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Contributors

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1904.

AYLESBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Population last Census	9,244
Estimated to middle of 1904.....	9,358

The returns of births and deaths are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.	Annual rate per 1,000 living.
Births	129	106	235	or 25.1015
Deaths	97	71	168	or 17.9525
Excess of Births...	32	35	67	or 7.1490
24 Deaths in Union House			17	Extra Parochial.
22 „ Royal Bucks Hospital			11	„ „
3 „ Great Central Station			3	„ „
1 „ George Hotel Yard			1	„ „
—	—	—	—	—
50		32		

Reducing number of Deaths to 136, or 14.533.

There is an excess of Male Births over Female of 23

„ „ „ Deaths „ „ 26

An excess of Births over Deaths of 67; last year, 83.

Births are 8 less than last year; Deaths, 8 more.

„ „ 12 over average of 10 years; Deaths, 11 over.

The following table of Births and Deaths has been corrected and made to record the rate according to census of 1901. The Extra Parochial Deaths are also deducted, showing corrected rate.

All those that follow are calculated from gross Death-rate as returned by Registrar:—

Table of Births and Deaths for this and previous ten years:—

	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1894	214 or 23.7434	121 or 13.4250
1895	210 „ 23.2172	120 „ 13.2670
1896	225 „ 24.7850	121 „ 13.3289
1897	254 „ 27.8784	131 „ 14.3782
1898	210 „ 22.9659	106 „ 11.5923
1899	221 „ 24.0903	151 „ 16.4541
1900	208 „ 22.5841	121 „ 13.1379
1901	202 „ 21.814	128 „ 13.8229
1902	246 „ 26.4743	125 „ 13.4423
1903	243 „ 25.967	126 „ 13.4644
1904	235 „ 25.1015	136 „ 14.533

Average of 10

years	223.3	24.34996	125.0	13.63130
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As regards sex, Births and Deaths for this and previous ten years are:—

BIRTHS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
M.	129	123	120	114	119	112	103	122	120	96	114
F.	106	120	126	88	89	109	107	132	105	114	100
	235	243	246	202	208	221	210	254	225	210	214

DEATHS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
M.	97	86	82	77	77	78	69	83	84	65	79
F.	71	74	60	71	65	100	53	79	65	75	62
	168	160	142	148	142	178	122	162	149	140	141

	1904.	'03.	'02.	'01.	'00.	'99.	'98.	'97.	'96.	'95.	'94.
Male Births, excess...	23	3	0	37	30	3	0	0	15	0	14
Male Deaths	26	12	22	6	12	0	16	4	19	0	17
Female Births	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	10	0	18	0
Female Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	10	0

This table shows the excess of Male over Female Births and Deaths or the reverse in each year. It will be seen, though, the Births and Deaths of Females exceed that of Males in some years. There is an excess of Male Births of 5.3 in average of ten years, and of Deaths, 7.6.

Deaths from zymotic affections, 18; diarrhoea, 7; diphtheria, 4; whooping cough, 3; scarlet fever, 1; erysipelas, 1; puerperal fever, 1; measles, 1; equal to 1.9235 per 1,000 living.

Notified under Infectious Diseases Act, 72 cases, viz., diphtheria, 50; scarlet fever, 8; erysipelas, 9; small-pox, 2; puerperal fever, 2; enteric, 1.

Zymotic Death-rate for this and previous ten years:—

1894	22 or 2.3628	per 1,000 living.
1895	10 „ 1.0615	„ „
1896	27 „ 2.8346	„ „
1897	9 „ .9342	„ „
1898	17 „ 1.741	„ „
1899	22 „ 2.229	„ „
1900	14 „ 1.5144	„ „
1901	13 „ 1.4036	„ „
1902	9 „ .9683	„ „
1903	20 „ 2.1371	„ „
1904	18 „ 1.9235	„ „
Average of 10 years...	15.9	1.72865 „ „

Gives decimal 2.1 over average; prevalence of diphtheria accounts for this.

Table of Causes of Death from principal Zymotic Diseases for this and previous ten years :—

	1904.	'03.	'02.	'01.	'00.	'99.	'98.	'97.	'96.	'95.	'94.	Av'ge.
Measles	1	8	0	2	1	0	4	0	14	0	0	2.9
Diphtheria	4	9	2	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	1	2.0
Membranous Croup	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	.9
Whooping Cough	3	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	14	2.2
Diarrhoea & Dysentery ..	7	1	4	2	6	16	7	6	3	3	2	5.0
Erysipelas	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	1.1
Rheumatic Fever	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	5	1	1	1.2
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	.4
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	.3
Scarlet Fever	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.2
Influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.3
	18	20	10	13	14	23	17	9	27	10	22	17.5

Table of Deaths from Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and Bronchitis for this and previous ten years :—

1894	35	or 3.883	per 1,000 living.
1895	25	„ 2.768	„ „
1896	19	„ 2.203	„ „
1897	28	„ 3.049	„ „
1898	19	„ 2.077	„ „
1899	31	„ 3.378	„ „
1900	31	„ 3.353	„ „
1901	31	„ 3.347	„ „
1902	24	„ 2.583	„ „
1903	26	„ 2.777	„ „
1904	32	„ 3.419	„ „
Average of 10 years...	26.9	2.9418	„ „
5.1 above the average.			

Deaths at different ages for this and previous ten years :—

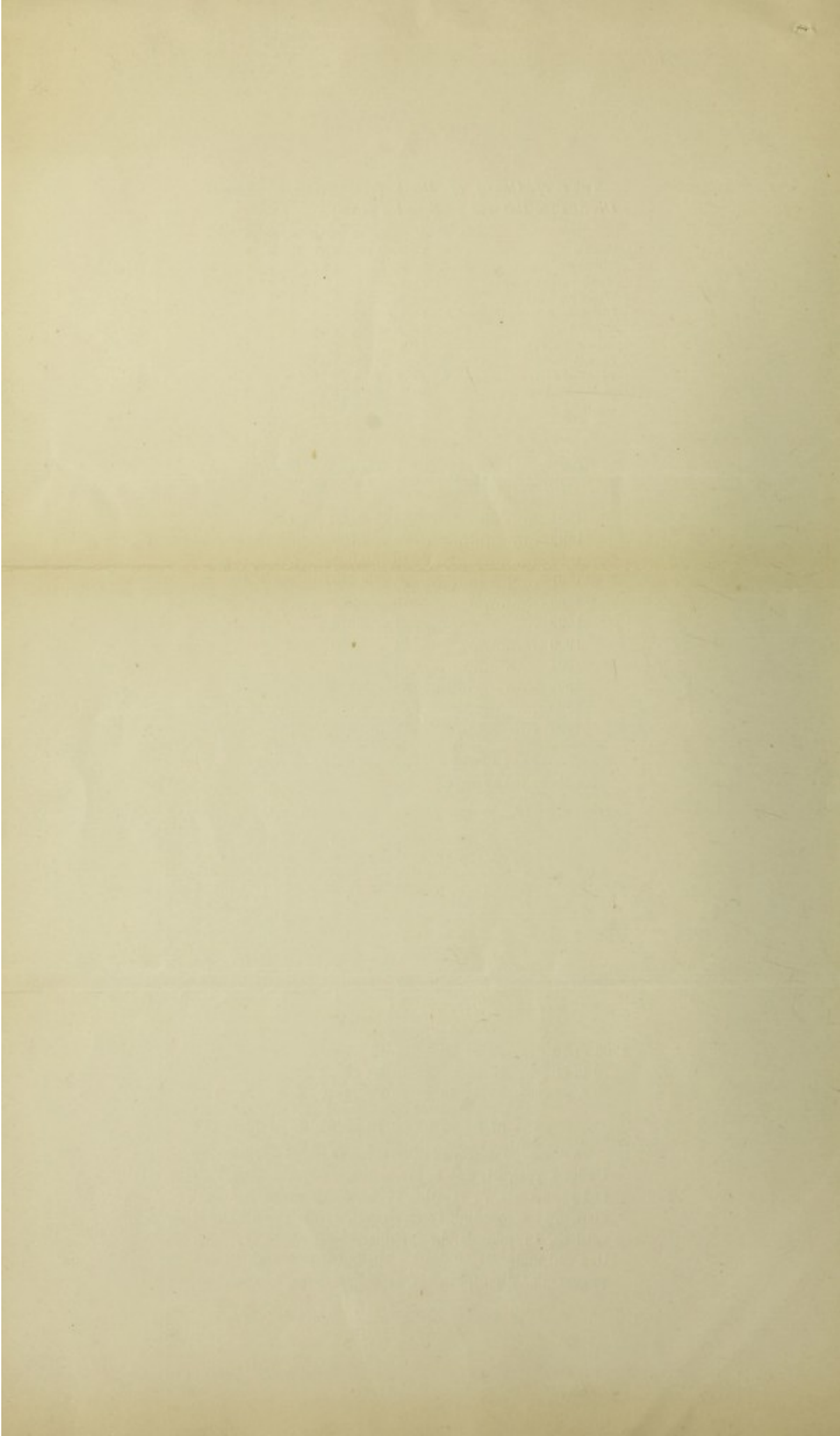
	1904.	'03.	'02.	'01.	'00.	'99.	'98.	'97.	'96.	'95.	'94.	Av'ge.
Under 1 year	37	27	29	23	23	40	22	28	34	19	39	28.4
1 and under 5	18	20	12	18	7	6	16	9	15	5	14	12.2
5 „ 15	2	7	6	3	3	14	5	6	6	1	5	5.6
15 „ 25	4	9	3	5	4	9	5	13	16	8	7	7.9
25 „ 65	56	49	46	44	47	40	31	50	39	50	38	43.4
65 and upwards	51	48	46	55	58	89	43	56	39	57	38	50.9
	168	160	142	148	142	178	122	162	149	140	141	148.4

