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**Contributors**

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ALNWICK  
RURAL DISTRICT.

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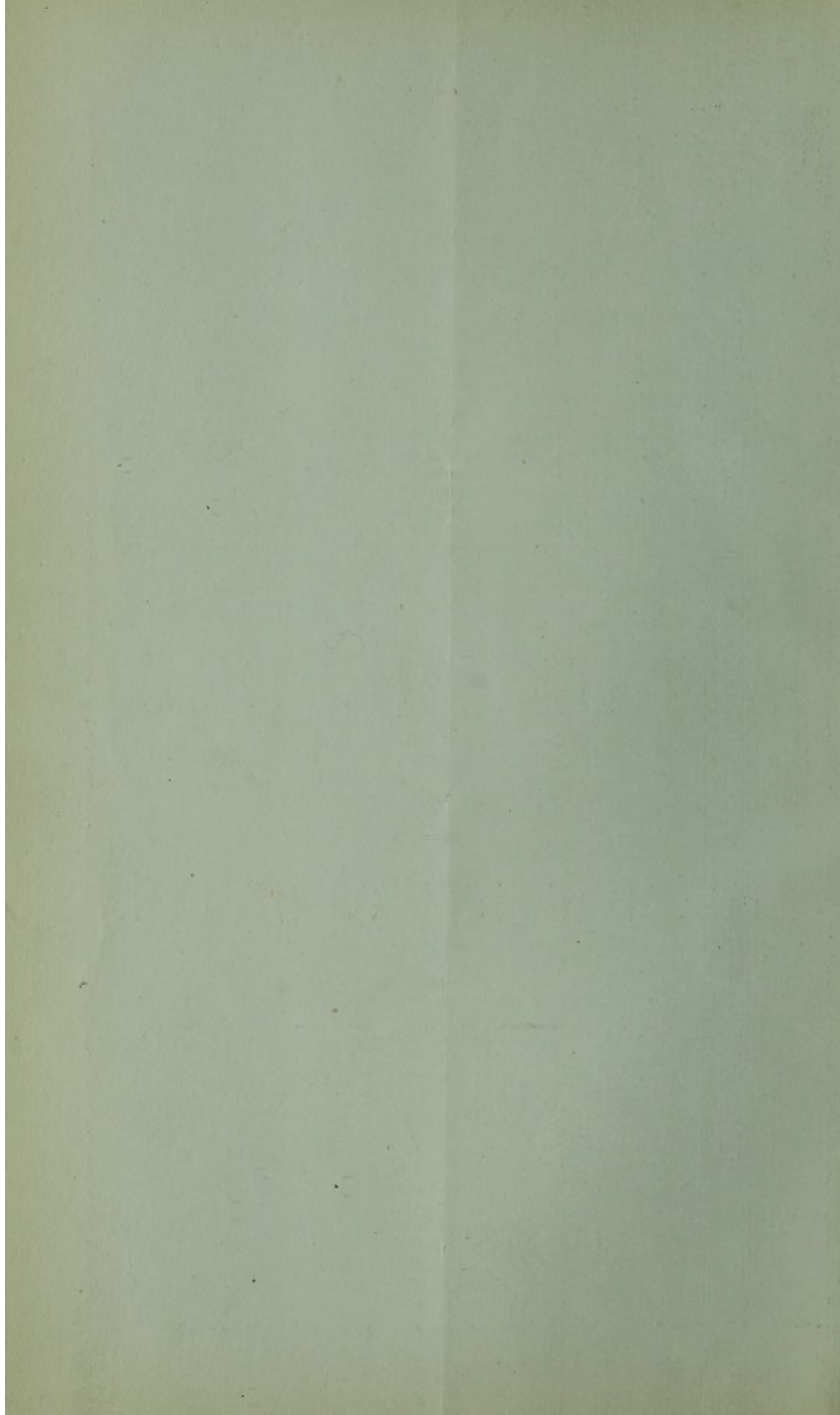
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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*1901.*

ALNWICK :  
Printed at the ' Gazette ' Office.





ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
FOR THE YEAR 1901.

