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THIRTY-FIRST

Annual Report

OF THE

HEALTH OF STAFFORD

F. MILNES BLUMER,

B.A. Dunelm, M.B. & C.M. Edin.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1904.

STAFFORD :

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THE STATE OF STAFFORD

IN SENATE

January 18, 1881

1881

Stafford,

27th February, 1905.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Thirty-First Annual Report of the Health of the Borough of Stafford.

While the general Death-rate has risen to 16·96, the Birth-rate is also higher than it has been for some years. There has throughout the year been a great diminution in the amount of Infectious Disease occurring in the district, especially of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. MILNES BLUMER.

REPORT.

Area.—The Borough of Stafford contains an area of 1,084 acres.

Population.—The estimated population for the year 1904, including the Public Institutions, is 22,572. It is distributed as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Stafford Borough | 20600 |
| County Asylum | 1010 |
| Workhouse | 304 |
| H.M. Prison | 658 |
| | — 1972 |
| Total | 22572* |

The number of inhabited houses was 4,204, compared with 3,845 in 1901, the census year. The population gives an average density of 20·82 per acre.

Births.—The number of Births registered during the year was 605, of which 323 were males and 282 were females. These returns are equal to an annual rate of 28·75 per 1,000. From the comparative statistics given in Table I. it will be seen that this Birth-rate is higher than any since 1899, although it is slightly less than the average for the preceding ten years.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered in the District during the year was 484, of which 260 were males and 224 were females. There were 128 deaths of persons who did not belong to the Borough previous to their admission into one or other of the public institutions, and there was one death of a “resident” in the Isolation Hospital, which is beyond the District. The **corrected** number of deaths, therefore, is 357, which is equal to a rate of 16·96 per 1,000 per annum. On referring to Table I. it will be seen from the comparative figures that these returns are higher than those of the previous year, and also of those of the previous decennial average.

* The **Corrected Rates** are reckoned upon a population of 21,039, obtained by deducting 1,533 from the total, that being the proportion of those in the Institution who do not belong to the Borough.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 94 deaths of children under a year old, which is equal to a rate of 155 per 1,000 registered births. This is 30·3 higher than the average rate for the preceding ten years, and is, in fact, the highest death-rate since 1893, when it stood at 168. The causes of death were: Measles 1, Diarrhœa 14, Enteritis 1, Tubercular Diseases 14, Bronchitis 12, Pneumonia 1, Convulsions 15, Meningitis 6, Premature Birth 6, Diseases of Digestive System 2, Accident 1, Marasmus 21. Of the 14 infants who died from Diarrhœa only one was said to be breast-fed, and 11 of them died in the two months August and September. In my report for 1898 I pointed out that infantile diarrhœa may be regarded as due almost invariably to contaminated milk, and that it is rare for a baby fed exclusively at the breast to die of Diarrhœa. In that year also only one infant out of fifteen who died from diarrhœa was reported as having been breast-fed. Milk is highly putrescible, especially in hot weather, and it should be invariably sterilised immediately before being given to the bottle-fed infant. Among the poorer classes this can be most readily done by boiling, and care should be taken that all vessels used for it are absolutely clean. Bottles should be scoured out with water—boiling when possible—after each meal, and kept in clean water until again required. If these simple precautions were taken throughout the country the infantile mortality would be very appreciably reduced, for, in addition to Diarrhœa, many of the deaths attributed to Marasmus, Enteritis, Tubercular Diseases of the Bowels, Convulsions, are caused primarily by improper feeding.

Zymotic Diseases.—There have been 31 deaths registered as due to the chief Infectious Diseases and Diarrhœa. Measles caused 8, Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria 2, Enteric Fever 3, Whooping Cough 1, and Diarrhœa 16, or more than half. The Zymotic Death-rate is 1·47, which is slightly above the average for the past ten years. Apart from the deaths from Diarrhœa, all of which were among infants and children, the deaths from “Fever” were below the average.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CORRECTED DEATHS FROM EACH OF THE SEVEN CHIEF ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THE TEN YEARS 1894 TO 1903, AND IN THE YEAR 1904.

