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STROUD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

J. MIDDLETON MARTIN,

B.A., M.D., Cantab., D.P.H., Camb.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

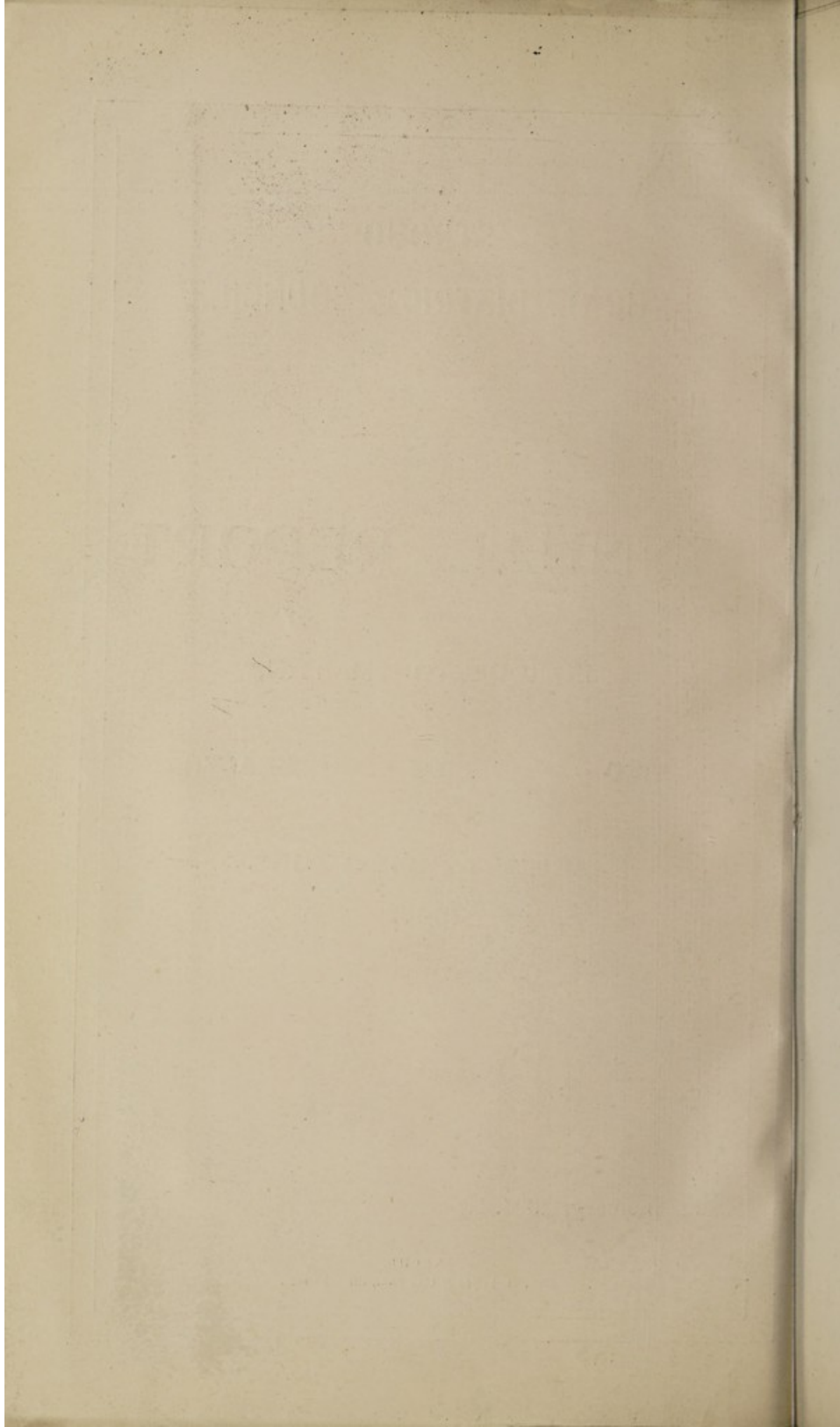
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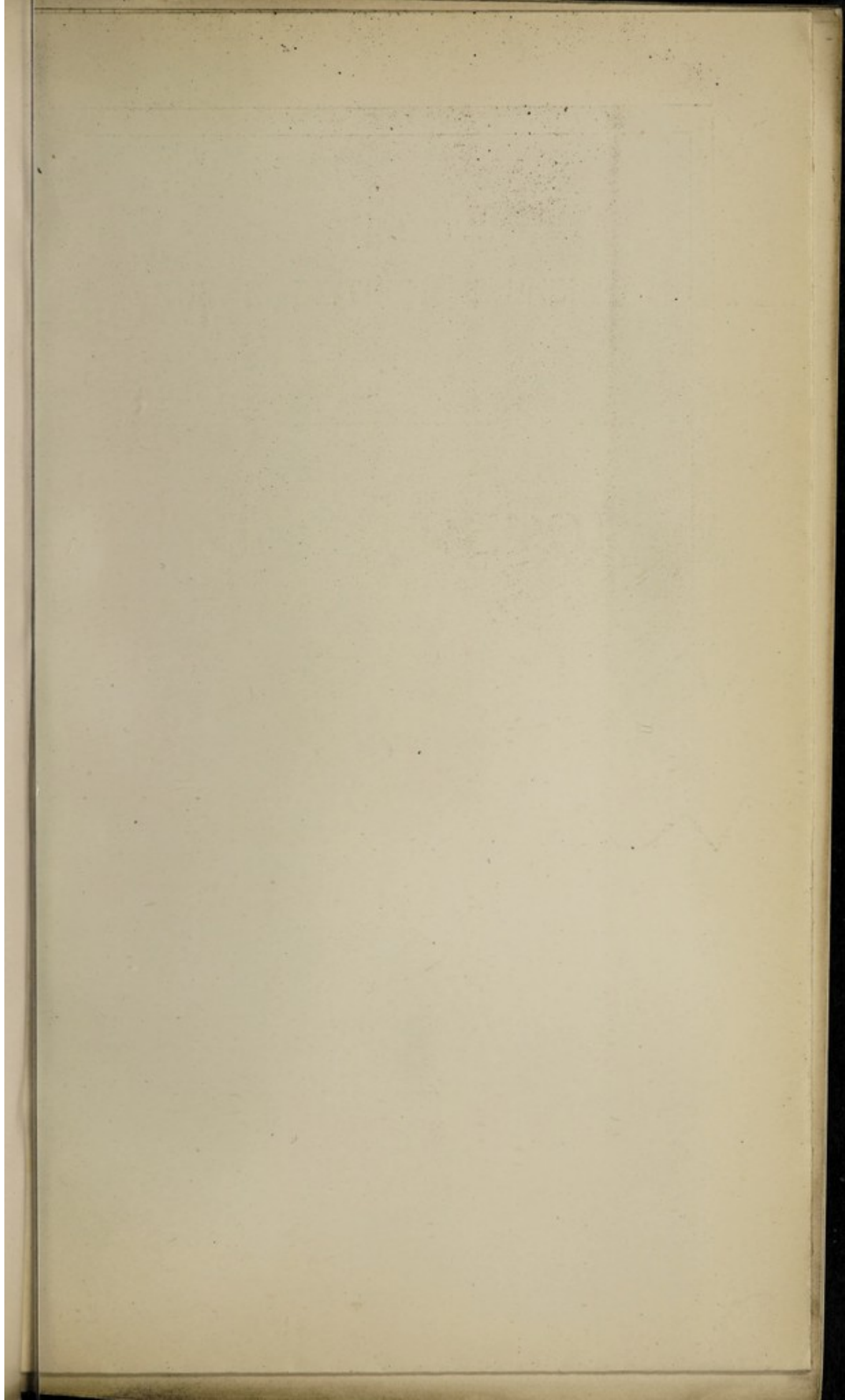
SANITARY INSPECTORS.

1903.

