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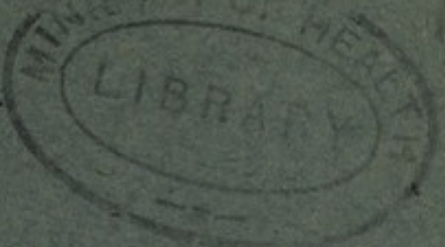

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CHEPSTOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.




Annual Report

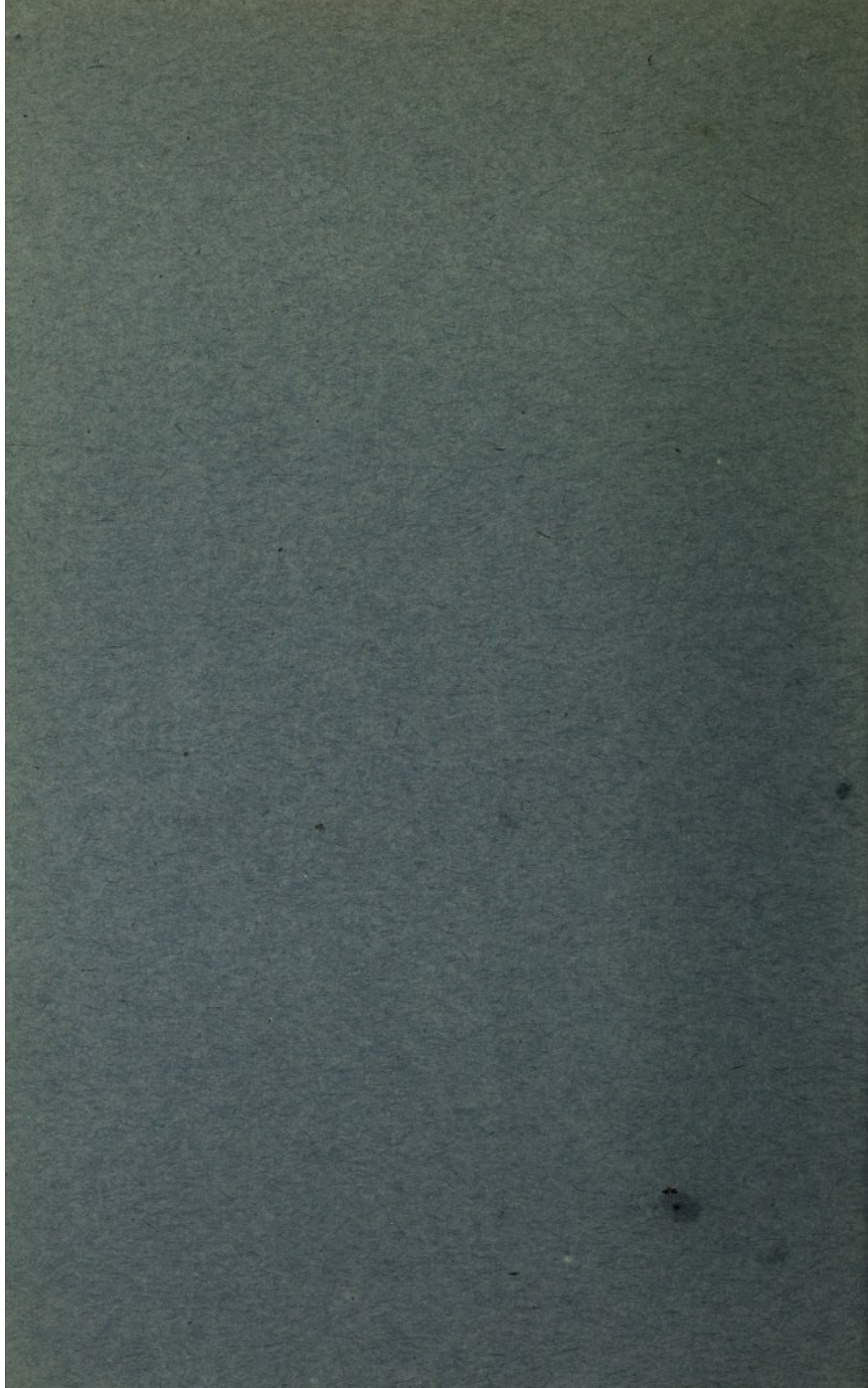
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

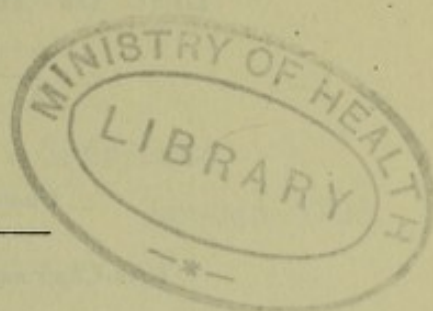
FOR THE YEAR 1925.