| Diseases. | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | Average Annual Number of Deaths in the ten years 1894 to 1903 | Deaths in 1904 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|----------------|
| Small-pox | .. 2 | .. 10 | .. 3 | .. .. | .. 17 | .. .. | .. 19 | .. .. | .. 3 | .. .. | .. 5.4 | .. 8 |
| Measles ..... | .. .. | .. 1 | .. 4 | .. .. | .. 1 | .. 4 | .. .. | .. 9 | .. 4 | .. 3 | .. 2.6 | .. 1 |
| Scarlet Fever ..... | .. .. | .. 2 | .. 5 | .. 1 | .. .. | .. 1 | .. 18 | .. 43 | .. 16 | .. 2 | .. 8.8 | .. 2 |
| Diphtheria ..... | .. .. | .. 5 | .. 2 | .. 7 | .. 1 | .. .. | .. 10 | .. 2 | .. 1 | .. 4 | .. 3.2 | .. 1 |
| Whooping Cough ..... | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. 1.0 | .. 3 |
| Fever { Typhus | .. 1 | .. .. | .. .. | .. 1 | .. 2 | .. 2 | .. .. | .. 2 | .. 2 | .. .. | .. 1.0 | .. 3 |
| Enteric ..... | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. 3 |
| Continued | .. 3 | .. 10 | .. 4 | .. 2 | .. 19 | .. 16 | .. 4 | .. 2 | .. 2 | .. 6 | .. 6.8 | .. 16 |
| Diarrhœal Diseases | .. 3 | .. 10 | .. 4 | .. 2 | .. 19 | .. 16 | .. 4 | .. 2 | .. 2 | .. 6 | .. 6.8 | .. 16 |
| Total | 6 | 28 | 18 | 11 | 40 | 23 | 51 | 58 | 28 | 15 | 27.8 | 31 |
| Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 living | .31 | 1.4 | .90 | .54 | 1.96 | 1.11 | 2.44 | 2.97 | 1.42 | 0.71 | 1.37 | 1.47 |

Phthisis caused 25 deaths, giving a rate of 1·18 per 1,000 compared with 1·55 for the previous ten years. This is the lowest rate yet recorded. The general tendency for many years now has been for the annual mortality from Phthisis to become less, and this may be regarded as pointing to improved sanitary conditions in which people live and work.

| Year | No. of Deaths | Rate per 1000 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1894 | 24 | 1·25 |
| 1895 | 43 | 2·17 |
| 1896 | 29 | 1·45 |
| 1897 | 27 | 1·33 |
| 1898 | 33 | 1·62 |
| 1899 | 25 | 1·21 |
| 1900 | 28 | 1·34 |
| 1901 | 42 | 2·15 |
| 1902 | 33 | 1·68 |
| 1903 | 29 | 1·37 |
| Yearly Average 1894-03 | 31·3 | 1·55 |
| 1904 | 25 | 1·18 |

Developmental Diseases.—There were 40 deaths in this class, 6 due to Premature Birth and 34 to Old Age.

Local Diseases.—The 174 deaths in this class were distributed thus :—Diseases of the Nervous System 56, Circulatory System 30, Respiratory System 57, Digestive System 20, Urinary System 5, other Systems 6.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.—There has been a very gratifying decrease in the amount of Infectious Disease this last year. Not since 1894 has there been so little, but, seeing that nine of the cases were due to Small-pox, we have had more than the usual amount of anxiety in dealing with those cases. The total number was 57, and they were returned as follows :—Small-pox 9, Scarlet Fever 12, Diphtheria 12, Enteric Fever 8, Erysipelas 15, and Puerperal Fever 1. I give in tabulated form the return for the past ten years,

| | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | Average for ten years. | 1904 |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Small-pox | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·3 | 9 |
| Scarlet Fever | 13 | 70 | 101 | 110 | 33 | 80 | 86 | 162 | 93 | 53 | 80·1 | 12 |
| Diphtheria | .. | 4 | 19 | 13 | .. | 2 | 101 | 330 | 122 | 24 | 61·5 | 12 |
| Simple Continued Fever | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Enteric Fever | 9 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 11 | 25 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 12·1 | 8 |
| Erysipelas | 23 | 10 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 24 | 32 | 22 | 19·7 | 15 |
| Puerperal Fever | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1·9 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 46 | 95 | 148 | 156 | 71 | 113 | 236 | 529 | 254 | 108 | 175·6 | 57 |

Small-pox.—After an immunity from this disease of seven years, Small-pox appeared in the town on four separate occasions during 1904, giving rise to nine cases altogether.