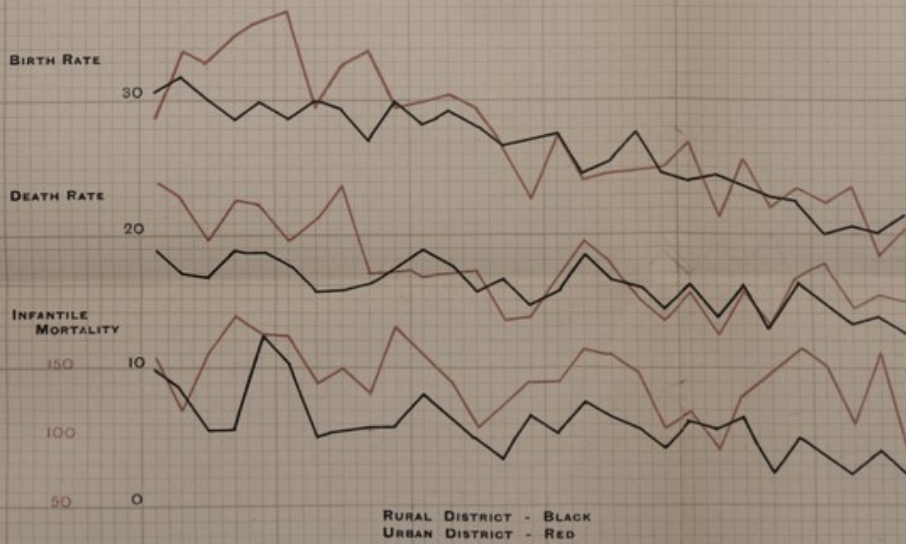
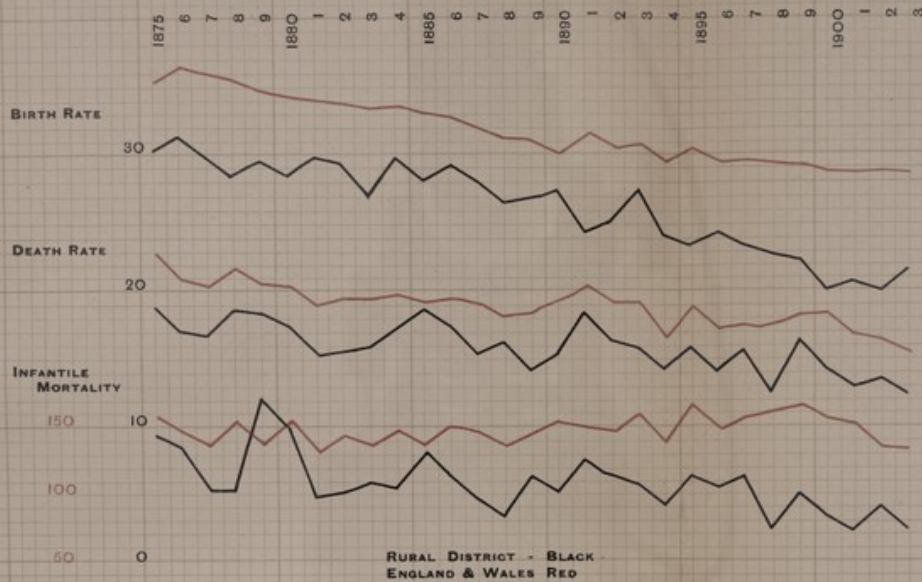
26th January, 1904.

STROUD,
Geo. H. James & Co., Ltd., Stroud Press.





Stroud Rural District



STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

26th JANUARY, 1904.

Report for Year ending December 31st, 1903.

GENTLEMEN,

The year it is now my duty to review is an exceptional one in many respects. It has been the wettest year and one of the coldest summers on record : rain fell on about 50 per cent. more days than the average number and the rainfall has exceeded the average yearly total by 41 per cent. to 50 per cent. at different stations. The year has also been exceptional in the small number of cases of notifiable disease, a total of only 70 having been notified the lowest number in any year since the adoption of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889, by the Council in 1890. The number would have been very much less, but for the school outbreak of diphtheria in Horsley, (27 cases) in the early part of the year.

Another exceptional feature in the year's history was an outbreak of diarrhoea at Woodchester, connected in a measure with the heavy rainfall in the early summer months, whereby the water supply of a part of the village became contaminated by the specific organism of this disease

The year has also been eventful in the direction of Public Health Administration—the Bye-Laws were definitely sanctioned on the 9th November ; the Sewage Disposal Works for Rodborough and Cainscross are now at work, whilst those for Thrupp have been nearly completed ; and Bacteriological Diagnosis of Disease was first undertaken at the cost of the Public. These matters will be referred to more fully in their proper places.

The general characters of the District have been dealt with in my previous Annual Reports, in greatest detail in that for 1900.

HOUSE ACCOMODATION.

The usual inspections have been made during the year and considerable improvement made in many houses by the owners, either spontaneously or after their attention had been called to the matter. Amongst others, the most marked improvement has been effected in a group of seven houses at Longridge, in the parish of Painswick; in these, too, pail closets have been substituted for the old soil-polluting privy vaults.

One house was closed as unfit for human habitation: notice was served on the owner under the Housing of the Working Classes Act and the house was pulled down.

The number of new houses built during 1903 was 38.

Bye-Laws with respect to New Buildings and certain matters in connection with New Buildings have been made by the Rural District Council and were sanctioned by the Local Government Board on the 9th November, 1903. Copies can be obtained by rate-payers on application to the Council.

The more important Sanitary provisions are those which are directed to dryness of the house—by concrete foundations and damp courses—open air space round the houses, and lighting and ventilation of rooms, and the disposal of the drainage of the houses. By these latter provisions, privy vaults to which I have so often alluded as being a menace to the health of the inhabitants cannot be constructed in connection with any new house, and it is to be hoped that those already existing will be gradually replaced by such forms of privy as are allowed by the Bye-Laws.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The two drainage schemes, the progress of which I have noted in each of my previous Reports, for the drainage of Rodborough, Cainscross and Thrupp are now practically completed, and connections are now being made to the Rodborough and Cainscross section under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector: the other section dealing with the sewage of Thrupp and part of Rodborough will shortly be ready for connections to be made. At the time of writing this Report, 52 houses in the Rodborough District and 37 in the Cainscross District are draining to the new works.

The drainage of Woodchester has received the careful attention of the Parochial Committee and of the District Council during the year; in March, G. P. Milnes Esq., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., was appointed Engineer with instructions to prepare a scheme. The main intercepting sewer for this village will be connected with the Rodborough main sewer and the sewage treated at the Rodborough Sewage Disposal Works. I understand that the plans are now complete and that it only remains for the sanction of the Local Government Board to be obtained before the work will be commenced.

The plans for the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal of the village of Painswick are complete, and everything is now ready for application to the Local Government Board for a loan to carry out the work.

I would again urge that all efforts should be made to gradually replace "vaults"—which are such a source of pollution to the soil and "ground water"—by suitable cemented receptacles above ground, especially in the

outlying parishes in which there is at present no object in undertaking any extensive scheme and in which the inhabitants are dependent for their water on the "underground supplies" either from wells or springs.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Again, there is no change to be recorded in the arrangements for the disposal of house refuse. Painswick, Rodborough and Woodchester are the villages in which there is at the present time the greatest need for systematic scavenging.

WATER SUPPLY

One of the results of the long continued and heavy rainfall especially that (as will be seen in the table of rainfall given at the end of this Report) during June, July, August and October, has been that the local supplies are yielding much more abundantly than they have for many years: another result has been that the rain must have washed parts of the soil which generally escape the action of a flow of water. As a consequence of this some wells and springs became contaminated and diarrhoea was prevalent to an unknown degree (as no means of certain information is available) in parts of the District: in Woodchester it assumed epidemic proportions during July, 50 persons out of 90 living in 25 houses dependent on one spring being affected. This is all the more to be regretted as the Council recognising that the present supplies are not safe for domestic purposes, called upon the Stroud Water Company (which has the "water rights" over nearly the whole of the District), on the 8th of August, 1902, to exercise their rights and supply Woodchester with water. Another letter was written to the Company in March, 1903, and on the 30th October, 1903, the Council resolved to give the Water Company notice under section 52 of the Public Health Act 1875, that they (the Council) will themselves take steps to supply Woodchester with water at the termination of six months. At the same time a similar notice was given with respect to the supply of the village of Horsley which is at present dependent for its water chiefly on a series of springs, collected into one channel running down the village with open dip-holes in its course—in the gardens of the houses, and in one instance at least in the house itself—while other sources are springs and shallow wells.

Difficulties have arisen during the year with respect to the water supply of some new houses, five in number, in the village of Whiteshill, a parish also within the limits of supply of the Stroud Water Company: it has been found possible to grant a certificate for one of the houses the owner having made arrangements whereby he has a right to take water from a well, some 75 yards distant, belonging to another house. For the four remaining houses, no satisfactory supply has yet been provided. These difficulties in obtaining a supply of water for new houses tend to deter building in situations where houses are required, and so have an indirect effect in preventing the provision of houses for the working classes.

In accordance with the instructions of the Council I made an inspection of the Glen Brook, at Stonehouse, which serves as a water supply for 29 houses: at its source it is liable to receive the washings of a large and crowded pigstye, and thereafter in its course it receives the washings of a second pig run and of the road, and passes through two or three open cattle ponds. This cannot be considered a satisfactory source of water supply, and steps should be taken to provide another supply for the houses at present dependent on it.

