-Tyne :

Printed by THOS. ROBINSON and Co., at the "Express"
Office, Ormonde Street.

1895.



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BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR 1884.

J. M. NICOLL, M.B.C.M.

Printed by J. M. Nicoll, at the Borough Press, 1, Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.

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LONDON: 1885.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary
Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my first Annual Report on the Health of the Borough—the Twentieth of the series.

The year which has just passed is one of note, in respect that both the birth-rate and death-rate have been the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The Zymotic Death-rate has only been lower on two previous occasions, but is still high as compared with the Country generally, or with the 67 Smaller Towns given by the Registrar-General in his Reports. The general Sanitary state of the Town is on the whole satisfactory.

As the details of the Mortality and Sanitary condition of the Town is given in the Report, they needn't be further referred to here.

I remain, Gentlemen,

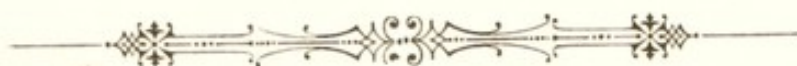
Your obedient servant,

J. M. NICOLL.

Jarrow, Feb. 28th, 1895.

Health Report,

1894.



Area of Borough, $939\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

Density of Population, 38·1 per acre.

Number of Inhabited Houses, about 4,190, twelve only having been built during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—For the purposes of this Report I have estimated the population to be the same as last year, viz, 35,860. This is fully 1,000 below what it would amount to for the year if estimated by the Registrar-General's method. Considering, however, the number of empty houses in the Borough, and the very few being built, and also the birth and death-rates resulting as calculated on this basis, it is a question whether even on last year's numbers it is not estimated too high.

Births.—During the year 1,097 births were registered as having occurred in the Borough, of which 25 or 2·2 per cent. were registered as illegitimate. This represents a birth-rate of 30·5 per 1,000 of the population, the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, the next lowest being in 1892, when the rate was 35·7.

BIRTH-RATES (JARROW).

Mean, 1871-80.....	45·2.
Mean, 1881-90.....	40·5.
1891	38·1.
1892	35·7.
1893	35·8.
1894	30·5.

The birth-rate in Jarrow has always been very much in excess of the rates both of the Country generally, and also that of other towns. This year it falls more in line with the average country and urban rates. In 1871 the rate in Jarrow was 49·2 per 1,000 per annum. As may be seen from the above table, it has been declining ever since. The cause of this decline isn't very far to seek. In young and rapidly growing towns the birth-rate is always high, and in the earlier days of the Borough, when trade was good and the town rapidly extending, there was naturally a great inrush of younger people—the marriage-rate was higher and consequently there were more births. For the last few years, however, trade has been bad, with the result that the growth of the town has, for the time being, practically ceased. Not only are there no people coming in, but we have the younger and more active of the population emigrating. As a consequence, we have fewer marriages and a lower birth-rate.

Deaths.—There were 518 deaths registered as having occurred in the Borough during the year, one of these was a non-resident and must be deducted, adding to this 40 which occurred at Harton Workhouse among people belonging to Jarrow, we get a total of 557 deaths, which gives us an annual death-rate of 15·5, this also being the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The nearest to this was in 1888, when the rate was 17·1 per 1,000 of the population.

DEATH-RATE (JARROW) PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

Mean of Decennium, 1871-80.....	23·9.
" " 1881-90	21·1.
1891	21·8.
1892	19·1.
1893	20·2.
1894	15·5.

Of the 557 deaths 273 were males, and 284 females, a proportion of 961 males to 1,000 females.

The *natural increase* of the population, or the number of births in excess of the deaths was 540. Coroner's inquests were held in 43 instances, or 7·7 per cent. of the total deaths.

**Death-Rates and Birth-Rates per 1,000 of the Population,
throughout England and Wales, 1894.**

		BIRTH-RATE.	DEATH-RATE.	ZYMOTIC RATE.	INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.
England and Wales	...	29'6	16'6	1'75	137
33 Large Towns	...	30'7	18'1	2'43	152
67 Smaller Towns	...	30'3	16'0	1'68	143
Jarrow	...	30'5	15'5	2'17	144

**Quarterly Death-Rates per 1,000 of the Population.
Jarrow.**

		Total Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Death Rate of Lung Disease except Phthisis.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
First Quarter	...	16'28	4'23	1'78	3'23	126
Second Quarter	...	16'17	1'00	2'78	3'01	168
Third Quarter	...	11'93	1'67	1'45	1'78	100
Fourth Quarter	...	17'73	1'78	1'78	3'68	178
Year	...	15'53	2'17	1'95	2'92	144

The high Zymotic Mortality in the first quarter was almost entirely due to Measles and Whooping Cough. The low Infantile Mortality of the third quarter is noteworthy.

