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# ANNUAL REPORT

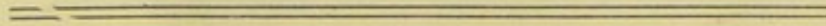
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

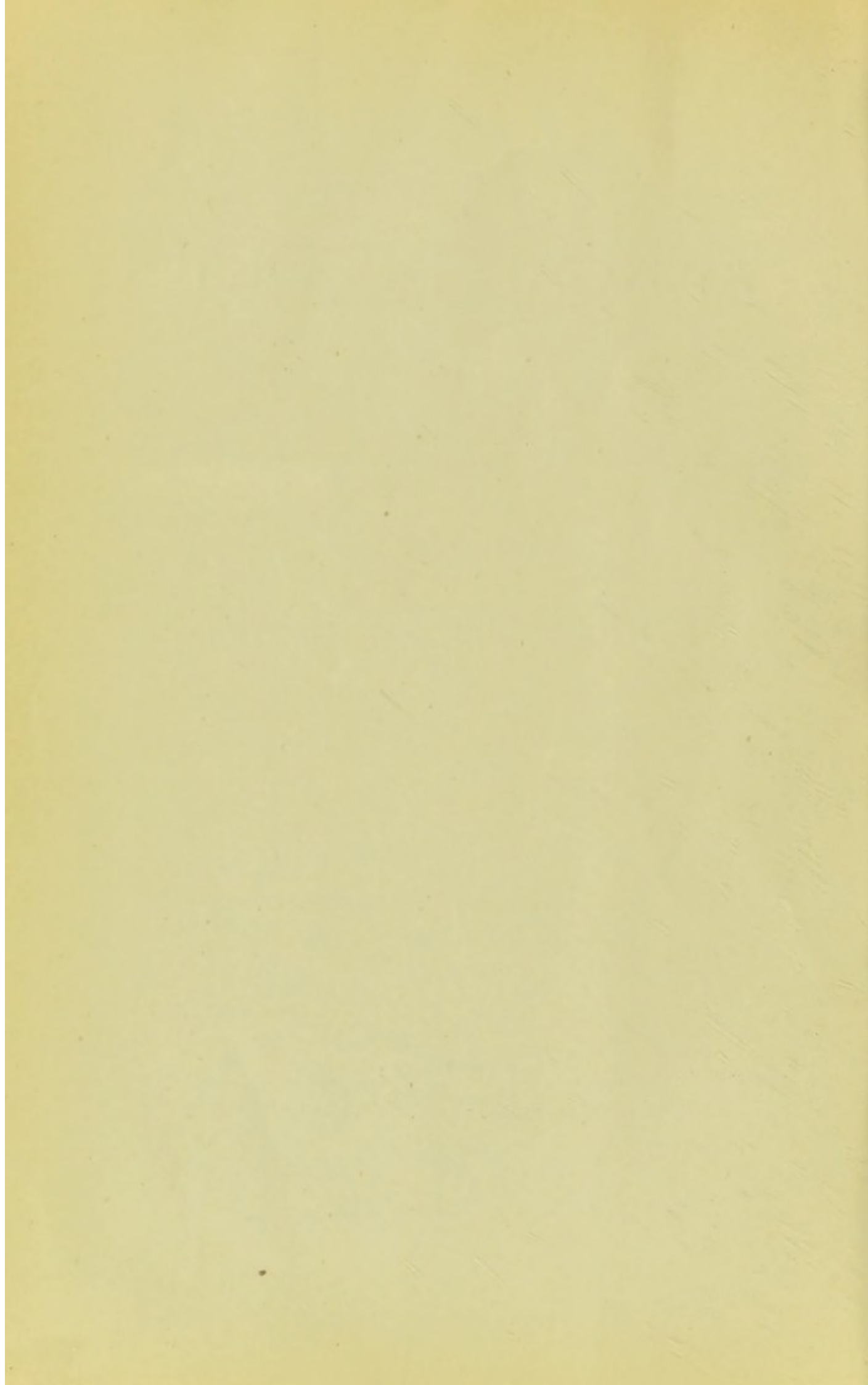
BOROUGH OF BARNSTAPLE,

FOR THE YEAR 1904.



**Barnstaple :**

PERCIVAL HARRIS, ELECTRIC PRESS, HIGH STREET.



Bear Street,

February 1st, 1905.


To the Chairman and Members of the Barnstaple  
Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report  
upon the Sanitary Condition of the Borough for  
the year 1904.

I remain, yours faithfully,

JOHN R. HARPER, M.O.H.



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# ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1904

## FOR THE BOROUGH OF BARNSTAPLE.

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### PHYSICAL AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOWN.