CHEPSTOW :
CHEPSTOW PRESS, PRINTERS, BANK STREET



CHEPSTOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1925



CHEPSTOW :
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List of Rural District Councillors.

Chairman—Colonel CURRE, C.B.E.

Vice-Chairman—Mr. G. M. VAUGHAN-HUGHES.

Councillors :

Mr. W. P. ANSTEY	Mr. W. JAMES
Mr. W. T. BARTLE	Rev. JOHN JONES
Mr. E. B. BENDALL	Capt. C. O. LIDDELL
Mr. A. BROWN	Mr. W. T. LINES
Mr. H. HASTINGS CLAY	Mr. E. R. McLAREN
Mr. C. L. CLAY	Mr. T. H. PACKER
Mr. A. EDWARDS	Mr. A. W. PITTMAN
Mr. W. G. EVANS	Mr. H. L. PRICE
Mr. W. FROST	Mr. N. W. PRICE
Mr. A. GALE	Mr. T. G. PRICE
Mr. R. W. GEORGE	Mr. E. PUGH
Rev. JOHN GRIFFITH	Mr. H. ROSSER
Mr. H. S. GRIFFITH	Mr. J. W. SCOTT
Mr. W. HANCOCK	Mr. W. J. SCOTT
Mrs. G. P. HARDING	Mr. E. S. SPARKS
Mr. A. HALE	Mr. P. WILLIAMS
Mr. G. HEATH.	

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Clerks—Mr. G. D. SPEARING (Council)

Mr. G. L. B. FRANCIS (Highway Committee)

Highway Surveyor—Mr. WM. TURNER.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor—Mr. HUGH J. WARD

Medical Officer of Health—Dr. T. L. DRAPES

CHEPSTOW,

AUGUST, 1926.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chepstow Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting my Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition of your District for the year ending December 31st, 1925.

In accordance with an order of the Ministry of Health, the year 1925 has been selected for a Survey Report, i.e., the Report should deal with the progress made in the area during the previous five years in the improvement of Public Health, and with the extent and character of the changes made during that period in the public health services of the area generally.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

The area of of the district is unchanged, viz., 42,466 acres. Up to April 1st, 1920, the area was 268 acres more, but on that date the Chepstow Urban District extended its boundaries by the above amount.

The population at the census of 1921 was 8,735 and in the succeeding years it has been estimated by the Registrar General to have been :

1922	...	8,781
1923	...	8,804
1924	...	8,874
1925	...	9,001

It is on the latter estimate (9,001) that the Vital Statistics for the year are based.

Geographically the District is situated in the S.E. of the County of Monmouth. It slopes S.S.E. from about 900 feet to 25 feet above sea level. Geologically it comprises three distinct formations. North-east of an irregular line from Llanvair Discoed to Chapel Hill, Tintern, is the old red sandstone; South-east of this line come in succession the carboniferous limestone, the new red marl, with some patches of dolomitic conglomerate, and alluvium deposit on the Caldicot Moors. The District is not well watered, the only stream of importance being the Wye, which drains the Eastern portion of the District, and the Castroggy and Moun-ton brooks. All these rise in the old red sandstone, and the last two disappear during the summer months in swallow holes in the carboniferous limestone.

The Climate is usually mild, though varying naturally with altitude.

The Rainfall is fairly high, in the neighbourhood of Chepstow averaging 38 inches per annum.

The Soil is generally porous; there is no very swampy ground, except in the Caldicot flats during the winter.

Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	...	1,839
Number of families & separate occupiers (1921)		1,911
The Rateable Value of the District is	...	£74,524
The Assessable Value is	...	£57,053
A penny rate produces	...	£237 14s. 5d.

The District is mainly agricultural, the only other industries of any magnitude being Wood-turning at Tintern, Tin-stamping at Caldicot, and Railway Works at Severn Tunnel Junction. None of the above occupations have had any appreciable affect upon the public health.