The scheme for the water supply of Painswick is completed, and application to the Local Government Board for their sanction for a loan to carry out the work will be made at the same time as for the Sewerage Scheme.

The number of water certificates for new houses granted during the year was 17, the numbers in 1902 and 1901 were 28 and 8 respectively.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

These places have been inspected as usual but there has not been any great improvement in the course of the year. Regulations with respect to them under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders of 1885 and 1886 have been made by the Council, and were printed in "extenso" in the local papers on the 14th August, 1903. Also, the Council has resolved that public notice of the necessity of registration of these places shall be given.

The general aim of these Regulations is to ensure that Milk for the consumption of the public shall be obtained under cleanly and healthful conditions, and shall be stored in clean receptacles in well ventilated and cleanly places. This is in the interest of the producer as well as the consumer, for it has been well established that if the animal is healthy and clean, and the stall and milkers are clean, a good milk which will keep well and is non-injurious is the result; while if the conditions are the reverse, the milk readily goes bad and often contains matters which upset the digestive organs and pave the way for worse mischief.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These have been inspected during the year and improvements in some of them are now being made.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The register of these places is being gradually made more complete though probably there are many which are not yet recorded. Inspections are made as circumstances allow as will be seen from the Inspectors' Reports, and all notices received from the Factory Inspector have been carefully inquired into and dealt with as necessary, the results of the inspections being sent to the Factory Inspector.

A careful inspection of all the Bakehouses in the District has been made by myself and the results of the inspection reported to the Council. None of these Bakehouses are underground in the ordinary sense of the word, but in 15 out of the total of 56 inspected the floor is more than 3 feet below the level of adjoining ground at some part or other; this is almost a necessary result of the peculiar conditions on these steep slopes of the Cotteswold Hills. Public notice was given in the local papers of the necessity for a certificate to be obtained from the District Council for underground Bakehouses, and in addition a circular letter was sent to all those that came within the definition given in section 101 (3) of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901. Before certificates could be granted to some, certain—in most cases minor—alterations were found to be necessary and these are now in the course of being carried out.

In some cases I found that Bakehouses were being used for other purposes as well, and in four instances coppers for washing clothes were fixed in them and in others the washing of clothes was done: clothes which are too dirty to be worn most certainly should not be washed in places where food is prepared for sale.

To facilitate the periodical cleansing which should be thorough in such places, it is essential that the floor should be smooth and impervious,—*e.g.* a concrete floor floated with cement,—and strongly advisable that all troughs and tables should be on wheels so that they can be moved for the cleaning of the floor underneath and the wall behind them.

BYE-LAWS.

The Bye Laws with respect to Nuisances and New Buildings and the Regulations with respect to Dairies, &c were finally sealed by the Council on the 7th of August, 1903. They were delayed by correspondance with the Local Government Board over the exceptional difficulties in certain parts of the District with regard to securing the requisite air space round new buildings owing to the hilly nature of the District. Dr. Bulstrode (one of the Medical Inspectors of the Local Government Board) made a special visit to the District in connection with this matter, and finally all difficulties in drafting the Bye-Laws were overcome. They received the sanction of the Local Government Board on the 9th of November, 1903, and notice has been duly given in the local papers that they are in force and that any rate-payer can have a copy gratis on application at the offices of the Council

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As already stated the district has been freer from notifiable infectious disease than in any year since the adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act 1889, in 1890. The total number of cases notified in each year was:—

1890	—	80	1897	—	82
1891	—	328	1898	—	92
1892	—	253	1899	—	171
1893	—	177	1900	—	333
1894	—	173	1901	—	183
1895	—	82	1902	—	81
1896	—	82	1903	—	70

The total number in 1903 would have been very much smaller had it not been for a school outbreak of diphtheria at Horsley in January, necessitating the closure of the school from the 19th January to the 16th March; 27 cases were notified, the average attendance in the two departments of the school being 158. The closing of the school was a matter of regret to me, but in this instance there were unrecognized cases found to be attending the school and in the absence of qualified medical examination of scholars no other action but closure of the school would have met the case.

One other school was closed during the year, on account of scarlet fever among the children of the school master and mistress.

Whilst speaking of schools, I would mention the most excellent result obtained in one school in this district by systematic medical examination of the children: early in 1902 when this was first done 103 out of 244 children (both sexes), were found to be suffering from infectious skin diseases caused by filth, while a year later, (this examination having been carried out at the beginning of each term), only 2 or 3 slight cases of impetigo were discovered. This clearly shews how easily "clean" children can be saved from forced association with "dirty."

I would again urge that serious attention be given to this most important matter.

SCARLET FEVER.

In no year in which any record is available have so few cases of this disease been notified: the total number was 15, of which 5 occurred in one house at Bisley. Two deaths were attributed to this disease, 1 in King's Stanley and 1 in Whiteshill: the former was due to secondary effects of an attack of the disease some years previously.

DIPHTHERIA.

Thirty-three cases were notified during 1903, 27 of which were connected with the school outbreak of the disease in Horsley Parish in January, to which I have already referred. There were two deaths from this disease, one each in the parishes of Chalford and Horsley.

The number of notifications connected with this outbreak at Horsley was 27, but I have reason to believe that the number of cases was considerably larger than this. After the receipt on the same day of two notifications of diphtheria in Horsley, I visited several houses in the village and examined some children who had come straight from school: in two cases I found that the children were in the latter acute stages of diphtheria, and I heard of other suspicious cases whom I could not see. It was necessary under these circumstances to advise closure of the school, and this was done promptly: this action terminated the outbreak and though cases continued to occur no fresh house was infected during the remainder of the month after the closure of the school. Some carelessness was exhibited, and it became advisable to prosecute the parents of one child for allowing him to run about the public road; they were fined 10/- by the Magistrates.

This is the third serious outbreak of this disease in this neighbourhood during the last three years. One of the chief causes of the spread is the difficulty in diagnosing slight cases of the disease: this can sometimes only be done with certainty by the aid of Bacteriological Examination. The value of these examinations was recognized by the Council, and I was instructed on the 2nd October, to make arrangements with W. Washbourn, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Gloucester, to undertake bacteriological examinations for this district for six months. Advantage of this assistance has been taken by several practitioners, but fortunately the District has been comparatively free from diphtheria and no extensive use has been made of this concession of the Council. The matter has also received careful consideration by the County Council, both before and after issuing a circular letter to Local Authorities recommending that such examinations should be made at the cost of the Authorities. They have now made arrangements with Professor Stanley Kent, of University College, Bristol, whereby this means of early diagnosis for diphtheria and typhoid fever is available—free of charge—to medical practitioners throughout the Administrative County.

TYPHOID FEVER

Only two cases of this disease were notified during the year, one in each of the parishes of Bisley and Painswick.

The only other notifiable disease which occurred during the year was erysipelas, of which 20 cases were notified.

In all instances the houses were visited and advice given respecting the isolation of the patients: at the termination of the cases the houses were disinfected and instructions given for effectual cleansing.

The distribution of the notified cases according to age and the parish in which they occurred will be found in Table III.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital of the Joint Hospital Board for the Stroud Rural, Stroud Urban and Nailsworth Urban Districts, which had been begun at the time of writing my last Annual Report is now rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation within six months. In this Hospital very complete means of isolating and treating cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever will be provided, as well as a steam disinfecter for sterilizing all such articles—bedding, clothes, &c.,—as are not damaged by exposure to a high temperature in the presence of moisture—the only effective method of disinfecting bulky articles which cannot be boiled or would be spoiled by strong disinfectants.

VITAL STATISTICS.

FOR TABLE
SEE PAGE 10A

The populations of the District and of the constituent Civil Parishes estimated to the middle of 1903 are given in the accompanying table, it is on these figures that the various rates for the year are calculated. The numbers for the parishes are small, but I give them and also the average rates: the latter will become more valuable in time as more evidence is gradually accumulated.

In the accompanying chart I have reproduced the comparative curves of birth-rates, death-rates, and infantile mortality given last year for this and the contiguous Urban District of Stroud, and also for England and Wales, with the inclusion of the rates for 1903.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births during 1903, was 590—296 males and 294 females—a rate per 1000 of the population of 21.4: this is higher than the rate in each of the previous three years but lower than the average (22.9) of the decennium 1893-1902.

It will be noticed in the curves comparing the birth-rate in the Urban and Rural Districts that the tendency for the rate to be relatively higher in the latter still obtains.

The number of illegitimate births was 17, 2.9 per cent. of total births: in 1902 they formed 2.2 per cent. of the total number. The average for England and Wales for the decennium (1891-1900) was 4.2 per cent.

Parochial Death Rates **FROM CERTAIN DISEASES**

APRIL 1891 to MARCH 1901.