The following table gives deaths for this and previous ten years at ages of :—

	1904.	'03.	'02.	'01.	'00.	'99.	'98.	'97.	'96.	'95.	'94.	Average.
60 to 70	35	21	20	20	23	21	7	20	12	19	18	18.1
70 to 80	16	23	22	24	18	35	21	23	22	31	16	23.5
80 & upwards	15	14	13	18	25	20	11	20	9	20	9	15.9
	67	58	55	62	66	76	39	63	43	70	43	57.5

The cause of deaths at different ages were as follows :—

Under 1 year, 37, due to premature birth, 14; bronchitis and pneumonia, 7; measles, 1; whooping cough, 3; heart disease, 1; congenital, 1; marasmus, 2; diarrhoea, 5; convulsions, 1; pyæmia, 1; syphilis, 1 (8.6 above average). One and under 5: 18 deaths, attributed to bronchitis and pneumonia, 10; diphtheria, 4; scarlet fever, 1; diarrhoea,



The births and deaths in the several quarters of the year are as follows:—

	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	Total or per 1,000.	M.	F.	Total or per 1,000.
1st Quarter	28	23	51 or 21.799	34	31	65 or 27.356
2nd „	41	25	66 „ 28.211	16	5	21 „ 8.976
3rd „	28	28	56 „ 23.936	29	12	41 „ 17.306
4th „	32	30	62 „ 24.736	25	16	41 „ 17.524
	129	106	235 „ 25.1015	97	71	168 „ 17.9525
Corrected				14.533		

In first quarter deaths exceed births by 14; in other three, births exceed by 45—15—13 respectively, giving 59 as natural increase of population, as against 93 last year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under Infectious Diseases Notification Act, which has been in force since February, 1890, 72 cases notified. I append a table for this and the last ten years:—

	1901.	'03.	'02.	'01.	'00.	'99.	'98.	'97.	'96.	'95.	'94.	Average.
Typhoid ...	1	1	0	2	2	1	5	3	5	2	4	2.5
Puerperal ...	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	0	1.0
Erysipelas ..	9	11	12	13	8	7	7	2	3	8	15	8.6
Scarlet Fever	8	3	15	26	52	4	4	20	9	14	45	19.2
Small Pox...	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	.9
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Diphtheria ..	50	40	12	8	7	19	21	0	1	1	6	11.5
	72	57	43	49	71	32	38	25	20	32	70	43.7

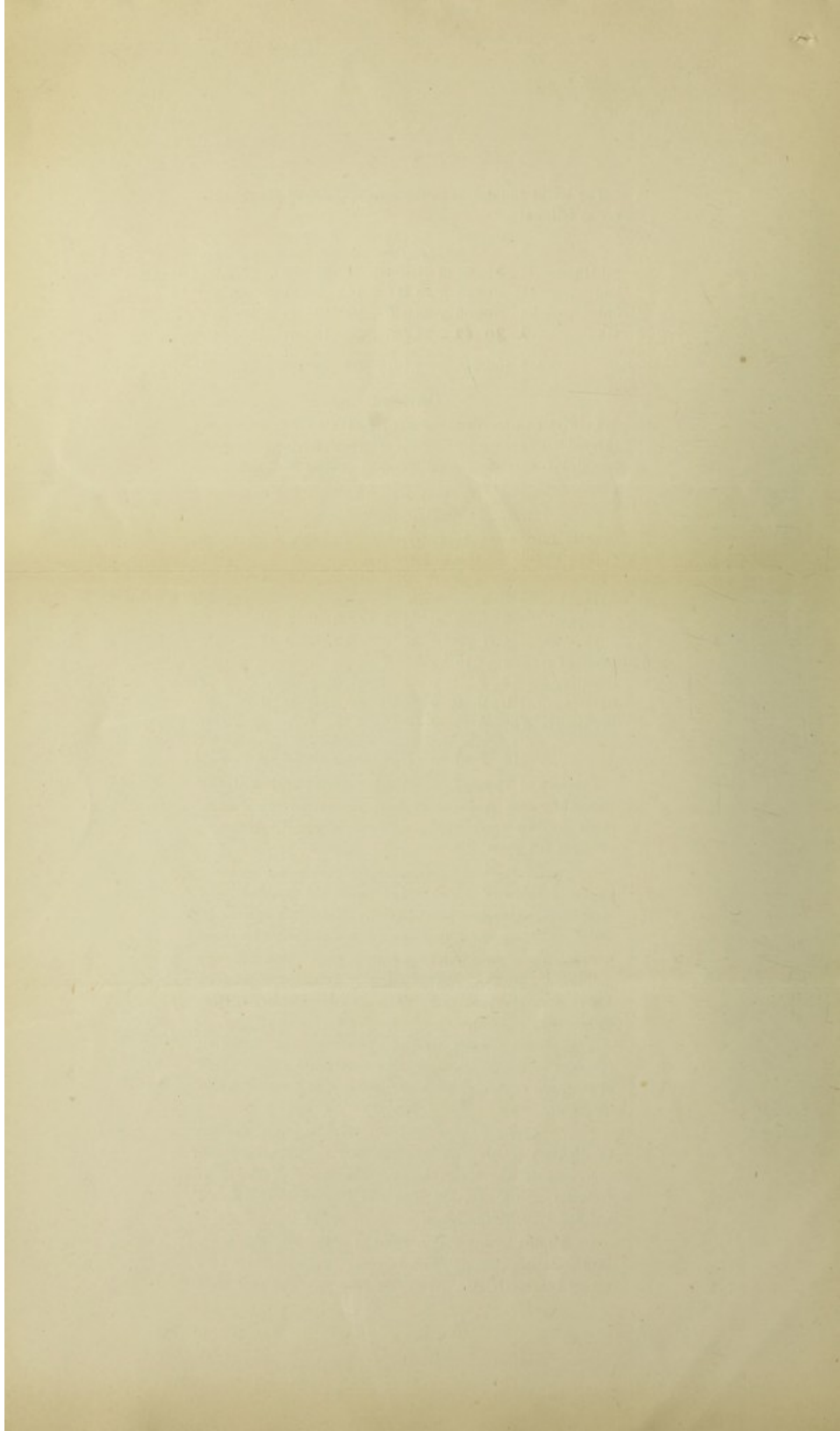
The case of *Typhoid*, which was reported on the 31st of December, was supposed to have contracted the disease while staying at Bedford; no local origin. Average of previous ten years, 2.5.