There have been no special causes of sickness or invalidity during the period under consideration,

About 400 persons per week are given Out-door Poor Law Relief, and the amount given, including that given to women and children, averages $5/4$ per head per week. About forty medical relief orders are issued weekly.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and Birth-rate.

Births 165.

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	68	89	157
Illegitimate	...	3	5	8
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		71	94	165

This corresponds to a Birth-rate of 18·3 per thousand which is identical with that of the whole of England and Wales. The rate for the County of Monmouth was 21·5. The figures for previous years were :

		<i>Births.</i>	<i>Birth-rate.</i>
1920	...	208	20·6
1921	...	171	19·7
1922	...	171	19·4
1923	...	171	19·7
1924	...	172	19·3

It is evident from the above figures that your district shares in the general decline of Birth-rate which has occurred throughout the Country in recent years. In 1920 the rate for the County of Monmouth was 29·17, and for the whole of England and Wales 25·4

Deaths 90.

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
53	37

The corresponding Death-rate is 10 per thousand. The total Death-rate for England and Wales was 12·2, and for the County of Monmouth 10·6. I append the figures of previous years for comparison :

		<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1920	...	116	11·5
1921	...	82	9·4
1922	...	94	10·7
1923	...	100	11·3
1924	...	96	10·8

Causes of Death.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Influenza	2	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	4
Cancer (Malignant Disease) ...	9	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	2	7
Heart Disease	8	5
Arterio Sclerosis	2	1
Bronchitis	5	0
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	2	3
Ulcer of Stomach	0	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	0	1
Congenital Debility & Premature Birth	2	0
Suicide	1	0
Other Deaths from Violence ...	4	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	13	9
TOTAL ...	53	37

Infant Mortality.

Six Infants died under the age of one year, one of whom was illegitimate. In two cases death was due to premature birth. This gives an Infant Mortality rate of 36·3 per 1,000 births. The Infant Mortality rate for the whole of England and Wales was 75, and that for the County of Monmouth 83·8. The figures for previous years were :

	Deaths under 1 year.	Infant Mortality Rate.
1920 ...	19	91·3
1921 ...	14	81·2
1922 ...	14	81·8
1923 ...	8	46·7
1924 ...	11	64·1

The Infant Mortality rate for the present year (36·3) is the lowest on record for the District.

One cannot help being struck by the general decrease in the Infant Mortality rate throughout the Country in recent years, which will compensate to some extent the fall in Birth-rate. It must be largely attributed to the excellent work which is being carried out throughout the Country by Infant Welfare Clinics, the supervision exercised by Health Visitors, and the gradual extinction of the untrained midwife, and her replacement by trained nurses.

General Provision of Health Services.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or County Council.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

The administration of the care of patients suffering from Tuberculosis is in the hands of the Welsh National Memorial Association, under a contract with the County Council. There is a hospital at Cefn Mably, Glamorganshire, for acute cases and those requiring observation. The Sanatorium is situated at Talgarth, Breconshire, and a hospital for cases of surgical tuberculosis at Glan Ely, Cardiff.

2. *Maternity and Children.*

A new Maternity Hospital for the county is in process of organisation by the County Council. It is situated at the Coldra, near Newport, and will have accommodation for about 40 cases. The County Council also makes provision for the orthopædic treatment of crippled children.

3. *Fever.*

The joint Isolation Hospital for Chepstow Urban and Rural Districts is situated about one mile from the town in the Rural District and is maintained by both Councils. It has accommodation for forty patients; with separate wings for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

4. *Small Pox.*

The County Council has made arrangements for the isolation of any case of Small Pox which may occur.

5. *Other Hospitals.*

Regent House, Chepstow, maintained by the Chepstow Board of Guardians, is available for patients in receipt of poor law relief. They are mainly of a chronic type. The Chepstow and District Hospital was opened four years ago, and has accommodation for sixteen patients. It has a staff of consulting surgeons and physicians and has proved an immense boom to the district.

Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate and homeless children is available at the Union Infirmary, Regent House, Chepstow. Illegitimate children are admitted, and after the age of three are transferred to the Cottage Homes at Sudbrook, which are also maintained by the Board of Guardians. There is a hostel for unmarried mothers during their first confinement at Nantyberry, near Abergavenny. It is partly maintained by grants from public bodies and partly by voluntary subscriptions.

Ambulance Facilities.

A horse ambulance is provided for transferring patients to the Isolation Hospital.

