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Rural District Council

OF

KING'S NORTON.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF

THE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT

For the Year ending December, 1894.

BY

FRANCIS HOLLINSHEAD, M.D.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

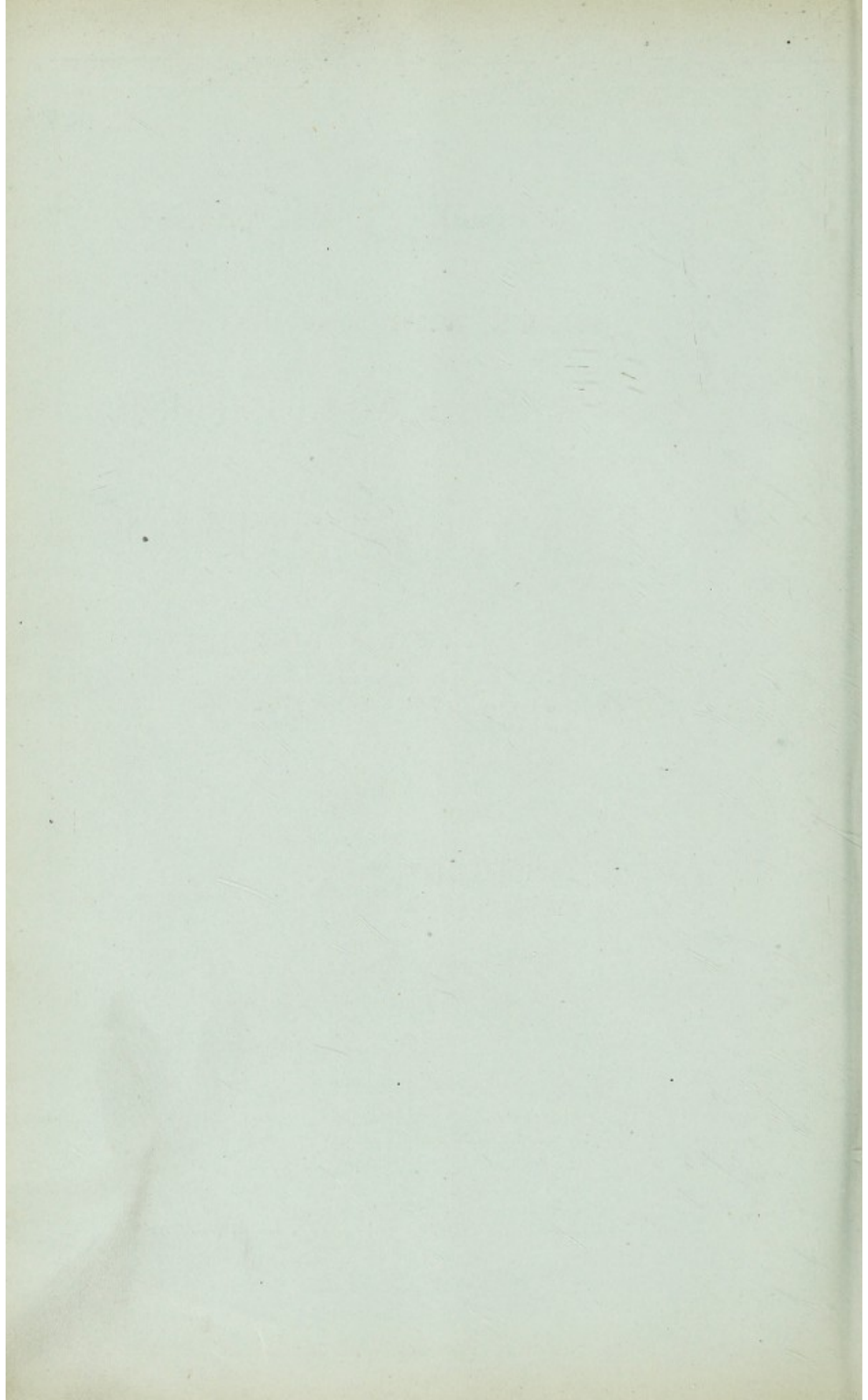
AND

PAST-PRESIDENT OF THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH
OF THE SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

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THE
Rural District Council

OF
KING'S NORTON

IN THE
COUNTY OF WORCESTER,
COMPRISING THE PARISHES OF
BEOLEY, KING'S NORTON AND NORTHFIELD.

MR. THOMAS RICHARD BAYLISS, CHAIRMAN.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM BRAY BROWN, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

Rural District Councillors:

Beoley Parish.

- 17 Mr. Thomas Edward Field, Church Road, Redditch.

King's Norton Parish.

KING'S NORTON WARD.

- 18 Mr. Thomas Abraham Bayliss, Thirlmere, Wheeley's Road, Edgbaston
19 Mr. Aaron Jones, Glenhurst, King's Norton.

STIRCHLEY WARD.

- 20 Mr. George Talliss, 8, Bournville, Stirchley.

MOSELEY WARD.

- 21 Mr. James Botteley, Westcourt, Park Hill, Moseley.
22 Mr. James William Bray Brown, Glenavon, Forest Road, Moseley.
23 Mr. Thomas Hadley, Holly Bank Farm, Moseley.

KING'S HEATH WARD.

- 24 Mr. Edward Holmes, School Road, Moseley.
25 Mr. Middleton Smith Posnette, West Heath Road, King's Norton

Northfield Parish.

NORTHFIELD WARD.

- 26 Mr. Thomas Richard Bayliss, C.C., Belmont, Northfield.

SELLY OAK WARD.

- 27 Mr. Andrew Crump, Lottie Road, Selly Oak.
28 Mr. Joseph Smith, Abingdon, Prospect Road Moseley.

Clerk:

MR. EDWIN DOCKER.

Medical Officer:

FRANCIS HOLLINSHEAD, M.D.

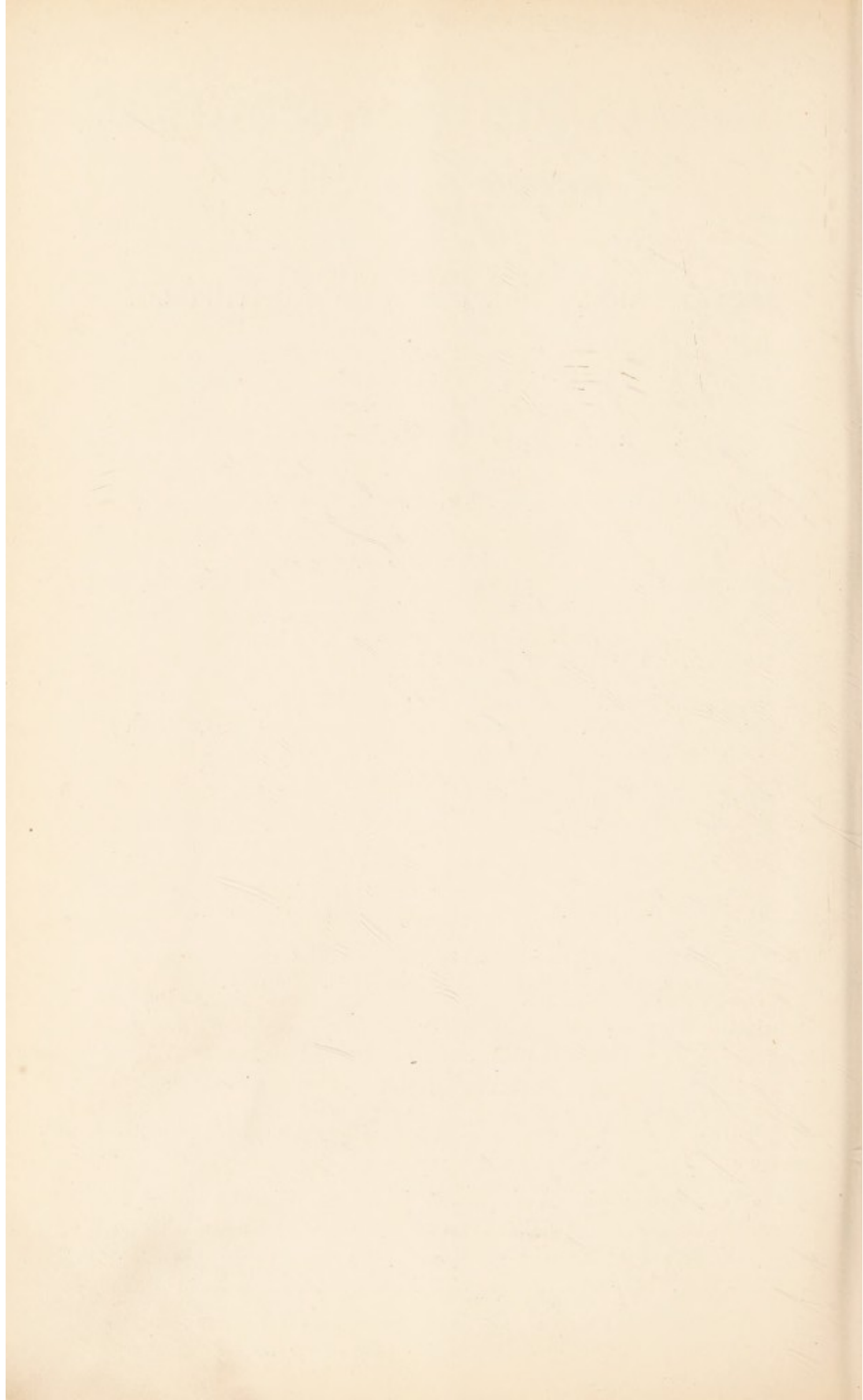
Surveyor:

MR. ROBERT GODFREY, C.E.

Sanitary Inspectors:

MR. JOHN HOUGHTON, C.S.I.G.B., Moseley, MR. A. T. COTTLE, A.S.I., Selly Oak.

Meetings fourth Wednesday in every month, at 2-30 p.m., at the Union Buildings, Selly Oak, near Birmingham.



WESTON COTTAGE,

SELLY OAK,

NEAR BIRMINGHAM,

January 9th, 1895.

TO THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KING'S NORTON.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my First Annual Report as a District Council under the Local Government Act of 1894, and my Twenty-second as Medical Officer of Health.

In accordance with my usual custom, I propose giving you the vital statistics for the year, and have to report that from the returns forwarded to me, by the Registrars of the district, the total number of

BIRTHS

registered, as occurring in your district, was 785, and the total number of

DEATHS

for the same period was 442, inclusive of 141 deaths which occurred in Public Institutions, 108 of which did not belong to your district, as follows: The Workhouse, 65; Rubery Hill Asylum, 40, and the Fever Hospital, 3; Five deaths only occurred at the Fever Hospital during the year, 4 being

cases of Small Pox, and 1 Scarlet Fever, 2 only belonging to your district. The total number of deaths which occurred in the Workhouse was 97, as compared with 80 for last year. I propose, as on former occasions, to give the different death-rates (both inclusive and exclusive of the deaths in Public Institutions), so that you may be able to form an accurate idea of the true mortality rates as applying to your district. The deaths of persons coming from other localities form no real true evidence of the mortality of the district.

Of the Births, 418 are males 367 females; of the deaths, 233 are males and 209 females. From diseases of the zymotic class 23 deaths have occurred, as compared with 35 for last year, 4 of which did not belong to your district, viz: 3 deaths from Smallpox and 1 Scarlet Fever.

The foregoing figures, with a population of 30,977, which is estimated to the middle of the year 1894, based on the census of 1891, and this estimate is under than over the actual population, but is as near as I can get at it,—represents a birth-rate of 25·34 per 1000 persons living, and a death-rate of 10·87 per 1000 persons living, and a zymotic death-rate of 0·6 per 1000 persons living, as compared with 27·90 per 1000 birth-rate, and 15·35 per 1000 death-rate, and a zymotic death-rate of 1·03 per 1000 for the year 1893, and 30·70 birth-rate and 12·52 death-rate, and 0·7 zymotic death-rate for the year 1892.

The death-rate is exclusive of the deaths in Public Institutions of persons not belonging to your district, inclusive of these the death-rate is raised to 14·26 per 1000, as against 17·96 for 1893.

From the foregoing figures you will observe that the birth-rate is a little lower than last year, while the death-rate is much lower, and the zymotic death-rate is further reduced to one-half what it was last year, and is only 0·6 in 1000. As the latter death-rate is the one which more chiefly concerns Sanitary Authorities, and the one we aim chiefly at reducing, the figures must be very gratifying indeed, and when you compare them with other districts similarly situated you will see that you come out most favourably, and indeed stand as well as any district in the County—and in many instances much better—and this fact is all the more satisfactory when we remember that we are in close proximity to a large City, and an epidemic of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever has been most prevalent throughout the year.

The following Table gives the birth-rates and death-rates, together with the zymotic death-rate for the past 10 years.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Birth-rate ...	27.57	26.69	26.49	25.18	24.34	23.13	25.97	30.70	27.90	25.34
Death-rate ...	12.95	13.62	12.71	10.23	10.61	12.01	12.36	12.52	15.35	10.87
Zymotic death-rate ...	0.44	1.31	0.94	0.55	0.7	0.73	0.77	0.7	1.03	0.6

The above figures are most favourable, as the past years will show, for the year 1894. When taken into consideration with an increased population, we may consider the statistics for the year very satisfactory.

The following figures show the birth and death-rates, and also the zymotic death-rates of the neighbouring Authorities for the past year, 1894, in order that you may make a comparison as regards your own district.

	King's Norton Rural Sanitary Authority	Aston Rural.	Aston Manor.	Handsworth Urban.	Solihull Sanitary Authority	Birmingham.
Birth-rate ...	25.34	22.08	31.0	24.8	26.8	31.6
Death-rate ...	10.87	10.63	14.0	10.7	11.8	18.2
Zymotic Death-rate ..	0.6	0.59	2.1	0.8	1.25	2.4

The above figures show a favourable comparison with other Authorities. The birth-rate it may be noticed has slightly declined.

The following Table represents the births and deaths, and also the respective birth and death-rates, together with the zymotic death-rate for the four quarters of the year.

	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.
First Quarter ...	155	84	20.01	10.84	0.12
Second Quarter	211	87	27.24	11.23	1.03
Third Quarter..	183	61	21.63	7.87	0.77
Fourth Quarter	236	102	30.47	12.84	0.64

The vital statistics of the above Table are exclusive of the deaths in Public Institutions not belonging to your district.

The figures in the foregoing Table are fairly uniform, the zymotic death rate only reaching 1 in 1000 in the second quarter.

The total deaths at the different ætal periods is summarised below.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Under 1 year	46	44	90
From 1 to 5 years	15	19	34
" 5 " 15 "	8	10	18
" 15 " 25 "	8	18	26
" 25 " 35 "	24	14	38
" 35 " 45 "	18	12	30
" 45 " 55 "	25	15	40
" 55 " 65 "	35	18	53
" 65 " 75 "	22	29	51
" 75 " 85 "	22	27	49
" 85 and upwards	7	6	13
Totals	230	212	442

These figures are set out minutely in Table III. of this Report.

The above figures show a decrease in the number of deaths for this year of 95, the totals being 537 for 1893, and 442 for 1894, the same thing applies in the zymotic class. The deaths of children, under one year, are also more favourable, while the deaths of children from one to five years show a slight increase, the figures representing the deaths of persons dying over eighty years are about the same as last year. The births are also less than last year, being 785 as compared with 834 for 1893. I wish to point out that while the population has much increased, the deaths are 50 per cent. less than the reduction in the births.

The following Table gives the percentages of the different mortality rates among children under one and five years—their relationship to the total births and the general mortality rate.

Annual Rate of Mortality.	Deaths of children under 1 year Percentage to total deaths.	Percentage of deaths of children under 1 year to the Registered Births.	Deaths of children under five years. Percentage to total deaths.
10·87	20·37	11·46	28·05

These death-rates will be found more satisfactory than last year, and this in the face of an increased population.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

During the past year 23 deaths from this class of Disease have been registered as follows:—Small Pox, 4; Scarlet Fever, 2; Diphtheria, 2; Typhoid Fever, 0; Measles, 9; Whooping Cough, 5; Diarrhœa, &c., 1, as compared with last year as follows:—Small Pox, 0; Scarlet Fever, 3; Diphtheria, 2; Typhoid Fever, 4; Measles, 1; Whooping Cough, 7; Diarrhœa, 12.

The following Table shows the details of the Deaths, the Months in which they occurred, and the Localities.