It is interesting to note that the death-rates for England and Wales, and also that for the Towns, are the lowest recorded. It would be rather difficult to assign any particular cause for this. Locally, we have been fairly free from Infectious Disease, and especially from Autumnal Diarrhœa, so that in this respect at any rate the rate is lowered in Jarrow. The very wild weather experienced in the latter months has also helped. There is no doubt also, but that improved sanitary methods, both locally and throughout the country, is helping in the same direction.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 158 deaths registered of infants under one year, equal to 28'3 per cent of the total deaths. Of children under five years of age, there were 249 deaths registered, equal to 44'7 per cent. of the whole. The Infantile Mortality-rate, or the number of

deaths under one year to every 1,000 registered births, was 144. The following table gives the rates during the different periods :—

Mean for Decennium, 1871-80.....	175.
„ „ 1881-90.....	152.
1891	162.
1892	153.
1893	150.
1894	144.

Death-Rates according to Wards.

Ward.	Estimated Population.	Total Deaths and Death-Rate.	Zymotic Deaths and Death-Rate.	Phthisis Deaths and Death-Rate.	Deaths from Inflammatory Diseases of the Lungs and Death-Rate	Deaths of Infants Under One Year.
West ...	6260	100 15'9	11 1'7	13 2'0	12 1'9	31
Grange ...	5300	53 10'0	10 1'8	7 1'3	7 1'3	13
North ...	5700	119 20'8	15 2'6	13 2'2	24 4'2	40
South ...	5800	73 12'5	13 2'2	11 1'8	18 3'1	20
East ...	5700	91 15'9	18 3'1	9 1'5	16 2'8	29
Central ...	7100	121 17'0	11 1'5	17 2'3	28 3'9	25

In compiling this table I have taken the deaths which occurred at Harton Workhouse as if they had happened in the Wards in which the patients resided previous to removal. The high general death-rate, as well as the death-rates from Phthisis and Inflammatory Diseases of the Lungs, is especially noticeable in the North and Central Wards. The Zymotic rate is highest in the East. The most striking feature is the very high Infantile Mortality in the North, a Mortality due, to a very large extent, to the carelessness and negligence of the parents.

Fatal Diseases.

The following table gives the Mortality from various causes as compared with the two previous years :—

DEATHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
All Causes	660	726	557
The Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	132	188	78
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...
Measles	48	73	12
Scarlet Fever	6	15	6
Diphtheria including Mem- branous Croup	7	17	7
Whooping Cough	32	24	32
"Fever"	9	18	8
Diarrhœa... ..	30	41	13
Septic Diseases	2	5	4
Phthisis	49	76	70
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c. ...	117	121	105
Heart Disease	31	27	38
Injuries	24	11	10
All other Diseases	305	298	252

As compared with last year there is a diminution in the number of deaths from all the various diseases, except in the case of Whooping Cough and Heart Disease. The death-rate from Phthisis is equivalent to 1.9 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 2.1 last year. Disease of the Respiratory System, excluding Phthisis, caused a death-rate of 2.9 as compared with 3.3 the two previous years. The death-rate from Heart Disease was 1.0 as compared with .7 last year. Under the heading, "All other Diseases," are included two cases of Influenza and one of Mumps, as well as two deaths by drowning.

Zymotic Diseases.

The number of deaths registered from the principal Zymotic Diseases was 78, as follows :—

Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	"Fever"	Diarrhœa.
...	12	6	7	32	8	13

This gives a death-rate of 2.17. Only on two occasions has this rate been lower, in 1888, when it was 1.9, and 1890, when it stood at 2.15. Last year the rate was 5.2.

Zymotic Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population.