Puerperal Fever, 2 cases notified; both cases attended by some midwife. Two other cases not notified, and threatened. One case proved fatal. Midwife was warned, and kept from attending cases till disinfected. In these cases there was no responsible nurse and large families, with dependence on neighbours for attendance, so that possibly the midwife might not have been the source of infection.

Erysipelas, 9 cases notified, one fatal, in Hospital, returned as cellulitis and septicæmia; other cases, chiefly of face, not connected with one another, and not of severe character.

Scarlet Fever, 9 cases notified, including one notified as diphtheria. One on January 6th and February 6th occurring in the same family. The latter proved fatal from laryngitis. On the 13th and 17th of March a case notified in different families and localities.

On August 26th a case notified as diphtheria was taken into Isolation Hospital, and turned out scarlet fever of a severe character. On September 19th a second case from



the same family was admitted, and on November 5th the mother of these two failed, had a very mild attack, was confined while the rash was out, and taken to the Hospital before desquamation began, with the infant, which never took the disease. Three other children escaped, and there was no spread to the neighbours, though the neighbourhood was crowded, and back ways to the row common. Smith's children were discharged from the Hospital on October 27th. She failed on November 4th, apparently infected by the children. These people had visitors from London, who probably brought the infection. On October 23rd a young married woman was admitted with her infant 9 months old. She had contracted the disease while out on a visit, and had notice that two of the family had scarlet fever a day after she got home. The infant did not take the infection. Five treated in Hospital.

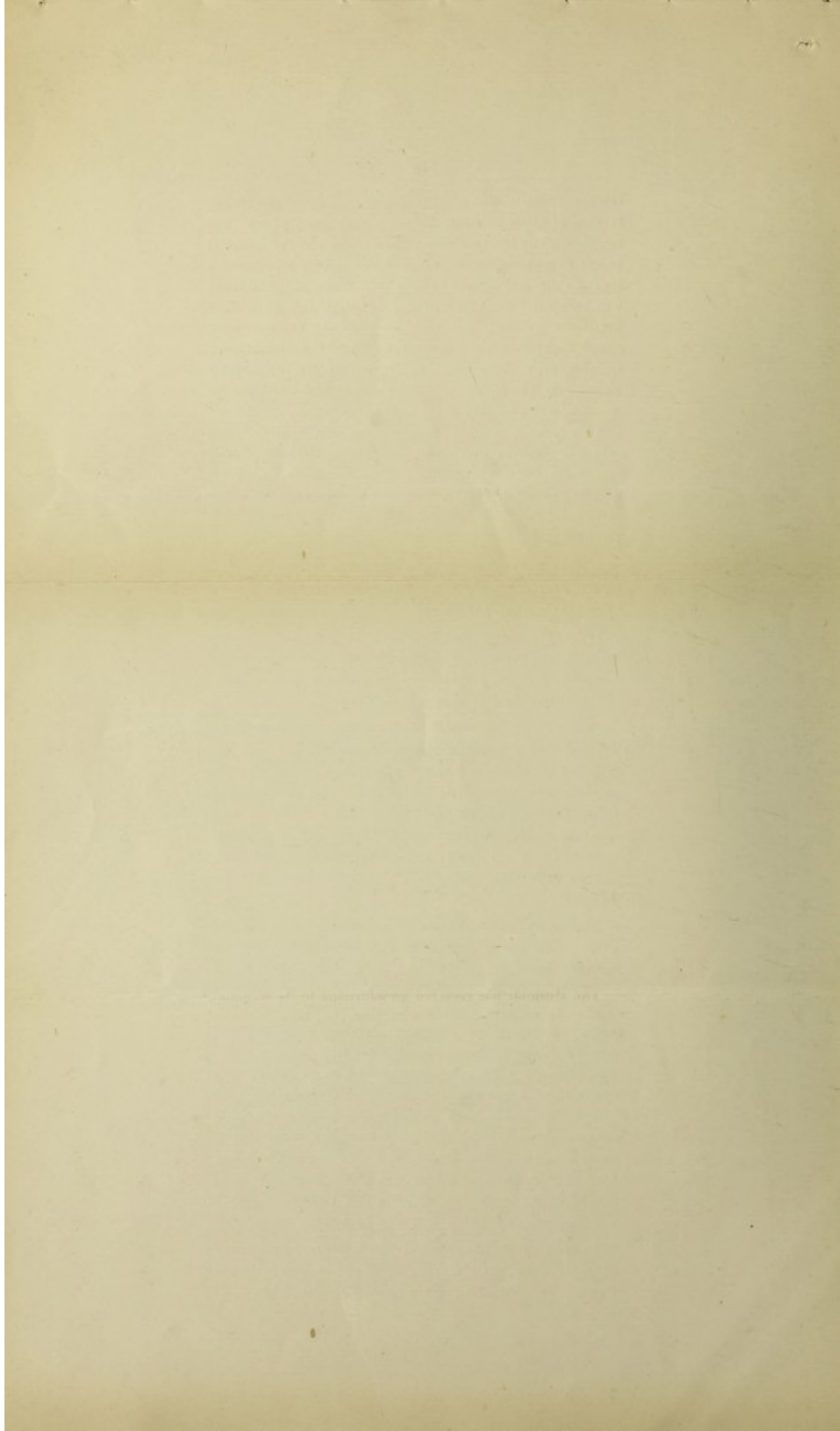
Measles.—One death attributed to this disease; average of ten previous ten years, 2.9; does not appear to have been prevalent to any extent.

Whooping Cough was associated with the fatal case of measles, and three more deaths are attributed to it. There was a considerable prevalence of this disease in the spring; the fatality confined, as usual, to infants.

Small Pox.—On March 11th a tramp in Union House notified, and treated in the House Isolation Ward. On May 7th a child was taken to the Bucks Hospital as out-patient, and notified as small-pox. The parents were tramping the country as pedlars. They were all taken into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the parents isolated in an out-house, and discharged after due observation. The room occupied at the publichouse was disinfected.

Diphtheria.—This disease continued prevalent till July 14th. Fifty cases notified, against 40 in 1903. 86 cases between June 29th, 1903, and July 14th, 1904. For 12 months a continual run of cases. Four cases fatal in 1904; 6 in previous year; 21 removed to Isolation Hospital. No death there this year. St. Mary's and St. John's (Girls') School were closed in February (22nd), during which month nine cases were traced to St. Mary's. A special report was made to the Local Government Board and Urban and County Councils on the outbreak of the epidemic, and a further enquiry from the Local Government Board as to what steps the Urban Council had taken for the prevention of the spread of the disease was submitted to me to answer, which I did, informing them of the precautions taken. This was in 1903.

