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BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,

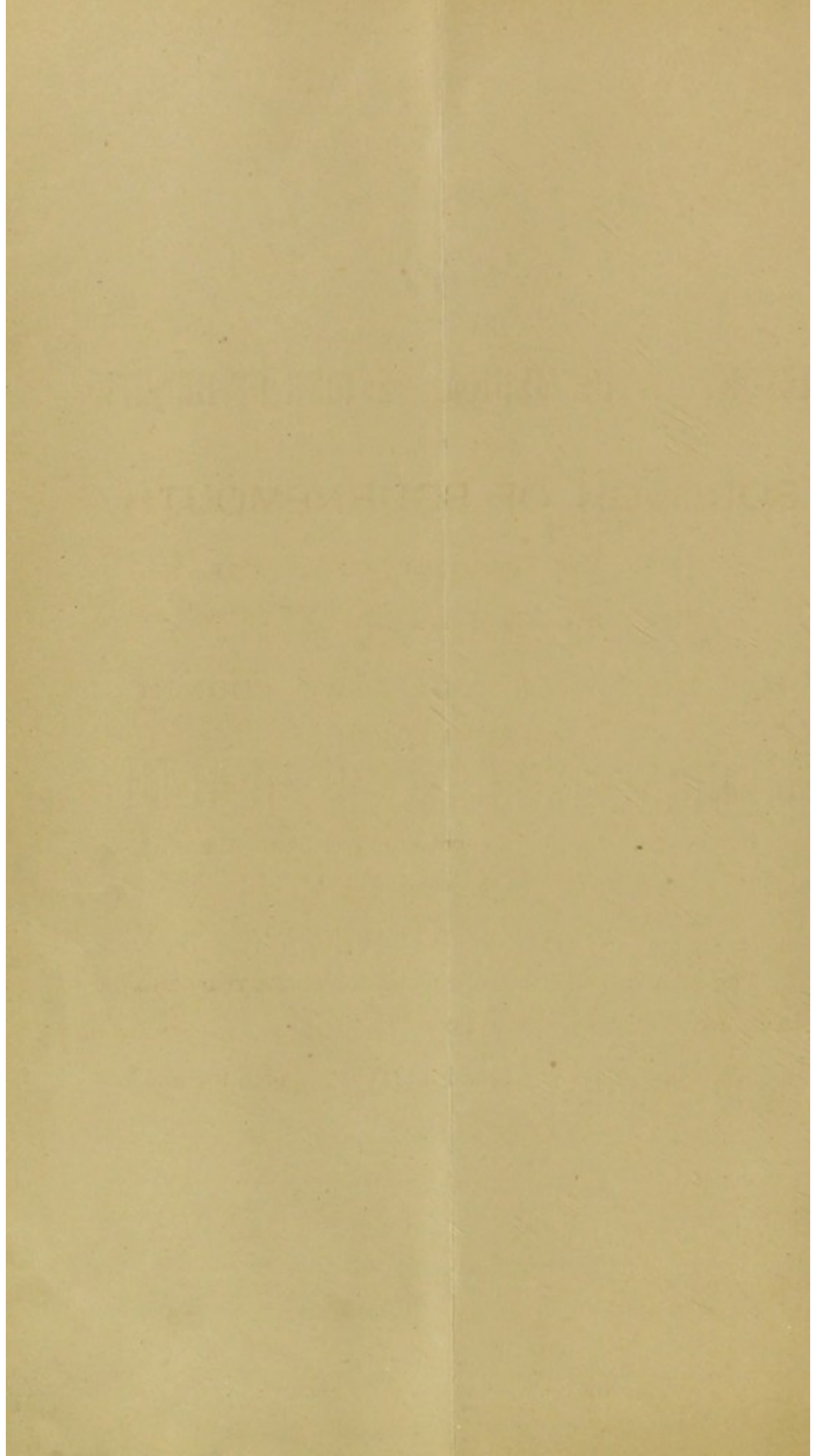
FOR THE

Year ending December 31st, 1893.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SANITARY AUTHORITY.

BOURNEMOUTH :

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH,

For the Year Ending 31st December. 1893.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL,
BOURNEMOUTH.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present you with the Annual Report of the Borough for the year 1893.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of Births registered during the year was :—
Males, 404 ; Females, 436 ; Total, 840.

For comparison I append the birth tables for the past 11 years.

		MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.
1882	...	230	..	183	—	413
1883	...	218	...	227	—	445
1884	...	292	...	266	—	558
1885	...	342	...	292	—	634
1886	...	370	...	373	—	743
1887	...	373	...	332	—	705
1888	...	380	...	322	—	702
1889	...	329	...	360	—	689

1890	...	414	...	355	—	769
1891		407	...	384	—	791
1892	...	435	..	408	—	843
1893	...	404	...	436	—	840
Totals		4194		3938		8132

The birth rate, estimating the population at 42,000, gives us a birth rate per thousand of 20'0.