The main portion of the Borough of Barnstaple is situated in an angle, formed by the junction of the river Yeo with the Taw. All but the higher portions of the town rests upon an alluvial deposit of considerable thickness, the underlying rocks being upper Devonian in contact with lower carboniferous; Newport being directly upon carboniferous, whilst Pilton is immediately on upper Devonian shale.

The population, consisting of 14,137, at the last Census, is mainly engaged in manufacturing and commercial interests, and also to a great extent relies upon the support of the surrounding agricultural districts.

### HOUSE ACCOMMODATION

There is no adequate house accommodation in Barnstaple for those of the labouring class whose wages reach to about 16 shillings per week. This class has unfortunately to occupy dwellings which are not in any way suited to their requirements—being in many instances insanitary and overcrowded. At present there is no remedy for this evil, nor is there likely to be until proper provision can be made for this class.

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Sewerage was commenced in Barnstaple between 40 and 50 years ago, and has been continually added to and improved since that time. The impounding sewer, which is a quarter of a mile in length, reaches from Victoria Road to the Strand, and was constructed a few years ago. It is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter and is flushed once a week by impounding the water of Cooney Gut. The outfall is into the river Taw at the Town Station. This system is responsible for the drainage of the whole town with the exception of the following:—(a) Stickle-path which has its outfall on the south bank of the river, adjacent to Messrs. Shapland and Petter's works. (b) The village of Pilton which has a separate system of its own and has an outfall into the river at

Pottington, (c) and a small portion of Newport which is sewered to a tank in Counibear's field. With the exception of the impounding sewer which is flushed every week, the sewers rely only upon surface water for their flushing.

For the most part the ventilation of the sewers is effected by means of ventilating shafts of 8 inches and 10 inches in diameter.

The newer house drains are circular socketted earthenware pipes four inches in diameter, jointed with cement and laid in concrete and are always carefully examined and tested before being covered in by Mr. Arnold Thorne the Borough Surveyor.

The older drains are of doubtful construction, being of brick and stone, and in some instances of a socketted but unglazed pipe. These, however, as soon as they are discovered are newly laid in accordance with modern requirements.

### **THE ULTIMATE DISPOSAL OF THE SEWAGE.**

Practically the whole sewage of the town finds its way into the river Taw, the pollution of which is not an advantage to the health of the town.

### **THE EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.**

The system in vogue practically throughout the town is by water carriage.

### **THE REMOVAL & DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.**

The scavenging of the town is performed by the Sanitary Authority, and the refuse is collected in the chief parts of the town twice, and in other parts once a week. Until collected by the Authority, the refuse is kept in most instances in wooden boxes, which are most difficult to keep clean, and after being in use for some time are bound to become offensive, and occasionally must, especially in the summer, become injurious to health. Several of these boxes have been examined during the year, by far the greater majority of them are distinctly unwholesome, some are certainly a source of danger to the inmates as all sorts of refuse are thrown into them, a large portion of which, organic matter such as potato peelings, cabbage leaves, fish bones, etc., should be burnt and not allowed to remain for several days until collected by the Authority. During a hot summer it has been suggested that the storage of this kind of refuse in such boxes as these has led to the prevalence of Summer Diarrhœa. In order to store house refuse with safety, galvanized iron pails with covers should, where possible, be employed. If this be not possible it would certainly be wiser for the boxes to be emptied more often than they are at present—once a week in the summer, especially in the crowded parts of the town, is too long for house refuse to remain.

The scavenging carts are provided with a cover to prevent the diffusion into the air of the streets of particles of dust, which, if derived from a fever stricken house, might be the means of scattering infection.

## THE ULTIMATE DISPOSAL OF TOWN REFUSE.

This is a very important matter which has not yet been properly solved. At present the refuse is sold. This is open to the very great disadvantage of being a source of nuisance and danger to those adjacent to the property upon which it is used as a dressing. The only safe solution to the difficulty is a "Destructor." It is understood that before the year is completed the town will be supplied with a modern means for safely disposing of this danger to Public Health.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply is controlled by the Barnstaple Water Company, which was formed in 1858 and bought up the works of the old Company which had been in existence for some 200 years. The source of supply is derived at Bratton Cross from the North Yeo River, which is augmented in the summer, if necessary, by the Bratton Stream. The intake, situated near the junction of these two streams, is about five miles from the town and about 150 feet above it.

From the intake the water is conveyed in an open and cemented culvert for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Snapper, where it is carried by 18 inch iron pipes, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution into the four gravel filter beds at Westaway, and from here it passes into the reservoir, capable of holding 500,000 gallons of water.

For the higher parts of the town, Fort Hill and Newport, there is a pumping station, supplying a reservoir at Pickard's Down, which can hold 375,000 gallons.

The total capacity of the two reservoirs is 875,000 gallons.