GENTLEMEN,—

In this district, the climatic conditions of the early months of the year 1901 were characterised by a mildness which markedly contrasted with the severity of the same period of the year immediately preceding. The rain fall during that part of the year was considerable, but of snow there was little, and any frosts which occurred were of no great intensity and of short duration. Spring came comparatively early, and its promise was not blighted by those sudden and prolonged relapses into winter, which have been so prevalent at that season for several years back. The summer of the year 1901 may justly be described above the average as regards sunshine and the continuance of fine weather, so much so, that on more than one occasion rain was anxiously looked for. Notwithstanding, however, the fears felt both for water supplies and crops,—and those for the latter were, unfortunately, to a certain extent realised,—this district suffered less from drought than most of those situated both to the north and south of it. The shortness of the rainfall was most acutely felt in the autumn, which was also dry and fine. Wintry weather began comparatively early in November, and the year closed with a continuance of storms of snow, accompanied by frost of considerable severity, conditions which, both by proverb and experience, we are apt, at this season, to regard as by no means unfavourable to health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The census taken in the spring of 1901 renders it possible to speak with greater exactness as to the vital statistics of this district than one was able to do during the latter years of the past decade. It is satisfactory to find that the population of the district has increased. But when we examine the figures we find that the increase is not general but local. Thus the sub-district of Warkworth shows a marked increase of population, while the other two sub-districts those of Embleton and Denwick, show a decrease. Even in the Warkworth sub-district, the increase is not general, but confined to what may be called the industrial part of the sub-district, that is, the south-east corner, which comprises the coalmining villages of Togston and Radcliffe. There appears to be a diminution of population in all the purely agricultural parts of the district, owing to the steady decrease of tillage land and corresponding increase of pasture, which leads to the employment of a much smaller number of labourers on the farms. Below, for comparison, I give the population of the district and sub-districts in 1891 and 1901.

Sub-districts of			
Warkworth	Embleton	Denwick	Totals.
1891.—6,229	5,257	690	12,176.
1901.—6,988	4,796	662	12,446.

From the above it appears that the population in the Warkworth sub-district increased by 759, in Embleton sub-district it decreased 461, and in Denwick sub-district decreased by 28, or by percentage. Warkworth sub-district 10·7 increase, Embleton sub-district 8·7 decrease, and Denwick sub-district 4·06 decrease.

The death rate of the district, although under the average for the whole country, is greater than in either of the two years immediately preceding, but this increase is more apparent than real as if the deaths of persons on the sea, whose bodies have been washed up on our coast be deducted, the difference is more than accounted for as regards 1899.

The birth-rate for 1901 is considerably over that for 1900, though it falls short of that for 1899. The following table shows the numbers of births and deaths for 1901, the figures for the two preceding years being given for comparison.

Births	Birth Rate per 1000 per annum.	Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 per annum.
1899.—341	28·00	194	15·93
1900.—303	24·88	178	14·61
1901.—330	26·51	200	16·06

On correcting the deaths by deducting the deaths of eight mariners drowned off our coast.

1901.—	192	15·42
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From the above table it will be seen that the number of births in 1901 exceeded that in 1900 by 27 and fell short of 1899 by eleven, the birth-rate for 1901 being 1·63 higher than in 1900 and 1·49 lower than in 1899. The number of deaths for 1901 exceeded that for 1900 by 22, and for 1899 by 6, or on correction exceeded 1900 by 14, and was less than 1899 by 2. The death-rate for 1901 was 1·45 higher than 1900 and ·13 higher than 1899, or corrected it was ·81 higher than 1900, and ·32 lower than 1899.

As regards sex, the deaths are somewhat unevenly divided, the numbers being 109 males and 91 females. The excess of male deaths is as usual accounted for by the fact that the deaths from accidents and injuries, fifteen in number, occurred entirely among males.

The following table shows the distribution of the deaths as regards the sub-districts and compares with the two previous years.

	Warkworth.	Embleton.	Denwick.
1899.—	106	76	12
1900.—	106	64	8
1901.—	137	54	9

From the above it will be seen that in the Warkworth sub-district there has been in 1901 a very great increase in the number of deaths, which increase though considerably diminished, is by no means dis-



counted by the correction by subtracting the eight deaths of seamen before referred to. Of course it has to be considered that the population of the Warkworth sub-district has increased during the last decade, and probably most markedly during the last two years, but neither does this fully account for the disproportion of the deaths. The solution will, I think, be found when we come to consider the ages at which death occurred. On the other hand the number of deaths in Embleton has been steadily decreasing, as seen by comparison of the last three years. The population has also been decreasing, but steadily, and the ratio of decrease of the death rate appears to be greater than that of the population.