There is no local ambulance for non-infectious and accident cases. In case of necessity one can be obtained from Newport, from the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Clinics for Maternity and Child Welfare, School Clinics, Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases are provided by the County Council, and are described under their respective headings.

Public Health Officers.

The staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health (part time) who holds a similar position under the Urban Council, and the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Hugh Ward, who is a whole time officer. He holds the inspector's certificate, and the food inspector's certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institution, and the member's certificate of the Institution of Sanitary Engineers.

Professional Nursing.

Resident District nurses are provided by the Monmouthshire Nursing Association, at Caldicot, Itton and Tintern, who are partly supported by voluntary contributions. They combine the duties of district nurse and midwife.

There are no local arrangements for the nursing of infectious cases, but the County Council provides nurses for such cases during epidemics.

Midwives.

There are six registered midwives practising in the district, including the three district nurses already referred to.

Chemical Work.

Samples of food, milk, water, etc., are examined by the County Analyst, Mr. G. H. Thompson, Dock Street, Newport.

Legislation in Force.

All the ordinary Public Health Acts. New Buildings Bye-laws were approved on January 31st, 1924.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water. No great change in the supply of the District has taken place since 1921. As at that time, Portskewett, Caldicot, Roggielt, Ifton, Undy and Crick derive their supply from the Severn Tunnel Pumping Station. The remainder, with two or three exceptions, are supplied from springs. The problem of supplying the hamlet of Highmoor Hill has not yet been solved, but the Sanitary Surveyor has been instructed to prepare a scheme. Tintern, for a fair sized village with a large summer population, is not well supplied. Shallow wells are the chief source. A piped supply for a place of this kind is desirable. The isolated group of houses at Five Lanes, Caerwent, is still without a water supply, although efforts have been made to provide one.

River Pollution. Nothing of this kind has occurred. A deposit of manure at Pennycycaemaur, near one of the sources of the Newport Water Supply, has had to be watched.

Drainage and Sewerage. Since the last survey report the sewerage of the large village of Caldicot has been completed. A large number of houses have been provided with new drains and W.C's. This is the only village which has a proper sewer. In most of the other villages the houses are so scattered that a sewer is not at present a practical proposition.

Closet Accommodation. No statistics are available as to the relative number of privies, water-closets, etc., but gradually, as occasion arises, pail closets are being substituted for privies. In Caldicot, where there is now a sewer, the number of water-closets in use is steadily increasing.

Scavenging. No scavenging is done by the Council. In Caldicot, particularly at the Pill, where gardens are small, regular removal of refuse would be a sanitary improvement.

Smoke Abatement.

There have been no complaints, and consequently it has not been necessary to take any action.

Lodging Houses.

There are no Registered Lodging Houses in the district.

Sanitary Inspections, etc

Informal Notices, Letters, etc.	87
Statutory Notices ...	23
Nuisances abated ...	21
Drains laid ...	26
Drains repaired ...	3
House Plans passed ...	49
House Plans passed for Subsidy	14
New Houses erected ...	48
Premises disinfected ...	14
New W.C's. provided ...	22
New Pail Closets provided ...	8
Visits to Schools ...	7

HOUSING (1925).

Number of New Houses :

(a) Total ...	48
(b) With State Assistance :	
(i) By the Local Authority ...	nil
(ii) By other persons ...	48

1. *Unfit Dwelling Houses.*

Inspection : (i) Number inspected ...	87
(ii) „ found unfit for human habitation	6
(iii) „ not in all respects fit ...	25

2—3. A.—Remedy of defects by Statutory Notices under Section 3 H.A., 1925 ...	20
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts ...	nil
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the H.A., 1925 ...	nil

- I. (1) **General Conditions.** In most parishes there are many houses which, while not being unfit for habitation, lack the conveniences of modern houses. Minor repairs to old houses are gradually being done.

- (2) (a) The chief shortage of houses is in the neighbourhood of the Severn Tunnel, in the parishes of Caldicot, Ifton and Roggiatt.

(b) During the past five years the following houses have been built :—

By the Council	20
By Severn Tunnel Garden Village Society			30
By Private Owners (Subsidy)		...	29
„ „ „ (without Subsidy)		...	17
			—
	TOTAL	...	96

- (3) No important changes in population have taken place, or are anticipated.