The filter beds are composed of gravel, and are cleaned out weekly.

Area supplied, 1,102 acres.

Length of mains, 12 miles.

There are over 3,000 supplies to houses.

The quantity of water raised per annum is 865,415,000 gallons.

Storage capacity, 875,000 gallons.

The amount used per diem is 1,542,240 gallons.

There are 109 gallons used per head per diem, including trade purposes.

Flush allowed for W.C., 2 gallons.

The new regulation of the Water Company, allowing the use of syphon flushing cisterns, in addition to the double-valve pattern, to which consumers were previously restricted, has been approved by the Local Government Board.

The sources of contamination are accidental only.



The following is a recent analysis expressed in grains per gallon of two samples of the Barnstaple Water Company, one taken from the Police Station and the other at Pilton.

	Police Station. grains per gallon	Pilton. grains per gallon
Saline Ammonia ... ..	·0008	·0022
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	·0042	·0038
Nitrogenous Nitrates ... ..	·092	·087
Nitrites ... ..	absent	absent
Chlorine as Chlorides....	1·30	1·35
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F. ... ..	·030	·031
Total dissolved solids... ..	8·6	8·0
Temporary hardness ... ..	1·6	1·6
Permanent hardness ... ..	3·0	3·0
Total hardness ... ..	4·6	4·6
Poisonous Metal ... ..	absent	absent

These samples were practically identical in composition, they were, with the exception of a little rust from the mains, perfectly bright and of good colour, and were entirely free from objectionable taste and odour.

I am of opinion that this is an excellent domestic water, of very moderate hardness, and of great organic purity.

F. WALLIS STODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Western Counties Laboratory, Bristol,  
December 1st, 1903.

There are a few houses, the occupiers of which do not make use of the public supply, but obtain their water from wells on the premises.

#### PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE PROVISION.

**Common Lodging Houses.** There are only two in the town, these have been inspected, and have been found in a sanitary condition

**Slaughter-houses.** Frequently inspected.

**Bakehouses.** Regularly inspected.

**Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.** These have been inspected and found in order. In many instances the occupiers have still not been supplied with a copy of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops Order of 1885. It is necessary that they should have copies distributed to them.

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

All Bakehouses are in conformity with the special sanitary regulations. Two breaches of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses were discovered, they have been both remedied. There are no underground bakehouses.

### Sanitary Condition of Workshops and Workplaces.—

In three instances want of cleanliness was noted, this has been remedied. There were two cases of overcrowding, these have been also remedied. Ventilation and Drainage of Floors according to regulations.

Privies, &c., in good order.

There were twelve instances where failure to affix the Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act was noted.

### METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Owing to the unusually large number of Infectious Diseases that have occurred in the town during the last two years it is almost absolutely necessary that steps should be taken to seriously discuss the question of providing an Isolation Hospital for the Borough itself, or one to be shared jointly, if possible, with the Rural District Council.

A large proportion of the cases of Enteric Fever that have occurred have been treated with very great advantage in the North Devon Infirmary. These cases, had they all been treated in their own homes would have been a great source of danger to others. During the year four cases of infectious disease requiring immediate operation were admitted into the Infirmary, these were cases that it would have been impossible to have treated elsewhere under the present circumstances.

The question of an Isolation Hospital is a most important and immediate one, and is the only remedy that will tend to check the rapid spread of infectious disease which we have noticed occurring during the last two or three years through the Borough.

All infected bedding and clothing have been disinfected in the Disinfection Chamber by the Sanitary Inspector, who has also inspected and reported upon every house in which an Infectious Disease has been notified.

Disinfection has also been carried out in houses where deaths have occurred from Cancer or Phthisis. Application for disinfection should be made to the Sanitary Inspector who will make arrangements on receiving due notice.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated population for the year 1904 is 14,258 { Barnstaple 12,093  
Pilton East 2,165

The population at the last census 1901 was 14,137 { Barnstaple 11,999  
Pilton East 2,138

*Birth Rate.* The total number of Births registered in the Borough was 324. Males 165, females 159, equal to a Birth-rate of 22.72 per 1000.

Barnstaple Birth-rate	...	21.74
East Pilton	„	28.17

*Death Rate.* The total number of Deaths registered was 240, deducting the deaths of non-residents 20, there is a total of 220 for the year, equal to a Death-rate of 15.42 per 1000, the lowest Death-rate for some years.

Barnstaple Death-rate	...	16.70
East Pilton	„	8.32

There were only 18 deaths in Pilton East for the year.

*Infant Mortality.* On referring to Table IX it will be seen that there were 51 deaths in children under one year of age. Premature Birth being responsible for 7, Diarrhœa and Enteritis for 9, and Marasmus for 8.