The birth rate for England and Wales amounts to about 30 per thousand, consequently our rate is ten less than the rest of England.

The population of the Borough has steadily increased. The census of 1891 recorded a population of 37,781. Considering the great number of new houses erected and occupied in the past two years, the population may now, I think, fairly be estimated at upwards of 42,000.

The number of Deaths registered during the year has been 612. Estimating the population at 42,000, this gives us a death rate per thousand of 14'5.

Of the total number of deaths registered, 190 were due to Visitors, leaving us a Resident death rate of 10'09.

The number of deaths from preventable diseases was 10 ; of these 1 was due to variola, 5 to scarlet fever, 2 to diphtheria, and 2 to puerperal fever, thus giving us a zymotic death rate of '2 per thousand.

For comparison I herewith append an analysis of the deaths under the various headings for the past two years :—

	1892. Per 1,000.		1893. Per 1,000.
Smallpox	none	...	'02
Scarlatina	none	...	'11
Diphtheria	'18	...	'04
Membranous Croup	'08	...	none
Typhus	none	...	none
Enteric Fever	'05	...	none
Continued Fever...	none	...	none

Relapsing Fever ..	none	...	none
Puerperal Fever ...	'02	...	'04
Cholera ...	none	...	none
Erysipelas ...	none	...	none
Measles	'08	...	'07
Whooping Cough...	'02	...	'33
Diarrhœa ...	'31	...	'33
Rheumatic Fever...	none	...	'04
Ague ...	none	...	none
Phthisis ...	4'01	...	3'6
Other respiratory disorders	3'02	...	2
Heart Disease ...	1'5	...	2
Injuries ...	'37	...	4'2
Other Diseases ..	7'06	...	5'3

Death Rate at Various Ages for the Past Two Years.

			1892. per 1,000.	1893. per 1,000.
Deaths under 1 year...	...	...	3'1	2'7
Deaths over 1 year and under 5 years	...	...	'8	'75
" 5 " 15 "	...	...	'6	'59
" 15 " 25 "	...	...	1'8	1'4
" 25 " 65 "	...	...	6'9	5'6
" 65 and upwards	...	...	3'4	3'3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the Infectious Diseases' (Notification) Act, 1889, the undermentioned cases have been notified :—

Scarlet Fever ...	...	313 cases
Diphtheria ...	...	10 "
Enteric Fever ...	...	12 "
Variola ...	...	4 "
Erysipelas ...	...	37 "
Membranous Croup	...	2 "
Puerperal Fever	...	5 "
Continued Fever	...	1 "
Total ...	...	384

The following table will show the months in which these several cases were notified :—

Month Notified.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Typhoid	Variola.	Erysi- pelas.	Mem- branous Croup.	Puer- peral.	Con- tinued.	Totals for each month.
January ...	13	1	1						15
February ..	6	2			2				10
March ...	18	1	1		1				21
April ...	11		3	1	3				18
May ...	35	1	1		7				44
June ...	23	1	2		1		1		28
July ...	21	1		3					25
August...	22				3				25
September ...	97				10			1	108
October ...	35		1		3	1	2		42
November ...	20	1			4				25
December ...	12	2	3		3	1	2		23
Totals for the Year	313	10	12	4	37	2	5	1	384

You will note that the greater number of cases occurred during the month of September. With the exception of the outbreak of scarlet fever, which reached its highest point in September, the record for the year bears a very favourable comparison with last year.

Of the total number of cases of infectious diseases that have been notified during the year, many have been imported, viz., 5 of typhoid, 2 of diphtheria, and 1 of variola, as also were many cases of scarlet fever.

The total number of cases treated in the Sanitary Hospital was 284.

A case of smallpox was notified in the Eastern end of the Borough on April 5th, and it was removed into the small pox ward of the Hospital the same day, and on enquiry it was found that this person had been visiting a case of smallpox at Southampton. No further cases occurred at this house.

On July 25th two cases of the same disease were notified in the Western end of the District, but on very careful enquiry no clue could be obtained as to the source of infection. Two families who had been in contact with this case were immediately isolated in the Quarantine Cottage. In a few days one woman and two children developed the disease in its most virulent form.

The children recovered, but one adult died. All the other people in the house were immediately vaccinated. The house was cleansed and purified, and no further cases developed.

Anticipating in July the possible spread and increase of scarlet fever, I advised your Sanitary Committee to secure further temporary provision for the isolation of these cases, and application was then made to Mr Berthon, of Romsey, to supply three of his recently invented hospital huts. These, after delivery, were quickly erected and were found to be most useful, and enabled us to deal with the greatly increasing number of cases in September.

