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Southwick-on-Wear  
Urban District Council.



# Annual Report

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF  
SOUTHWICK-ON-WEAR,

BY

JOHN J. CARRUTHERS, M.B.C.M.,

*Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health,*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO THE SOUTHWICK-ON-WEAR

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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1903.

SOUTHWICK-ON-WEAR :

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# ANNUAL REPORT,

— 1903. —

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Southwick-on-Wear  
Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of your District for the year 1903.

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## POPULATION.

It is estimated that the Population at the middle of the year was 13,261, and on this number the tables are based.

### BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered during the year was 525, an increase of 4 over the figures for 1902. This is equal to a Birth-rate of 39·5 per thousand per annum, a decrease of 0·6 per thousand as compared with the rate for 1902. The number was made up of 265 males and 260 females. The Birth-rate in the Administrative County of Durham was 35·8 per thousand, and in England and Wales 28·4.

*Table showing Birth-rate for the past Five Years.*

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate.
1899	252	260	512	41·9
1900	274	248	522	41·7
1901	246	264	510	40·1
1902	279	242	521	40·1
1903	265	260	525	39·5

### DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered in the District during the year was 218, which is equal to a Death-rate of 16·4 per thousand. In Public Institutions, and elsewhere in the County, 25 deaths occurred amongst persons who previously resided in the District. The total number of Deaths—of which 127 were males and 116 females—is therefore 243, and the corrected Death-rate 18·3 per thousand. This shows an increase of 21 over the number for 1902, and the Death-rate is 1·2 higher per thousand. The Death-rate in the Administrative County of Durham was 17·7, and in England and Wales 15·4 per thousand.

The following table shows the monthly Death-rate for 1903:—

Month.	M.	F.	Death Rate.	Month.	M.	F.	Death Rate.
January	8	6	12·4	Bt. fwd.	65	45	
February	12	7	18·6	July	5	13	15·9
March	13	4	15·08	August	7	15	19·5
April	11	9	18·3	September	7	14	19·2
May	9	9	15·9	October	29	7	23·9
June	12	10	20·1	November	9	9	16·5
Car. fwd.	65	45	16·5	December	14	13	23·9
					127	116	18·3

*Table showing Death-rate for the past Five Years.*

Year.	Deaths.	Rate.
1899	257	21·04
1900	283	22·6
1901	285	22·4
1902	222	17·09
1903	243	18·3

The following table shows age at death:—

Under 1 year .....	100	} 143
1 year and under 5 years .....	43	
5 years            „   15    „   .....	14	} 100
15    „            „   25    „   .....	11	
25    „            „   65    „   .....	51	
65    „   and upwards.....	24	

**OLD AGE MORTALITY.**

The number of deaths of persons over the age of 65 years—the Old Age Mortality—was 24, which is 2 less than the number for the previous year.

*Table showing Old Age Mortality during the past 5 years.*

Age over 65 years.

	Number of Deaths.	Rate.
1899.....	26 .....	2'09
1900.....	30 .....	2'3
1901.....	28 .....	2'2
1902.....	26 .....	2'
1903.....	24 .....	1'8

**ADULT MORTALITY.**

The number of deaths of persons between the ages of 5 and 65 years—the Adult Mortality—was 76, the same as for the previous year.

*Table showing Adult Mortality during the past Five Years.*

Ages between 5 and 65 years.

	Number of Deaths.	Rate.
1899.....	86 .....	6'9
1900.....	97 .....	7'6
1901.....	105 .....	8'2
1902.....	76 .....	5'8
1903.....	76 .....	5'7

### CHILDHOOD MORTALITY.

The number of Deaths of Children, between the age of 1 year and 5 years, was 43. This is 3 less than for 1902, and is equal to a Death-rate of 3·2 per thousand.

The following table shows the Mortality among Children, between the ages of one and five years, during the past five years :—

#### Ages between 1 and 5 years.

	Number of Deaths.	Rate.
1899.....	38 .....	3·1
1900.....	57 .....	4·5
1901.....	41 .....	3·2
1902.....	46 .....	3·5
1903.....	43 .....	3·2

### MORTALITY AMONG INFANTS.

The number of Deaths of infants under one year of age was 100, an increase of 26 over the number for the previous year, and is equal to a Death-rate of 7·5 per thousand.