	MEAN. 1871-80.	MEAN. 1881-90.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
England and Wales ...	3.38	2.24	1.83	1.9	2.46	1.75
33 Large Towns ...	..	2.99	2.38	2.6	3.19	2.43
67 Smaller Towns ...	3.84	2.38	2.12	2.0	2.84	1.68
Jarrow ..	6.14	3.6	2.4	3.8	5.2	2.17

The rate in Jarrow has always been higher than the average urban rates. This is accounted for partly by the shifting nature of large sections of the population who are wandering from place to place, and often carry with them the seeds of Zymotic Disease. It is, as a rule, among these unstable elements of the population that we get so much overcrowding and filth, conditions only too favourable for the spread of any disease which may be introduced. Our high birth-rates have also, no doubt, helped to keep our Zymotic rate high, by providing more soil for the growth of these diseases.

Small-Pox.—Only one case of this disease was notified during the year. This was a seaman who had been trading to Havre and had evidently contracted the disease there, where it was prevalent at the time. The case was promptly removed to Hospital, and all precautions, taken as regards disinfection, and, where consent was obtained, re-vaccination was performed on those who had come in contact with him. Though the case occurred in a crowded tenement, and the patient had been ill three days before medical advice was got, we were fortunate in having no more cases.

Measles.—This disease, which was added to that of the Compulsory Notifiable Diseases in 1887, was removed from the list early in the year. The number of cases reported up to the first week in February, when it ceased to be notifiable, was 38. By that time, however, the epidemic which had existed was practically over, very few more cases occurring until towards the end of the year, when we had a fresh outbreak, the disease apparently being introduced from Hebburn, where at the time an epidemic was raging.

The question of the Compulsory Notification of Measles is one which has been very much discussed. Looking at the results of such

notification in Jarrow and a few other districts where it was adopted, one is almost forced to come to the conclusion that, as far as preventing the spread of the disease is concerned, it is useless. I am of opinion, however, that if it was made Compulsory Notifiable throughout the country, the results would be different, and until such time as it is made so, the results of its adoption in individual districts must be disappointing. The Local Government Board have, I believe, the matter of the notification of this disease under consideration, so that their report will be awaited with interest.

There were 12 deaths from this disease, all in children under five years of age. All the deaths occurred in the first three months of the year with the exception of one in December. The death-rate was '334 as compared with 2'03 the year previous.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 112 notifications of this disease received during the year as compared with 222 the previous year. Sixty-two of these notifications were received in the first four months. From May to September inclusive there were only 21 cases reported, whilst in the last three months the number rose to 29. Six deaths were due to this disease which gives a death-rate per 1,000 of the population of '167, as against '418 in '93, and '173 in '92. The case Mortality was 5'3 per cent., as against 6'7 last year, and 2'1 in '92.

There were 63 cases removed to Hospital equal to 56 per cent. of the total cases reported. Three of the deaths occurred in Hospital, so that the case mortality there was slightly less, 4'7 per cent., than in the cases treated at home, where it was 6'1.

Scarlet Fever has been prevalent, to a considerable extent for the last four years in the Borough. One would have thought that it being one of the diseases which is specially isolated at Hospital, and isolation being carried out as far as possible in all cases, that instead of the continued prevalence we should have had a diminution. There has been a diminution as compared with the last two years, but that is probably owing to the disease having exhausted itself for the time being. I am very much convinced that the chief cause of this continued prevalence is the carelessness and ignorance of the parents, aided largely by our present system of education. During the year I

had occasion to suspect some of the schools as being centres of infection. I examined the children in several, and in one of them found three children, all of one family, desquamating very freely. They had all been absent for some days with "sore throats" and no medical advice having been got, were sent back to school in the most infectious stage. One had been back a week, but the other two had only returned to school on the morning of my visit. They were at once removed to Hospital, with the result that we had very few more cases reported from that school. Again, in another case which came under my observation; a girl, who was past school age and not attending school, developed Scarlet Fever. I could not trace the source of infection, until on examining a younger sister, who at the time was outside playing, when I found her peeling profusely. It was the usual tale of "only a sore throat and didn't think it necessary to have a doctor." This same little one, who was peeling, was attending another school from which we had also two or three notifications. I immediately called at the school and examined several children who had suspicious throats, and as a precaution kept them at home until satisfied that there was nothing infectious. Here again, we had no further notifications from this source.