In January, 8 cases; February, 17; March, 4; April, 7; May, 4; June, 2; July, 5; August, 1; September, 1; October, 1. None in November and December. The



closing of the Schools had a marked effect in the spread of the disease, and after the re-opening the cases did not appear to be contracted there, and it was not possible in most of the cases to ascertain the source of infection; it was most probably from personal infection by a mild unsuspected case not coming under observation. The cases isolated and treated at home were seldom followed by a second infection, and premises were duly disinfected afterwards.

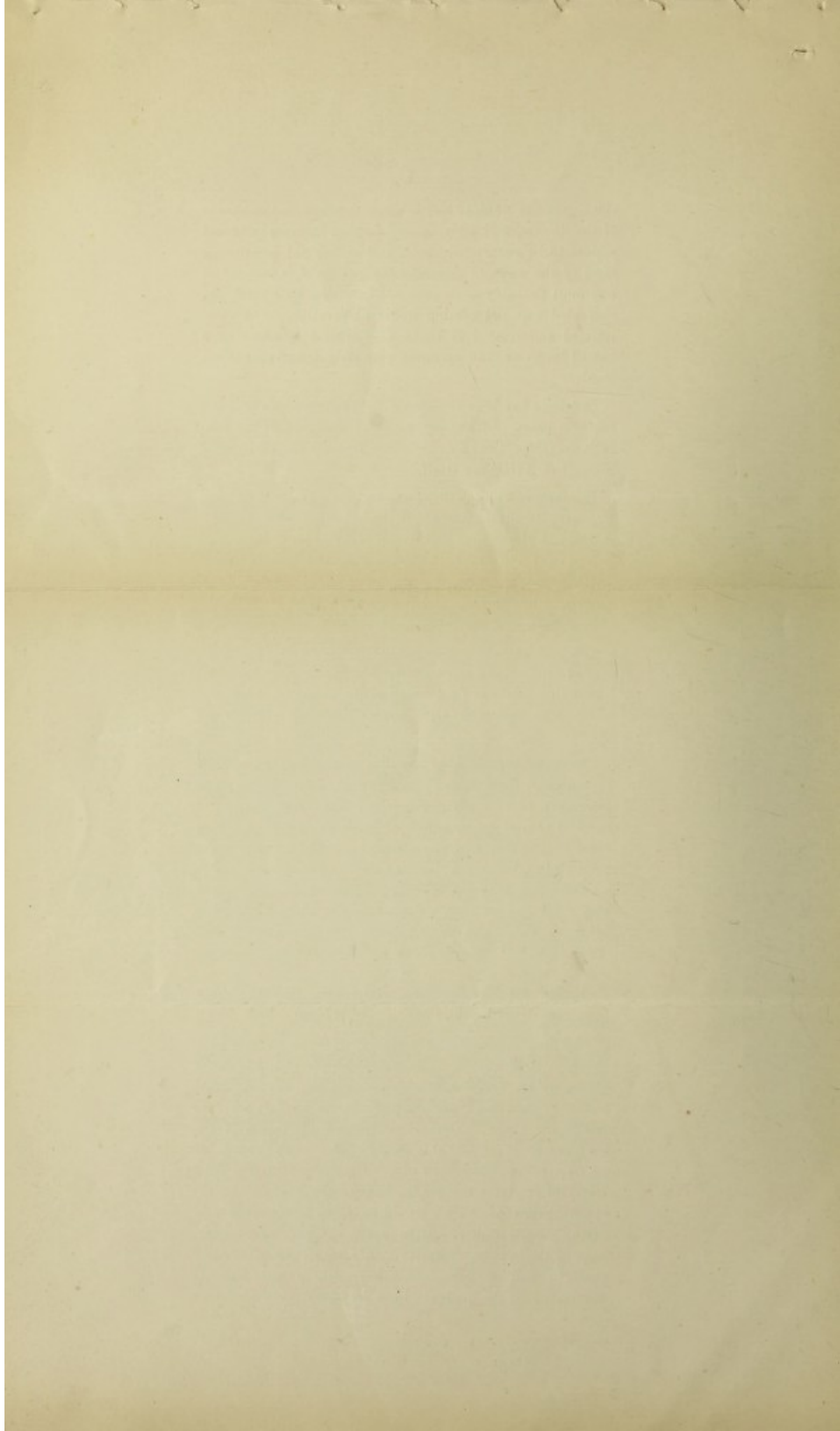
Influenza has been registered as primary cause of death in three cases, and has during the latter part of the year been prevalent, some neighbouring parishes having suffered more than Aylesbury itself.

Elementary Schools (St. John's, Girls') were closed from February 22nd to March 9th on account of diphtheria. A drain in playground and urinal reported on. St. Mary's School was closed at the same time for same reason. Infants' playground repaired, boys' urinal erected, with schools whitewashed and cleansed. Walton Schools, privies dark and insufficient; re-construction proposed.

Cholera, no cases. One registered cholera infantile, included in diarrhoea and dysentery. The deaths registered under this head are 7; average of ten years, 5. Only one adult, who collapsed after acute diarrhoea. Others all infants.

The Infectious Disease Hospital was in use ten months in the year, from January to June 15, and August 26 to December 10. Twenty-one cases of diphtheria treated; 4 cases of scarlet fever, and 1 of small-pox in May. Five cases of diphtheria in convalescent stage were sent home from Hospital to make room for a case of small-pox, which was admitted May 7th, discharged June 15th. Remained empty till August 26th, when a case was admitted notified as diphtheria, which turned out scarlet fever, and it was occupied till December 10th by several other cases of scarlet fever.

The Hospital has received no additions to its accommodation since last report. Its drainage has been improved, it has been cleansed and repaired, and fire buckets provided in both wards. The water supply still has to be carted up for domestic use; some rain and surface water available from tank and well not fit for anything except washing. It is contemplated making the inside of the building fireproof, but this would entail wood-block floors on concrete, as the boards of the floors would be the most likely to originate the fire, and they have now only an air space under them. This would entail as much expense as laying on the Chiltern Hills water without the convenience of the supply. The occupants have been principally children and women. This has made it more easy to accommodate the patients in a building so lacking in



requisites for nurses and servants, as well as space for patients. It is difficult to maintain an equable temperature with the Tortoise stoves. The patients, however, have all done well, and have been managed by one Nurse, with only on one occasion the assistance of a convalescent patient. The inconvenience of having only means for treating one form of infectious disease at a time was experienced in May, when we had to send home patients convalescing from diphtheria and not free from infection to admit a case of small-pox. Fortunately the diphtheria epidemic was nearly over, and the cases of scarlet fever which occurred after the small-pox case was discharged were able to be taken in. There should be at least two fever blocks and one administrative block, with Porter's Lodge and small-pox accommodation elsewhere, or sufficiently removed from the present Wards.

The Council have considered the matter and proposals to make more effective provision, but financial difficulties have prevented anything being done.

Slaughter Houses have been twice visited, and found fairly well conducted. Notice given where required of repair to pavements, cleansing of walls, and removing of offal, and the Inspector has been active in seeing his directions carried out.