The Death-rate per 1000 Births is 160.49. This is an unusually high Death-rate and compares most unfavourably with the Rural District of the Barnstaple Union whose average Death-rate per 1000 births in children under 1 year is 99.31.

*Deaths in Public Institutions:—*

North Devon Infirmary	...	25
Union Workhouse	...	19
		—
		44

*Deaths due to Zymotic Diseases:—*

Diarrhœa	...	...	5
Diphtheria	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	9
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1
Typhoid	...	..	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	3
			—
			21

**DISEASE INCIDENTS.**

**Notifiable Diseases.**

**Small Pox.** There has been no case of this disease in the neighbourhood.

**Diphtheria.** There have been sixteen cases of Diphtheria notified during the year. Five of the cases occurred in children between 1 and 5 years, seven between the ages of 5 to 15, two between 15 and 25, and two between 25 and 65.

Four of the cases occurred in children suffering from Measles.

In four cases admitted into the North Devon Infirmary the operation of Tracheotomy was performed, and in all the cases Antitoxin was freely administered.

**Scarlet Fever.** Out of 93 cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year, 66 were Scarlet Fever. The majority of these, about 80 per cent. occurred during the first quarter of the year, and evidently were connected with the epidemic of Scarlet Fever of the autumn of the previous year. Every house in which this disease breaks out is disinfected by Mr. Hill, and a report made upon its sanitary surroundings, &c. A large number of the notifiable diseases are not brought to the notice of the Authority, as the general public are still very ignorant of their legal responsibility to notify to the Medical Officer of Health.

**Erysipelas.** Six cases were notified as compared with eight in 1903.

**Typhoid Fever.** Only four cases were notified during the year. There were no deaths. This compares most favourably with previous years.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Cases notified ... ..	13	9	14	11	4
Deaths ... ..	1	3	0	2	0

### NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

**Measles.** There has been a very wide-spread epidemic of this disease throughout the whole town, causing at one time practically the closing of all the Public Schools. There were nine deaths—two in children under 1 year and seven in children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Several adults have been attacked. There is no doubt that the spread of this disease in the first instance was encouraged by children being allowed to return to school long before they were fit to mix amongst others.

**Mumps.** A very large number of children and adults have during the year suffered from this disease. The attendances at some of the Infant Schools suffered most seriously as a result.

**Whooping Cough.** During the year three children have died from Whooping Cough. Two under 1 year, and one between 1 and 5 years. There are still several cases of this disease at present in the town.

**Phthisis.** There have been 18 deaths from Phthisis, as compared with 27 of last year. The majority of the deaths occurred between the ages of 25 and 65.

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
21	20	26	27	18

There were 10 cases amongst males and 8 amongst females. Their occupations were the following :—

Farm Servant ... ..	1
Engine Driver ... ..	1
Clerks ... ..	2
Outfitter's Assistant ... ..	1
Cabinet Maker ... ..	1
Dairyman ... ..	1
Painter ... ..	1
Glover ... ..	1
Labourers ... ..	4
Various ... ..	5

**Cancer.** There has been a considerable diminution in the deaths from Cancer as the following shows :—

1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
15	11	8	14	20	16	20	21	22	10

**Influenza.** There have been three deaths.

### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

For the above we are indebted to the kindness of Thomas Wainwright, Esq.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Mr. Eddy, Chief Constable, purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst the undermentioned samples under the above Act during the year, viz :—

Milk	...	...	...	12
Spirits	...	...	...	2
Butter	...	...	...	2
Lard	...	...	...	1
Sugar	...	..	...	1
Tea	...	...	...	1
Mustard	...	...	...	1
				—
				20

The Analyst certified 19 samples to be genuine, and one sample of Milk to contain eleven per cent. of added water.

### PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

During the year the Schools that were closed for sickness were the following :—

Council Provided School (Pulchrass Street) from November 10th to November 21st for Mumps.

All the Infants Departments except Bear Street, were closed from 25th November to 12th December on account of Measles.