Under circumstances like these the good resulting from notification is to a large extent nullified, and I think that where such large numbers of children are congregated, some further means should be taken for their protection. The only effectual way to do this is for those who have been absent through illness, however slight, to be furnished with a certificate from a medical man certifying that they are free from infectious disease, before being allowed to return to school. If these diseases are to be stamped out, we can't leave such loop-holes for their propagation as the ignorance and carelessness of parents, otherwise we will never have them under control.

Typhoid Fever.—There were 36 cases of this disease notified during the year as against 104 last year. Thirteen of the cases were removed to Hospital. There were seven deaths equal to a death-rate of '195 as compared with '223 the previous year. The case mortality was 19'4 per cent. None of the cases taken to Hospital died.

This disease was present in the Borough throughout the whole year, and, though never approaching the character of an epidemic, was so continuously present as to make one anxious in case it might assume an epidemic form. Both in this and Scarlet Fever careful enquiries were made as to its possible connection with our milk supplies, but none whatever could be traced. We have fortunately a very good water supply, and in none of the cases could even a local contamination of the water be assigned as a cause. In a few cases the cause was evidently defective house drains. In a good number the privy-middens in connection with the houses were very suggestive, and even in those cases which occurred where there were better sanitary arrangements, one can't entirely exculpate the privy-midden, for one of these in a locality is quite sufficient to spread the disease far and wide, should the specific germ be once introduced. The cases were scattered all over the town, though the greatest number and the worst cases occurred in the poorer localities, and often in families where poverty and overcrowding was only too evident.

Diphtheria.—There were 26 cases of this and Diphtheritic Croup reported as against 68 last year. There were seven deaths due to it, equal to a case mortality of 26·9 per cent. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was '195, as compared with '474 the year previous.

A good number of the cases were ill-defined, and by no means typically Diphtheritic. The cases cropped up sporadically here and there in all parts of the town. In none could a definite cause be assigned even after very careful enquiries.

Whooping Cough.—Judging from the deaths this disease must have been more or less prevalent in the Borough during the greater part of the year. As will be seen it caused a much heavier mortality—32 deaths being due to it—than any other zymotic, accounting, in fact, for 41 per cent. of the total zymotic deaths. This mortality isn't to be wondered at, knowing and seeing the great carelessness of the great majority of parents, in their care of Children suffering from this disease. As is usual, the greater number of the deaths happened during the cold period, 15 of the 32 having occurred in the months of January and February. Of the 32 deaths, 29 were children under five

years of age, and 11 of the 29 were infants under one year. The death-rate was '892 as compared with '679 the previous year.

Diarrhœa.—Thirteen deaths were registered as due to this cause, eight of which occurred during the Autumn months. Of the 13 deaths, seven were infants under one year, and two were persons over 70 years of age. The death-rate was '362, the lowest ever recorded in the Borough from this cause. The rate last year was 1'14. Considering that we had a fairly warm summer, the deaths from this cause are very few. Though this is a disease very much influenced by sanitation, we can hardly credit ourselves with an improvement in our sanitary matters, equal to the improvement shown by the death-rate of this disease.

Cholera.—There were no cases, but as a precaution against this, as well as other diseases, posters were issued urging on the people the need of all possible cleanliness, personal and otherwise. Short directions were given as to the cleansing and lime-washing of all premises, yards, and outhouses. Precautions as to certain articles of diet were also urged.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act.—The table in the appendix shows the number of Notifiable Diseases reported at the Health Office during each month of the year. Excluding Measles, there were 228 cases reported as against 470 the previous year. There is a diminution in each disease notified.

There were altogether 266 cases notified during the year.

Hospital.—The following table shows the number of cases admitted into the Hospital during the year.

DISEASE.	ADMITTED.	RECOVERED.	DIED.	MORTALITY PER CENT. OF ADMISSION.
Scarlet Fever ...	63	60	3	4.7
Typhoid Fever ...	15	15	...	nil
Small Pox ...	1	1	..	nil
Total ...	79	76	3	3.7

Early in the year the Scarlet Fever Wards were rather crowded, but as the year advanced the disease abated, and the number of admissions rapidly fell. For nearly a fortnight during the month of July the Hospital was entirely empty. Two cases of Typhoid Fever were admitted at the request of the Guardians, owing to want of accommodation for them at the Workhouse Hospital. The case of Small-pox was treated in the wooden tent, it not being thought necessary to open out the general Small-pox Hospital for one case. It was, however, held in readiness should the outbreak have extended. I trust the recommendations put forward by the Hospital Committee with regard to the Small-pox Hospital will be carried out. The floors of all the Wards ought to be stained and varnished, as at present they are altogether unsatisfactory.