Had we not obtained these huts at that time, our means of complete isolation would have broken down. In reference to these huts I think it only right to say that the patients all did well in them, and the huts were much appreciated by them.

There can be no doubt that the propagation of this mild type of scarlet fever (as the majority of these cases were), was caused by the failure of parents to notice or to notify that the child was so suffering. Many of these little ones we found were, and had been attending several of the day schools of the Borough, when in an infectious condition, and to this cause I must attribute the greatly increasing number of cases in September.

During the outbreak I was compelled to close several of the infants' schools in the Borough, viz.:—St. Paul's, St. Michael's, Orchard Street, and the Mission Room Sunday School, West Hill, and it was remarkable to note the almost immediate decline in the number of cases notified. I had many interviews and communications with the School Authorities and in all cases my efforts to control the outbreak were cordially and promptly assisted by the school managers.

Several of the schools during this period made a temporary appointment of a private medical officer to visit their schools, and this, I am glad to say, had a salutary effect.

All the schools and premises at this period were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

I may mention that the schools were at that time, and are at present, in a good sanitary condition.

The attention of the School Authorities was especially called by me to the very stringent directions laid down in the Education Department's New Code. I am, however, of opinion that the Code, however perfect the directions for the prevention of the spread of infectious disease in schools may be, the Department should go one step further, viz. :— That all Board Schools, or those receiving Government grants, should be under medical supervision, especially in the times of epidemics, and frequent opportunity should be given for the examination of pupils attending the same, by a recognised Government Officer.

The following table shows the sickness rate of Infectious Diseases for the past two years :—

Sickness.	Per Thousand.	
	1892.	1883.
Smallpox	0'00	'09
Scarlatina	1'8	7'4
Diphtheria	'4	'23
Croup	'02	'04
Typhus	0'00	0'00
Enteric or Typhoid	'2	'28
Continued Fever	0'00	'02
Relapsing	0'00	0'00
Puerperal	'02	'11
Erysipelas	'3	'08

WATER SUPPLY.

The public water supply as indicated by the quarterly analyses taken (two of which I herewith append) show the water to be of excellent quality. I would, however, here remark that at times the water has been drawn from house taps in a somewhat coloured state. This I can only attribute to one of two causes, viz. :—Either the domestic cisterns of

the dwellinghouses require more frequent and regular cleansing or to the possible condition that the water mains in some cases require more frequent cleansing.

I have made several examinations of the waterworks during the year and have always found the same in good order and the filtering beds with a good filtering medium.

COPIES OF ANALYSES.

Chemical Laboratory,

Guy's Hospital,

London, S.E.

18th April, 1893.

Report of Thomas Stevenson, M.D. and F.R.C.P., London, F.I.C. Lecturer on Chemistry at Guy's Hospital—on analysis of a sample of water received 15th April, 1893, from Mr. George Cooper, Inspector of Nuisances, Bournemouth.

"The sample, which measured above one gallon, was enclosed in two Winchester quart glass stoppered bottles, each secured and sealed with red wax "B.C." and labelled:—"April 14th, 1893. Sample of water taken direct off the main at the drinking fountain, Pier Approach, Bournemouth, at 4 o'clock p.m. this day. Wm. George Cooper, Chief Inspector of Nuisances."

The water was free from odour, and when viewed in bulk was colourless and clear. It contained and yielded in grains per gallon:—

Total solid matters	...	...	...	18.48
Loss on ignition	...	...	...	0.84
Combined chlorine	...	...	...	1.26
Equal to common salt	...	...	...	2.08
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	...	0.02
Nitrites	...	...	...	none
Ammonia	...	...	...	none
Albumenoid or organic ammonia...	...	...	...	0.005
Oxygen required to oxidise the organic matter	...	...	...	0.030
Hardness in degrees	...	...	...	14.8

In my opinion this is a pure unpolluted water of excellent quality and of moderate hardness."

(Signed)

THOS. STEVENSON.

Report on the Bournemouth Water, October, 1893, by Professor Attfield, Ph. D., F.R.S., F.I.C., F.C.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; author of a Manual of Chemistry and a Handbook on Water Supplies, &c.

17, Bloomsbury Square,

London, W.C.,

October 30th, 1893.

"The sample was labelled "Water taken direct off the main at the cabstand in Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, near the "Horse Shoe," this day, October 26th, 1893, at 3 p.m. Wm. George Cooper, Chief Sanitary Inspector." It was received by me on Friday, October 27th.

The appended analytical data show that the sample does not contain objectionable proportions of organic (animal or vegetable) matter, or undesirable proportions of inorganic (mineral) substances or any excessive amount of hardness. It is in a clear and bright condition.