(From Paper on "The Distribution of certain Diseases on the Western Slopes of
Cotteswold Hills.")

Parish.	Cancer.	Other Malignant	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular.	Pneumonia.	
					Lobar.	Broncho.
Bisley	·78	·09	1·10	·14	·73	·23
Chalford	1·09	·20	1·28	·26	·59	·23
Horsley	·55	0	46	0	·73	·73
Minchinhampton ...	·55	·23	1·02	·39	·65	·39
Painswick	1·35	·075	1·12	·225	·41	·30
Cranham	·61	0	·93	0	0	·31
Pitchcombe	1·26	0	0	0	·42	·42
Miserden	1·05	0	1·57	0	·26	0
Rodborough	·60	·13	·98	·25	·63	·54
King's Stanley ...	·68	·21	1·10	·37	·37	·31
Woodchester	·95	0	·83	·35	·35	·12
Stonehouse	1·01	·29	1·06	·39	·29	·14
Cainscross	1·02	·19	1·53	·51	·74	·23
Leonard Stanley ...	·42	·28	·69	0	·28	·28
Randwick	·26	·13	·77	·13	1·03	·77
Thrupp	·45	0	·67	0	·59	·22
Whiteshill	·44	0	·58	·29	·58	·07
Stroud	·77	·05	1·49	·45	·86	·45
Uplands	·84	0	1·12	·14	·63	·70
Nailsworth	·90	·17	·83	·17	·30	·07
Stroud Union ...	·795	·12	1·105	·29	·60	·34

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered in the District during the year was 318 : of these 9 were of persons not belonging to the District but dying in Institutions in the District receiving sick persons, while 36 persons belonging to the District died in the Stroud Union Workhouse (17) ; Stroud General Hospital (11) ; and County Asylum (8). The nett number of deaths of persons belonging to the District is thus 345, and the rate per 1000 is 12.5 : this is a lower rate than in any year of which I have records, (since 1875), and the average for the past decennium (14.5). Correcting for the sex and age distribution—as explained in my Report on the Census—the rate for 1903 becomes 11.6, while that for England and Wales was 15.4.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Forty-three children died under the age of one year—29 males and 14 females—a low infantile mortality of 73 (rate per 1000 births). The deaths of illegitimate children were 2 in number, and the corresponding infantile mortality 118. For the whole of England and Wales the infantile mortality in 1903 was 132.

SPECIAL DISEASES.

As I stated in my Report last year, I was then investigating the distribution of certain diseases in this neighbourhood. These investigations have been completed but it is not possible here to give more than a short summary of the methods and conclusions.

The death registers of the Stroud Union were kindly placed at my disposal by W. Warman, Esq., (Superintendent Registrar), and from them I extracted all the deaths certified as due to Malignant Disease, Phthisis, and other Tubercular Diseases, and Pneumonia from 1890 to 1902, a total of 1574 deaths. These I distributed in various ways, according to age, sex, and occupation, elevation, geological substructure, parish, &c. I was thus enabled to arrive at certain conclusions of which the summary is as follows:—

1. Cancer is more prevalent on impervious soils than on porous but does not appear to be influenced directly by elevation.
2. Other Malignant Diseases appear to support the above in that the general tendency is in the same directions.
3. Phthisis is more prevalent on impervious soils, and at low, (below 150 ft.) and comparatively high (350-500 feet) elevations than on porous structures and at moderate (150-350ft) elevations. High elevations appear to favour the development of Phthisis.
4. Other Tubercular Diseases do not appear to be so directly influenced by elevation though they are mostly prevalent at elevations below 100 feet on an impervious subsoil.
5. Pneumonia—lobar and broncho—seems to be affected in the opposite direction to Phthisis by both subsoil and elevation.

Interesting confirmation of the probability of the truth of these conclusions is given by consideration of the Parochial Death rates from these diseases, a table which will be found appended.

As regards Cancer—Chalford, Painswick, Pitchcombe, Woodchester, Nailsworth, and Miserden appear to have a higher death-rate than would be expected from the above conclusions, but this can in great measure be explained by age and sex distribution: in the three first-named parishes there seems to be an excess of persons above the age of 65, and Woodchester, Painswick, and Nailsworth have a large excess of females—149, 137, and 128 females to 100 males respectively. Miserden and Pitchcombe are two small parishes and the exceptions may in these cases be due to the error of small numbers.

That opposite conditions favour Pneumonia and Phthisis (as I have above concluded), is confirmed by the tendency for the Pneumonia death-rates to be high in those parishes in which the Phthisis rates are low and the converse. In those parishes which appear to be exceptions to the conclusions as regards the effect of elevation of Phthisis—viz: Stroud, Chalford, and Painswick—an explanation can be found in the effects of occupation and age distribution.

Further it was found that, when the death-rates for the Sanitary Districts in Gloucestershire were compared, a similar tendency obtains for the Phthisis and Pneumonia rates to be the reverse of one another as in the Parochial curve.

It would be interesting if similar investigations were made in other parts of the country to determine whether the conclusions drawn as regards this neighbourhood hold good generally. They are, however, in accord with the results arrived at by other observers in various parts of the country, using somewhat different methods.

DEATHS NOT CERTIFIED BY A MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

The number of deaths in this group is 32—9.3 per cent. of total deaths: in the last three years (1900-1902), they formed 11.4 per cent 11.3 per cent. and 12.5 per cent. of total deaths.

Inquests were held in 24 cases—7 per cent. of total deaths— 12 males and 12 females, with the following results:—

Natural Causes

1. Probably from suffocation owing to a wen on the windpipe.
2. Feeble circulation and prematurity.
3. Very suddenly from natural causes.
4. Result of excessive drinking of beer and whiskey.
5. Found dead, having died from natural causes.
6. Very suddenly from natural causes
7. Found dead in bed, probably heart failure.
8. Convulsions from teething
9. Suddenly from heart disease.
10. Weakly from birth, natural causes.
11. Shock to system from bathing just after heavy meal, with heart weakness.
12. Fatty heart, alcoholism of long standing.
13. Found dead on seat, syncope.
14. Cerebral embolism.
15. Very suddenly, probably failure of heart's action.

Accidents

1. Found dead in bed having been accidentally suffocated.
2. Shock to system from accidental fall on floor of kitchen.
3. Found drowned.
4. Injury to brain from accidental breaking of fly-wheel.
5. Injury to head from accidental breaking of fly-wheel.
6. Hæmorrhage after confinement, with acute inversion of the uterus (no medical attendance at confinement)
7. Natural causes, accelerated by accidental fall downstairs and injuries caused thereby.
8. Fracture of base of skull, accidental fall from tree
9. Accidental fall out of swing boat, paralysis of nerves of heart and respiratory organs the result of injury to the spinal cord.

On the remaining 8—4 males and 4 females— 2.3 per cent. of total deaths, no inquests were held.

The ascribed causes of death were :

1. Convulsions, (3).
2. Senile decay.
3. Senile decay, Chronic Bronchitis, Syncope.
4. Premature birth, (2)
5. Cardiac failure, senile decay.

Owing to the kindness of observers I am again able to give the rainfall records for the past year and also some averages. It is unfortunate that owing to a change in the administration at the Cotswold Sanatorium, the figures are not complete this year.

I again thank the gentlemen who have so kindly given me the information.

The usual tables of statistics are appended at the end of this Report.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MIDDLETON MARTIN, B.A. M.D. D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality in Parishes.

1903. and Average 1895—1902.

Parish	Estim. Pop. 1903	Birth Rate			Death Rate.			Inf'ile Mort'ly		
		1903	Rate		1903	Rate		1903	Rate	
		B'hs	1903	Av'ge†	Deaths	1903	Av'ge	D'hs	1903	Av'ge†
Bisley ...	2021	50	24.7	19.8	22	10.9	12.7	3	60	95
Chalford ...	2948	60	20.4	20.6	44	14.9	13.3	4	67	110
Horsley ...	1023	35	34.2	27.2	16	15.6	14.1	0	—	103
Minchinh'mpton	3693	63	17.1	18.8	46	12.5	13.2	2	32	113
Painswick ...	2549	57	22.4	17.2	46	18.1	15.6	4	70	111
Cranham ...	325	5	15.4	18.5	4	12.3	15.4	1	200	167
Pitchcombe ...	221	4	18.1	13.0	4	18.1	13.0	1	250	—
Miserden ...	366	8	21.9	21.3	3	8.2	10.6	2	250	—
Rodborough ...	3473	83	23.9	23.5	37	10.7	12.2	7	84	104
King's Stanley	1814	43	23.7	17.1	16	8.8	14.4	1	23	125
Woodchester ...	809	17	21.0	20.5	8	9.9	14.5	2	118	59
Stonehouse ...	2228	37	16.6	18.2	22	9.9	14.0	2	54	103
Cainscross ...	2168	39	18.0	22.7	26	12.0	13.9	3	77	100
Leonard Stanley	657	15	22.8	23.0	9	13.7	14.4	0	—	125
Randwick ...	758	20	26.4	16.9	11	14.5	13.0	5	250	77
Thrupp ...	1271	27	21.3	14.6*	13	10.2	10.8	2	74	53
Whiteshill ...	1306	27	20.7	24.0*	18	13.8	12.0	4	148	94
S.R.D. ...	27630	590	21.4	22.2	345	12.5	14.3	43	73	95

† 1900-2.