*Table showing Mortality among Infants under 1 year of age during the past 5 years :—*

	under 1 year	Rate.
1899.....	103 .....	8·4
1900.....	85 .....	6·8
1901.....	111 .....	8·7
1902.....	74 .....	5·7
1903.....	100 .....	7·5

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The 100 Deaths among infants under 1 year of age is equal to an Infantile Mortality Rate of 190 per thousand Births, an increase of 48 per thousand over the figures for 1902.

*Table showing Infantile Mortality during the past Five Years :—*

1899.....	201	per	1,000	births.
1900.....	162	„	„	„
1901.....	217	„	„	„
1902.....	142	„	„	„
1903.....	190	„	„	„

The number of deaths registered in the four quarters of the year was as follows :—

	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.	Death Rate.
1st quarter.....	32	18	50	15'2
2nd „ .....	30	30	60	18'1
3rd „ .....	42	19	61	18'2
4th „ .....	39	33	72	21'5

In the following table is recorded the quarterly death-rates and the annual death-rates for the past 5 years :—

YEARS.	1ST QUARTER.		2ND QUARTER.		3RD QUARTER.		4TH QUARTER.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate
1899	49	16	39	12·7	93	30·4	72	23·5	257	21·04
1900	72	23	65	20·8	59	18·8	87	27·5	283	22·6
1901	75	28·6	59	18·5	99	31·1	52	16·3	285	22·4
1902	46	14·3	68	21·	49	14·9	59	18·02	222	17·09
1903	50	15·2	60	18·1	61	18·2	72	21·5	243	18·3

### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

During the year 87 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified, being 17 more than the total for 1902. They are classified as follows :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter.	Total.
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	22	16	16	10	64
Enteric ,, ...	3	...	5	7	15
Continued ,, ...	...	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas.....	1	1	2	...	4
Diphtheria and Croup .....	2	...	...	...	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>87</b>

In the 87 Cases, 75 tenements were affected.

The following table gives the number of notifications yearly for the past five years :—

DISEASE.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Smallpox .....	nil	nil	nil	nil	1
Scarlet Fever ...	65	37	86	45	64
Enteric Fever ...	41	23	27	17	15
Continued Fever	3	3	nil	nil	1
Typhus Fever ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Diphtheria .....	8	2	9	7	2
Puerperal Fever	nil	nil	nil	1	nil
Erysipelas.....	5	2	2	nil	4

### ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases during the past year is stated below :—

DISEASE.	Deaths in 1903.
Smallpox.....	nil
Measles .....	3
Scarlet Fever.....	1
Diphtheria and Croup .....	1
Whooping Cough .....	4
Typhus Fever.....	nil
Enteric Fever .....	nil
Continued Fever .....	nil
Puerperal Fever .....	nil
Diarrhœa .....	15
Enteritis .....	3

The following table records the number of deaths yearly from Zymotic Diseases during the past five years :—

Disease.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Smallpox.....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Measles .....	1	16	nil	7	3
Scarlet Fever .....	3	nil	1	2	1
Diphtheria and Croup .....	4	nil	3	2	1
Whooping Cough . .....	2	5	4	7	4
Enteric Fever .....	3	4	2	3	nil
Continued Fever .....	nil	1	nil	nil	nil
Typhus Fever .....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Puerperal Fever .....	nil	nil	nil	1	nil
Diarrhœa .....	19	12	21	8	15
Enteritis .....	23	10	15	5	3
Total Zymotic Deaths .....	55	48	46	35	27
Deaths from other causes...	202	235	239	187	216
Total .....	257	283	285	222	243

The total number of 27 Deaths from Zymotic Diseases is 8 less than the number recorded for 1902, and is equal to a Zymotic Death-rate of 2·03 per thousand as compared with 2·6 for the previous year. The Zymotic Death-rate in the Administrative County of Durham, for 1903, was 2·01, and in England and Wales 1·46.