- II. **Overcrowding** is not very extensive. Several isolated cases have been discovered. These were due principally to an increase of the staff at Severn Tunnel Junction ; but as about 70 houses have been erected in that neighbourhood, conditions have improved. No proceedings have been taken against overcrowding as there were no empty houses.

- III. (1) The general standard of housing may be classed as fair. The chief defects are damp walls, absence of larder accommodation, and small rooms.

These defects are largely peculiar to the type of cottage in the district.

- (2)—(3) No closing orders have been made in respect of unfit houses. As to repairs, letters followed by notices are sent to the owners. It is found difficult to get much done as rents in the purely country districts are very small, and often not paid.

- (4) The larger villages have piped water supplies, but elsewhere wells have to be relied on. The number of W.C's. is increasing ; and as occasion arises pail closets are substituted for privies.
- IV. Unhealthy Areas—no action.
- V. Bye-Laws as to houses—none in force.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. Milk. Dairies and Cowsheds.

Wholesale Producers	...	40
Retailers	...	11
Both Wholesale and Retail	...	7
Number of Visits paid	...	40
Cowsheds repaired	...	1

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER.

There is only one producer of Grade A milk. The premises are excellent, and are well-kept.

It has not been necessary to take any action as to tuberculous milk or tuberculous cattle.

2. Meat. Slaughter Houses.

	1920.	Jan. 1925.	Dec. 1925.
Registered	8	7	8
Licensed	1	1	1
	—	—	—
TOTALS	9	8	9

The Slaughter Houses are visited at irregular intervals during the time of slaughtering. Thirty-three such visits have been made during the year. No arrangements have been made for marking meat. The Shops are fairly satisfactory. There are no public Slaughter Houses.

Three Slaughter Houses have been repaired.

No meat has been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Bakehouses.

Number of Bakehouses	..	9
Inspections	...	12

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

The Council is not an Authority under these Acts.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

There has not been a large incidence of Infectious Diseases during the year. The following cases have been notified :

Scarlet Fever	...	11
Diphtheria	...	4
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	...	6
Tuberculosis (Non-pulmonary)		2
Pneumonia	...	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1
Erysipelas	...	2

Scarlet Fever.

Of the eleven cases which occurred eight lived at Caldicot, and three lived in the same house at Tintern. Eight cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and three were nursed at home. They all recovered.

Diphtheria.

Four cases were notified. Two occurred at Sudbrook, one at Pwllmeyric and one at Llangwm. Three were treated in hospital and all the cases recovered.

Erysipelas.

Both cases occurred in the same house at Llanvair. One, an old patient of 76, died

Encephalitis Lethargica.

The only case was at Portskewett, a man aged 31. It proved fatal after removal to hospital.

Pneumonia.

Four cases were notified, all during the month of December. Two patients died, one an infant, and a woman aged 80. They were all treated at home.

I append a table showing the incidence of notifiable diseases during the previous five years, and an analysis of the total cases and deaths in 1925 according to age groups :—

Analysis of the Total Cases and Deaths according to Age Group.

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.													
	AGE GROUPS.													
	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Total all ages	No. admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	...		1	1		4	3	2					11	8
Diphtheria	...		1				1		2				4	3
Erysipelas	...									1		1	2	
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)								2	1	2	1		6	3
.. (Non-Pulmonary)			1							1			2	2
Pneumonia	...	1		1		1						1	4	
Encephalitis Lethargica									1				1	1
TOTALS	...	1	3	2		5	4	4	4	4	1	2	30	17

	DEATHS.												
	AGE GROUPS.												
	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Total all ages
Scarlet Fever	...												
Diphtheria	...												
Erysipelas	...											1	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)								1	3	2	1		7
.. (Non-Pulmonary)													
Pneumonia	...	1										1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica									1				1
TOTALS	...	1						1	4	2	1	2	11

Disease.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Scarlet Fever ...	5	21	14	13	4
Diphtheria ...	13	47	16	10	3
Erysipelas ...					1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	2	5	7	7	10
Tuberculosis (Non-pulmonary)	4	3	3		1
Pneumonia ...	1		3		
Enteric Fever ...		2		1	

The Isolation Hospital is situated in the Parish of St. Arvans, about one mile from the town, and has accommodation for 35 patients, though in times of pressure the number has been increased to 40. Normally, only cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are admitted, but whenever possible, if cases of Enteric Fever occur, they are admitted also.

Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free in all cases. No use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, nor has any method of immunization against these diseases been used.