* 1901-2.

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

DISTRICT No. 1.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Of the Sanitary Work completed in the Year ending
December 31st. 1903.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE UNDER DIRECTION OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

No. of Cases enquired into	...	...	...	...	23
, Visits and re-visits	...	...	...	...	69
, Houses disinfected and cleansed	...	...	...	...	14
, Schools disinfected and cleansed	...	...	...	...	1

HOUSES.

No. erected	...	...	...	...	15
, made fit for habitation	...	...	...	...	2
, cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	...	...	4

OVERCROWDING.

No. of Cases	2
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

HOUSE DRAINS.

No. Laid or re-laid	...	...	...	...	8
, Cleansed, trapped or ventilated	...	...	...	...	20
, Of defective waste pipes rectified	...	...	...	...	8
, Of insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	...	...	...	...	5

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

No of privies and ashpits cleansed	...	...	...	...	63
, Additional privies and ashpits provided	...	...	...	...	2
, Converted to W.Cs. or slop closets	...	...	...	...	3
, Converted to pail closets	...	...	...	...	4

WATER CLOSETS.

No. of additional W.Cs. provided	...	...	...	...	3
, Repaired and supplied with flush cisterns	...	...	...	...	1

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Defective gas main rectified	...	...	...	...	1
Carcass of animal in putrid state	...	...	...	..	1

WATER SUPPLY.

No. of wells cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	3
„ New wells	...	...	...	1
„ Samples taken for Analysis	...	...	...	4
„ Certificates granted	...	...	...	3
„ Public springs rectified	...	...	...	1

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. regularly inspected	...	...	...	8
„ Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	1

BAKEHOUSES.

No. Inspected	...	...	...	13
„ Cleansed, ventilated, &c.	...	...	...	7

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

No. Inspected	...	...	...	19
„ of contraventions of Act or Orders	...	...	...	2

ACCUMULATION OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE.

No. of removals	38
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	----

ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE.

No. of cases of removal of nuisances	...	...	...	11
„ Cases of swine fever dealt with	...	...	...	1
„ Cases of swine anthrax dealt with	...	...	...	1

PETROLEUM ACT.

No. of premises inspected	...	...	...	6
„ Licenses granted	...	...	...	6

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.

No. of insanitary conditions dealt with	17
---	-----	-----	-----	----

CANAL BOATS

No. of visits to canal	...	...	...	28
„ Boats inspected	...	...	...	10
„ Contraventions of Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	0

CLERICAL WORK.

No. of official letters written	...	...	...	149
„ Notices served	...	...	...	151
„ Notices complied with	...	...	...	150
„ Notices outstanding	...	...	...	1

Signed,

ALBERT BAILEY,

January, 1904.

Sanitary Inspector.

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

DISTRICT, No. 2.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Of the Sanitary Work completed in the year ending
December 31st, 1903.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE UNDER DIRECTION OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

No. of Cases enquired into	...	...	...	41
" School Buildings disinfected and cleansed	...	...	...	2
" Houses disinfected and cleansed	...	...	...	31
" Lots of bedding and clothing destroyed	...	...	...	2
" Cases of illegal exposure reported	...	...	...	1

HOUSES.

No. of Houses erected	...	...	...	23
" Made fit for habitation	...	...	...	8
" Closed unfit for habitation	...	...	...	4
" Cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	...	7

OVERCROWDING.

No. of Cases abated	5
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

HOUSE DRAINS.

No. of laid in Main Drainage, connections to sewer	...	...	...	89
" Improved, trapped, and ventilated	...	...	...	30
" Defective Waste Pipes rectified	...	...	...	6
" Insanitary Lavatories, Sink and Urinals rectified	...	...	...	4
" Dumb Wells rectified	...	...	...	3

WATER CLOSETS.

No. of Additional W.Cs. provided	...	...	...	21
" Repaired, Ventilated and supplied with Flush Cisterns	...	...	...	14

PRIVIES AND ASH-PITS.

No. of additional Privies and Ashpits provided	...	...	...	8
" Privies and Ashpits cleansed	...	...	...	31

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of Cases of Offal Boiling abated	2
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

WATER SUPPLY.

No. of Wells sunk	...	...	...	3
" " cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	1
" " closed	...	...	...	0
" Samples of Water submitted	...	...	...	2
" Springs fouled, abatement	...	...	...	3

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. of Regularly Inspected	20
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

BAKEHOUSES,

No of Inspected, Cleansed and Ventilated	30
--	-----	-----	-----	----

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No of Insanitary Conditions dealt with as Nuisances	7
---	-----	-----	-----	---

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

No. of Persons engaged in Milk Trade	...	...	...	27
„ Contravention of Orders	...	...	...	2

CANAL BOATS.

No. of Canal Boats Inspected	...	...	...	20
„ Contravention of Regulations	...	...	...	2

FOOD.

Enquiry <i>re</i> Unsound Beef Carcase	1
--	-----	-----	-----	---

ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE.

No. of Cases of Removal on Notice	11
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

ACCUMULATIONS OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE.

No. of Removals	28
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

LICENSE TO KEEP PETROLEUM.

No. of Licenses granted	...	...	...	...	6
„ Premises Inspected	...	...	...	...	6

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. of Proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	2
„ Convictions obtained	...	...	...	...	2

CLERICAL WORK.

No. of Official Letters written	...	...	...	...	142
„ Notices served	...	...	...	...	151
„ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	150
„ „ in hand	...	...	...	...	1

Signed,

JOHN HALL,

Sanitary Inspector

January 1904.

Rainfall, 1903 and Average.

	Park Farm Lypiatt	Chering- ton Rect ory	Hyde Grange Chalf'rd	Stroud	Stanley Park	Wycliffe College Stoneh'e	Cotsw'ld San'trm Cranh'm
Elevation	750 ft.	520 ft.			365 ft.	124 ft.	820 ft.
January ...	3.32	3.41	3.65	3.49	3.56	3.34	
February ..	1.95	1.41	2.04	1.57	1.89	1.49	
March ...	4.52	3.85	4.74	3.94	4.30	3.62	
April ...	2.34	2.21	2.52	2.10	2.55	2.21	
May ...	4.18	3.27	3.57	3.99	3.93	4.10	
June ...	4.16	4.61	4.43	3.97	4.31	4.46	
July ...	5.19	3.29	4.66	3.51	3.96	3.21	4.13
August ...	3.15	4.08	4.40	3.60	4.19	3.34	3.92
September ...	2.30	2.49	2.86	2.56	2.86	3.27	2.59
October ...	7.20	6.10	7.46	7.00	7.97	6.89	
November ...	2.30	2.15	2.17	1.70	1.63	1.51	1.99
December ...	1.93	1.72	2.23	1.84	2.01	1.80	1.99
1903	42.54	38.59	44.73	39.27	43.16	39.24	42.63 estimated
Wet days, 1903		220	220	211	190	211	
Average Rain- fall	29.56 1899- 1902	27.33 1896- 1902	30.44 1896- 1902	27.00	28.80 1889- 1902	27.30 1900- 1902	29.74 1900- 1902
Above average by	43.9%	41.2%	46.9%	45.4%	49.9%	43.7%	
Rainfall, 1900	37.05	32.51	37.48	36.47	36.30	33.82	39.30

Table 1.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1903 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popula- tion estima- ted to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District 9	Deaths of Non-Residents Registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District. 10	Deaths of Residents Regis- tered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District. 11	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births Regis- tered. 6	Number.	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				12	13
1893†	26,175	724	27.7	78	108	382	14.6			38	420	16.1
1894	26,105	638	24.4	58	91	326	12.5			42	368	14.1
1895‡	28,204	673	23.9	75	111	394	14.0			53	447	15.9
1896	28,133	683	24.3	73	107	353	12.6			35	388	13.8
1897	28,055	661	23.6	74	112	408	14.5			36	444	15.8
1898	27,989	642	22.9	47	73	325	11.6			27	352	12.6
1899	27,910	631	22.6	63	100	407	14.6			43	450	16.1
1900	27,840	556	20.0	46	83	356	12.8	4	4	42	394	14.2
1901	27,769	572	20.6	41	72	315	11.3	3	3	50	362	13.0
1902	27,702	553	20.0	50	90	330	11.9	6	6	45	369	13.3
Averages for years 1893-1902	27,588	663	22.9	61	96	360	13.1	1900-2 4	4	41	399	14.5
1903	27,630	590	21.4	43	73	318	11.5	9	9	36	345	12.5

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

† Avering separated from R.D.