Nature of Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Small Pox	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	3	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	9
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	5
Typhoid Fever
Diarrhœa & Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total for Months.	3	1	5	2	4	1	1	1	2	3	23

Four of the deaths in this Table belonged to other districts, viz. : 2 cases of Small Pox, 1 Scarlet Fever and 1 Diarrhœa.

Localities in which the above Deaths took place:—

Selly Oak... .. 1	Beoley ... 0	Holly Wood ... 0
King's Heath ... 4	Northfield... .. 1	The Workhouse ... 1
Moseley ... 3	Bartley Green, &c. 0	Fever Hospital ... 5
King's Norton ... 2	Rednall and Rubery 0	Rubery Hill Asylum 1
Stirchley Street ... 3	Longbridge ... 0	Walker's Heath .. 1
Tenaeres ... 1	Wythall 0	Total ... 23

In reference to the Localities at which the deaths took place, you will observe that King's Heath, Moseley and Stirchley Street played the most important part, while Selly Oak and King's Norton^c show a more favourable result. Rubery Hill Asylum is also better in this respect, the mortality at the Fever Hospital has however increased, due to the outbreak of Small Pox, and receiving cases from other districts as well as our own, together with the malignant type of the disease. The Workhouse records one death as against none last year.

As regards the number of cases, you will observe that we have a reduction of 6 as compared with last year, which is still further reduced by the four deaths which occurred to persons coming from other districts, and dying in the Hospital. I would wish to point out that the chief features in this year's returns, is the diminished number of deaths from Diarrhœa, Typhoid Fever, and Whooping Cough,—while the deaths from Measles are increased, due to several out-breaks in various parts of your district during the whole of the year.

I now propose to mention the several Diseases which comprise this class, and give you a brief history of each as occurring during the year, taking each in the order of its importance.

The first Disease which I have to bring to your notice is

SMALL POX

During the year 12 cases were notified to me from the following localities, Selly Oak, 4; King's Heath, 3; Moseley, 1; Stirchley Street, 2; Tenacres, 1; Selly Park, 1, as compared with 8 for last year.

On enquiring into the cases I found that one of these was unvaccinated, a child two years of age, and this case ended fatally, a second case also ended fatally, a young man who came on a visit to King's Heath from Hockley, Birmingham, and developed the disease three days after, proving that he came with the malady upon him; this patient had been vaccinated in infancy, but the marks were very indistinct. The other cases were traceable to the epidemic which has been so prevalent in Birmingham during the year.

In reference to these cases I wish to mention a few facts, and these will further bear out what I stated last year as bearing upon the protective

value of vaccination. One of the cases was that of my Assistant who contracted the disease in the discharge of his duties, as my deputy at the Hospital, and, as he alleges, due to the then overcrowded state of the building. I believe this to be the case, as we had demands on us to treat more cases than we could properly find accommodation for, having to provide for no less than 22 cases outside our own district, and necessitating the utilising of the Isolation block of the Hospital, which is set apart for Scarlet Fever and doubtful cases. The fact I wish to state in reference to his case is this: when he informed me that he felt that he had contracted the disease, which, I may say was three days after, I at once re-vaccinated him, the operation being successful, with three good vesicles, ten days after the operation and two days after reaching maturity, he developed the disease, and for a short time was very ill and showed all the signs of a severe attack, as his body was very full of rash, within four days the disease had practically died away, none of the vesicles reaching the mature stage, but became abortive and died away as mere pimples, and did not go on to the pustular stage, and within a week he was practically well, and expressed himself most strongly on the valuable effect of the vaccination, even after he had the disease in his blood. I consider this case a most striking example of the good effects of vaccination, and that even after the disease has taken hold of the system. I may mention that my assistant was vaccinated a year ago, but the operation failed, and he thought he was safe, so did not trouble to have it done a second time. I may further mention that re-vaccination occasionally fails when preserved lymph is used, and I would point out that it is most necessary that the operation should be repeated, in order to make certain that the lymph has not lost its vitality. I may say that neglect of these precautions has a tendency to bring the operation into bad repute by resting on a false security. The calf lymph should be recent, and in all cases of failure, I would advise resorting to direct vaccination from a healthy child, as "arm to arm" vaccination is the only reliable and sure means of procuring protection from Small Pox, if the other lymph fails. I do not say this in disparity of calf lymph, I only wish to point out that in all cases a second operation should be performed, and every precaution taken against so deadly a complaint, as I am more convinced than ever that efficient vaccination is an absolute barrier against the disease. Another striking proof, which occurred during the year at the Hospital, was that of a baby at its mother's breast, which was admitted with the mother, who was suffering with Small Pox, as no one else would take charge of it, and

had been successfully vaccinated a few months previously, remained in the Hospital with its mother and a number of other patients, and continued to be nursed at the breast, went out perfectly well and did not contract the disease, notwithstanding the mother was ill with the malady. I do not know a more striking example of the value of vaccination. These facts, in continuation with what I said in my last year's report, must prove what a great blessing it is to mankind generally, and the only pity is that there are people who are still blind to its advantages. I can only believe that this is due to ignorance of the real facts of the case, and also to certain sentimental notions which are continually being brought before the public, I am convinced as time goes on, however, that we shall hear less of these objections, and the present opposition to it will gradually decline. The more I enquire into this matter and the larger my experience, the greater is my conviction that it is one of the greatest blessings to mankind, in the prevention of the most loathsome disease that human flesh is heir to, that we possess.

I give below a small Table showing the number of cases and their bearing on vaccination. I give those applying to our district, and also those coming from other districts into the Hospital for treatment.

	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality Per Cent.
Vaccinated ...	11	1	9 per cent.
Un-vaccinated ...	1	1	100 per cent.
Totals ...	12	2	
The above figures apply to our own district.			
	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality Per Cent.
Vaccinated ...	21	1	5 per cent.
Un-vaccinated ...	1	1	100 per cent.
Totals ...	22	2	
These figures apply to cases admitted to the Hospital outside your district, and I think speak for themselves, in both instances.			

I now give the Vaccination Returns of Mr. Johnson, the Vaccination Officer, by which it will be seen that the return is as favourable as last year, though not so good as it used to be, no doubt the anti-vaccination agitation has had to do with the reduction to a large extent. I hope we may see less of this opposition, and that our Returns may improve. I know your Vaccination Officer does his very best to keep the cases worked up as much as possible.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination in King's Norton, Northfield and Beoley Parishes for the year ending June 30th, 1894.

Districts.	Number Born.	Number Vaccinated.	In-susceptible to Vaccination	Had Small Pox.	Dead Un-vaccinated.	Post-poned by Medical Certificate.	Removed where V.O apprised.	Removed. Not Found.	Out standing.
King's Norton	440	332	...	...	41	7	...	9	51
Beoley ...	16	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Northfield ...	366	252	...	...	43	2	1	14	54
Totals ...	822	598	...	...	86	9	1	23	105

THOS. JOHNSON,

Vaccinating Officer.

VESTRY HALL, EDGBASTON.

January 2nd, 1895.

SCARLET FEVER.

I have received 197 notifications of this disease during the year, as compared with 264 for last year, from the following localities:—Selly Oak, 26; Northfield, 1; Selly Park, 2; Tenacres, 1; The Workhouse, 6, these are for the Parish of Northfield. King's Heath 39; Moseley, 66; Stirchley Street, 34; Longbridge, 6; Rednall and Rubery, 4; Lifford, 3; King's Norton, 8, these are for the Parish of King's Norton; and Beoley, 1, for the Parish of Beoley.

This disease was prevalent during the whole of the year, though not to the same extent as last year, the greater number of the cases occurred during the first seven months, on the whole, however, the malady continued to maintain a firm hold on the district.

The localities chiefly effected, as you will observe from the figures, were King's Heath, Moseley, Stirchley Street and Selly Oak. In connection with Moseley the figures included 15 cases which occurred at Moseley Hall Convalescent Home for Sick Children, an institution recently opened for the reception of convalescent children from the Birmingham Hospitals and District. These cases occurred in June and July, and in my opinion were caused by the admission of some child who had recently recovered from the disease but was not free from the infection. I made every enquiry, and made an inspection of the Home in company with Dr. Melson, the Medical

Officer. I was unable to detect anything which would give rise to the outbreak, I however advised the closing of the Institution for a short time and made certain suggestions respecting the future admission of the children. I also advised as to the disinfecting and cleansing. I am pleased to be able to report that the committee acting upon my advice carried out every suggestion most thoroughly. I am glad to say that since the re-opening of the Institution no further cases have occurred.