FIRST OUTBREAK.—John Wood, a tramp in search of work, came into Stafford on January 12th, and lodged at the Star Inn, Mill Street. On the 23rd he attended at the Infirmary Out-patient Department, and was found to be suffering from Small-pox. He was forthwith isolated in hospital. Notice was served on the keeper of the Star Inn, under Section 128 of the Public Health Act, requiring her not to admit anyone, other than those living there, into the house until the premises were disinfected to my satisfaction. The services of a police constable were secured to see the provisions of the order were obeyed. The premises were thoroughly disinfected by means of a Formalin Spray, and the bedding, clothing of all the inmates, and other articles were disinfected in the Washington Lyon Apparatus. The Infirmary Out-patient Department was also disinfected. Forty "contacts" were vaccinated. The inmates of the Star Inn were kept under close observation, and on February 1st Thos. Simmonds was found to be in the initial stage of the disease, and he was at once removed to hospital. No further case occurred.

SECOND OUTBREAK.—A so-called permanent lodger (D. Florrie) at the Common Lodging House in South Back Walls was reported on April 2nd to be suffering from Small-pox of a severe confluent type. He was at once removed to hospital. Similar precautions to those in the first outbreak were taken. The man had never been vaccinated, and the other lodgers refused absolutely to be done. No further case occurred. The infection was, in all probability, got through a tramp.

THIRD OUTBREAK.—A tramp (Wm. Greaves) was admitted into the General Infirmary July 4th. The rash of Small-pox broke out on the 7th, and he was at once removed to the Small-pox Hospital. The patients in the Infirmary who were in the same ward were vaccinated. Before going into the Infirmary he was staying at Findlay's Common Lodging House in Grey Friars, and before coming to Stafford he stayed, on the 25th and 26th June, at a Lodging House in Rugeley, where also a man stayed with Small-pox out on him, and who subsequently died. Findlay's Lodging House was disinfected; but the lodgers refused to be vaccinated. On July 14 Wm. Rowley was removed to hospital; and on July 30th Wm. Forster had also to be removed. Both of these men had been at Findlay's Lodging House for some considerable time, and, of course, were there when Greaves arrived.

FOURTH OUTBREAK.—Mrs. J., 34, Marston Road, was reported to be suffering from Small-pox on September 2nd, and she was forthwith removed to hospital. In this case I think the infection may be traced to Blackpool, where she had recently been staying, and where she was at the time I should expect the infection to have entered her system. This opinion receives support from the fact that there was a known case of Small-pox at Blackpool a fortnight previous to Mrs. J.'s taking ill, and that another case (a man) was admitted into our hospital at the same time from the Stafford Rural District, who had also been recently to Blackpool.

Mrs. C., 41, Marston Road, was notified on September 20th. She had not been in personal contact with the previous case later than August 27th; but, living so near, the infection may have been carried to her aërially. She had been ill several days before the nature of the disease was recognised. Clara C., 41, Marston Road (step-daughter of above), developed Small-pox on October 4th. Both of these cases were removed to hospital.

These last three cases occurred in business premises, the former a boot and shoe shop, doing bespoke work, the latter a tailor's shop. Disinfection on a large scale was necessary, and vaccination and re-vaccination of "contacts" was resorted to.

It is eight years since the last appearance of Small-pox in the town, and the repeated appearances this year have been the source of much anxiety. That only nine cases have resulted from the four outbreaks is a matter

for sincere congratulation, and, more especially so, when we see the extent to which Small-pox has spread in so many towns up and down the country. Of the nine cases referred to six may fairly, I think, be attributed to the baneful influence of the vagrant. That the vagrant is the cause of spreading disease throughout the country is admitted by everyone; but, until Sanitary and other Authorities are given further powers of dealing with this roaming pest there is little hope of effectually stamping out such a disease as Small-pox from our towns, and of being sure that it will not recur. This question was considered a few months ago at a Conference in London, attended by delegates from one hundred and eleven county boroughs, metropolitan boroughs, and County Councils, and resolutions were adopted expressing the opinion that power should be given to local authorities to detain and isolate any vagrant if there is cause to suspect he is liable to convey infectious disease. Also, if a vagrant has been exposed to the infection of Small-pox in a Casual Ward or in a Common Lodging House, there should be power to enforce vaccination or re-vaccination.

The making of a false statement, or the withholding of information about Small-pox should also be made an offence. I can thoroughly endorse those opinions, for it is only by compulsory powers of vaccination and isolation that we can hope to get rid of the scourge of Small-pox.