The death rate in the Denwick sub-district remains pretty constant, but the numbers are too small to allow of deductions being formed. The following table shows the death rates of the three sub-districts.

Warkworth		Embleton		Denwick	
Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
137	19.60	54	11.26	9	13.59

If the Warkworth sub-district deaths be corrected by subtracting eight we get 129 deaths, and a death rate of 18.46.

The deaths may also be analysed as regards age at death, and for comparison I give the figures of the two preceding years.

	Under 1 year	1 year and under	5 years and under	15 years and under	25 years and under	65 yrs. and over.
	5.	15.	25.	65.		
1899.	37	15	9	10	43	80
1900.	36	18	7	6	46	65
1901.	50	11	5	15	75	44

The information conveyed by this table can only be viewed with unqualified dissatisfaction. Although as I have shown the number of deaths in the district has not varied to any extent, yet here we see that the age at which death has occurred has varied considerably and this year that variation has been mostly in the wrong direction. The worst feature is of course the large increase of the infantile death rate (calculated per 1000 children born), which in 1899 was 108.5, in 1900, 118.81, and in 1901 has sprung to 151.51. How unfavourable this comparison of three years is, may be further shown by the fact that in 1899 there were 341 children born, with only 37 deaths under one year, whereas in 1901 there were 330 children born yet there were 50 deaths under one year.

In Warkworth sub-district 209 children were born in 1901, and 37 died under one year, giving an infantile mortality of 177.03 per 1,000. In Embleton sub-district 111 children were born and 12 died under one year, giving an infantile mortality of 108.10 per 1,000. In Denwick sub-district 10 children were born and one died, giving an infantile death rate of 100 per 1,000.



From the above it is easily seen that the increase in the infantile death rate has occurred entirely in the Warkworth sub-district. I have before had to comment on the large infantile death rate in this sub-district, but the disproportion has never been so marked as in 1901. The cause is without doubt the feeding of infants with food unsuitable for their undeveloped digestion, and I am confident that if parents could be got to understand the gravity of such dietetic errors as the feeding with starchy food under six months, and the substitution of tea for milk afterwards, a rapid improvement in the infantile statistics would soon appear.

The mortality at the other extreme of life, *i.e.*, 65 and over, was in 1901 very low, only 44 as compared with 65 in 1900 and 80 in 1899, but this is hardly consoling in view of the largely increased number of deaths during the working years of life, *i.e.*, from 15 to 65 years.

The greatest number of deaths in any one month, *viz.*, 22, occurred in October, and the least number, *viz.*, 10, in September.

The births for 1901 were 330 in number, of which 175 were males and 155 females. The birth rate for the whole district was 26.51, distributed as follows over the sub-districts:—

Warkworth.		Embleton.		Denwick.	
Births.	Birth rate.	Births.	Birth rate.	Births.	Birth rate.
209	29.90	111	21.04	10	15.10

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1901, 107 cases of infectious disease were notified in the district. Of the cases notified 94 were of scarlet fever, 9 of typhoid or enteric fever, 3 of erysipelas, and one of diphtheria. The distribution of the infectious diseases as regards the sub-districts may be seen from the following table:—

Sub-district.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Totals.
Warkworth	72	7	3	1	83
Embleton	22	2	0	0	24
Denwick	0	0	0	0	0