A small outbreak of this disease at Rubery and Longbridge, caused by some cases from an adjoining Authority attending school before being free from infection, 10 cases were reported, 6 being in one house. With view of further checking the spread of the disease, I ordered the schools to be closed for three weeks, with the best possible results, no further cases arising, and no fatal result though several of them were of a very severe type.

Of the 197 cases reported 145 were removed into your Hospital, with the result that only one death occurred. Two deaths only are recorded for the year, the other one occurring in the Workhouse. The cases treated outside the Hospital were living, for the most part, at Moseley and King's Heath, and were among the well to do residents in that locality.

I am pleased to say that every year finds more people appreciating the value of Hospital treatment. As far as Northfield Parish is concerned almost every case was removed into Hospital. I need scarcely say how much depends on efficient isolation in cases of this disease, and how very difficult or next to impossible to effect this properly in a private house, no matter how careful they may be, I have seen several instances of the disease spreading to other members of the family, and then they have been only too glad to avail themselves of its advantages. I may say in conclusion of this part of my Report, that it may be taken as a common rule, that when a patient is effectually isolated early away from home in Hospital, the disease does not spread to other members of the family, but when the patient is treated at home the disease almost invariably does. When this is carefully reflected on there can be no doubt which is the wisest and right course to adopt.

I may further add that the continued epidemic of this disease in the City of Birmingham is a continual menace to our district, and most of the cases have occurred in those parts of our district which are in close proximity to it, thus proving from whence the cases arise.

DIPHThERIA.

This disease has caused 2 deaths, as compared with the same number for last year. I have received 5 notifications against 10 for 1893. The deaths occurred in May one each at Moseley and King's Norton. The cases reported came from the following localities:—Moseley, 3; King's Heath, 1; King's Norton, 1.

In connection with the cases I am pleased to say that there was no evidence that they were in any way connected with each other, while it is satisfactory to observe that only half the number of cases were reported this year, as compared with the preceeding one. The mortality, I am sorry to say, is larger, being equal with last year, while the cases reported are only one half.

I wish to point out that this disease always bears a high rate of mortality, and is one of the most virulent of zymotics, and often terminates fatally in a short time, even as soon as 24 or 48 hours.

As regards the cause, I have mentioned in my previous Reports that insanitary surroundings of dwellings, more especially old and damp ones, are the most fruitful causes of this disease, also contamination of the air with sewer gas, from a defective drain or improperly constructed w.c. In fact, it may be taken for granted, that this disease is closely associated, if not more than any other, with insanitary conditions for its production and propagation. In all cases where this malady has broken out, inspection of the premises has taken place, and any defects found have been remedied.

During the past few years a good deal has been written, and scientific men devoted to the study of Bacteriological research have revealed much that was hitherto unknown in connection with this branch of our subject, and have now instituted a new means of dealing with the disease, by the introduction of what is known as the "Blood Serum" or "Antitoxin" treatment, of which you have no doubt read. This consists of the injection, into the body, of those persons who are suffering from the malady, (of a certain amount of the preparation,) and the operation is repeated as often as is found necessary.

The medical profession have not, as yet, been able to prove the efficacy of this mode of treatment, but, I am myself inclined to look upon it with great favour, and so far a reduction in the mortality is already claimed for it in those persons who have been treated by this method. We

shall know more about this in the course of the year, it however marks out a new departure in dealing with a most dangerous complaint, and one which has so far caused a large amount of mortality, and defied any previous method of treatment to keep under, and which has been anything but satisfactory. I sincerely hope we are not only on the eve of providing an effectual remedy for the disease, but by our efforts in the cause of sanitation we shall be able to still lessen the number of cases arising

TYPHOID FEVER.

No death has occurred during the year, as compared with 4 last year. I have received 10 notifications as compared with 17 for 1893. The cases occurred as follows:—King's Norton, 4; King's Heath, 1; Moseley, 3; Tenacres, 1, and Woodgate, 1. The cases were distributed throughout the year, and cropped up, case by case, nearly every month. The only exceptions being March and November.

In all the cases inspections were made, water supply examined, and any sanitary defects found were rectified.

I consider the figures for this year bearing upon this disease most satisfactory.

MEASLES.

We have to record a large number of deaths from this disease as compared with last year, and the year 1892. We have 9 deaths as compared with 1 for 1893. They occurred in the months of May, June, July and November, in the following localities:—Moseley, 2; King's Heath, 2; King's Norton, 1; Tenacres, 1; Stirchley, 1; Walker's Heath, 1; Selly Oak, 1.

I have no proper record of the number of cases occurring as this disease is not notifiable in your district, and I do not see any utility in making it so, unless you have means of isolating the cases as you do Scarlet Fever. The number of deaths recorded makes one feel that this malady is not so simple as the public would have us believe, and it seems a pity that we do not recognise it as a more serious complaint than we do, as many lives, in my opinion, might be saved annually, if more stringent measures were adopted.

This disease has been most prevalent during the greater part of the year. I first had to deal with it in May, when an outbreak occurred at Tenacres, which necessitated me closing the schools for three weeks. The

disease extended to Stirchley Street, and in June I closed the schools there for a like period, the outbreak extended further to King's Norton, and I deemed it advisable to cause these schools also to be closed. In July I had again to resort to closing schools, in consequence of the spread of the disease to Selly Park and Selly Oak.

The closing of the schools, in all the instances I have mentioned, was attended with very beneficial results, and the schools re-opened in August. In September, I am sorry to say, Measles again appeared at Selly Oak, due, in my opinion, to a school treat, whereby a number of children congregated together, and most likely children came to it who were not free from infection, with the result that the schools had again to be closed so far as Selly Oak was concerned.

I am pleased to say that from this time, so far as these districts are concerned, the disease declined. An outbreak however occurred at Beoley in December, and I found it necessary to close the schools there for a short time, the disease rapidly declining.

I have before mentioned that we ought to take more notice of this malady than we do, but until you make up your minds to isolate the cases in Hospitals provided for the purpose it is useless notifying it.

WHOOPING COUGH

Has caused 5 deaths, as compared with 7 for last year, as follows :—King's Heath, 2 ; Stirchley Street, 2 ; Northfield, 1, and they occurred in the months of April, August, September and December.

The disease has been prevalent, for the most part, during the whole of the year in most parts of your district, it has not however been epidemic at any time, and many of the cases have been of a mild nature.

As regards Whooping Cough, this disease is not notifiable and no particular purpose would be served by making it so, unless you could take means to ensure isolation of the cases.

The disease in itself is not so dangerous, it is the after effects in cases where not sufficient care has been exercised, that cause death. Undue exposure and improper management and treatment generally conduce to chest complications, viz. :—Bronchitis and Pneumonia, as it is these diseases which usually cause the fatal results, and it is only by great care we can avoid them. I am convinced the mortality on this head might be further reduced if the care exercised was of a more thorough nature, and the dangers to children more understood.

DIARRHŒA.

Has only caused 1 death during the year, as compared with 12 for 1893. This is a very satisfactory reduction indeed, and is due to the general low temperature of the summer and autumn: You will remember that we had a very wet and cool summer last year (while in the preceeding one, there was a long spell of hot dry weather), and this is much more favourable to the reduction of this class of disease.

As we have so little to report on this head, I do not propose to further enlarge upon it.

I would, however, briefly mention that the more serious form of this disease

CHOLERA

which has been so prevalent on the Continent of late, and which has caused so much anxiety and fear in this country, has happily not visited us, and I hope that we may continue to be free from it. While we still live in apparent security from this dreaded disease, we must continue to keep our sanitary surroundings as perfect as possible, if we are to remain secure against possible attack.

INFLUENZA.

This peculiar disease again made its appearance in the early part of the year, the cases were however of a milder type, and the mortality was very much less than on the former visitation, although we have apparently seen the worst of this complaint, we must not under-rate its importance. As I mentioned in my last report, there was no doubt it was a highly dangerous and infectious malady, and was capable of being very destructive in its course. It appears to be capable of attacking the respiratory organs to a great degree, and to go on to produce fatal Pneumonia in a few days. We also must recognise that it can and does produce many peculiar and serious nervous symptoms, and seems capable of so lowering the vitality as to render persons particularly liable to succumb to disease, more especially in the aged and enfeebled.