TABLE GIVING PARTICULARS OF SMALL-POX CASES OCCURRING IN 1904.

| No. of Case | Initials of Name | Sex | Age | Address whence removed | Source of Infection | Condition as regards Vaccination | Character of Attack | Date of Admission | Date of Discharge Recovered |
|-------------|------------------|-----|-----|--|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | J.W. (tramp) | M. | 40 | Star Inn, Mill Street | Outside | record missing | Confluent | Jan. 23rd. | March 5th. |
| 2 | T.S. | M. | 45 | ditto | J. W., No. 1 | Primary vaccination Jan. 24th, successful | Discrete | Feb. 1st. | March 5th. |
| 3 | †D.F. | M. | 39 | Com.Lodg. Ho., S. B. Walls | Unknown, probably a tramp | Unvaccinated | Confluent | April 2nd. | May 26th |
| 4 | W.G. (tramp) | M. | 40 | Infirmiry, previously at Com. Lodg. House, Grey Friars | Infected tramp C.L.H., Rugeley | Vaccd. in Infancy, 3 marks | Discrete | July 7th. | Sept. 19th. |
| 5 | W.R. | M. | 55 | Com. Lodg. House Grey Friars | W. G., No. 4 | Vaccd. infancy, 2 marks | Discrete | July 14th. | Aug. 18th. |
| 6 | W.F. | M. | 58 | ditto | ditto., through No.5 | Vaccinated infancy, 4 small marks | Discrete | July 30th, | Aug. 31st. |
| 7 | E. J. | F. | 44 | 34, Marston Road | (?) Blackpool | Vaccinated infancy, 2 small marks | Confluent | Sept. 2nd. | Oct. 25th |
| 8 | A.C. | F. | 30 | 41, Marston Road | (?) No. 7 | Vaccinated infancy, 1 small mark | Confluent | Sept. 20th. | Nov. 12th. |
| 9 | C. C. | F. | 16 | ditto | No. 8 | Primary vaccination, Sept. 20th, 1904 | Discrete | Oct. 4th. | Nov. 12th. |

Scarlet Fever.—Only 12 cases of this disease were notified, compared with 53 in the previous year, and 80 the yearly average during ten years. They occurred in months thus—3, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 1, and the number of houses infected was 10. All twelve cases were isolated in hospital, and five of them—a large proportion—were adults. One child died.

Diphtheria seems to have nearly spent itself now. Only 12 sporadic cases occurred during the year in twelve separate houses, compared with 24, 122, 330, and 101 in the immediately preceding years. All the cases were treated at home, and two of them ended fatally.

Enteric Fever was notified in 8 instances, and the type of disease was severe. No fewer than 5 of the cases ended fatally, although only 3 of them appear in the returns for last year. One of the cases was that of a visitor who had contracted the disease away from Stafford, and in two other instances no satisfactory cause for the disease could be found in houses apparently sanitary. In one case, which occurred in a new house in Salt Avenue, the cause was attributed to eating watercress. A case occurring in Castle Hill was contracted while the family lived in an insanitary house in Union Street. The three remaining cases occurred in Mynors Street. The original case appeared in a house where the slop-closet had been stopped on several occasions, otherwise the premises were good, the house being a new one. The other two cases arose through contact with this case.

Measles showed itself in an epidemic form towards the end of the year. The type of disease was severe, and I recommended the closing of the Infants Schools in Corporation Street, North Street, Rowley Street, and St. Patrick's Street. As has always been the case in all epidemics, not only of Measles, but of other Infectious Diseases also, the North End of the town was the first district to become affected. Eight deaths were registered from Measles up to the end of the year.

Pollution of the Water-courses.—In my last year's Report I had for the third time to draw attention to the continuance of the nuisance resulting from the pollution of the Water-courses by the Rural Sanitary Authority. I am glad to be able to record now that an agreement has been entered into between the two Authorities, whereby

the Rural Authority undertakes to lay the necessary sewers and connect them up to the Borough System, so that the sewage may be dealt with at our works. Some months, however, must necessarily elapse before the work can be begun, so I fear yet another summer will pass before the nuisance is abated.

Unhealthy Dwellings.—Three Houses were certified by me as unfit for habitation. They were situated in Till's Place, Duke Street, and Castle Street. They were all subsequently put into a state of repair.

House Accommodation.—A few years ago difficulty was often experienced by the Artisan Classes in obtaining suitable house accommodation. Much building has been carried on since then, and I have not heard recently that there is any scarcity now of suitable houses. This view is borne out by the fact that the number of houses inhabited at Midsummer was practically the same as reported to have been inhabited in the previous year. All the houses erected by the Corporation have been in continuous occupation, with the exception of three houses void for a few weeks.