Cases of scarlet fever were notified in all months except May. The two most serious epidemics as regards number occurred at Eglington in February and at Shilbottle and Bilton Banks in October, November, and December. The mildness of the type of the disease may be gauged by the fact that although 94 cases were notified, yet not a single death was registered as due to scarlet fever. On two occasions during 1901 the Council has had to undertake the disagreeable duty of prosecuting in cases of exposure of children suffering from scarlet fever, and it is to be hoped that the convictions obtained in each case may act as a deterrent and render such an extreme course unnecessary in the future. Enteric or typhoid fever occurred at six different places in the district. The total number of cases was nine. The distribution was as follows:—At Glanton, one case; at Aln-



mouth, one case : at Buston Barns, one case ; at Waterside House, one case ; at Warkworth, one case ; at Radcliffe, three cases ; and at Broxfield, one case. In all cases the cause was made out. The case at Glanton was imported and the fever appeared in the patient before he had been in this district more than half the period of incubation. The case at Alnmouth arose in connection with the opening of a drain there, belonging to the Admiralty and outside the jurisdiction of the Council. This case, though unfortunate in itself, throws no reflection on the general sanitation of Alnmouth, which has always been a matter of peculiar solicitude to the Council, owing to the large yearly influx of visitors. The case at Buston Barns was due to insanitary conditions of the back premises of a row of cottages and of a sewage drain from them. The owner took immediate and drastic measures to have the sanitary condition made as perfect as possible. The case at Waterside House was due to a defective house drain with ineffective traps. This drain has been relaid. The case at Warkworth was due to insanitary conditions in the narrow yard in which the house was situated. This yard has been greatly improved and is now quite healthy, provided care is taken to frequently empty the privy ashpit at the lower end. The cases at Radcliffe were due to the fact that many of the traps had been broken and removed from the sinks into a main sewer. This condition has been remedied. The case at Broxfield was due to a defective house drain associated with a very insufficient water supply. The drain has been relaid and measures are being taken to bring a good and sufficient supply of water to the farm.

The death rate among the cases of typhoid has been very high. Of the 9 cases notified 4 died during 1901, and I understand that another has since succumbed to the ill effects of the disease

The case of diphtheria was a very mild one, and occurred at Gloster Hill Farm cottages, where certain defects in the water supply were pointed out.

During the year 1901, four deaths from notifiable infectious disease were registered in the district. This gives a death rate of .32 per 1,000 per annum.

Measles has not, in 1901, been very prevalent in the district, although an epidemic occurring in and about Embleton in January and February caused three deaths. Neither has whooping cough caused much sickness among the children of the district, and only one death was attributed to that cause.

Two schools had to be closed in the district during 1901, viz., those at Eglington and Shilbottle the cause being, in each case, scarlet fever.

Six deaths were registered during 1901 as due to diarrhoea and all were children under five years. I have issued disinfectants, free, in all cases of infectious disease, where I thought the parents were unable to provide them.

## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

### DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

Drainage has been provided at Acton Dean Cot-



tage. In the Crow's Nest (or Blythe's) Lane. Alnmouth, the gulleys have been covered with perforated flags. The main sewer in Garden Terrace Lane, Alnmouth, has been relaid with sanitary pipes, on concrete, at a depth of 3ft 6ins, and junction pipes have been fixed, and all the private drains met with on the route, 20 in number, have been connected to it. At Alnwick Abbey Mill, and at Barn Yards, near Abbey Lands, the waste pipes from the scullery sinks have been disconnected from the drains. At Battle Bridge, Lemmington, a new system of drainage has been provided for the cottage, and extended to a new outlet instead of into the ditch which is about a couple of yards off a gable. The cesspool at Longhoughton Low Stead, which is about 7 yards off the northern cottages, has been covered over and provided with air shafts. Drainage has been provided at Rasher-cap. At Shawdon Wood House the waste pipes from sinks, which were in direct connection with the drain, have been cut off, and now discharge on to gulleys, and some dangerous bell traps in the yard have been replaced by gulleys; likewise an untrapped opening in the cellar through which sewer gas escaped out of the drain near where basins of milk are kept. A sink has been provided for the cottages at Shilbottle Village Farm. The river bank near the bridge at Warkworth has been further piled for the protection of the manhole in the sewer. At Warkworth the stone built conduit which drains the properties of Mr Younger and Mrs Johnson through the garden of the latter has been attended to at the expense of the joint owners. The joint drain conveying sewage from the houses of Mrs Watson and Mr R. G. McInnes, which was stopped up in a private garden at Warkworth, has been relaid by the owners. The open jointed tile pipe drain, which was laid through the butcher's premises at the head of the Brewery Lane, at Warkworth, has been re-laid with iron pipes.