The annual Death-rates from Zymotic and general causes, for the past 5 years are given in the following table :—

Disease.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Smallpox .....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Measles .....	0·08	1·28	nil	0·53	0·22
Scarlet Fever.....	0·25	nil	0·08	0·15	0·07
Diphtheria and Croup . ...	0·33	nil	0·23	0·15	0·07
Whooping Cough .....	0·16	0·39	0·31	0·53	0·3
Typhus Fever .....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Continued Fever .....	nil	0·31	nil	nil	nil
Enteric Fever.....	0·25	0·08	0·15	0·23	nil
Puerperal Fever .....	nil	nil	nil	0·07	nil
Diarrhœa .....	1·55	0·96	1·65	0·61	1·13
Enteritis .....	1·88	0·79	1·18	0·38	0·22
Zymotic Rate. ....	4·5	3·8	3·6	2·69	2·03
Rate from other causes ..	16·54	18·8	18·8	14·4	16·27
General death rate . . . .	21·04	22·6	22·4	17·09	18·3

### DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other diseases of the Respiratory Organs, caused 56 deaths, which is 15 more than for 1902. Phthisis caused 13 deaths compared with 15 for the previous year, and the number of deaths from Tubercular diseases—other than Phthisis—was 6, which is 3 less than for 1902.

Cancer caused 8 deaths; <sup>7</sup>19 were due to Premature Birth, and 15 to Congenital Debility.

### INQUESTS.

The number of Inquests held during the year was 12, and death was ascribed to the following causes:—

- 9 Accidental Injuries.
- 1 „ Burning.
- 1 „ Suffocation.
- 1 Wilful Murder.

### BIRTHS.

The Birth-rate last year is slightly lower than in 1902. The figures closely represent the average birth-rate for the previous ten years.

### DEATHS.

There is an increase in the death-rate compared with the rate for 1902, though it is considerably lower than the average death-rate for the previous ten years.

Reference to the various mortality tables shows a decline in each, except in the infantile section, where there is a marked rise. The death-rates per 1,000 in the different mortality sections for the two years 1902 and 1903 as represented here.

	Old Age. <i>Over</i> 65 years.	Adult. <i>Between</i> 5 and 65.	Children. <i>Between</i> 1 and 5.	Infantile. <i>Under</i> 1 year.
1902	2'	5'8	3'5	5'7
1903	1'8	5'7	3'2	7'5

It is the increased Infantile Mortality that accounts for the rise in the general death-rate. The cause of the increased infantile death-rate can not be assigned to any particular disease. Diarrhœa was more prevalent than in 1902, and its influence on the death-rate was appreciably greater. The large number of 32 deaths from Premature Births and Congenial Debility reflects on the state of vitality of one or both parents, and justifies the

assumption that many children who succumbed at a later period in their infantile life, came into the world with a debilitated constitution, which weakened their power to resist disease.

Through ignorance partly and to some extent through indifference, there is very generally an absence of method and regularity in the feeding of infants, whether the diet be natural or artificial. This is a frequent source of infantile ailments. The use of the dumb tit now so general is greatly to be deprecated. It is an evil invention. To afford a transient solace to an ailing and querulous child it is not an uncommon incident for the so-called comforter to be dipped in the contents of a tin labelled "condensed milk" before it is put into the infant's mouth. Inward distress naturally follows or is intensified. The tit falls on the floor, and there becomes coated with an abundant assortment of abominations, it gets a cursory wipe, and is again shoved into the mouth of the child. And the mother wonders why the youngster does not thrive.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

Climatic conditions were not such as to favour the development of this disease, and it is pleasing to be enabled to report that there were fewer cases than even in 1902, when the number was notably small compared with previous years. In eight of the cases the sanitary condition of the dwelling-house or offices was quite sufficient to account for the illness. In the other eight

cases no cause could be assigned. The origin was not traced to milk or food. Nearly all the cases occurred in the Autumn season. From the end of February till the end of June, a period of four months, not a single case was notified, a gratifying and unusual circumstance. All the cases recovered.