There is also need of a Disinfector.

Telephonic communication with the Hospital would be of considerable advantage.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

From the report of the Sanitary Inspector which is appended, it will be seen that there has been a considerable amount of work done during the year. The duties of this department are often difficult and unpleasant and it says a great deal for Mr Batey's tact that so little friction should arise in the performance of them.

Insanitary Property.—During the year I reported on the condition of the property at the Old Church and pointed out the need of better roads, paving, and better drainage, as also the unsatisfactory condition of some of the yards attached to the houses. This is I believe being attended to and will help materially towards the well being of those who reside there. Unfortunately there is one portion of the property in a very defective and dilapidated condition. The walls of almost all the houses in this portion are more or less damp, and the houses themselves are very much out of repair. They have not quite reached the stage in which one would be justified in applying for a closing order, though in some of them that stage can't be far distant. To keep them at all fairly habitable they require constant supervision.

Trade Nuisances.—Complaints were made during the year of the Smells arising from the Paper Mills in the district. On enquiring at the Mills I found that the "Smell Chamber" which had been put in in 1879 at Dr Angus Smith's suggestion, had been allowed to get out of repair. On drawing the owners' attention to the matter the defect was remedied and since then the smells have not been so bad.

Disposal of Refuse.—This is in future to be sent to sea—a much better arrangement than depositing it so near the town.

Privy-Middens.—Seventy-two of these were removed during the year and 85 box closets substituted. These evils are being removed slowly but as quickly as possible with our present legal powers. I have no doubt but that when the last is gone there will be a striking decrease in such diseases as Typhoid Fever, Diarrhoea and Diphtheria.

Prosecutions for exposure of Infected Persons.—There were two prosecutions under this head. One was a most flagrant case, a girl being sent out shopping while still peeling from an attack of scarlet fever. What made it worse was that the parents had been repeatedly cautioned in the matter. In this case a conviction was got. The other case was dismissed on the usual plea of ignorance of the disease—Scarlet Fever. When one, however, found a "Guide to Health" in the house, carefully marked at Scarlet Fever, and admitted by the parents to be consulted for the illness from which the children were suffering, one is inclined to be rather doubtful as to the "ignorance"

For action under the Food and Drugs Act, Disinfection of Houses, &c., Inspection of Common Lodging Houses, Milk Shops, &c., see Inspector's Report.

APPENDIXES.

During the Year 1894, in the Jarrow Urban Sanitary District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality

(B) Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness

Coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1894, in the Jarrow Urban Sanitary District; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	Population at all ages.		Registered Births	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.													Number of such cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital.												
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1894.			Fevers.													Fevers.												
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.			
(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
The Borough...	33,682	33,860	1097	Under 5 5 upwds	...	35	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	38	...	...	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Memorial Hospital ..				Under 5 5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under 5 5 upwds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	33,682	33,860	1097	Under 5 5 upwds	1	77	21	..	...	31	1	...	...	...	2	38	...	...	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Isolation Hospital situated at Primrose Hill, a short distance outside Borough. Notification of Infectious Disease is Compulsory since 1878. Measles, which was made Compulsory Notifiable in 1887, was struck off the list early in the year.

T A B L E I I I .

Deaths occurring during the year 1894, in the Urban Sanitary District of Jarrow, classified according to Ages, Diseases, and the Months in which they occurred

AGES AT DEATH.							FATAL DISEASES.																				
							MONTHS.																				
Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 upwards.	Deaths at all Ages.		Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Croup (not spasmodic)	Whooping Cough	Continued Fevers			Diarrhoea or Dysentery	Cholera	Rheumatic Fever	Erysipelas	Pyæmia or Septicæmia	Puerperal Fever	Phthisis	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	Heart Disease	Injuries.	All other Diseases
16	16	3	6	13	6	60	January	8	1	2	8	1	1	5	10	3	1	20
13	11	3	3	4	10	44	February ..	.....	2	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	2	1	18
6	4	7	5	14	6	42	March ..	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	2	.....	15
14	6	5	3	14	4	46	April ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	6	.....	24
20	10	2	5	15	7	59	May ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	16	4	1	24
12	5	3	...	14	6	40	June ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	2	1	21
6	3	6	4	9	5	33	July ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	2	18
10	12	4	2	11	7	46	August ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	22
11	4	...	2	10	1	28	September ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	7	3	.....	14
14	8	5	4	20	5	56	October ..	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	11	6	2	23
20	3	2	3	14	8	50	November ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14	4	1	24
16	9	3	1	18	6	53	December ..	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	8	4	1	28
158	91	43	38	156	71	557	Totals ..	.....	12	6	4	32	.....	7	1	13	.....	1	2	.....	2	70	105	38	10	251

TABLE IV.