#### PRIVIES, WATER CLOSETS, Etc.

Privy ashpits have been built at Buston Barns, Quaker Row, Embleton, a cottage near the top of the Crow Lea Lane, Longhoughton, High Hauxley, Low Buston Lodge, Rasher-cap, Rough Castles, near Edlingham. The ashpit in Barber's Lane, Glanton, has been improved.

#### OFFENSIVE DITCHES AND COLLECTIONS OF MATTER.

A new ash depôt has been provided for Alnmouth, on a better site than the old one, which was in an objectionable position near the Board School.

In conjunction with the Morpeth Rural District Council, the Togston and North Broomhill ditch has been cleaned out for a distance of 924 yards. The shooting of rubbish near the County Bridge at Warkworth has been stopped.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The spring at Acton Dean Cottage has been protected with brickwork. The owners of houses in Garden Terrace, Alnmouth, which were without stop



taps on their private water branches, have provided these fittings in order to avoid cutting off the supply for the whole of the Terrace, whenever repairs are required. The water tank at Battle Bridge, Lemmington, has been fenced from cattle. The local water supply has been laid on to the houses at the Malting, Embleton. The pump-well near the farm buildings known as "The Greens," is now disused, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -of-a-mile of pipes have been laid from the Newton-on-the-Moor Waterworks to this house and cottage. The public water mains at Radcliffe have been extended to supply 50 new cottages. The pipe to the well at Spylaw has been cleared of roots. At Sturton Grange South Side the well has been surrounded with puddled clay, and raised with brickwork, set in cement, about 2 feet above the surface, and provided with air grates, a suitable cover and fencing.

Water certificates, under the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, have been granted for three houses to be occupied in Argyle Terrace, Alnmouth, a new cottage at The Butts, Warkworth; and for a new farm house at Woodstead.—"That there is provided within a reasonable distance of the house such an available supply of wholesome water as appears to the Authority sufficient for the use, for domestic purposes, of the inmates of the house."

The following farms and cottages, which have been reported upon by the Sanitary Inspector, are badly off for water:—Acklington Low Park, Birling North Field, Dean Moor, Glanton North Field, Middle Cawledge Park, Shipley Lane, and West Cawledge Park.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES.

At Acton Dean Farmhouse new offices and piggeries have been built in a better position than the sty which was 6 feet off the farmhouse. The windows at the rear of Quakers' Row, Embleton, have been made to open. At the premises known as the Malting at Embleton, all the tenants are now out, and the quarrymen's lodging house no longer exists. Back yards with water closets and other offices have been provided; and cross ventilation for the houses secured as well, the whole of the houses are in fact being re-modelled according to a comprehensive scheme devised by the new owner, Mr A. Pitt. A pigsty yard which had been extended with fencing so as to adjoin Paradise at Embleton, has been shortened. The owner of the Dovecot at Glanton has endeavoured to remedy the dampness by cementing the gable from the foundation to the roof, and by clearing out an adjoining conduit or land drain. Some ruinous cottages at the South West end of High Hauxley, which were condemned as unfit for human habitation and vacated are now being restored and improved. At Lemmington Hill Head the piggeries have been supplied with floors paved with bricks.

At Lesbury Town Foot, a new wash house has been built in the yard, which is now in use instead of the other which is under a bedroom, the access to which is up an open step ladder, and the door at the head of it gave ingress to steam. At Newton-



by-the-Sea, the second part of the late Mr T. Lamb's improvement scheme has been completed, and a new stable has been built 9ft off the village inn. The damp floor at the eastern cottage at Rennington Moor has been cemented. At Rugley Farm Cottages the privy roofs have been spouted to lessen the flooding nuisance in the ashpits. A cottage in Chisholm's Yard, Warkworth, has been condemned as unfit for human habitation, and vacated pending the necessary improvements.

*Note.*—The above list does not include all the minor sanitary defects which have been attended to after verbal notice from the Sanitary Inspector.

#### SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The late Sanitary Authority gave a license for a wooden slaughter house to be erected near the bridge at Alnmouth, as it was considered to be a better place than in the village, but from a sanitary point of view it is not a success, as during warm weather foul smells emanate from the offal heap which is so near the entrance to this health resort.