### SCARLET FEVER.

In every month throughout the year, cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, and, as in recent years, the majority of cases were mild, and frequently caused a difficulty in diagnosis. No doubt owing to the same circumstance, some cases escaped detection, and thus the disease was spread.

### DIPHTHERIA.

The two cases occurred in the one house, within a few days of each other. The only cause that could be assigned was an open midden. Probably the second case was infected from the first.

### MEASLES.

Measles was prevalent in June and July, Owing probably to the time of the year, its influence on the death-rate was not so marked as has been noted in previous epidemics.

### **WATER.**

Almost the entire District is supplied by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company, and the service was satisfactory. The water has now been laid on to the Cemetery. In June, samples of the water from the well at Witherwack, and from the well at Thistley Hall, were analysed, and in both cases there was evidence of contamination with foul surface water. Temporary arrangements were made to provide a supply of the Company's water, and in the near future, a connection will probably be made with the pipe at the Cemetery and a proper service provided for these two places.

### **HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.**

A large number of houses were built during the year, but there are still cases of overcrowding in the tenemented property in Low Southwick.

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

### **HOSPITAL.**

During the year, 42 cases were admitted from Southwick to the Joint Isolation Hospital, Of these, 33 cases were Scarlet Fever. This represents 51 % of the total number notified in the District. One of the cases died in the Hospital. 9 of the cases were Typhoid Fever. This is equal to 53 % of the total number of Typhoid cases notified in the District. The patients speak in highly complimentary terms of their treatment in the Hospital.

### **SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.**

One case of Smallpox occurred in the District, The origin of infection could not be definitely ascertained, but, as the patient resided in Southwick, and travelled daily to his work in Newcastle, it is likely that he became infected in his journeyings through Gateshead or Newcastle, where Smallpox was prevalent at that time. The patient—a man, aged 34—and his wife and family were removed to the old Temporary Isolation Hospital, and the usual means adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. A case of Smallpox had not occurred in Southwick for ten years previously.

A plan has been adopted, and is likely to be carried into effect, whereby a Joint Smallpox Hospital is to be established, your District being one of the participators.

### **BYE-LAWS.**

The amended Bye-laws are now before the Local Government Board.

### **COW SHEDS AND DAIRIES.**

These were maintained in fairly good order, though, not in all cases, were the precincts of the dairy in a tidy state.

### **SEWERS.**

The Sewers showed no structural defects, and were efficient in capacity. New Sewers were laid in West Back Broadsheath Terrace and in Crown Road. Sewers were relaid in Camden Street and under the railway near Bow Street.

New Ventilating Manholes and Lampholes were constructed in Cross Street, Back King Street, Crown Road, Camden Street, West Back Edward Burdis Street, and East Back Edward Burdis Street.

The back streets in that section of Low Southwick, between Collin Place and Ogle Terrace and King Street, have been repaved. This has greatly improved the District, sanitarily.

New Gullies were placed in West Back King Street, King Street, Crown Road, and Scott's Bank.

Considerable progress was made in the plan of replacing open middens with ash closets or water closets.

### **SCAVENGING.**

Increasing difficulty is experienced in disposing of the contents of the middens and closets. The Council's men do this work. The average daily number of complaints and notices, left at the Council Offices, about the middens and ash closets, is a fair indication that the staff are not able to overtake the work, and do it as it ought to be done. Open middens are bad, sanitarily. Ash closets are a great advance upon them, when the scavenging is efficiently carried out, but when they are allowed to discharge part of their contents on to the street, their advantages are not so apparent.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

### *Factories.*

The number of Factories in the District is 16:

Shipbuilding Yards.....4	Engine Works.....2
Glass Works.....2	Joinery Works.....3
Brickworks .....1	Printing Works .....1
Wheelwright's Works...1	Herbal Breweries .....2

### *Workshops.*

The number of Workshops is 26.

Retail Bakehouses .....	14
Dressmaking and Millinery Workshops ...	3
Shoemakers' Workshops .....	4
Blacksmiths' „ .....	2
Tailors „ .....	3

There are no large business establishments among them, 3 being the largest number employed in any one of them.