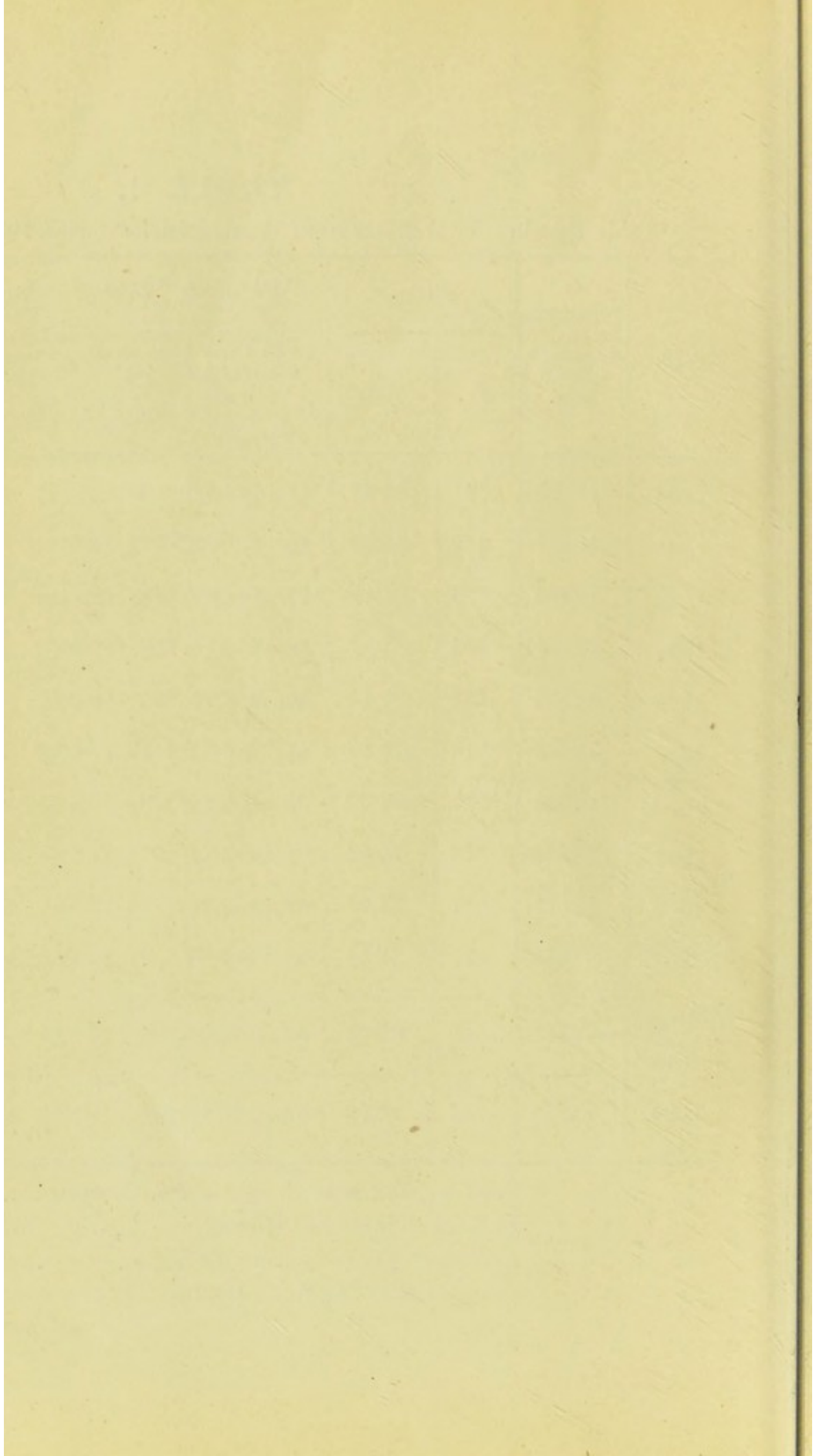
JOHN R. HARPER, M.O.H.

**TABLE I.**

Table showing Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
		No.	Rate	Under 1 year		At all Ages					No.	Rate
				No.	Rate per 1000 Births regist'rd	No.	Rate					
1894	13380	301	22.42	41	136.21	262	19.05	0	14	0	248	18.53
1895	13487	349	25.80	45	128.93	234	17.35	0	15	0	219	16.23
1896	13594	328	24.12	54	164.63	249	18.31	0	24	0	225	16.77
1897	13701	334	24.32	39	116.76	236	17.22	0	21	0	215	15.54
1898	13808	293	21.21	48	163.73	225	16.29	0	15	0	210	15.13
1899	13915	318	22.85	44	138.36	245	17.60	0	19	0	226	16.24
1900	14022	332	23.60	35	105.42	279	19.88	0	25	0	254	18.11
1901	14137	334	23.62	38	113.77	252	17.11	0	23	0	235	16.62
1902	14177	331	23.34	60	181.26	277	19.53	48	18	0	259	18.26
1903	14218	307	21.57	35	114.00	251	17.62	59	26	0	225	15.82
Averages for years 1894-1903	13843	322	23.28	43	136.30	251	17.99	0	20	0	231	16.72
1904	14255	324	22.72	52	160.49	240	16.83	44	20	0	220	15.42