As regards the slaughter house in Glanton village, neither the building (which was formerly a coach house) nor its situation is suitable for a killing shop, and nuisances frequently occur.

#### THE DAIRIES', COWSHEDS', AND MILK-SHOPS' ORDER.

Mr Wm Patten, Acklington, has been registered to keep 4 cows. Mr R. Haddon has been registered as a keeper of 16 cows at Bank House Farm, where the dangerous sinks which were inside the byres have been abolished, and open channels have been extended to a drain inlet outside. Messrs Forster Bros. of East Cawledge Park have had their cow-byres re-modelled and fitted up for 12 cows.

The new byelaws recently introduced by the Local Government Board are in force in this rural district. In addition to the provision for adequate lighting, ventilation, drainage and water supply, the byelaws provide for cleansing from time to time, so that cowsheds shall be at all times reasonably clean and sweet. Roofs and walls are to be properly lime-washed twice at least in every year, and the floors are to be swept not less than once in every day.

I must express my obligation to the Sanitary Inspector, Mr M. Temple Wilson, for the latter part of this report dealing with sewerage, privies, ditches, water supply, nuisances, slaughter houses, and cowsheds, and also for his ready co-operation and assistance in all work in which we have been associated during the past year.



Finally, my sincere thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Council for their uniform courtesy and support, which have done much to render pleasant and satisfactory the duties of my office.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SCOTT-PURVES,

Medical Officer of Health.



ALNWICK  
URBAN DISTRICT.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

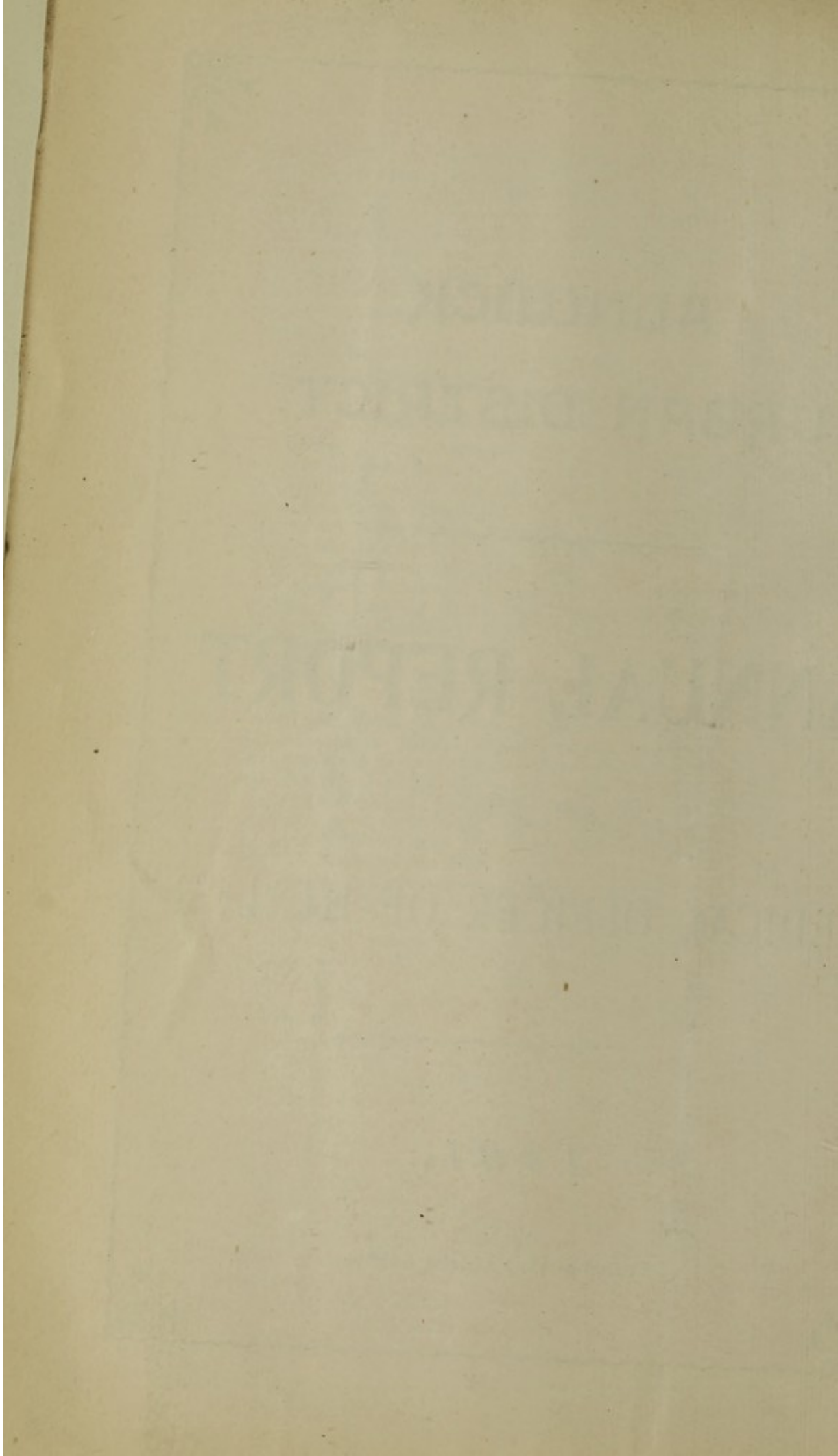
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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1901.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE  
ALNWICK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