## WORKPLACES.

There is one Workplace in your District.

## SANITARY CONVENIENCES OF FACTORIES.

Two notices were issued, In one case the notice which referred to a brickyard was complied with, in the other case the factory was closed.

### **WORKSHOPS.**

The terms of the Act as applied to Workshops were duly observed.

### **RETAIL BAKEHOUSES.**

There are no underground Bakehouses in the District.

When work is scarce and wages small, the number of Retail Bakehouses increases, in the effort made by some families to earn a little money. They bake and sell bread. In some cases it has been necessary to point out that certain regulations have to be observed.

### **HOME WORK.**

There are 3 Outworkers on the register, representing 3 employers, Two are occupied with wearing apparel, and the other in file-making. The Outworkers premises are in a satisfactory condition.

### **REQUIREMENTS.**

1—More frequent scavenging of the ash-closets, especially those attached to tenemented houses.

2—Continuation of the scheme for re-paving back streets when paving is defective.

3—Continuation of the scheme for re-placing open middens by ash-closets or water-closets.

4—A Public Slaughter House.

5—Some method other than the one at present in use for disposing of ash-pit refuse.

A number of tables accompany this Report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN J. CARRUTHERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

*February 5th, 1904.*

Streets in which Infectious Cases occurred, and  
the Number of Cases in each Street.

	Cases.		Cases.
Malaburn Terrace	4	Broadsheath Ter...	1
Victoria Street.....	1	Clarendon Street...	1
Pembroke Street...	2	Inkerman Street ...	1
Nelson Street .....	2	Adelaide Street ...	3
Branston Street ...	1	Byron Road .....	1
Thomas St. North	2	Edward Burdis St.	5
Thomas St. South	1	Abbay Street.....	3
Stoney Lane.....	3	Keats Avenue .....	1
Morgan Street.....	3	William Street.....	3
Cross Street .....	1	South Terrace .....	1
Ogle Terrace .....	1	James Street.....	2
The Green.....	1	Turnbull Street ...	1
Stafford Street.....	1	Douglas Terrace ...	1
The Terrace .....	1	Brougham Street...	1
Sophy Street .....	1	Mary Street .....	1
Lilburn Place .....	3	James Armitage St.	2
Julius Cæsar Street	1	Frank Street.....	1
Alice Street .....	4	Kertch Street .....	1
Wear Street .....	6	Varna Street.....	1
Cornhill Terrace ...	1	Wellington Street	2
Dean Terrace .....	3	Crown Road .....	1
Schimel Street.....	2	Alma Street .....	1
Camden Street.....	1	Florence Crescent	1
Amy Street .....	3		—
Cornhill Road .....	2	TOTAL.....	87

TABLE I.

SOUTHWICK-ON-WEAR URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1903 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population esti- mated to Middle of each Year.		Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.			Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.		Nett Deaths at all Ages be- longing to the District.	
	Num- ber.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Num- ber.	Rate.*	
			Num- ber.	Rate † 1,000 Births regis- tered.	Num- ber.	Rate.*					
1894	425	38.5	90	211	246	22.3	..	..	246	22.3	
1895	448	39.6	80	178	211	18.6	..	..	211	18.6	
1896	447	38.7	86	192	222	19.2	..	3	225	19.2	
1897	446	37.7	76	170	225	19.06	..	..	225	19.06	
1898	488	40.5	108	221	308	25.6	..	15	323	26.8	
1899	512	41.9	103	201	253	20.7	..	4	257	21.04	
1900	522	41.7	85	162	269	21.5	..	14	283	22.6	
1901	510	40.1	111	217	268	21.1	..	17	285	22.4	
1902	521	40.1	74	142	204	15.7	..	18	222	17.09	
Averages for years 1894- 1902	479	39.8	90	188	245	20.4	..	7	253	21.	
1903	525	39.5	98	186	218	16.4	1	25	243	18.3	

\* Rates in columes 4, 8 & 12 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 844'544.