Isolation Hospital.—In addition to our own cases two patients belonging to outside districts have been treated during the year, there being ample accommodation. A permanent night nurse has been engaged instead of engaging one only temporarily when necessary.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.—In addition to the Local Government Board Tables there is appended one giving the statistics required by the Home Secretary. The following is a summary of the work done under the provisions of the Act:—There were 281 Workshops on the register at the end of 1904, including 87 Domestic Workshops, 37 Retail Bakehouses, and 157 Ordinary Workshops. The chief industries carried on are Bootmaking and Boot-repairing, Tailoring, Dressmaking, and Millinery.

There are very few outworkers now connected with the staple trade, and their number is becoming smaller every year. Although 225 is the number appearing in the table, the actual number is less than half of that, as that figure is obtained by adding together the half-yearly returns which are practically the same lists. Ten were names of workers living outside the district. The Sanitary Inspector made 528 Inspections, including 27 in Factories, 225 in Workshops, and 276 in Home-workers'

Premises. The 37 Bakehouses were found in a clean condition; none of them are underground. The general condition of the Workshops as regards sanitation did not call for special action, though in a few instances want of cleanliness was noted and corrected. In two instances—in a Bootmaker's shop and a Tailor's shop—Small-pox appeared. The necessary steps were taken to secure the disinfection of all wearing apparel which was exposed for sale, and the premises were closed until disinfection was completed.

Vaccination Statistics.—The subjoined figures for 1903 apply to the whole of the Stafford Union:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Births Registered | 799 |
| Vaccinated | 678 |
| Insusceptible | 1 |
| Certificates of Objection | 26 |
| Postponed | 4 |
| Died Unvaccinated | 67 |
| Gone | 23 |
| | —799 |

Sanitary Inspection.—A table is appended giving the statistics of work done during the year in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department. Twelve houses unfit for habitation had the necessary measures carried out in them to render them habitable. Overcrowding was corrected in eleven instances. The Common Lodging Houses, Dairies and Milkshops, Cowsheds, and Slaughter Houses, have been inspected, and their condition reported on as satisfactory. Small-pox appeared in two Lodging-houses, which necessitated a great deal of disinfection. Houses, bedding and clothing have been disinfected as usual after the appearance of infectious disease.

Tables of Statistics drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board and the Home Office are appended.

Stafford,

F. MILNES BLUMER.

27th February, 1905.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN

TABLE I.

STAFFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and previous Years.

| Year | Population estimated to middle of each Year | BIRTHS | | Total Deaths registered in the District | | | Total Deaths in Institutions in the District | Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District | | | Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|-------|---|----------------------------------|--------|--|---|--------|-------|---|-------|
| | | Number | Rate* | Number | Rate per 1,000 Births registered | Number | | Rate* | Number | Rate* | Number | Rate* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1894 | 20473 | 643 | 33.78 | 74 | 115 | 401 | 19.58 | 198 | 163 | .. | 238 | 12.50 |
| 1895 | 20535 | 600 | 31.42 | 89 | 148 | 498 | 24.25 | 217 | 165 | .. | 333 | 17.43 |
| 1896 | 20597 | 591 | 30.85 | 60 | 101 | 410 | 19.90 | 178 | 135 | .. | 275 | 14.35 |
| 1897 | 20659 | 542 | 28.20 | 76 | 140 | 451 | 21.83 | 228 | 178 | .. | 273 | 14.20 |
| 1898 | 20721 | 569 | 29.51 | 77 | 135 | 522 | 25.19 | 253 | 198 | .. | 324 | 16.80 |
| 1899 | 20783 | 566 | 29.26 | 66 | 116 | 488 | 23.48 | 257 | 211 | .. | 277 | 14.32 |
| 1900 | 20847 | 541 | 27.87 | 80 | 147 | 519 | 24.89 | 227 | 159 | 6 | 366 | 18.85 |
| 1901 | 20911 | 525 | 26.90 | 53 | 100 | 481 | 23.00 | 194 | 152 | 20 | 349 | 17.88 |
| 1902 | 21117 | 556 | 28.39 | 64 | 115 | 482 | 22.82 | 216 | 161 | 2 | 323 | 16.49 |
| 1903 | 22532 | 550 | 26.12 | 72 | 130 | 446 | 19.79 | 206 | 151 | 4 | 299 | 14.20 |
| Average for years 1894-1903 | 20917.5 | 568.3 | 29.23 | 71.1 | 124.7 | 469.8 | 22.47 | 217.4 | 167.3 | | 305.7 | 15.70 |
| 1904 | 22572 | 605 | 28.75 | 94 | 155 | 484 | 21.44 | 191 | 128 | 1 | 357 | 16.96 |

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1904.