‡ Nailsworth separated from R.D. and Bisley added to R.D.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	37,047	Total Population at all ages .. 27,793		} At Census of 1901.
		Number of Inhabited Houses .. 6,635		
		Average number of Persons per House 4.19		

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District	Cotswold Sanatorium Convalescent Home (Alexandra Hospital for Hip Disease.)	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District ..	} Stroud Union Workhouse. Stroud General Hospital. Gloucester County Asylum
Is the Union Workhouse within the District ? ..	No.		

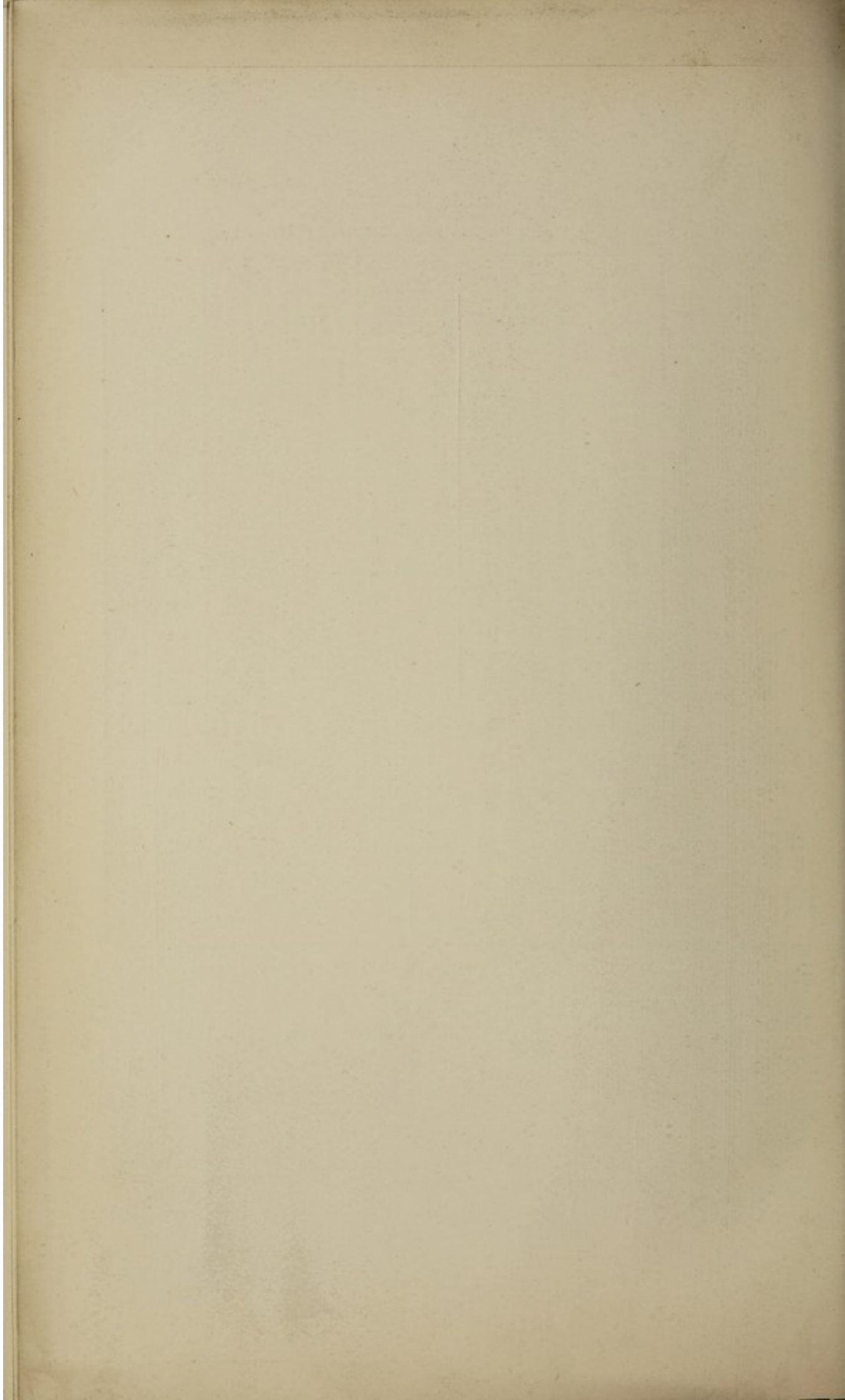
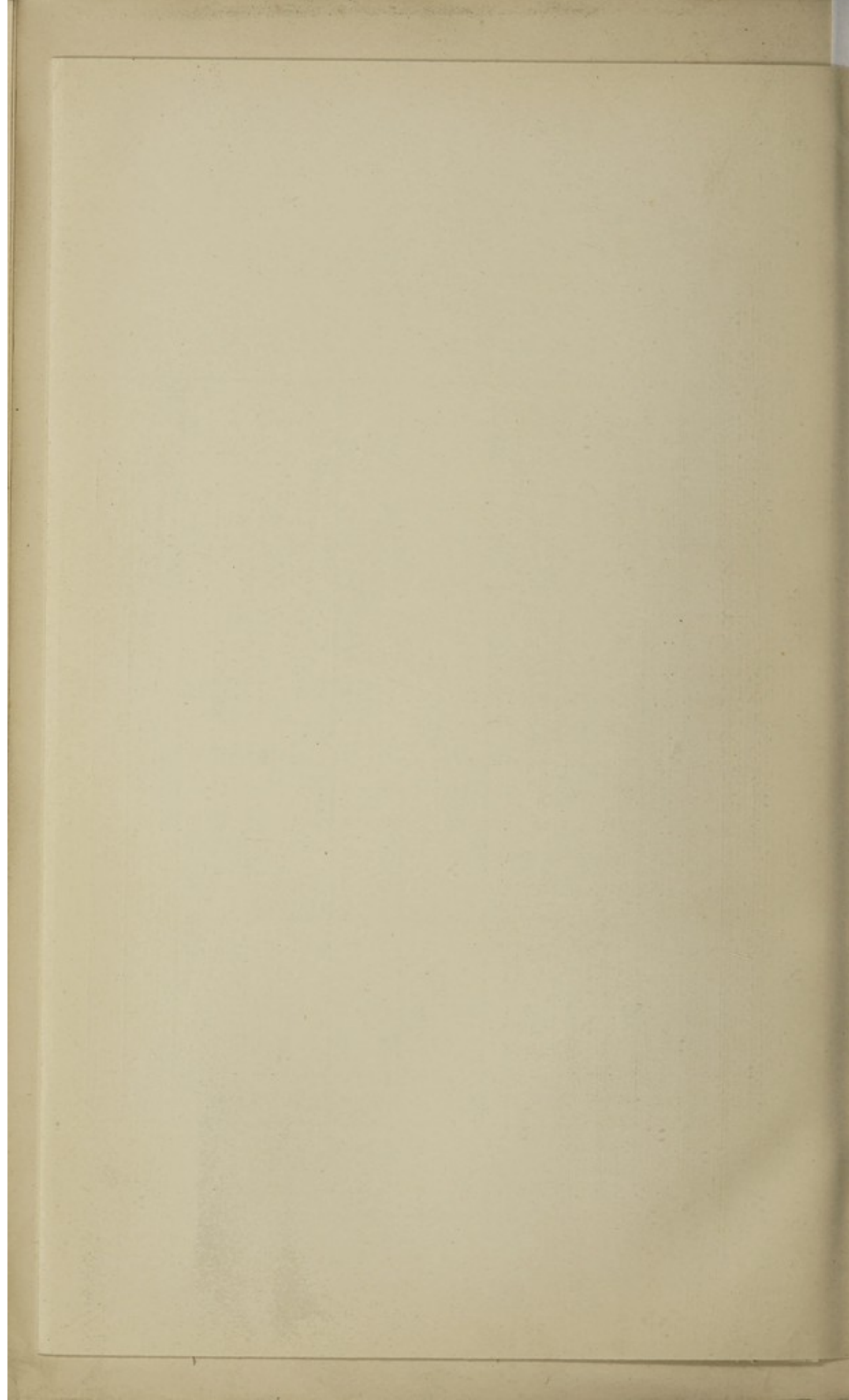
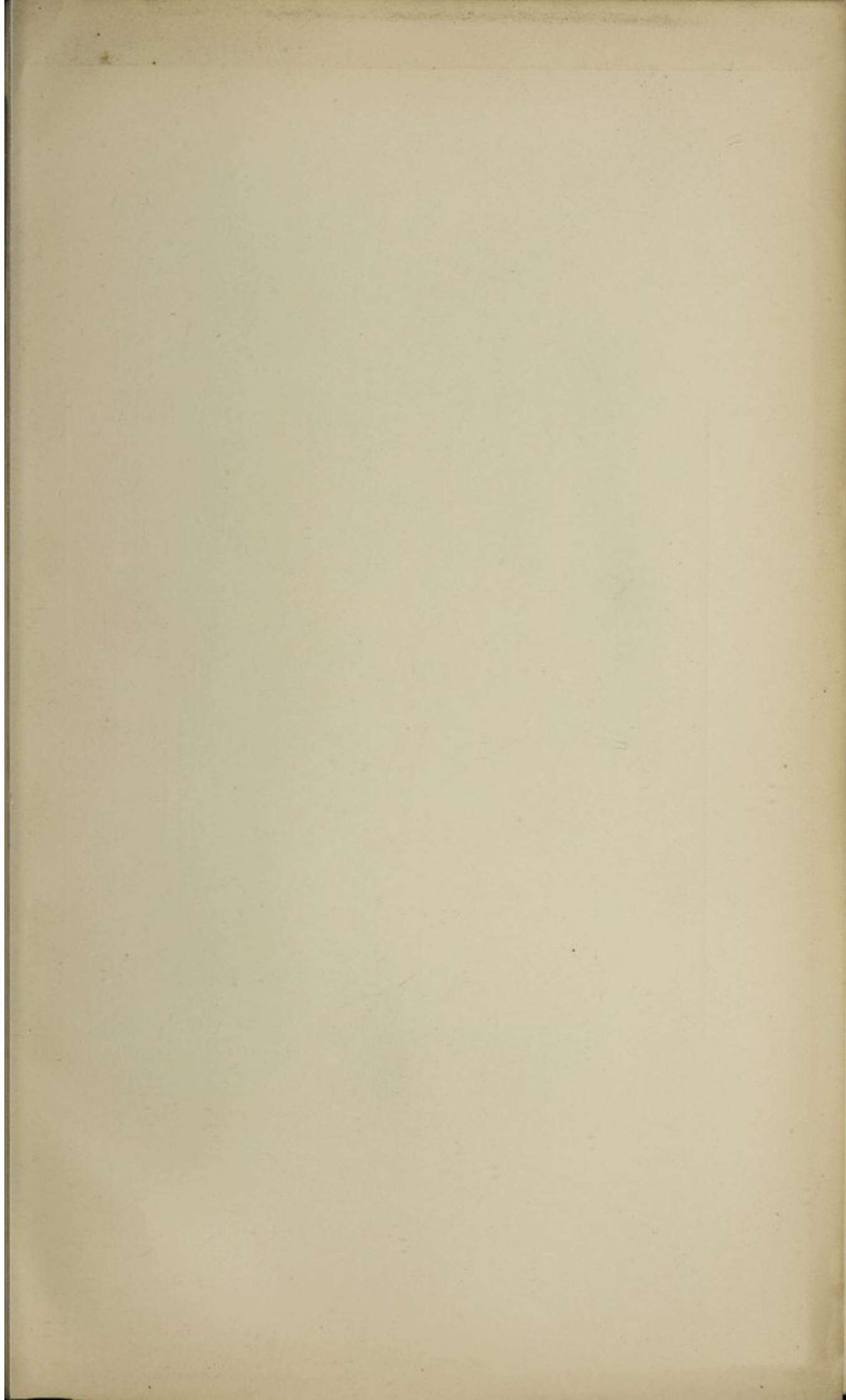