Notification of Cases of Infectious Diseases received at the Health Office
during 1894.

DISEASES.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small Pox ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	16	22	14	10	7	3	1	3	7	12	7	10	112
Measles ...	34	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Enteric Fever ...	4	5	1	2*	2	...	3	3	5	1	7	4	37
Diphtheria ...	7	1	4	3	...	1	2	...	1	2	3	2	26
Erysipelas ...	7	7	5	5	3	3	5!	2	3	4	5	3	52
Totals ...	68	39	25	20	12	7	11	8	16	19	22	19	266

* Includes a Case of Continued Fever.

SUMMARY of Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department during the year 1894, in the Urban Sanitary District of Farrow.

I.—Public Health Acts.				General Remarks.	
	No. of Informal written Notices by Inspector.	No. of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	No. of Nuisances abated after Notice.		
Dwelling Houses— ...				<p>It will be noticed that 72 informal notices have been served as to defective ashpits, etc., in each case the owners have been interviewed with the result that they have removed the large ashpits and put in Box-closets being 85 required - Four persons were summoned under Section 21 P.H.A. Amendment Act. Three were fined 2/6 and costs and one dismissed. Four were summoned for Breach of Bye Law No 3, two were fined 3/- including costs and two 1/- each including costs. One person was summoned for Slaughtering on unlicensed premises, and was fined 5/- and costs.</p> <p>Infectious Disease.</p> <p>Every case reported to the M.O.H. is visited, after ascertaining if any children attend school, I give notice to the clerk of the Board, so that children may be prevented from attending school from an infected house. I have also superintended the removal of 79 persons to the Hospital.</p>	
Foul conditions ...	21		21		
Structural Defects ...	13		13		
Overcrowding ...	4		4		
Unfit for Habitation ...					
Lodging Houses (visited weekly)	14		14		
Dairies and Milkshops ...					
Cowsheds ...	6		6		
Bakehouses ...	14		14		
Slaughter-houses ...	60		60		
Ashpits and Privies ...	72		72		
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	9		9		
Water-closets ...	5		5		
Defective Yard Paving ...	23		23		
House Drainage— ...					
Defective Traps ...	10		10		
No disconnection from Sewers ...					
Other faults ...	200	1	200		
Water Supply ...	17		17		
Pigsties ...	12		12		
Animals Improperly Kept ...	4		4		
Offensive Trades ...					
Smoke Nuisances ...					
Other Nuisances ...	262		262		
Totals ...	746		746		

II. Foods and Drugs.		No.	Remarks.
Seizure of Unwholesome Food ...			<p>Those adulterated were—</p> <p>1 Cocoa, 35 per cent. Sugar, 15 per cent. Starch. Fined £2 and costs. Defendant appealed to Quarter Sessions, when appeal was dismissed with costs.</p> <p>1 Milk, 8 per cent. Fat deficient. Case dismissed on Warrantry.</p> <p>1 Milk, 15 per cent. added Water. £2 and costs.</p> <p>1 Milk, 12 per cent. added Water. £2 and costs.</p> <p>1 Milk, 7 per cent. added Water. £2 and costs.</p>
Convictions for exposing or selling unwholesome Food ...			
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis ...		47	
Samples of Food found Adulterated ...		5	
Samples of Water taken for Analysis ...			
“ “ condemned as unfit for use ...			
III.—Precautions Against Infectious Disease.			
Lots of Infectious bedding stoved or destroyed, Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease ...		Wherever possible Houses fumigated if not thorough washing & cleansing	
Schools disinfected after Infectious Disease ...			
Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things ...		2	
Convictions for exposure of infected persons ...		1 fined 2/6 & costs.	

EDWARD BATEY, Inspector of Nuisances.

Jan. 29th, 1895.