Total population at all ages .....	12,643	} At Census at 1901.
Number of inhabited houses .....	1,870	
Average number of persons per house	6'7	

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Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District :—

Sunderland Infirmary.

Sunderland Workhouse.

Monkwearmouth and Southwick Hospital.

Durham County Asylum, Sedgefield.

South Shields Rural and Southwick-on-Wear Joint Isolation Hospital,

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Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District :—

Temporary Isolation Hospital, Southwick.

TABLE III.  
SOUTHWICK-ON-WEAR URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the  
Year, 1903.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in the whole District.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital. Whole District.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 & up'ds.	
Smallpox .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diphtheria ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
Scarlet Fever	64	...	27	35	2	...	...	33
Enteric ,,	15	...	1	2	4	8	...	9
Continued ,,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals ...	87	...	29	38	8	11	1	43

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—South Shields Rural and Southwick-on-Wear  
Joint Isolation Hospital, East Boldon, South Shields Rural District.

TABLE IV.

SOUTHWICK-ON-WEAR URBAN DISTRICT.  
Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1903.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 65.	65 and upwards.
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough .....	4	1	3	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever {	Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteric .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Continued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa .....	15	10	5	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .....	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases ...	3	1	1	..	1	..	..
Phthisis .....	13	..	2	2	3	6	..
Other Tubercular Diseases	6	3	..	1	..	2	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	8	..	..	..	..	6	2
Bronchitis.....	26	15	6	..	..	4	1
Pneumonia .....	28	7	12	3	..	6	..
Pleurisy .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Venereal Disease.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth... ..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.....	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Heart Diseases .....	18	..	..	3	1	8	6
Accidents .....	11	1	1	1	4	3	1
Suicides .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marasmus and Atrophy...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .....	29	23	4	1	..	1	..
Debility .....	15	15	..	..	..	..	..
All other Causes ..	36	2	3	3	2	13	13
All Causes ..	243	100	43	14	11	51	24

Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District—1.

TABLE SHOWING CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever.....	4	8	10	3	7	6	4	2	10	7	3	...	64
Typhoid Fever .....	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	2	1	15
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .....	6	12	10	3	7	8	5	3	15	11	5	2	87

By the following table some returns from the Administrative County of Durham and from Southwick are compared:—

	Administrative County.	Southwick.
Birth-rate .....	35·8 per 1,000	... 39·5 per 1,000
Death-rate.....	17·7	... 18·3
Zymotic death-rate .....	2·01	... 2·03
Infantile mortality rate	161	... 190
Smallpox .....	0·03	... nil
Scarlet Fever .....	0·25	... 0·07
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup .....	0·29	... 0·07
Fever (Enteric and Continued).....	0·12	... nil
Measles .....	0·32	... 0·22
Whooping Cough.....	0·24	... 0·3
Diarrhœa .....	0·73	... 1·13
Enteritis, etc.....	0·38	... 0·22
Phthisis .....	1·09	... 0·98
Other Tubercular diseases .....	0·93	... 0·45
Respiratory diseases ...	3·02	... 4·22

Summary of Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department during the year 1903, in the Urban District of Southwick-on-Wear.

	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.
Dwelling-houses—Structural Defects .....	14
„    Overcrowding .....	1
Ashpits and Privies Repaired .....	2
Deposits of Refuse and Manure .....	7
Waterclosets in lieu of Privy Ashpits .....	5
Ashclosets           „           „ .....	11
Defective Yard Paving .....	9
Defective Wash-house Paving .....	3
House Drainage—Defective Gullies .....	11
„           Drains Re-laid.....	5
„           Other Faults .....	29
Water Supply .....	9
Sanitary Pans Provided .....	4
Improperly Kept Poultry .....	8
Defective Roofs .....	31
Defective Roof Spouts .....	14
Other Nuisances .....	25
	<hr/>
Totals.....	188