In order to resist its attack it is advisable that everyone should endeavour to keep in as robust a condition as possible, avoiding all excesses and undue fatigue or exposure, during a period when there is any tendency to the disease.

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

This Act has been worked on the whole most satisfactorily during the year. I have received 250 Notifications, as compared with 354 for the preceeding year, and 190 for 1892, and 176 for 1891. You will observe that there is a considerable reduction this year over the year 1893, while the cases in the previous years were still less. I think this very satisfactory for the year under consideration, as there has been a large amount of Infectious Disease prevalent in Birmingham and around us during the past two years. I also think that the greater number of cases which have been notified of late years, is due to the more efficient working of the Act, and also to the great increase of the population during the period mentioned.

Of the cases notified 12 arose from Small Pox, 197 from Scarlet Fever, 10 from Typhoid Fever, 5 from Diphtheria, and 26 from Erysipelas, as compared with 8 from Small Pox, 264 Scarlet Fever, 17 Typhoid Fever, 10 Diphtheria, and 47 Erysipelas, for the year 1893.

It will be observed from the foregoing figures, that there is a general reduction in the numbers in each of the diseases under consideration.

Particulars of these and the localities from whence they arose will be found in the Table following this part of my report.

In reference to the subject of notification of Infectious Diseases and their subsequent management. I have had some difficulty in those cases which have been treated at home, in getting reliable information when the patient is convalescent, as much diversity of opinion is held as regards the time when "Infection has passed off, and the patient may be considered safe to mix with the family again." I have hitherto laid down a rule that in cases of Scarlet Fever six weeks must elapse before freedom from infection can be admitted, and your Inspectors have had this rule emphatically laid down. We frequently have requests however to fumigate houses under that time, and this has led to friction.

In order to make it clear and definite, forms have been drawn up calling the attention of the community to their responsibility, which I hope will enable us in the future to work this part of our duty more satisfactorily.

I may say that these remarks apply more particularly to cases of Scarlet Fever where the patient is treated at home. Cases of Small Pox in every instance are removed into Hospital.

The Localities from whence the cases occurred are as follows :—

LOCALITIES.

DISEASE.	Beoley.	Selly Oak.	Northfield.	King's Norton.	King's Heath.	Moseley.	Stirchley Street.	Tenacres.	Woodgate &c.	Longbridge.	California.	Rednall & Rubery.	Selly Park.	Rubery Hill Asylum	Cottage Homes.	Workhouse.	Lifford.	Hollywood.	Cotteridge.	Shenley Fields.	Drakes Cross.
Scarlet Fever ...	1	26	1	8	39	66	34	1	...	6	...	4	2	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	8	...	...	3	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...	...	4	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	1	38	1	13	47	79	42	4	1	6	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1

GENERAL REMARKS.

From the foregoing particulars as regards the cases of Infectious Diseases, the Rates of Mortality, and their general distribution, I think we have every reason to be satisfied, as we can show a reduction of 100 cases from these causes as against the previous year.

We have had no epidemic of the more important diseases, although Scarlet fever has been very prevalent at King's Heath and Moseley, but its spread has been kept in check by removing the cases into the Hospital. The only disease that we can consider has been epidemic is "Measles," and this we have no provision for isolating, and therefore we do not notify it, as it would lead to great expense without a corresponding advantage to the public. I am able to know of the cases from my constant intercourse with the district, so that any precautions, other than "Isolation," I am able to take, viz : the closing of Public Schools, and this I have done several times during the year.

I now propose to give you the particulars as regards the Public Health, and any chief facts of importance as they occurred during the months of the year,—and which were reported upon at the time.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MONTHLY REPORTS DURING THE YEAR.

IN JANUARY—The Birth-rate was 33·05 in 1000, Death-rate 16·26, Zymotic Death-rate 0·44. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs with Influenza prevalent, 24 notifications of Infectious Diseases, as follows:—Small Pox, 1; Scarlet Fever, 21; Typhoid Fever, 1; Erysipelas, 1. A new pavilion for Small Pox cases recommended, the Board decided to use the Isolation Block of Fever Hospital under conditions of complete isolation from the other building. Admitted to Hospital, 2 Small Pox cases, (1 from King's Norton, 1 from Bromsgrove), 13 Scarlet Fever cases. Total 17 discharged cured. 25 remain in Hospital.

IN FEBRUARY.—The Birth-rate was 30·49 in 1000, Death-rate 11·31, Zymotic Death-rate, nil. 22 notifications, Small Pox, 1; Scarlet Fever, 19; Typhoid Fever, 1; Erysipelas, 1. The Small Pox case occurred at King's Heath. A small outbreak of Scarlet Fever at Longbridge and Rubery, from cases outside my district. The schools in this locality were closed for three weeks. Made a report on drinking water wells generally, not sufficient care in construction. 2 bad samples to wells at new houses. 14 cases Small Pox admitted to Hospital, 1 from Bromsgrove, 1 from King's Heath, 12 from Stoke Prior, in the Bromsgrove Union. A child (admitted to Small Pox Wards with parents), 4 years old, having no where to go, and stayed with them, and discharged without contracting the disease, after having undergone vaccination.

IN MARCH.—The Birth-rate was 22·52, Death-rate, 12·18, Zymotic Death-rate, 0·9. 22 notifications, Small Pox, 5; Scarlet Fever, 15. The Small Pox cases came from, Selly Oak 2 cases, Selly Park, 1, King's Heath, 2. One of the cases of Small Pox was my Assistant, and this I have reported upon, as also the others, all the cases were vaccinated in infancy. Admitted to Hospital, 9 cases of Small Pox, 2 from Stoke Prior, 1 from Bromsgrove, 1 Bellbroughton, these are outside your district. 2 from Selly Oak, 2 King's Heath, 1 Selly Park. 12 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted, making 35 under treatment. Made a special report on Small Pox Block, and went to Local Government Board with Mr. Parton the Chairman, and Mr. Godfrey, the Surveyor, in reference thereto.

IN APRIL.—The Birth-rate was 23·92, Death-rate, 8·31, Zymotic Death-rate, 0·82. Notifications sent in 9—Small Pox, 1, Scarlet Fever, 7, Typhoid Fever, 1. The Small Pox case occurred at Moseley. Made a report on Pollution of Stream at Hay Green Hospital cases admitted—Small Pox, 1, Scarlet Fever, 7; discharged, 13 Small Pox, 16 Scarlet Fever, leaving 14 under treatment. A baby which had been nursed by its mother in the small pox wards was discharged without contracting the disease, a special point reported on bearing reference to vaccination.

IN MAY.—The Birth-rate was 27·83, Death-rate, 11·31, Zymotic Death-rate, 0·46. Notifications, 18—Small Pox, 1, Scarlet Fever, 12, Typhoid, 1, Erysipelas, 4. The case of Small Pox occurred at Selly Oak. An outbreak of Measles occurred at Tenacres, the schools were closed Report on Northfield Sewage Farm, pollution of stream by overflow from tanks, due to neglect of tenant of land who I was informed, contracted to keep them in order. Re-Housing of the Working Classes Act, report on Smart's property, California, Report as to the keeping of Pigs. Cases admitted to Hospital,—1 Small Pox, 9 Scarlet Fever; discharged, 21—Small Pox, 7, Scarlet Fever, 14, leaving 19 under treatment.

IN JUNE.—The Birth-rate was 30·16, Death-rate, 10·40, Zymotic Death-rate, 1·7. Notifications, 28—Small Pox, 1, Scarlet Fever, 18, Typhoid Fever, 1, Diphtheria, 2, Erysipelas, 6. 11 cases from Moseley, 3 being from Moseley Hall Convalescent Home, which was in consequence closed for a short time. The Small Pox case was from Selly Oak. Measles extended to Stirchley Street and King's Norton, the schools closed. Hospital cases—Small Pox, 1, Scarlet Fever, 15; discharged 10 cases of Scarlet Fever, leaving 23 under treatment, 2 of them being Small Pox cases.

IN JULY.—The Birth-rate was 23·49, Death-rate, 10·87, Zymotic Death-rate 0·87. Notifications, 32—Scarlet Fever, 26, Typhoid Fever, 1, Erysipelas, 5, twelve of the Scarlet Fever cases from Moseley Convalescent Home, making 15 in all. Measles at Selly Oak and Selly Park, extended from Tenacres. Schools in the district closed. Hospital cases admitted—Scarlet Fever, 20; discharged 5, leaving 42 under treatment, 2 being Small Pox cases.