Only one case of Encephalitis Lethargica has been notified in five years and no cases of Malaria, Dysentery or Trench Fever. Only seven cases of Pneumonia have been notified during the same period, and it would appear that many cases of this disease must occur without notification.

I have not performed any vaccinations or re-vaccinations under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, but during the epidemic of Smallpox which occurred in Gloucester in 1923, I vaccinated or re-vaccinated about 1,500 persons, in my capacity as Public Vaccinator.

Since the year 1919 Influenza has not occurred in epidemic form and the mortality therefrom has been negligible. There have been periodic epidemics of Measles, Whooping Cough and Chickenpox which call for no special comment.

All premises which have been occupied by patients suffering from infectious diseases, or premises in which fatal cases of Tuberculosis have occurred, have been disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector.

Facilities are provided by the County Council for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens. They are specially valuable in cases of suspected Diphtheria, Venereal Diseases and Enteric Fever. On several occasions one of the County Pathologists has made personal visits to the patients, and rendered invaluable assistance.

Tuberculosis.

During the year eight cases were notified, six of which were pulmonary and two non-pulmonary. Five were removed to hospital; one has since died. The following table shows the number of cases which has been notified in the preceding years. The numbers differ somewhat from the figures which have appeared in previous reports, as in some cases the latter figures were found to be incorrect when the register was revised :

YEAR.	NEW CASES NOTIFIED.				REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	DEATHS.				
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary</i>			<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>	
1920	1	1					2	1	1	2
1921	4	1	1	2	3	3	2	4		
1922	4	3	3		5	1	3	4		1
1923	1	6				2	4	2		3
1924	5	5	1		4	3	2	6		
TOTALS	15	16	5	2	12	9	13	17	1	6

The following table is an analysis of the new cases of Tuberculosis and the deaths from the disease which occurred during 1925 :

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0—1								
1—5				1				
5—10								
10—15								
15—20		1			1			
20—25	1	1				1		
25—35		1			2			
35—45		1	1			2		
45—55						1		
55—65	1							
65 and upwards								
TOTALS	2	4	1	1	3	4	0	0

The apparently large number of deaths as compared with the number of cases notified, is accounted for by the fact that most of the fatal cases had been notified in previous years. In a certain number of cases the death certificate was the first intimation that the patient was suffering from Tuberculosis.

Facilities for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis are provided by the County Council under contract with the Welsh National Memorial Association. The visiting physicians of the latter body attend weekly at the Visiting Station, Moor Street, Chepstow, and report on all cases referred to them by local practitioners. They also visit any cases at their homes who are too ill to attend. The Association provides hospital and sanatorium treatment—the former at Cefn Mably, Glamorganshire, and the latter at Talgarth, Breconshire. Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are treated at Glan Ely Hospital, Cardiff.

I must again express my thanks to Dr. A. Carveth Johnson, M.D., and his colleagues for their unfailing assistance in dealing with all cases referred to them, and in the supervision of "home contacts." In a few cases shelters have been supplied for the treatment of patients in their homes.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Venereal Diseases.

Cases, which are exceedingly rare in your District, are dealt with under the Public Health (Venereal Disease) Regulations, 1916. Facilities for treatment are provided by the County Council by arrangement with the Royal Gwent Hospital. All treatment is provided free of charge to patients of both sexes. One practitioner in your area is qualified to receive free supplies of arsenolenzol compounds. He has not required any supply during the past year.

The facilities provided by the County Council for the pathological examination of all cases have proved most useful, and practitioners have availed themselves of them to the fullest extent.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held weekly at the Bridge Street Schools, Chepstow, and at Caldicot, under the supervision of the County M.O.H. The total attendances from both the Urban and Rural Districts average over 80 per week and have been increasing in recent years. Breast feeding is encouraged whenever possible, but if this fails the mothers are supplied with proprietary foods at cost price.

In a few really necessitious cases free food has been supplied, and also, in some cases in conjunction with the Board of Guardians. A County Council Health visitor calls to see every baby soon after birth, and maintains a regular supervision during its early years.

No cases of either Puerperal Fever, or Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been notified for five years.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—*Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces*

(including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

	Number of	
	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	10	1
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	30	

2.—*Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

		Number of Defects.	
		Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :			
Want of Cleanliness	...	1	1
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :			
Illegal occupation of underground			
bakehouse	...	nil.	
		—	—
TOTALS	...	1	3

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.

Nil.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. L. DRAPES.