Total population at all ages at last Census ..... 14137  
 Number of Inhabited Houses ,, ..... 3144  
 Average number of persons per house ,, ..... 4.4  
 Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered  
 by water) 2236

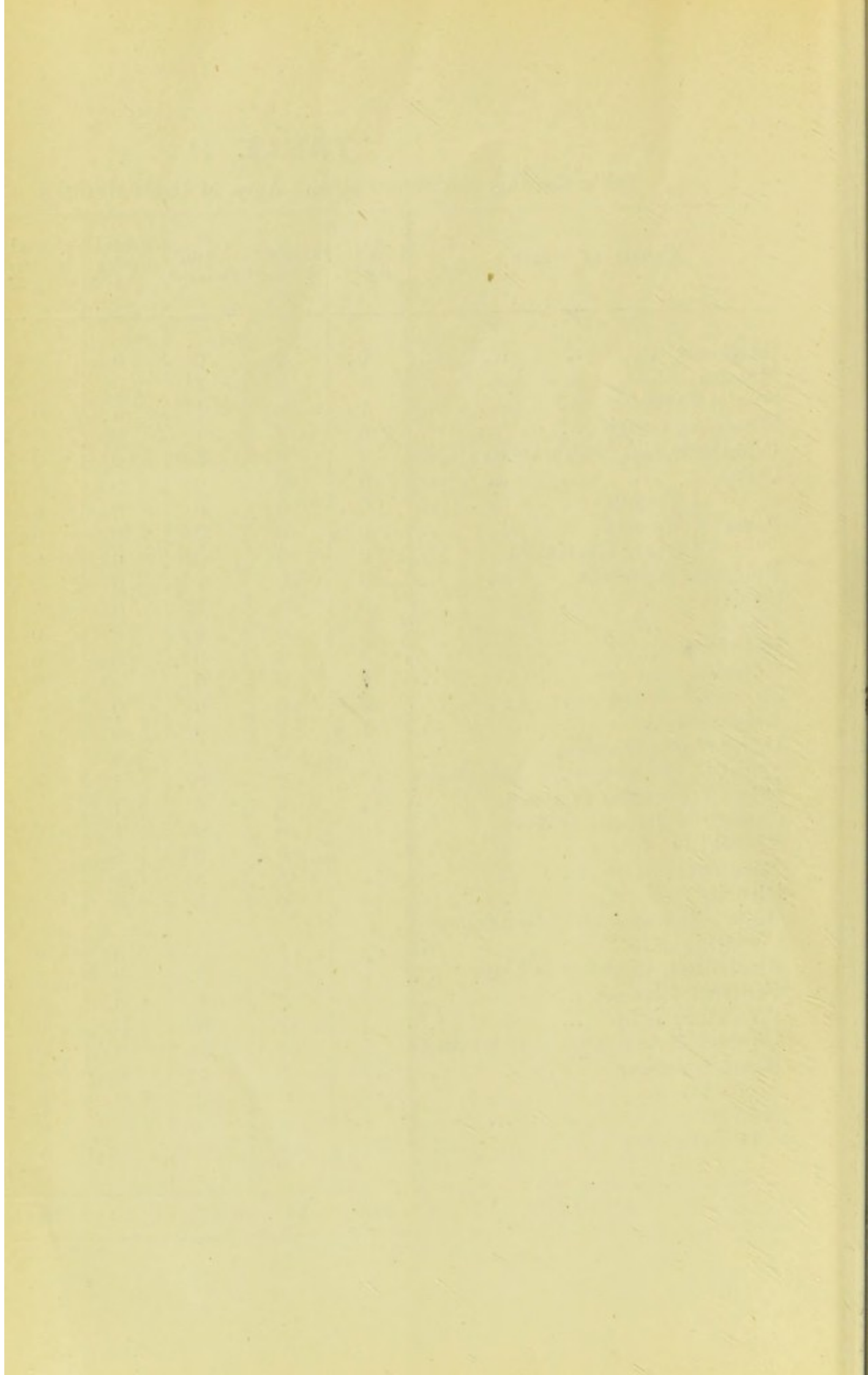


**TABLE II**

Table showing the Causes of, and Ages, at Death during the Year 1904.

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Deaths in Public Institutions
Small-pox ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ... ..	9	2	7	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ... ..	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Croup ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fever { Typhus ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Enteric ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Other Continued ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Cholera ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa ... ..	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Enteritis ... ..	9	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Erysipelas ... ..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Septic Diseases ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	18	0	0	1	3	13	1	2
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	11	2	4	1	2	1	1	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	10	0	0	1	0	2	7	2
Bronchitis ... ..	6	0	0	0	0	2	4	5
Pneumonia ... ..	13	6	5	0	0	0	2	3
Pleurisy ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs... ..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Venereal Diseases ... ..	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Premature Birth ... ..	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases & Accidents of Parturition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heart Diseases ... ..	17	0	0	0	4	8	5	4
Accidents ... ..	5	0	1	0	0	1	3	3
Suicides ... ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
All other causes ... ..	91	16	3	1	3	19	49	22
All Causes ... ..	220	51	27	4	12	51	75	44





**TABLE III**

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1904.