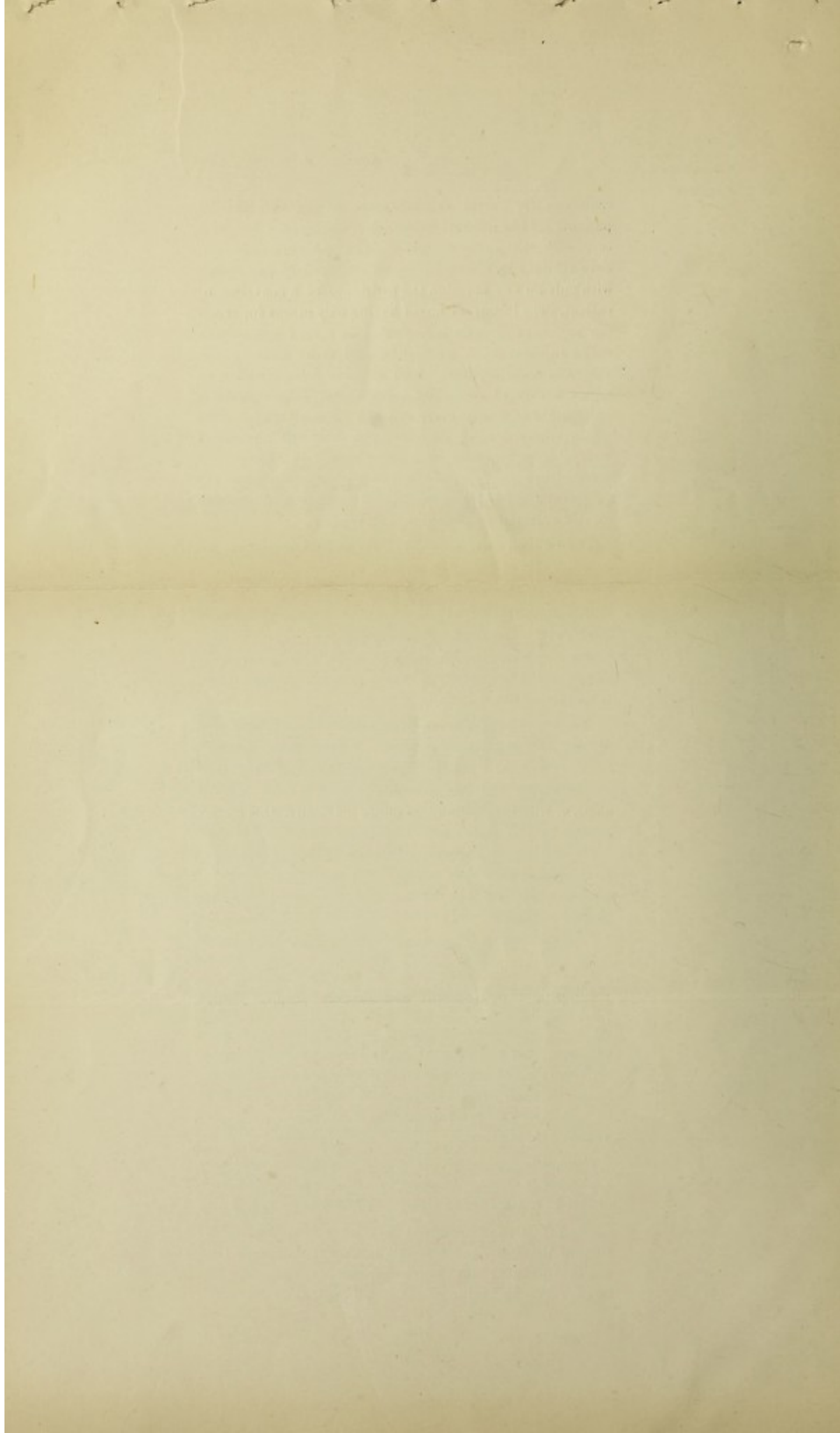
Bakehouses have also been twice visited, and found kept as well as circumstances allow. A great many are old, inconvenient, and small. They are generally only used by the master and one assistant, or by the baker himself alone, or with the assistance of one of his family. One underground bakehouse has been closed, and a new one erected—new fittings and external furnace. Two others have been licensed from year to year while carried on by present occupant, without material increase in business involving further assistance.

Lodging Houses I inspected twice. They were found clean and respectably conducted.

Dairies and Cowsheds are registered. Bye-laws have been considered by the Council, and a former draft drawn up some years since in regard to their conduction have been approved and adopted. The Inspector has given his attention to the matter since his appointment. The retailers have adopted covered cans for distributing the milk in. No special appointment has been made for supervision of these places.

Disinfecting Chamber.—The provision of this necessary apparatus has been discussed by the Council. Estimates of cost have been before them, but it has come to nothing.

The provision of a suitable ambulance for removing the sick to the Isolation Hospital has been dealt with in a similar manner; the heavy expense of enlarging the Sewage Works having seriously crippled their resources.



It is the intention of the Council to provide both these as soon as circumstances will permit.

The Scavenging is carried out by the Council's men. There should be a uniform receptacle for the dust in the shape of a portable galvanised bin, covered, provided for each house. The receptacles which are now brought out are open and varied, permitting the contents (dust and paper) to be blown about. These receptacles are placed upon the footway, and remain there a considerable time before the dust cart comes round to take them. This is an objectionable practice, and would be unnecessary if the portable bins were adopted.

There is a necessity, owing to the increase in the number of houses, for another cart for collecting, as the men cannot get round the district. The nuisance in the back roads notified in last report have been, after notice from Inspector, improved.

Knacker's Yard.—There should be a licensed place for carrying on this work. The place now used for the purpose is an open field, and a nuisance is at times complained of by papers, and Brook is liable to be fouled.

The Sewers.—I have not heard much complaint of the sewer ventilators. Two shafts have been erected, one in Granville Street and one in Walton Road, which have relieved these localities. In Walton Grove a shaft was also erected. Whether this remedies the defect I do not yet know, as the shaft at the junction of the roads is still complained of. Owing to the trees on one side being higher than the shaft, a down current is established, and at times causes a great nuisance. The removal of this up the Stoke Road might remedy this, and improve the ventilation through the other shafts in the locality.

The provision of flushing cisterns to all w.c.'s and privies, I believe, is required, if the pans and house drains are to be kept properly flushed and stale sewerage kept out of sewers. Hand-flushing is effectual if carried out, but it is impossible to get it effectually done in large families and by indolent and careless people. When inspecting we have evidence from the state of the pans that it is seldom done after usage. Often a pan is found half full.