Except that occasionally in the months of July and part of August the heat was excessive (an overflow it may be of something worse in America), the year 1901 was for the most part, and long after its commencement, wet and disagreeable, the weather continuing bitterly cold, when in other respects it had improved. It was thus nearly a constant risk to health, and seemed to many people who required change of air, and a warmer atmosphere, not a little disappointing. Yet if it had any effect upon the death-rate, it took the form of a variety in our favour. We need not, however, on this account regard it as satisfactory. It is suspicious of some important evil, that during the first four months of the year, seven deaths of infants under three months old were registered in the district. In any case, it is open to observation that many parts of the town abound in narrow draughty passages, which are a favourite resort for social intercourse, not unlikely to divert attention from helpless infants, who for convenience accompany those in charge of them, but whose safety is compromised by their presence in places where their more significant cries for help may be most readily misinterpreted or disregarded. Doubtless by attention and growth of habit some of this may be alleviated,



while varieties and extremes of temperature may become only moderately hurtful, but the benefit is not equally shared by the feeble of every age and degree, while others do not easily or hastily acquire the adaptation to circumstances which is ordinarily essential to their sufficient protection. Though the matter may not admit of an immediate remedy, there is a timely consideration of it which should not be withheld.

During the year 1901 there have been registered within the district 103 deaths, 52 of which were males, and 51 were females, and these include 16 which have occurred in the public institutions—13 in the Workhouse, and 3 in the Infirmary. The number in comparison with that of last year being a reduction of 13 in the general total. Twenty-five deaths were of infants under 5 years of age, and of these 19 did not outlive their first year of life, while 17 did not live to the age of six months, and of these 14 died under three months of age. Thirty-seven persons reached the age of 60, and of these 20 lived till they were 70, and 6 till they were 80 years of age. Thirteen deaths, the largest number in any single month, were registered in the month of January, and again in the month of October, and 4, the smallest, in the month of February. The total annual mortality is equivalent to a death-rate of 15.33 per 1,000 of the population, or without the Workhouse and Infirmary contingent to 14.44.

There were 186 births during the year, of which 93 were males, and 93 were females, the birth-rate being 27.69.

A review over three years of the mortality of the district in its various localities has led to the conclusion that we have not been obtaining from it the advantage that was anticipated, nor an equivalent which would justify a continuance of the search which was undertaken in the interest of a lower annual death-rate. It has accordingly been withdrawn as a pursuit not likely to contribute to the end proposed as practically of little or no use to throw light on a difficult situation. The deaths are scattered over nearly every part of the district, whereas the discovery that would be of value to us mainly consists in our being able to find out the localities which are the prolific centre of disease, and consequently in special need of an overhauling commensurate with their requirements.

There has been very little infectious disease in the District, only 6 cases having been notified during the past twelve months, none of which proved fatal. 3 of these were of Scarlet Fever, and 3 were of Diphtheria. One of the cases of Scarlet Fever



was removed to the Isolation Hospital. There have been no deaths from Measles, but 2 from Whooping Cough, 15 from Phthisis, 10 from diseases of the respiratory organs (a reduction of 11 compared to last year) and 4 were from injuries.