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901—

Action taken, Notices served..... 3

Water, Food and Drugs—

Samples of Water taken for Analysis ..... 2

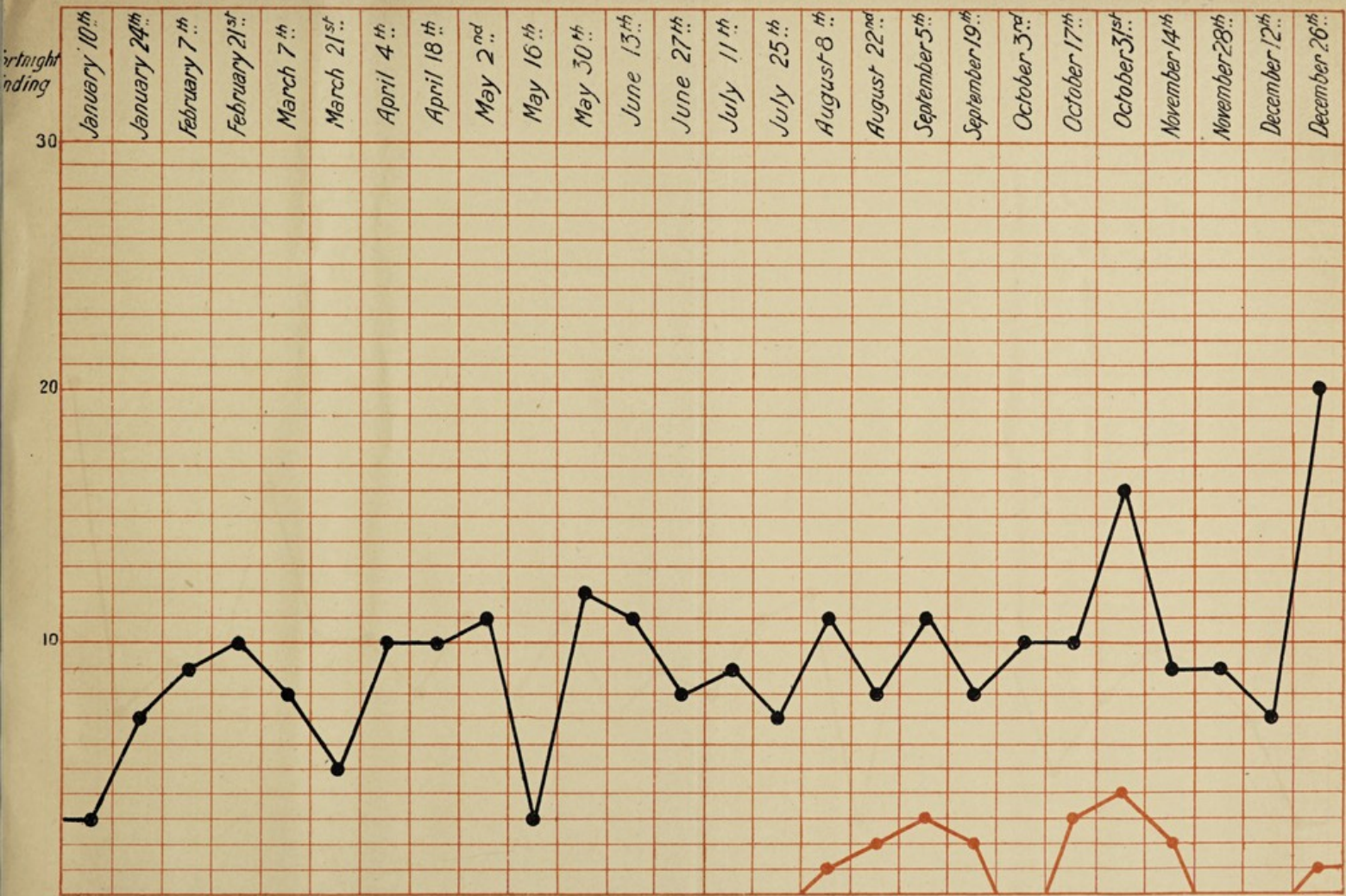
Samples of Water condemned as unfit for use ..... 2

Precautions against Infectious Disease—

Lots of Infectious Bedding stoved or destroyed ..... 87

Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease ..... 87

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AND DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS DURING EACH FORTNIGHT IN THE YEAR 1903.



ALL CAUSES—BLACK. DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS—RED.