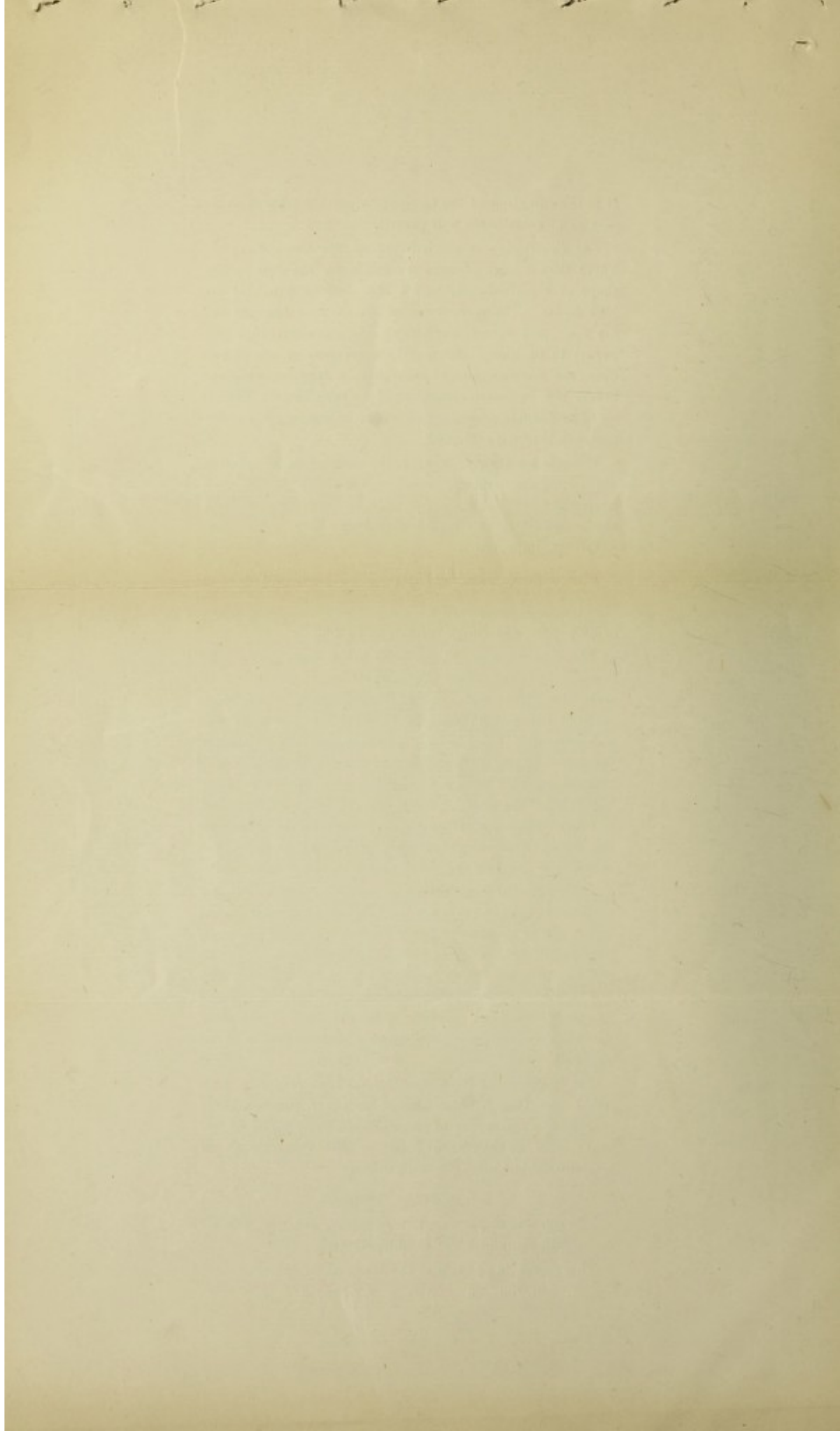
The condition of the Canal has not been complained of, but I fear that if there should be a dry summer there would be a recurrence of the nuisance complained of two years' since, as the effluent from the Milk Factory contains a considerable amount of milk debris.

ROYAL BUCKS HOSPITAL.

The number of patients treated during the year was 336 as in-patients, and 2,009 as out-patients.

There were 36 patients in the Hospital on Jan. 1st, 1904.

" " 33 " " " " " " " 1905.



300 patients were admitted during the year.

215 patients were discharged cured.

60	"	"	"	relieved.
6	"	"	"	in <i>statu quo</i> .
1	"			sent to Convalescent Home.
1	"			left at own request.
20	"			died.

During the year 2,009 patients were treated in the out-patient department, and of these 1,791 were discharged, 1,799 being new cases.

There was one case of diphtheria in a child, aged 3, which was isolated. The boy died soon after admission. A case of small-pox attended at out-patients, but was promptly sent to the Isolation Hospital.

Of the twenty deaths which occurred during the year in the Hospital, eleven of the patients came from Aylesbury and nine from surrounding districts.

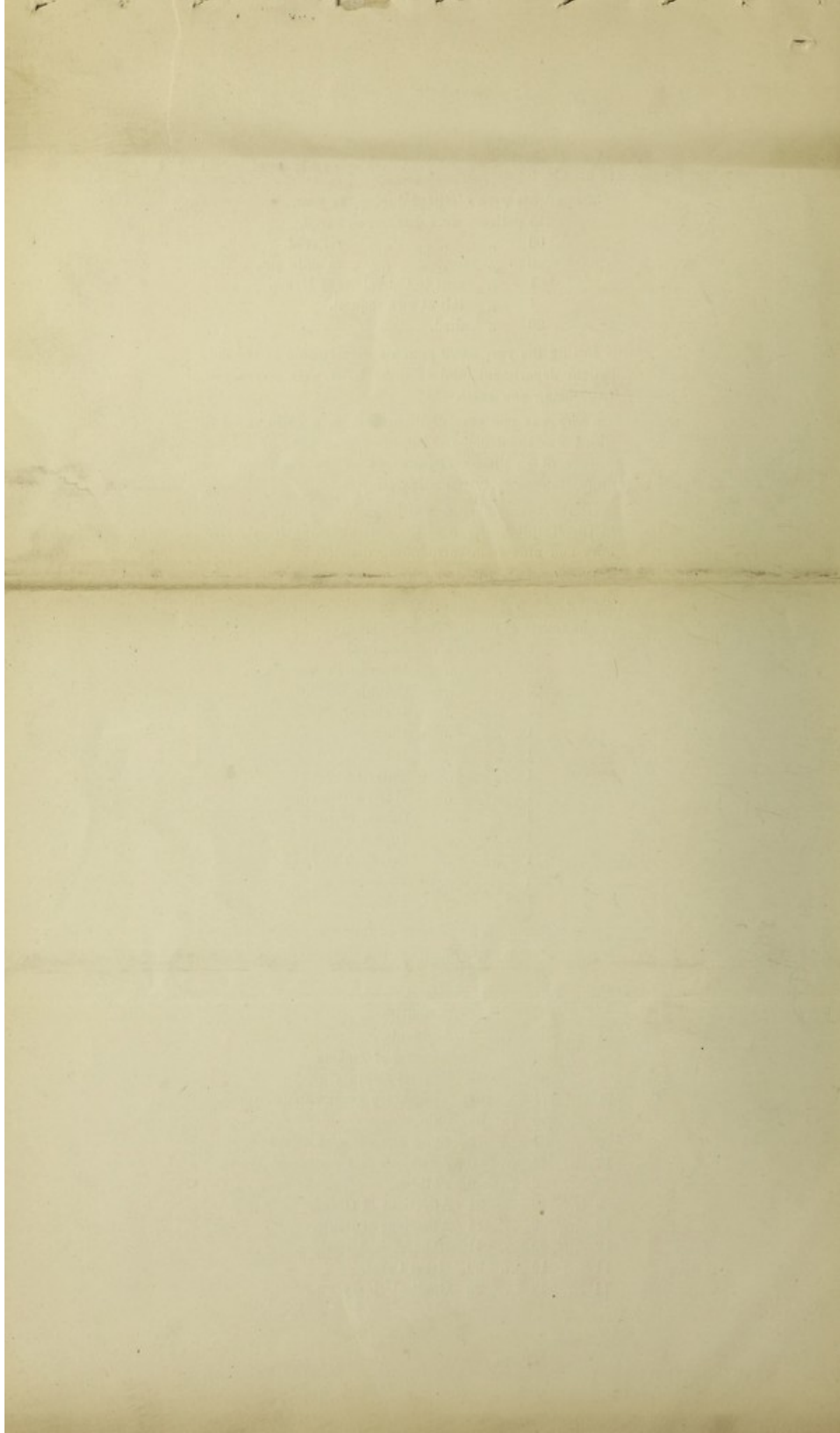
Five inquests were held during the year, the cause of death in each case being the result of accident.