Small-pox has been prevalent in some parts of England. As the disease is often troublesome, and always highly infectious, too much effort cannot be made to secure its exclusion from the Town. The painful condition ascribed to it is at present exemplified in the city of London where over 700 patients are confined in the hospitals, and all stand in need of attention.

The provision of water in the District has varied considerably throughout the year, the supply being decidedly scarce at one time, and at another yielding only a moderate amount. Hence the necessity for a new storage reservoir, which would secure us against a deficiency, and relieve the anxiety which is its usual accompaniment. It is now proposed to increase the storage by two or three million gallons. If efforts in this direction prove successful, we have only further to determine the site of the reservoir, which will probably be fixed fifteen feet higher than that in use at present so that Clive House and Belle Vue may have the benefit of a better supply, and in order that it may be fully available the service of the expert Mr. Hawksley will be employed. The date of his coming has been fixed for the 11th of this month.

In the month of May we had a visit from the County Medical Officer, who made himself thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances which seem to have delayed the work of sewerage long under consideration. Several improvements were suggested, and later on a deputation was appointed to visit Durham, Leeds, and York, to inspect the various systems of sewage purification in those places. They enquired into 13 or 14 systems, and on consideration they recommend the following as the best to adopt. The open septic tank, and continuous ærobic filtration by single contact. The four or six armed automatic revolving continuous sprinkler of Messrs. Adams & Co. The representative of the above Firm has been asked to visit Alnwick that an estimation of the cost may be ascertained as soon as possible. Meanwhile the report of the deputation has been referred to the Sewage Disposal Committee.

There was an old house in Bondgate (ordinarily called "The Dardanelles") whose progress towards a ruinous con-



dition was perceptible. It underwent its final operation for complete removal, and has been succeeded by a satisfactory substitute.

Nothing has been done yet to improve Angel Inn Yard. It is one of those places where it may be difficult to continue an oversight that will be efficient for the maintenance of every proper arrangement.

It has long been felt that we should hurry forward the approved accommodation of a new Lodging House, which it is generally acknowledged to have become a town necessity, and forms, intentionally at least, a part of the scheme now on hand.

A portion of our new road still remains to be completed and causes much dissatisfaction.

A plan for the erection of 48 Workmen's Dwellings has been prepared, and sent to the Local Government Board for approval with an application for leave to borrow £11,000 to carry it out.

The pavements in Percy Terrace, Hope Lane, and Green Bat have been cemented, and the cement paving at the Station corner has been renewed. Two crossings in Bondgate Without and Denwick Lane have been lifted and re-paved. The paving, also, between Bow Alley and Hunter's Corner has been re-set.

The year 1901 has not been without some commemorative incident, insomuch as the lowness of the death-rate has not hitherto been equalled. This happy result is doubtless partly due to the nearly total absence of infectious disease, and also to the great reduction in deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs.

The Inspector's Report, which is annexed, supplies information regarding such matters as are ordinarily included in his department. It will be found to afford evidence of the accomplishment of much useful work.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. F. EASTON, M.D., F.R.I.P.H.

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

URBAN COUNCIL OFFICES,

GREEN BAT, ALNWICK,

*2nd January, 1902.*

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I beg to submit a summary of work done in the way of Sanitation during the year 1901.

Total number of nuisances abated	...	...	...	318
Number remaining on books in progress and under notice				15
Number of Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	63
„ Cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	74
„ Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction				41
„ Drains relaid, repaired, or otherwise improved				15
„ Drains trapped by gully traps, in place of defective metal traps	...	...	...	26
„ Drains flushed with hose pipe	...	...	...	26
„ Drains smoke tested	...	...	...	10
„ Rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	10
„ Public schools disinfected	...	...	...	1
„ Miscellaneous nuisances arising from various causes	...	...	...	53

JOSEPH MILBURN,

Assoc. San. Institute,

Inspector of Nuisances.



REPORT ON INSPECTOR OF MUSICALS

REPORT ON INSPECTOR OF MUSICALS

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBER FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSICALS

IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE 14TH MARCH 1851

JOSIAH QUINLAN  
Inspector of Musical Instruments