Notifiable Disease	At all Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	16	0	5	7	2	2	0
Membranous Croup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas ...	6	2	0	0	2	0	2
Scarlet Fever ...	66	2	16	40	6	2	0
Typhus Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever ...	4	0	0	2	1	1	0
Relapsing Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever ...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Plague ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>

### TABLE IV

Table showing the number of notifications of Infectious Diseases for each month of the year, 1904.

Months	Diph- theria.	Ery- sipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid	Puer- peral.	Total.
January ... ..	1	0	23	0	0	24
February ... ..	1	1	8	0	0	10
March ... ..	2	0	9	0	0	11
April ... ..	2	0	8	1	0	11
May ... ..	1	0	3	0	0	4
June ... ..	0	0	4	0	0	4
July ... ..	0	0	1	0	0	1
August ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
September ... ..	0	0	3	0	0	3
October ... ..	2	0	2	2	0	6
November ... ..	4	5	0	1	0	10
December ... ..	3	0	5	0	1	9
Totals ... ..	16	6	66	4	1	93

**TABLE V**

Table showing the number of Deaths of the Zymotic Class of either sex at different ages from Diarrhœa, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever and Measles.

Diseases.	Sex.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and above	Total
Diarrhœa	M.	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
	F.	2	0	0	0	0	1	
Diphtheria	M.	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
	F.	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Scarlet Fever	M.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Typhoid Fever	M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Measles	M.	0	5	0	0	0	0	9
	F.	0	4	0	0	0	0	

## TABLE VI

Table shewing number of Deaths from each of the important Zymotic Diseases for each of the years from 1894 to 1904.

Zymotic Diseases	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Diarrhoea ...	1	15	9	10	24	15	10	8	5	2	5
Diphtheria ...	10	1	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	4	3
Measles ...	6	1	3	2	0	0	7	0	4	1	9
Scarlet Fever	14	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Typhoid Fever	3	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	0	2	0
Whooping Cough ...	3	6	2	0	3	8	0	0	4	4	3
<b>Total for each year</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>

## TABLE VII

Table showing the number of Deaths of either sex at different ages from  
Cancer, Phthisis, Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Heart  
Disease and Influenza, in 1904.

Diseases.	Sex.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and above	Total	Totals
Cancer	M.	0	0	1	0	2	3	6	10
	F.	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
Phthisis	M.	0	0	0	0	7	1	8	18
	F.	0	0	1	2	7	0	10	
Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	M.	2	2	0	0	2	2	8	22
	F.	3	3	0	0	1	7	14	
Heart Disease	M.	0	0	1	0	5	2	8	17
	F.	0	0	2	0	0	7	9	
Influenza	M.	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	3
	F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....									70

## TABLE VIII

Table showing the number of Deaths at different ages for each month of the year 1904.

Months.	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and above	Totals
January .....	5	2	0	0	4	5	16
February .....	2	1	0	1	3	11	18
March .....	3	1	1	1	2	10	18
April .....	6	3	2	1	5	8	25
May .....	1	2	0	0	1	7	11
June.. .....	2	0	0	2	2	7	13
July.....	6	3	1	0	8	1	19
August.....	8	1	1	0	1	4	15
September .....	6	1	0	0	2	6	15
October .....	6	2	0	0	5	11	24
November .....	5	2	0	0	4	5	16
December .....	1	8	2	3	12	4	30
	51	26	7	8	49	79	220

## TABLE IX

Table showing Causes of Death of Children under 1 year of age.

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	Number of Deaths.
Marasmus .....	8
General Tuberculosis .....	1
Broncho-Pneumonia .....	6
Convulsions .....	7
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .....	9
Gastritis .....	2
Tubercular Meningitis.....	1
Nasal Catarrh .....	1
Eczema of Scalp .....	1
Whooping Cough .....	2
Congenital Syphilis.....	2
Measles .....	2
Erysipelas .....	1
Premature Births.....	7
Natural Causes .....	1
<hr/>	
Total .....	51



## TABLE X

Table showing estimated Population and Death Rate for each of the years from 1894 to 1904.