The causes of death were as follows:—

5 as the result of Accident.				
2	"	"		Broncho-Pneumonia.
2	"	"		Chronic Brights.
2	"	"		Diabetes.
1	"	"		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
1	"	"		Intestinal Obstruction.
1	"	"		Enteritis.
1	"	"		Heart Disease.
1	"	"		Cancer of Liver.
1	"	"		Diphtheria.
1	"	"		Cellulitis of Neck.
1	"	"		Pyonephrosi.
1	"	"		Pemphigus.

The following is a summary of the cases admitted to in- and out-patient departments of the Hospital:—

IN.	OUT.	TOTAL.	
—	227	—	Dental Cases.
—	452	—	Casualties.
61	—	—	Accidents.
—	206	—	Renewal of Tickets.
3	95	98	General Debility.
21	174	197	Alimentary Tract, chiefly Dyspepsia.
5	56	61	Skin.
8	64	72	Blood Disorders, chiefly Anæmia.
12	48	60	Affections of Respiratory Tract.
3	6	9	Phthisis.
9	12	21	Affections of Glands.
12	2	14	Affections of Bones.
12	29	41	Rheumatic Affections.
11	19	30	Heart Cases.
14	12	26	Genito-Urinary.



IN.	OUT.	TOTAL.	
21	40	61	Diseases peculiar to Women.
8	51	59	Varicose Veins and Ulcers.
13	39	52	Nervous Affections.
3	4	7	Chorea.
1	9	10	Epilepsy.
8	9	17	Deformities.
—	20	20	Rickets.
10	44	54	Ophthalmic.
8	28	36	Throat, chiefly Enlarged Tonsils.
—	31	31	Ruptures.
11	7	18	Phimoses.
4	12	16	Affections of Joints.
12	3	15	Cancer.
4	5	9	Benign Growths, Cysts, etc.
2	12	14	Aural Cases.
2	9	11	Nasal.
2	9	11	Goitre.
1	8	9	Venereal.
2	6	8	Liver.
2	2	4	Diabetes.
5	49	54	Various Cases (not classified above).

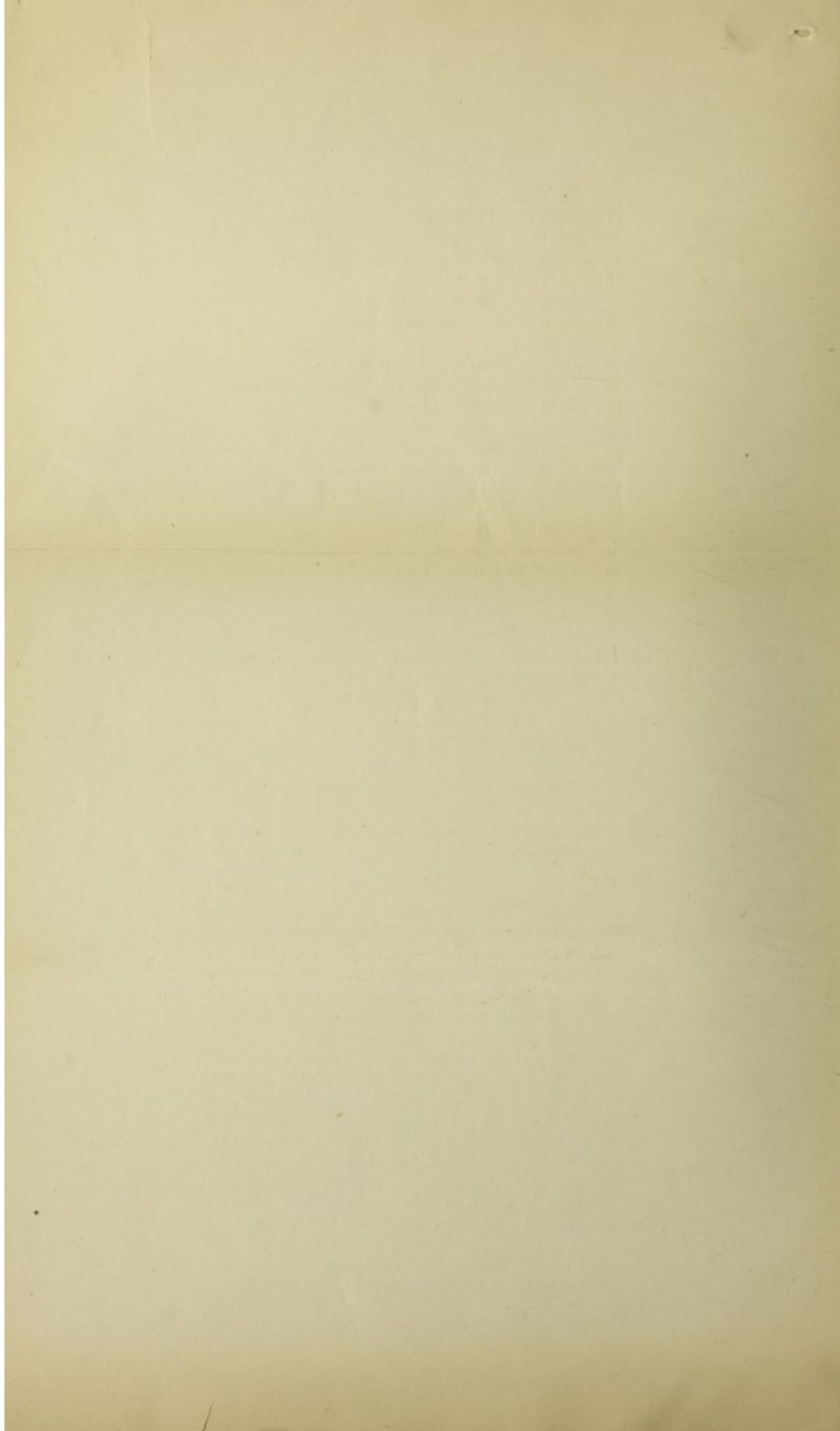
I am indebted to Mr. Palmer, the House Surgeon, for kindly drawing out this report for me.

AYLESBURY UNION WORKHOUSE.

Number of Inmates, January 1st.....	104
Admitted during the year.....	164
Births	4
	272
Discharged during the year	138
Deaths	24
	162
Inmates, 31st December	110
House Infirmary—	M. F. Total.
Inmates, January 1st	21 14 35
Admitted during the year	32 18 50
Under treatment Dec. 31	19 15 34

The deaths are seven more than the last two years—20 males and 4 females.

Three women died at ages of 94, 83, and 65; one female infant, 14 weeks, of congenital syphilis. The woman of 94 fell and broke her leg, and died of collapse; an inquest was held. The one 83 died from cerebral hæmorrhage; and the one 65 abdominal tumour. Of the men, 4 died of old age at ages of 91, 86, 84, and 80; 4 from cerebral (hemorrhage, palsy, general paralysis, and effusion); bronchitis and pneumonia, 3; heart affections, 4; dropsy, 1; cancer, 2; influenza, 1; erysipelas, 1. A second case of erysipelas occurred in the House, otherwise there has been freedom from any zymotic affection. The general health of the inmates is good.



Of the cases in Infirmary, 11 were classed as senile, 4 paralysis, 1 cardiac, 2 gout, 2 erysipelas, 2 tabes, 2 dyspepsia, 3 rheumatism, 1 imbecile, 1 bronchitis, 1 blind, 1 asthmatic, 1 debility, 1 demented, 1 nephritis, 1 not specified, a servant wardsman.