Table II.
VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1900 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Worcester District.	Baldy.	Chafford.	Horsley.	Mitchellburg.	Fairview.	Orchard.	Pinebrook.	Menden.	Bethlehem.	King's Stanley.	Woodchester.	Stanhope.	Calverton.	Leonard Stanley.	Bandwick.	Thorp.	Whitwell.
1900	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000	Population 10,000 Males 5,000 Females 5,000 Total 10,000
1901	28,264 473 447 71	2136	35 6 2062	42 10 1997	12 2 5931	47 6 2608	10 13 724	4 1 140	2 1 394	0 0 2135	39 9 3704	14 5 947	7 2 2000	31 5 3132	29 3 776	13 1 779	10 1	
1902	28,331 480 389 73	2170	32 4 2047	29 6 1969	30 6 5931	45 10 2606	36 4 724	2 0 128	2 0 392	5 0 2177	35 11 3710	17 7 942	10 1 2000	29 4 3134	35 6 777	12 3 776	13 0	
1903	28,365 481 444 74	2174	37 6 2033	49 12 1979	13 2 5941	45 9 2649	44 6 724	3 0 135	3 0 379	4 0 2179	37 8 3706	17 7 937	7 0 2006	41 6 3136	35 9 780	9 2 779	9 1	
1904	27,579 442 352 47	2159	35 7 2023	41 5 1969	18 4 5794	36 6 2632	42 3 724	3 0 132	2 1 377	7 1 2201	34 6 3702	14 5 932	14 0 2126	34 5 3136	35 0 699	2 1 779	9 1 1397	13 1 1301
1905	27,598 451 450 63	2159	34 9 2065	46 14 1940	7 6 5771	37 6 2615	34 1 595	8 1 120	6 0 355	8 1 2204	43 10 3705	41 7 937	15 1 2145	35 0 3140	39 7 691	12 3 767	13 1 1312	14 2 1343
1906	27,601 456 374 89	2069	47 3 2012	52 14 3 1011	37 15 5 751	45 74 11 2109	41 46 1 595	4 2 1 228	4 2 0 251	6 0 2246	51 45 9 1854	11 51 1 829	14 6 1 2146	34 29 3 2142	35 3 6 692	14 11 0 768	14 2 1 1309	13 0 1303
1907	27,760 472 362 41	2067	49 37 4 2076	36 49 6 1941	36 14 8 5791	76 59 2 2592	43 51 3 595	6 3 0 135	1 4 1 270	9 3 0 2208	53 43 7 1841	26 36 9 818	15 16 1 2146	36 29 3 2144	11 28 1 674	11 8 0 763	13 1 1 1391	14 12 1 1324
1908	27,501 450 399 50	2043	39 39 3 2062	71 34 6 1033	31 51 1 5711	56 44 2 2560	32 34 3 595	4 3 1 139	3 3 0 268	9 5 0 2433	46 40 8 1858	37 53 1 814	14 14 2 2108	33 53 6 2106	39 29 1 696	14 8 3 763	9 11 2 1391	10 14 0 1321
Average of years 1900 to 1908	27,656 458 343 43	2051	42 37 4 2013	42 46 7 1963	29 15 8 5761	71 50 8 2624	45 41 5 723	6 3 1 131	3 3 0 374	8 4 0 2250	71 40 9 1875	32 37 4 830	17 12 1 2138	35 36 4 2138	49 30 1 695	14 10 2 769	13 10 1 1302	10 14 1 1303
1909	27,656 458 343 43	2051	42 37 4 2013	42 46 7 1963	29 15 8 5761	71 50 8 2624	45 41 5 723	6 3 1 131	3 3 0 374	8 4 0 2250	71 40 9 1875	32 37 4 830	17 12 1 2138	35 36 4 2138	49 30 1 695	14 10 2 769	13 10 1 1302	10 14 1 1303





CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISE.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								1 Bisley.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards		
Small-pox									
Cholera									
Diphtheria	m 23 } f 10 } 33	1 } 1	8 } 10 2 }	10 } 18 8 }	4 } 4			1	
Membranous Croup									
Erysipelas	m 9 } f 11 } 20		1 } 1 3 }	1 } 1 4 }	1 } 1 1 }	6 } 14 8 }	1 } 3 2 }	1 } 3 2 }	
Scarlet Fever.. ..	m 7 } f 8 } 15		3 } 6 3 }	4 } 8 4 }	1 } 1 1 }			3 } 6 3 }	
Typhus Fever									
Enteric Fever	m 1 } f 1 } 2			1 } 1 1 }	1 } 1 1 }			1 } 1 1 }	
Relapsing Fever									
Continued Fever									
Puerperal Fever									
Plague									
Totals	m 40 } f 30 } 70	1 } 1	11 } 17 6 }	16 } 28 12 }	5 } 7 2 }	6 } 14 8 }	1 } 3 2 }	4 } 10 6 }	