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASE | CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT | | | | | | NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------------------------------|
| | At all Ages | At Ages—Years | | | | | |
| | | Under 1 | 1 to 5 | 5 to 15 | 15 to 25 | 25 to 65 | |
| Small-pox | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Cholera | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Diphtheria | 12 | .. | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Membranous Croup.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Erysipelas | 15 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 10 | .. |
| Scarlet Fever | 12 | .. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| Typhus Fever | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Enteric Fever | 8 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | .. |
| Relapsing Fever .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Continued Fever .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Puerperal Fever .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Plague | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals | 57 | .. | 7 | 14 | 10 | 26 | 21 |

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURNS.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904.

| CAUSES OF DEATH | Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District | | | | | | | Total Deaths in Public Institutions in District |
|---|---|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| | All Ages | Under 1 year | 1 and under 5 | 5 and under 15 | 15 and under 25 | 25 and under 65 | 65 and up-wards | |
| Small-pox | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Measles | 8 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scarlet Fever | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Whooping-cough | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Diphtheria and membranous croup | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Croup | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fever { Typhus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| { Enteric | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| { Other continued | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Epidemic influenza | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cholera | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Plague | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Diarrhoea | 16 | 14 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Enteritis | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Puerperal fever | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Erysipelas | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Other septic diseases | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 4 |
| Phthisis | 25 | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 16 | .. | 34 |
| Other Tubercular Diseases | 23 | 14 | 5 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cancer, Malignant Disease. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 10 |
| Bronchitis | 40 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 2 |
| Pneumonia | 15 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| Pleurisy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Alcoholism | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cirrhosis of Liver) | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Venereal Diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Premature Birth | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Diseases and Accidents of parturition | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Heart Diseases | 30 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 19 | 8 | 17 |
| Accidents | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | .. | 10 |
| Suicides | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Diseases of Nervous System | 56 | 21 | 2 | 2 | .. | 21 | 10 | 42 |
| " Digestive System | 20 | 2 | .. | 2 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 18 |
| " Urinary System | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| All other causes | 72 | 21 | 3 | 3 | .. | 7 | 38 | 38 |
| All Causes | 357 | 94 | 35 | 16 | 16 | 110 | 86 | 191 |

TABLE V.

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

| | Inspections and Observations made | Formal Notices by Authority | Nuisances Abated after Notice |
|--|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Dwelling-houses and Schools | Foul conditions 14 Structural Defects 41 Overcrowding 11 Unfit for Habitation 12 | ..... | ..... |
| Lodging-houses | 65 | ..... | ..... |
| Dairies and Milkshops | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Cowsheds | 45 | ..... | ..... |
| Bakehouses | 75 | ..... | ..... |
| Slaughter-houses | 240 | ..... | ..... |
| Insufficient Ash Tubs | 165 | ..... | ..... |
| Deposits of Refuse and Manure | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Water Closets | 97 | ..... | ..... |
| House Drainage | Defective Traps 3 No Disconnection 2 Other Faults 74 | ..... | ..... |
| Water Supply | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Pigsties | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| Animals improperly kept | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| Other Nuisances and Stoppages | 2647 | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 3535 | 448 | 428 |
| Seizures of unwholesome Food | | | Nos. 2 |
| PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE. | | | |
| Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed .. | | | 23 |
| Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease | | | 31 |
| Schools | ditto | ditto | 2 |

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY
INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

| Premises. | Number of | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|
| | Inspections. | Written Notices |
| Factories (Including Factory Laundries). | 27 | 2 |
| Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries). | 225 | |
| Homeworkers' Premises | 276 | |
| Total.. .. . | 528 | 2 |

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

| Particulars | Number of Defects. | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------|
| | Found. | Remed'd |
| Want of cleanliness | 2 | 2 |
| Sanitary accommodations | Section 22 of the P.H.A.A. A., 1890. adoped. | |

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

| Class. | Number. | |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :— Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) | 4 | |
| | Number of | |
| | Lists. | Outworkers |
| Homework :— Lists received .. | 53 | 225 |
| Addresses of outworkers received from other Authorities | 4 | |
| Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904. | | |
| Workshops | 157 | |
| Domestic Work-shops | 87 | |
| Retail Bake-houses | 37 | |
| Total number of workshops on Register | 281 | |

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