Admissions during the year, 164, were: Confinements, 4; old age, 90; bronchitis and pneumonia, 4; heart, 2; erysipelas, 2; gout, 1; tonsillitis, 1; dropsy, 1; small-pox, 1; epilepsy, 1; cut head (attempted suicide), 1; senile dementia, 2; general paralysis, 1; paralysis, 1; dyspepsia, 1; blind, 2; gastritis, 1; lumbago, 1; bed sores, 1; hip disease, 1; teething, 1; cancer, 3; not named, 7. Three old demented women became unmanageable, and were removed to Asylum—one 95, another about the same age.

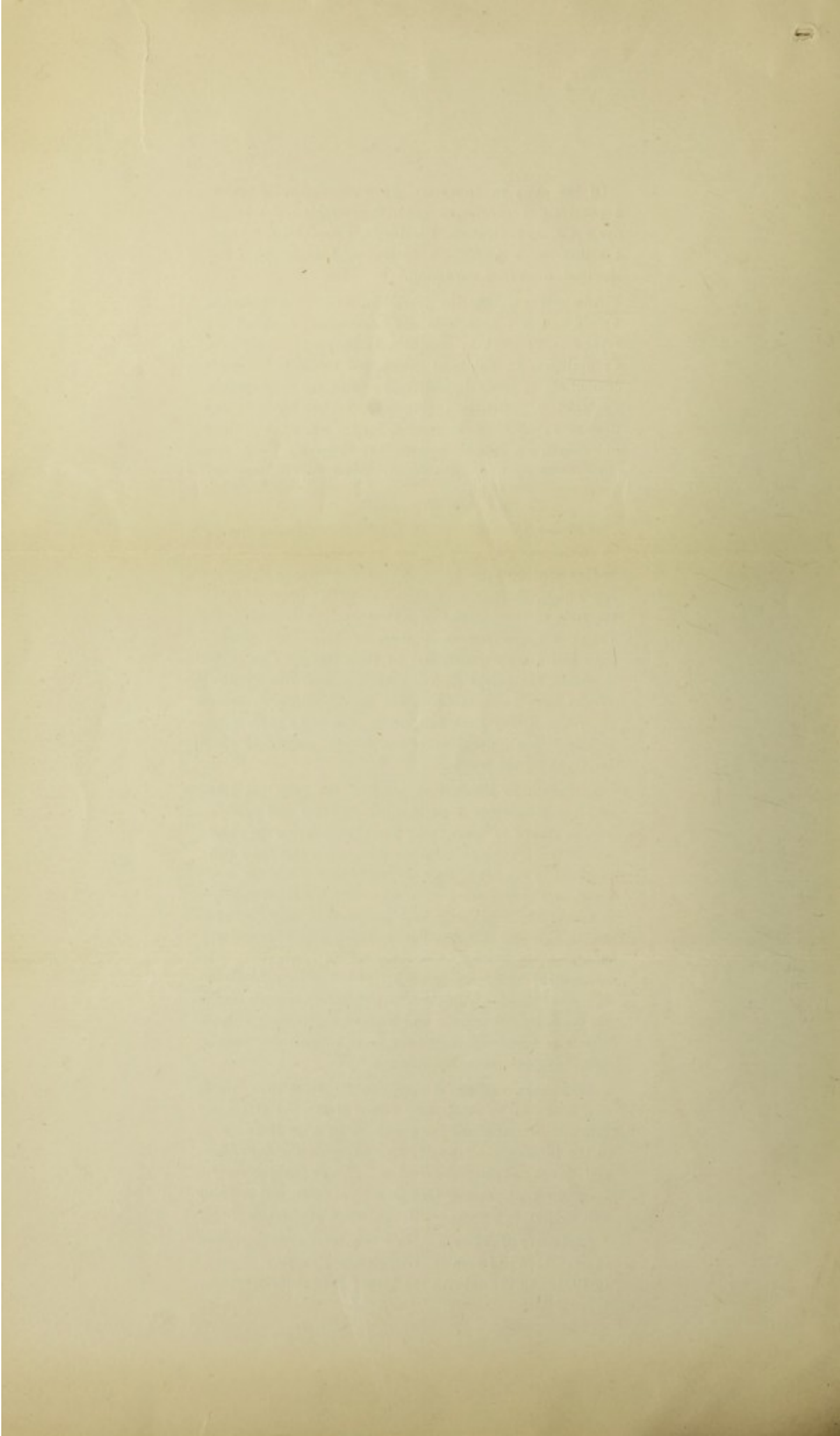
FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Workshops and workplaces have been inspected during the latter end of this year by the Inspector and myself, and as will be seen by the printed form accompanying this report, there is very little to call for observation on the state of these places in Aylesbury. In regard to the Factories employing more than 40 hands, the Council have had a report made out by their Surveyor as to the provision for escape in cases of fire, and two Printing Works have been noted as not having sufficient means of exit, and they have had notice to provide such means as the Council deem necessary for the safety of those employed on the works.

In regard to Workshops, we find the principal trade employing hands at home is the dressmaker and milliner, and in regard to space, ventilation, and light, they come within the provisions. Tailors do not put out their work to hands in the town, they say, and there is a ready-made trade, and orders are sent to wholesale houses if measure is taken. It is probable that journeymen may be found taking in work at home, but we have at present no intimation of its being done in more than two cases. The mechanical trades have generally plenty of room. Builders and stone masons work very much in open sheds. Carpenters, carriage-makers, and blacksmiths in roomy sheds. Shoe and harness-makers have more limited accommodation, but have necessary space.

Bakehouses.—It is the exception for more than one or two hands to be employed. Some of the old places are deficient in space, and impossible to be kept clean owing to the furnace, coal supply, etc., being in the bakehouse, and dough troughs immovable. A new bakehouse has been in recent years erected in several cases, and pressure will be put on owners to do this when practicable.

Register of Workshops.—Only two notices of the register of workshops had been received from the Factory Inspector in 1904. In the autumn the Inspector of Nuisances went,



at my request, and made a copy of the register of workshops kept by the Inspector of Factories, and we have worked upon this, and visited all others we could think of. We may yet find some omissions to be remedied in the current year, but a list of 51 places has been sent to the Factory Inspector as the result of our visitation. We shall be able in future to enter more into detail in regard to some of the places which are capable of improvement. It ought to be obligatory to provide flushing apparatus to all water closets on the premises.

Appended is a list of factories and workshops as far as present ascertained:—

Workshops on Register.

19 Bakers	4 Laundries
4 Bootmakers	1 Printer's
4 Basket-makers	1 Printer
4 Builders	1 Picture-frame Maker
3 Cycle-makers	1 Restaurant
5 Coachbuilders	3 Saddlers
2 Confectioners	2 Stone-masons
2 Carpenters	2 Tailors
12 Dressmakers & Milliners	2 Tent Works
3 Engineers and Fitters	3 Upholsters
2 Farriers	—
1 Fat Melter	81
1 Leather Dresser	

Factories on Register.

1 Steam Joinery Works	5 Printing Works
2 Cycle Works	2 Mineral Water Works
2 Engineers	1 Condensed Milk Works
1 Gas Works	—
1 Ink Works	15

The Sewage Works were delivered over from the Contractor, after all the new works had been approved by the Engineer appointed by the Judge to report upon the work necessary to be done to prevent the fouling of the stream, an injunction having been obtained by Colonel Lee and judgment obtained by him in his action against the Council. Mr. Chatterton, his Lordship's nominee, was retained by the Council to see the works carried out, and they are now in full working order, and, it is to be hoped, will be able to turn out an effluent which will meet the requirements of the Thames Conservancy, and no longer be accused of causing a nuisance in the brook.

Appended are the usual statistical tables, with Inspector's report of nuisances remedied and summary of work done under the Factory and Workshops Act.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES HOOPER,

Medical Officer of Health,

Aylesbury Urban Sanitary District.