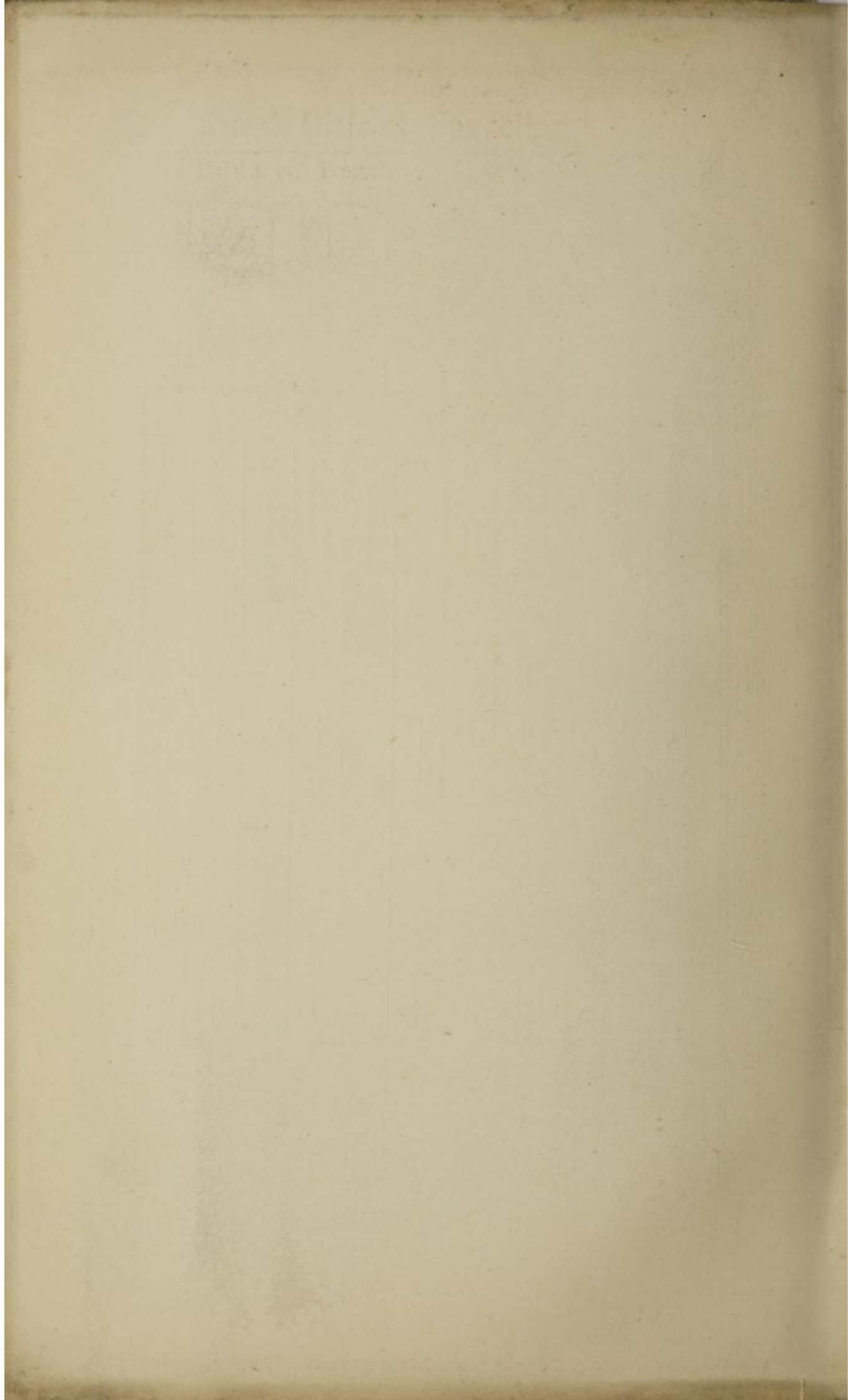
Isolation Hospital—Ca

I.

D DURING THE YEAR, 1903.

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.													
4 Minchin- hampton.	5 Painswick.	6 Cranham.	7 Pitchcombe.	8 Miserden.	9 Rodborough.	10 King's Stanley.	11 Wood- chester.	12 Stonehouse.	13 Cainscross.	14 Leonard Stanley.	15 Randwick.	16 Thrupp.	17 Whiteshill.
1 } 1												2 } 2	
1 } 3	1 } 2 1 } 1 1 } 1			1 } 1	1 } 2 1 } 1	2 } 5 3 } 5	1 } 1	2 } 2 1 } 1		1 } 1		2 } 2	1 } 1
2 } 4 2 } 4	2 } 4 2 } 4			1 } 1 1 } 1	2 } 3 1 } 3	2 } 5 3 } 5	1 } 1 1 } 1	2 } 3 1 } 3		1 } 1 1 } 1		2 } 4 2 } 4	1 } 1 1 } 1

in course of erection.)



Year - 1903.

Year - 1903.

Causes of Death.	All Ages	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65 and Upwards	Billy	Chalford	Horley	Mitchin hampton	Paiswick	Crashum	Fitchborne	Mardon	Bodborough	King's Stoney	Woodchester	Stanhope	Calne	Longwell Stoney	Backwell	Thorp	Wiltall	In Public Institutions		
Small-pox																											
Measles																											
Scarlet Fever	m 1 f 1	1		1	1	1											1	1						1	1		
Typhus Fever																											
Epidemic Influenza	m 6 f 3	9		1	2	2	2	4		1	1	2					1	1		2	2	1		1	1		
Whooping-cough	m 2 f 1	3	1	1	2				1	1						1	1		1	1							
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	m 1 f 1	2		1	2				1	1	1																
Croup																											
Enteric Fever																											
Asiatic Cholera																											
Diarrhoea, Dysentery																											
Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis	m 2 f 1	2	2	2															2	2							
Enteritis	m 5 f 1	5	3	2	1	1			2	2	1	1										1	1	1	1		
Erysipelas																											
Puerperal Fever																											
Intermittent Fever and Malarial Cachexia																											
Tuberculosis of Meninges	m 2 f 1	2		1	1	1			1	1	1																
Tuberculosis of Lungs	m 17 f 34			1	1	2	5	15	28		3	3	2	6	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	2	9
Other forms of Tuberculosis	m 5 f 1	6	1	2	1	1		2	2		1	1	2	2					1	1							
Alcoholism	m 2 f 3							2	3																		
Cancer	m 10 f 11	21					6	11	2	3	4	1	3	8	1	1		1			1	1					
Premature Birth	m 4 f 1	5	4	5												1	1										
Developmental Diseases	m 9 f 5	14	5	14												1	1	2	2								
Old Age	m 18 f 20						18	38	1	1	4	5	1	3	9	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1		
Meningitis	m 1 f 2	3		1	1	1	1				1	1							1	1							
Inflammation and Softening of Brain	m 2 f 2	2					1	1	1	1	1																
Organic Diseases of Heart	m 10 f 14	14			1	3	2	4	7	11	1	2		1	5			3	2	1	3			1	1		
Acute Bronchitis	m 6 f 6	15	2	5			1	1	3	6				3	4	1			1	1			1	1	2		
Chronic Bronchitis	m 12 f 17	29				1	5	11	24	2	4	1	3	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	2		
Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia	m 5 f 5	5			1	2	2	3	4	2	2	1		2	2			1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1		
Lobular (Broncho-) Pneumonia	m 5 f 4	9	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	1					1	1	1		1	1				
Diseases of Stomach	m 1 f 1	2		1			1												1	1							
Obstruction of Intestines	m 1 f 1	2	1	1			2	2	4	4		1	1	1	1	1			1	1				1	1		
Cirrhosis of Liver	m 1 f 1	2					1	1	1	1									1	1							
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	m 3 f 6	9			1	1	2	5	3	3					1	2	4	1	1	1							
Tumours & Other Affections of Female Genital Organs	m 1 f 1	1					1	1									1	1									
Accidents and Diseases of Parturition	m 1 f 1	1					1	1															1	1			
Deaths by accident or Negligence	m 3 f 2	8	1	1		3	3	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1					1	1			
Deaths by Suicide																											
Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	m 1 f 4			2	2	1	1	1	2								1	2		1	1			1	1		
Diabetes	m 3 f 3	5					4	1	1		1	1															
Pleurisy	m 1 f 1	1					1																				
All other Causes	m 49 f 166	78	5	8	1	1	2	4	10	18	32	14	46	3	5	10	5	10	1	6	8	8	12				
ALL CAUSES	m 189 f 166	945	34	45	3	11	41	9	12	22	52	85	76	161	13	22	30	44	9	16	23	46	22	46	2	4	