IN AUGUST.—The Birth-rate was 20·95, Death-rate, 7·39, Zymotic Death-rate, 1·30. Notifications, 9—Scarlet Fever, 6, Typhoid Fever, 1, Erysipelas, 2, two cases from Convalescent Home. Typhoid Fever case from Tenacres. The schools were re-opened. Re-Housing of the Working Classes Act,—special representation on Green's Property, School Lane, Tenacres. Hospital cases—admitted 5 Scarlet Fever; discharged 21, including 1 Small Pox case, leaving 21 under treatment, 1 case being Small Pox.

IN SEPTEMBER.—The Birth-rate was 22·4. Death-rate, 5·71, Zymotic Death-rate, 0·46. Notifications, 13—Scarlet Fever, 9 cases, Typhoid Fever, 1, Erysipelas, 3. Scarlet Fever cases, Moseley, King's Heath, Stirchley Street and Tenacres. Typhoid Fever case, (imported,) Moseley. The very low death-rate attributed to frequent rainfall and very low temperature for the time of the year. Hospital cases—admitted 7 Scarlet Fever; 15 discharged, leaving 12 under treatment.

IN OCTOBER —The Birth-rate was 24·50, Death-rate, 8·79, Zymotic Death-rate, 0·43. Notifications, 14—Small Pox, 1, Scarlet Fever, 12, the latter occurring at Stirchley Street, Lifford, King's Heath and Moseley; the Small Pox cases from Stirchley Street. Measles again became prevalent at Selly Oak, and schools again closed, a school treat supposed cause of fresh outbreak Whooping Cough somewhat prevalent. Hospital cases—admitted, Scarlet Fever, 9, Small Pox, 3, two from Bromsgrove, and 1 from Stirchley, one Small Pox case ended fatally, and was not vaccinated, and came from Bromsgrove.

IN NOVEMBER.—The Birth-rate was 23·05, Death-rate, 9·18, Zymotic Death-rate, 0·4. Notifications, 13—Scarlet Fever, 12, Erysipelas, 1. The Scarlet Fever cases occurred at Selly Oak, Stirchley Street, King's Norton, Moseley and Beoley. The case from Beoley was the first ever received into your Hospital from this locality, no further cases occurred. 11 cases were admitted in all, 7 discharged, leaving 23 under treatment.

IN DECEMBER —The Birth-rate was 36·1, Death-rate, 13·48, Zymotic Death-rate, 0·9. Notifications, 8—Small Pox, 2 cases, Scarlet Fever, 5, Typhoid Fever, 1. The Small Pox cases occurred at Tenacres and

Stirchley Street, one a child 2 years of age, not vaccinated, and ended fatally. Report on House in Poplar Road, King's Heath, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act. Outbreak of Measles at Beoley, schools closed. Hospital cases—admitted, Small Pox, 2, Scarlet Fever, 5, leaving 22 under treatment. Report on Small Pox accommodation.

The foregoing summary of the year's proceedings will give you an idea of the most important facts which have occurred, and duly brought before you. I am pleased to say you have given careful consideration to them.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.

I have made three representations to you respecting properties at California, Tenacres and King's Heath.

The working of this Act will require a good deal of care and thoughtful consideration. While I am convinced it will enable us to deal most effectually with many insanitary dwellings, we must be careful not to make too free use of it for the purpose of dealing with defects which may still be dealt with by the ordinary means.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

In reference to this Act, your Inspectors have this fully before them, and are keeping the workshops of the district under observation.

SANITARY STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

I am pleased to be able to Report a continued improvement in the Sanitary Condition of your district.

I have had on previous occasions to draw your serious attention to the Drainage of King's Norton, also to the Water Supply of Bartley Green, Rednall and Rubery.

I have further to point out that the subject of Ash-pits and Privies has been prominently brought before you from time to time, also the question of night-soil disposal, the pollution of the River Rea, and provision for the burial of the dead is the most populous parts of your district.

The important subject of dwellings and the passing of plans, and the great tendency of the speculative builder to put up houses of a type not conducive to the improved Sanitary Condition of your district, or the well

being of the people, and other matters of importance have also been mentioned, viz:—the construction of wells to new property, and the all important question of house drainage, &c.

I am fully aware that a good deal of thought and attention has been given to these various matters, and much good work has been done. I will however mention these matters briefly in detail for your further consideration stating what has been done, and what still requires your serious attention.

In the first place as regards the drainage of King's Norton, the work is now far advanced, and in a short time the necessary connections with the houses will be made. In connection with this subject a new and important district has suddenly opened up, and buildings have been very rapidly erected, which has necessitated an extension of your original scheme, I allude to the Row Heath and Cotteridge estate. These houses have been finished and occupied before there has been sufficient time for the sewers to be completed, and the necessary provision for the house connections to be made. As a result cesspools have been constructed, and these rapidly fill, and nuisances have been very frequent of late. No doubt this evil will soon be remedied, but it is necessary that people who are about to build should understand their responsibility, in connection with the drainage of the houses, before the plans are passed. While the work you have now in hand will be another important step in the sanitary improvement of your district, its completion should be carried out as soon as possible, and the necessary house connections made.

As regards the Water Supply of Bartley Green, you have now completed your public well, and the mains have been laid on through the Villages of Bartley Green, Woodgate and Moor Street where your district terminates, California has also been provided from the same source.

The Water was publicly turned on a short time since, and the people are allowed a supply daily, a man going round for that purpose. I hope before another year is out, the water will be connected with all the houses in the district.

I must congratulate the Board on this result, as there has been considerable difficulty and time spent in overcoming this problem. I have analysed the sample from the well and find it a very good water, and fit for domestic use.

As regards the Water Supply of Rednall and Rubery, the mains have been laid as I mentioned in my last report, in connection with the East Worcestershire Water Company. Since then the supply has been connected with some of the houses, and as time goes on I hope to see the water in general use, the water is excellent, and we are fortunate in being able to supply the inhabitants with it, as it is an important residential district, and will become more and more a health resort for the people of Birmingham.

The subject of Ash-pits and Privies has occupied my serious attention, and I have more than once brought the question before you, I strongly recommend the conversion of these receptacles into water-closets, as they are the cause of more nuisances, and in my opinion, more dangerous to the Public Health than anything else in the district.

I shall report to you again on this matter, as I wish to abolish this system altogether. A good deal of work in this direction has been done, and this must be steadily continued.

The question of Night-soil collection and disposal is another matter of great importance. A most abominable nuisance is continually being created by the practice of tipping, into the roadway, the contents of Privies and Ash-pits, more particularly where they are wet ones. The atmosphere is polluted for a considerable distance by this practice, and in hot weather is a danger to the Public Health. As regards the disposal you have made provision by tips, and if these are carefully supervised no harm need arise.

CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS.

On this head I would strongly advise very strict supervision of Plans before passing them, and let those persons submitting plans show clearly how their drains are going to be laid, and in cases where there is no sewer, to let them distinctly understand their responsibility in dealing with the drainage from the houses. I would remind the Council that the "speculative builder" is very hard at work in your district, and it will take all the time of your Surveyor and Building Inspector to cope with him. The buildings that are being erected are, for the most part, of the artisan class, and I would remind the Council that the future health of the people depends on the way these dwellings are erected.

The Bye-Laws may require your careful consideration in order to have more control of the buildings.

I would suggest that a Bye-Law Committee should be formed to consider this very important matter.

The construction of Wells to new houses is another matter I would lay before you. I would, as far as possible, discourage the practice, as water drawn from such a source is frequently contaminated, owing to the imperfect mode of their construction. The question also of house drainage, and connections with the sewers, as also the proper ventilation of the drains is another important matter to keep constantly before you.

PROVISION OF BURIAL GROUNDS FOR THE DEAD.

As regards the Parish of Northfield, the work in connection with the Lodge Hill Cemetery is being pushed forward. I would urge the Council to get this Ground ready for use as speedily as possible, as the Churchyard, which is the only place for the important and populous village of Selly Oak, is quite full, and I am quite sure it ought not to be used any longer. You will also remember that the inmates dying in the workhouse have to be interred there.