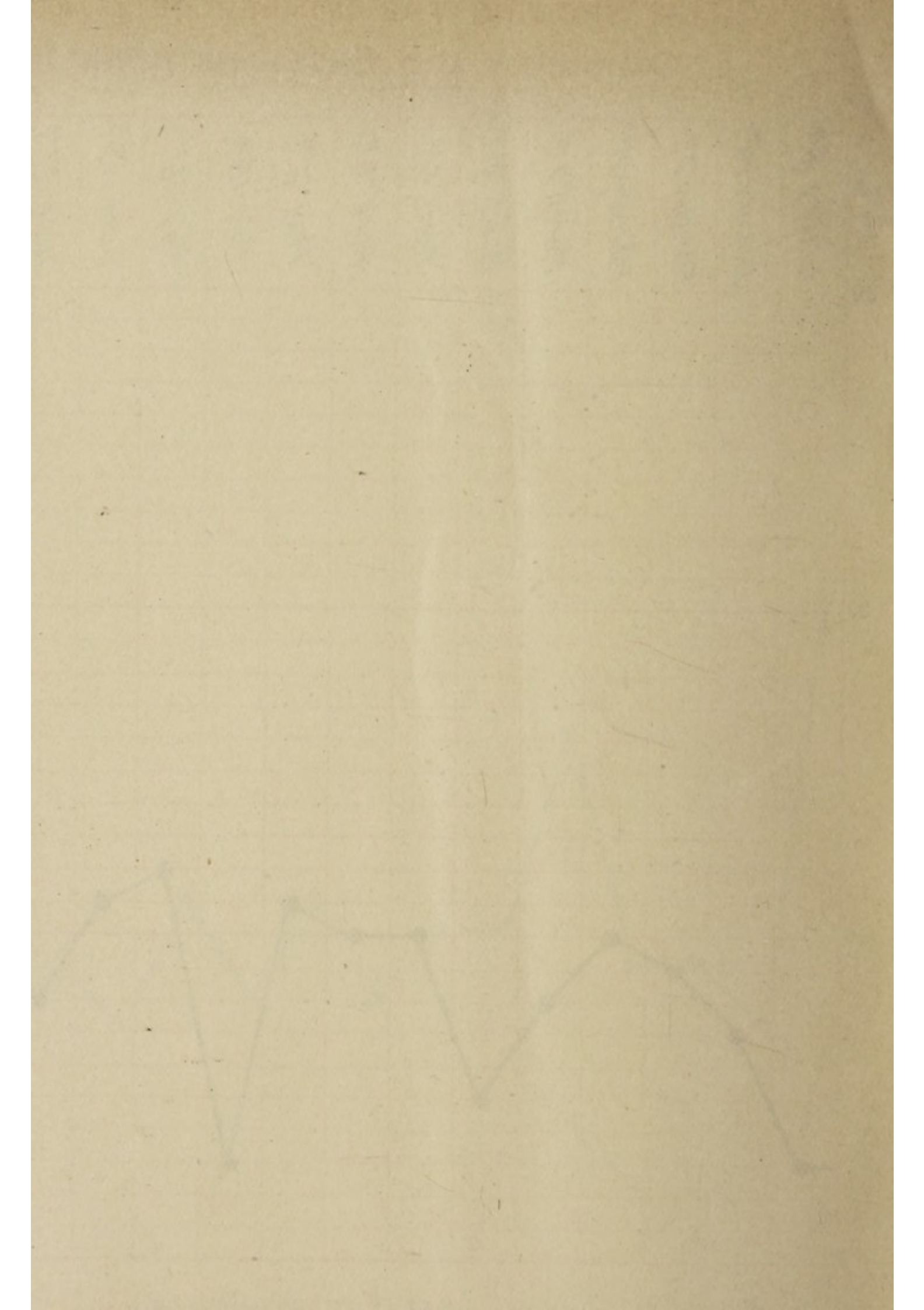


CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER, ENTERIC FEVER, AND DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP NOTIFIED DURING EACH FORTNIGHT IN THE YEAR 1903.