Years.	Estimated Population.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 of Population.
1894.....	13,380	248	18·53
1895 .....	13,487	219	16·23
1896.....	13,594	225	16·77
1897.....	13,701	215	15·54
1898 .....	13,808	210	15·13
1899.....	13,915	226	16·24
1900.....	14,022	254	18·11
1901 (Census)...	14,137	235	16·62
1902.. .....	14,177	259	18·26
1903 .....	14,218	225	15·82
1904.....	14,258	220	15·42

## TABLE XI

Table showing Birth Rate and Infant Mortality for each of the years from 1894 to 1904.

Years.	Estimated Population.	Total Births	Birth Rate per 1000 of Population.	Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.
1894.....	13,380	301	22.42	136.21
1895.....	13,487	349	25.80	128.93
1896.....	13,594	328	24.12	164.63
1897.. ..	13,701	334	24.32	116.76
1898.....	13,808	293	21.21	163.73
1899.....	13,915	318	22.85	138.36
1900.....	14,022	332	23.60	105.42
1901 (Census)	14,137	334	23.62	113.77
1902.....	14,177	331	23.34	181.26
1903.....	14,218	307	21.57	114.00
1904.....	14,258	324	22.72	160.49

## TABLE XII

Table showing the Rainfall for each month of the year, together with the true mean Temperature for each month of the year, as recorded at the Athenæum, Barnstaple, by Thomas Wainwright, Esq.

In Latitude,  $51^{\circ} 5'' 15'$  N.

In Longitude,  $4^{\circ} 3'' 24'$  W.

Height above the sea, 25 feet.

Height above the ground, 8 inches.

	Rainfall in inches.	Number of days on which '01 inches or more rain fell.	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature.	Mean Temperature.
January .....	4.30	26	$55^{\circ}$	$26^{\circ}$	$42.35^{\circ}$
February .....	5.50	22	$53.1^{\circ}$	$26^{\circ}$	$41.07^{\circ}$
March .....	1.51	15	$56^{\circ}$	$28^{\circ}$	$42.26^{\circ}$
April ... ..	1.66	17	$63^{\circ}$	$36^{\circ}$	$48.86^{\circ}$
May .....	2.55	18	$72^{\circ}$	$37^{\circ}$	$52.18^{\circ}$
June .....	.95	10	$73.6^{\circ}$	$40^{\circ}$	$57.33^{\circ}$
July.....	3.81	20	$85.6^{\circ}$	$44^{\circ}$	$63.08^{\circ}$
August .....	2.62	15	$80^{\circ}$	$41^{\circ}$	$60^{\circ}$
September ...	2.36	13	$71^{\circ}$	$36^{\circ}$	$56.8^{\circ}$
October .....	2.74	19	$63.8^{\circ}$	$37^{\circ}$	$53.7^{\circ}$
November.....	3.69	19	$59^{\circ}$	$20^{\circ}$	$43.79^{\circ}$
December .....	3.52	21	$57^{\circ}$	$33^{\circ}$	$44.42^{\circ}$

Observations taken during the year, at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Rainfall during the year ..... 35.21 inches.

,, average of the preceeding 30 years 37.60 ,,

Maximum Temperature in the Shade .....  $85.6^{\circ}$  on July 10th.

Minimum ,, ,, ,, .....  $20^{\circ}$  on November 27th.

Barometer { Highest Reading ... 30.70 inches on January 22nd.  
 { Lowest Reading ... 28.86 inches on February 9th.

Number of days in 1903 on which '01 inches or more rain fell..... 226

,, ,, 1904 ,, ,, ,, ,, ..... 215

### TABLE XIII

Table showing Summary of Work done through Sanitary Inspector,  
during the year 1904.

Complaints received .....	81
Number of Notices issued.....	18
Visits to Lodging Houses.....	20
Visits to Slaughter Houses .....	180
Visits to Dairies and Cowsheds .....	40
Samples of Food taken for Analysis.....	26
Samples of Food submitted for Analysis.....	20
Samples of Food found to be Adulterated .....	1
Well Water taken for Analysis.....	1
Well Water Condemmed.....	1
Old Wells Cleaned and Repaired.....	0
Houses Disinfected and Limewashed.....	82
Houses Condemmed as Unfit for Habitation.....	1
House Drains repaired and put in order .....	73
House Drains connected with Sewers.....	97
New Water Closets Built .....	14
Water Closets Repaired.....	28
Privies and Ashpits Repaired.....	4
Earth Closets Built .....	3
Privies converted into Water Closets .....	0
Overcrowding Abated .....	3
Heaps of Manure, Refuse Removed and various Nuisances Abated	42
Seizures of Unsound Meat, Fish, etc.....	0
Summonses.. .....	0
Convictions.....	0
Reports made by Officer.....	25
Number of Dairies Registered.....	38
New Houses Built ... ..	43

TABLE XIII

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and 1st of the month of August, 1901.

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