I consider this an excellent site, and will not only provide for the decent burial of the dead, but will also form a pleasant open air space for the district.

In reference to your provision of a Burial Ground for King's Norton, I am sorry to say the Billesley site has been rejected by the Local Government Board, you have, however, succeeded in obtaining the next best site at Brandwood End.

POLLUTION OF THE RIVER REA.

This matter has occupied your very serious attention, and you have succeeded in obtaining an injunction against Messrs Baldwins', which comes into force in June next. I hope we shall now see this question finally dealt with.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

I have not had any complaints on this head, except the pollution of the River.

WATER SUPPLY.

I have analysed 33 samples of well water, with the following results, 8 were good, 13 fair, 12 bad and unfit for drinking purposes.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

During the year 180 cases have been admitted and treated, as against 256 for 1893, as follows:—Scarlet Fever, 146 cases; Small Pox, 34. Of the Scarlet Fever cases, 1 only did not belong to your district, while 22 belonged to other districts, as follows:—Tardebigge, 1; Bromsgrove, 4; Bellbroughton, 2; Stoke Prior, 14; and more admitted by you on payment.

I am pleased to be able to report that only one death from Scarlet Fever occurred, and this was a case admitted who had been ill for three weeks, and came in with kidney disease upon it. This gives a death percentage of 0·5. From Small Pox, 4 deaths occurred, giving a percentage of 12·7, or for the total cases admitted to the Hospital, a percentage of 2·7.

The particulars of the cases will be found in the following Table :

1894.

WEST HEATH HOSPITAL RETURNS.

1894.	Diseases.	Outside Districts.														TOTAL.			
		Beoley.	Selly Oak.	Northfield.	King's Norton.	Lifford.	King's Heath.	Moseley.	Stirchley Street.	Tenacres.	Rednall & Rubery.	Long Bridge.	Selly Park.	Bromsgrove.	Barn Green.		Stoke Prior.	Bell Broughton.	Tardibigge.
Jan.	Scarlatina	...	7	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Variola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Feb.	Scarlatina	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Variola	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	1	...	...	17
Mar.	Scarlatina	...	4	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Variola	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	8
April.	Scarlatina	...	2	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Variola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May.	Scarlatina	...	...	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Variola	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June.	Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
	Variola	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
July.	Scarlatina	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Variola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug.	Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
	Variola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sep.	Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Variola	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Oct.	Scarlatina	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Variola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nov.	Scarlatina	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Variola	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dec.	Scarlatina	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Variola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1894.	Scarlatina	1	26	2	...	2	26	44	34	1	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	146
	Variola	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	1	4	...	14	2	2	...	34

Total Treated in Hospital=180 } Scarlatina, 146
 Variola, 34

In connection with the Hospital, I have to mention that your Matron died, and it has been necessary to re-organise the staff. This has been done in accordance with a special Report made by me to you on the subject. I am pleased to say that the new arrangement works well, and as time goes on will be found to increase the popularity and efficiency of the Institution. I must again express my appreciation of your valuable work in providing so splendid an Institution for your district, and by its use been the means of saving many lives annually. Every year of working I find the Hospital more appreciated by the public, and by those of the better class.

SANITARY WORK.

The work in the various departments has been well maintained, and a vast amount of work has been done. I wish to say your Sanitary Inspectors have carried out their duties to my satisfaction, a record of their work will be found appended.

In reference to the work of the various departments, I must add, that the duties have become much more arduous during the past few years, owing to recent legislation, on all officials concerned in Sanitary administration.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

From the figures given by your Surveyor, I find that Plans have been passed for 533 Houses, as compared with 375 for the year 1893. You will observe this is a considerable increase over the preceeding year.

In concluding this, my Twenty-second Annual Report, I beg to congratulate the newly formed District Council on their dignity as District Councillors, and the increased governing powers they possess, a position which I am proud to see the Board attain, and to which I have so long been attached, and, I have no doubt, that this greater position will be used for the benefit of the inhabitants of the District under their control.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS HOLLINSHEAD, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TABLE I.
ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1894.

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KING'S NORTON.

Area in acres	...	Population, 1881	...	19,376.
	...	Population, 1891	...	28,300.
	...	Increase or Decrease 1881-91	...	8,924.
	...	Estimated Population, 1894	...	30,977.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FRANCIS HOLLINSHEAD, M.D.

MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.

Smallpox.	Measles	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup (not "spasmodic").	Whooping Cough.	CONTINUED FEVERS.			Dysentery.	Cholera.	Rheumatic Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Puerperal Fever.	Agnæ.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	Other Diseases.
						Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Other or doubtful.														
4	5	2		...	5	1	...	1	23	53	47	39	38	16	202	

REGISTERED BIRTHS.		REGISTERED DEATHS.		MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwards.
418	367	785	233	209	442	90	34	18	26	129	145

Mortality per 1,000 of Population living during same period.

Birth Rate 25.34 Death Rate 10.87 (a) Zymotic Death Rate 0.6 (b) Inf. Mortal 114 Phthisis Death Rate 1.71
 Resp. Death Rate 2.80 Smallpox Death Rate, 0.13 Measles Death Rate 0.27 Scarlatina Death Rate 0.06
 Diphtheria Death Rate 0.06 Whooping Cough Death Rate 0.15 (c) Fever Death Rate 0.06 Diarrhoea Death Rate 0.03
 Cancer Death Rate 0.74

(a) Includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever and Diarrhoea.
 (b) Estimated by measuring the proportion of deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 of the births registered during the same period.
 (c) Including Typhus, Enteric Fever, and indefinite forms of continued Fever.

	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever
Cases ...	12	200	191	5	...	10	26	...
Deaths ...	...	9	1	2	...	...	...	...
Hospital Cases ...	*34	...	146	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

* Twenty-two cases admitted from outside district.

Diseases prevalent—Scarlet Fever, Measles and Smallpox. Period—February, June, July, September and December.

Schools closed—February, June, July, September and December.

Measles not notified, but cases recorded came to my knowledge.

TABLE IA.

Showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births and Deaths for the Year 1894, and 10 years preceding.

GROSS NUMBERS.

The Year.	Population at Census.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Corrected No. of Deaths.			Deaths in Public Institutions.
					Total All Ages.	Under One Year.	Under Five Years	
1894	28,300	8,070	173	785	442	90	124	141
1893	28,300	7,537	151	834	537	114	141	117
1892	28,300	7,262	168	837	474	91	121	117
1891	28,300	7,009	147	735	427	81	104	107
1890	28,396	6,442	157	657	419	79	116	93
1889	26,367	6,030		642	358	57	89	102
1888	25,392	5,698		649	365	70	105	92
1887	24,453	5,386		648	380	66	104	84
1886	23,560	5,150		629	388	73	105	82
1885	22,700	5,008		624	364	66	90	86
1884	20,265	4,975		655	358	52	86	91
Average of 10 years, 1884-93	25,603·3	6,049·7		691	407	74·9	106·1	97·1

NOTES.

1. Population at Census, 1891.—28,300.
2. Average No. of Persons in each house at Census, 1891.—4·03.
3. Area of District in acres.—21,636.

TABLE II.
ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1894.

Systematic Inspection	Regularly carried out
House accommodation	Quite sufficient
Overcrowding	One case abated
Drainage	Continues to be extended in various parts of the district. The village of King's Norton is now being sewered, also the Cotteridge, land having been purchased, and L. G. B. enquiry held
Water supply	Provided for Bartley Green, and the Lickey. 33 samples have been analysed, and tap water laid on in all cases where the supply can be obtained and the wells proved to be polluted
Excrement disposal	On canal where available to Board's tip
Scavenging	Carried out by the Board as far as possible at present
Burial Grounds and Mortuaries	Two new Burial grounds provided
Canal Boats	Sanitary Inspectors appointed
Bakehouses	Visited and kept in order
Slaughter-houses	Inspected
Common Lodging Houses	None
Tenement Lodging Houses	None
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	Surveyor appointed, and Inspectors as assistants
Offensive Trades	No complaints except as to Smoke, and pollution of River Rea
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	No sample
Food unfit for Human Consumption	One case
Bye-Laws	For new Streets and Buildings, Common Lodging Houses, Slaughter-houses, Hackney Carriages, Nuisances, Footpaths and Pavements, Scavenging, &c.
River Pollution	The River Rea ; receiving due consideration ; L. G. B. enquiry held, and Injunction obtained
Industries	Two Paper Works, Cocoa Manufactory, Brewery, several Metal Works, small Tannery, and one Enamel Works
Vans and Tents	Inspected when in district
Fruit Pickers	None
Dep. of Insp. of Nuisances	No. of Notices served—487 ,, Legal Proceedings taken—3
Special Reports of M. O. H. during the year	Three. One on Scarlet Fever, and two on Hospital
Vaccination Acts	Well carried out ; statistics given
Other points	

TABLE II.A.

Table showing the Annual Birth and Death Rates, Death Rates of Children, and Proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions in a Thousand Deaths for the year 1894, and 10 Years preceding.

IN THE YEAR.	Birth Rate per 1000 of the Population.	Corrected Death Rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year; per 1000 of Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year; per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years; per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths in Public Institutions; per 1000 of Total Deaths.
1894.	25·34	10·87	114·0	203·61	280·54	319·0
1893.	27·90	15·35	136·0	212·29	263·1	217·85
1892.	30·70	12·52	108·72	192·00	257·23	246·79
1891.	25·97	12·36	110·20	189·69	243·53	250·58
1890.	23·13	12·04	120·24	188·54	253·00	221·95
1889.	24·34	10·61	88·7	159·2	270·90	284·91
1888.	25·18	10·23	107·8	194·5	295·9	252·05
1887.	26·49	12·71	101·8	173·6	221·0	221·05
1886.	26·69	13·62	116·0	188·1	270·6	211·34
1885.	27·57	12·95	105·7	181·3	247·2	236·26
1884.	32·27	14·00	79·38	145·25	240·22	254·16
Average of 10 years, 1884—1893.	26·82	12·63	107·47	182·46	256·26	238·69

TABLE IIIA.—VITAL STATISTICS.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Average for the Years 1885 to 1894 inclusive.
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	27.57	26.69	26.69	25.18	24.34	23.13	25.97	30.70	27.90	25.34	26.77
Total Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	12.95	13.62	12.71	10.23	10.61	12.04	12.36	12.52	15.35	10.87	12.20
Death Rate from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases per 1,000 of the population	0.44	1.31	0.94	0.55	0.7	0.73	0.77	0.7	0.97	0.6	0.75
Rate of Infant Mortality estimated by measuring the proportion of Children who died before Attaining 1 Year per 1,000 of the Births Registered during the same period	105.7	116.0	101.8	107.8	88.7	120.24	110.20	198.72	136.	114.0	105.1

TABLE IV.

Showing the Number of Deaths at all ages in 1894, from certain groups of Diseases, and proportions to 1000 population, and to 1000 Deaths from all causes; also the Number of Deaths of Infants under one year of age from other groups of Diseases, and proportions to 1000 Births and to 1000 Deaths from all causes under one year.

DIVISION I. (Adults).				Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Population, at all ages.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths at all ages.
1.	Principal Zymotic Diseases ...	...	...	23	0·74	52·03
2.	Pulmonary Diseases ...	...	...	86	2·83	194·57
3.	Principal Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	63	2·09	142·53
DIVISION II (Infants under One Year).				Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Births.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths under One Year.
4.	Wasting Diseases ...	...	...	35	44·58	388·88
5.	Convulsive Diseases ...	...	...	19	24·2	211·11

The Zymotic Rate in this Table is calculated with Public Institutions.

NOTICE.

1. Includes Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhus, Enteric (or Typhoid), and Simple Continued Fevers, and Diarrhoea.
3. Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Rickets, and Tabes.
4. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, and Premature Birth.
5. Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

TABLE V.

Showing the Number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases in the 10 Years 1885 to 1894, and in the Year 1894.

Disease.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Annual Aver- age of 10 years, 1885—1894.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 10 years, 1885—1894.	Total Deaths in 1894.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1894.
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	0.5	1.22	4	0.98
Measles ...	3	13	10	1	3	3	2	...	1	9	4.5	11.05	9	2.21
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	4	6	3	1	3	2	1.9	4.66	2	0.49
Diphtheria ...	3	6	1	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2.8	6.87	2	0.49
Whooping Cough ...	...	9	6	10	3	2	6	13	7	5	6.1	14.98	5	1.22
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ...	3	1	5	...	4	2	1	2	4	...	2.2	5.40	...	...
Simple con- tinued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	...	2	1	1	1	...	6	2	12	1	2.6	6.38	1	0.24
Totals ...	9	31	23	14	19	15	23	20	29	23	20.6	50.56	23	5.63

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES OF No. 1,
OR MOSELEY DIVISION, 1894.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit report of Work done during the past year.

Nuisances abated	...	Filthy houses cleansed	...	...	...	1
		Ditto repaired	...	...	...	1
		Water closets or fittings altered or repaired	...			11
		Midden privies converted to water closets with dry ashpits	...	...	...	19
		Midden privies converted to pan closets	...			8
		Ash-pits provided in place of ash-tubs	...			81
		Privies repaired or altered	...	...	...	16
		House drains laid or re-laid	...	...	...	17
		Ditto cleansed, trapped or repaired	...			61
		Ash-pits altered	...	...	...	10
		Soil pipes and ventilators repaired or altered				1
		Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	...			4
		Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	2
		Nuisances from offensive accumulations abated				26
		Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	16
Water supply	...	Wells closed	...	...	...	3
		Wells cleansed	...	...	...	1
		Pumps repaired	..	...	...	1
		Corporation water laid on to houses...	...			22
		Samples of water taken	...	...	...	15
		Water supply of houses certified under Water Act	...	...	...	203
Canal Boats	...	Inspected	...	...	...	46
Hackney Carriages	...	Licensed	...	...	...	24
Infectious Diseases (Animals) Acts...		Number of persons in the milk trade registered at beginning of year	...	...	...	96
		Registered during year	...	...	...	8
		Struck off during year	...	...	...	4

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES OF No. 1,
OR MOSELEY DIVISION, 1894.—*continued.*

Infectious Diseases (Animals) Acts...	Now on register	96
	Premises inspected	71
	Contraventions of Act and Bye-Laws reported	15
Factory and Workshops Acts	No. of Workshops in district	51
	Number inspected	47
Slaughter Houses ...	Number on register	9
	Number subject to annual license	1
	Inspections made	15
Infectious Diseases ...	Number of houses fumigated under directions of the Medical Officer of Health	89
Scavenging	Number of Ash-pits emptied with or with- out notice	3603
	Average number of ash-pits and pans emptied weekly	610
General	Number of complaints received	137
	Number of notices served	24
	Number of prosecutions	2
	Number of convictions	0
	Number of summonses withdrawn on payment of costs	2

JOHN HOUGHTON,

Member San. Ins; Graduate Association Municipal Engineers.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KING'S NORTON.—No. 2 DIVISION.
*SUMMARY of SANITARY WORK done in the Inspector of Nuisances'
 Department during the year 1894.*

Gentlemen,
I have the honour to submit my Eleventh Annual Report, drawn up on Form recommended by the County Council of Worcestershire.

			Inspections and Observations made	Formal Notices by Authority	Nuisances Abated after Notice
Dwelling-houses and Schools	Foul Conditions	...	338	90	95
		...	23	3	8
		...	3	1	1
		...	168	30	22
	Lodging-houses	...	—	—	—
	Dairies and Milkshops	...	72	8	8
	Cowsheds	... ..	33	3	3
	Bakehouses	... ..	26	—	—
	Slaughter-houses	...	36	3	3
	Canal Boats	... ..	35	7	—
House drainage	Ashpits and Privies	... ..	242	63	66
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	30	16	16
	Water Closets	... ..	250	36	43
	Defective Traps	...	398	71	74
		...	62	13	13
		...	98	33	33
	Water Supply	... ..	172	41	41
	Pigsties	... ..	12	5	5
	Animals improperly kept	...	15	6	6
	Offensive Trades	—	—	—
	Smoke Nuisances	11	5	—
	Other Nuisances	602	9	611
	TOTALS		...	2626	443
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Seizures of Unwholesome Food	1
Samples of Food taken for Analysis	—
" " Found Adulterated	—
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	14
" " condemned as unfit for use	3
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Precautions against Infectious Disease.					
Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or destroyed	5
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	42
Schools ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	—
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things	...	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	—

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

23rd January, 1895.

ARTHUR T. COTTLE,
 INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