In my opinion the water is of excellent quality for all drinking and general household purposes.

(Signed)

JOHN ATTFIELD.

ANALYTICAL DATA.

One gallon contains the following number of grains and decimal parts of a grain of the respective substances:—

Total suspended solid matter dried at 250°	
F. 	none
Total dissolved solid matter dried at 250°	
F 	19'0
Ammoniacal matter, yielding 10 per cent.	
of nitrogen 	0'00
(equal to ammonia per million 0'0).	

Albumenoid organic matter, yielding 10 per cent, of nitrogen		0'02
(equal to ammonia per million 0'03).		
Nitrites		none
Nitrates containing 17 per cent. of nitrogen	...	0'35
(equal to grains of nitrogen per gallon 0'06).		
Chlorides containing 60 per cent. of chlorine	...	2'5
(equal to grains of chlorine per gallon 1'5).		
Hardness, reckoned as chalk-grains or "degrees"		
removed by ebullition		10'5
unaffected by ebullition		3'5
Total Hardness		14'0
Lead or copper		none
Physical examination		satisfactory
Oxygen, absorbed in 3 hours		0'03"

(Signed)

JOHN ATTFIELD.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

In former reports I have frequently alluded unfavourably to the slaughterhouses in the district.

At the present time there are six of these registered slaughterhouses, all situated at the North-Eastern end of the Borough. The attention paid to these places is by no means of a uniform character ; in some more care and supervision is taken by the owners, but in others this care is not so complete. In all, the condition of these places varies at different times.

There was a time in the history of our town when these licensed slaughterhouses were fairly isolated from the other parts of the district, but the conditions during the past 10 years have much changed, and now they have become surrounded by houses and the neighbourhood is thickly populated. Nearly all these places are badly fenced and not sufficiently protected to prevent the children finding their way into the enclosures.

In addition to this the animals are often teased and stoned, and as an evidence of this fact, the plot of grass which is in most cases connected with the houses is covered with stones and other missiles which have been thrown at the animals.

One of these slaughterhouses during the year was found to be in a most unsanitary condition. The attention of the owner being called to these defects, I regret to say he did not show readiness to put things in proper order until your Sanitary Committee instructed a prosecution, which prosecution was only withdrawn when he had effected the necessary improvements.

In one other of the slaughterhouses which I visited with the Assistant Inspector Lewis, I found a savage dog, and calling attention of the Owner to this dereliction of the bye-laws, he informed me that he had only recently come into occupation of the premises and he was unaware that he was offending. I also found in one case a child of tender years present, sitting on a bench in the slaughterhouse whilst the slaughterman was killing a sheep. I remonstrated with the individual and pointed out to him the baneful influence of such surroundings to a young and impressionable child. Viewing all the circumstances in connection with these places, I feel compelled on sanitary and moral grounds to advise your Council to take immediate steps for the provision of a well constructed abattoir. This should be placed, if possible, at the north-west end of our district, and thus prevent the animals intended for slaughter being driven through the main streets of our town, to the danger of pedestrians and to the detriment of the beasts. These animals being driven from Wimborne market, the position of an abattoir in that direction seems to be the most suitable locality.

NEW CEMETERY.

In view of the fact that the Council are soon likely to acquire a new Burial ground at the Eastern end of the Borough, I venture once again to suggest the desirability of your Council making provision for the erection of a suitable crematorium.

In the course of years it must be very obvious to all interested in the welfare of our town, that the present system of interment may seriously imperil the salubrity of our atmosphere. The system of cremation for the disposal of the dead is growing very rapidly in public favour, and there being now no longer legal impediments to its adoption, it seems to me most important that your influence and authority should be pressed in this direction. In a crematorium of modern construction a body of average weight can be reduced to about 3lbs. of inorganic ash within 2 hours, and the destruction of organic matter is so complete that no offensive fumes are given off.

There can be no question as to the superiority of this method from a purely hygienic point of view.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.

Eighty-two sanitary certificates of houses have been granted during the year.

Nearly 300 houses have been certified during the past three years. This number includes the principal hotels, large boarding houses and private houses, let furnished for the seasons.

Our system of certification has been in operation for the past 17 years, and I feel convinced it has contributed very materially to the well-being and sanitary reputation of our town. We are constantly receiving applications and enquiry for information in respect to this system from other towns. Visitors who are in the habit of resorting here ask for and require this assurance before agreement to hire.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

327 house to house inspections have been made during the year. This compares very favourably with the preceding year, and more especially taking into consideration the greatly increased routine work of the office.

1,367 defects have been remedied, and all alterations as far as possible are carefully supervised by the Inspectors.

PUBLIC SEWERS.

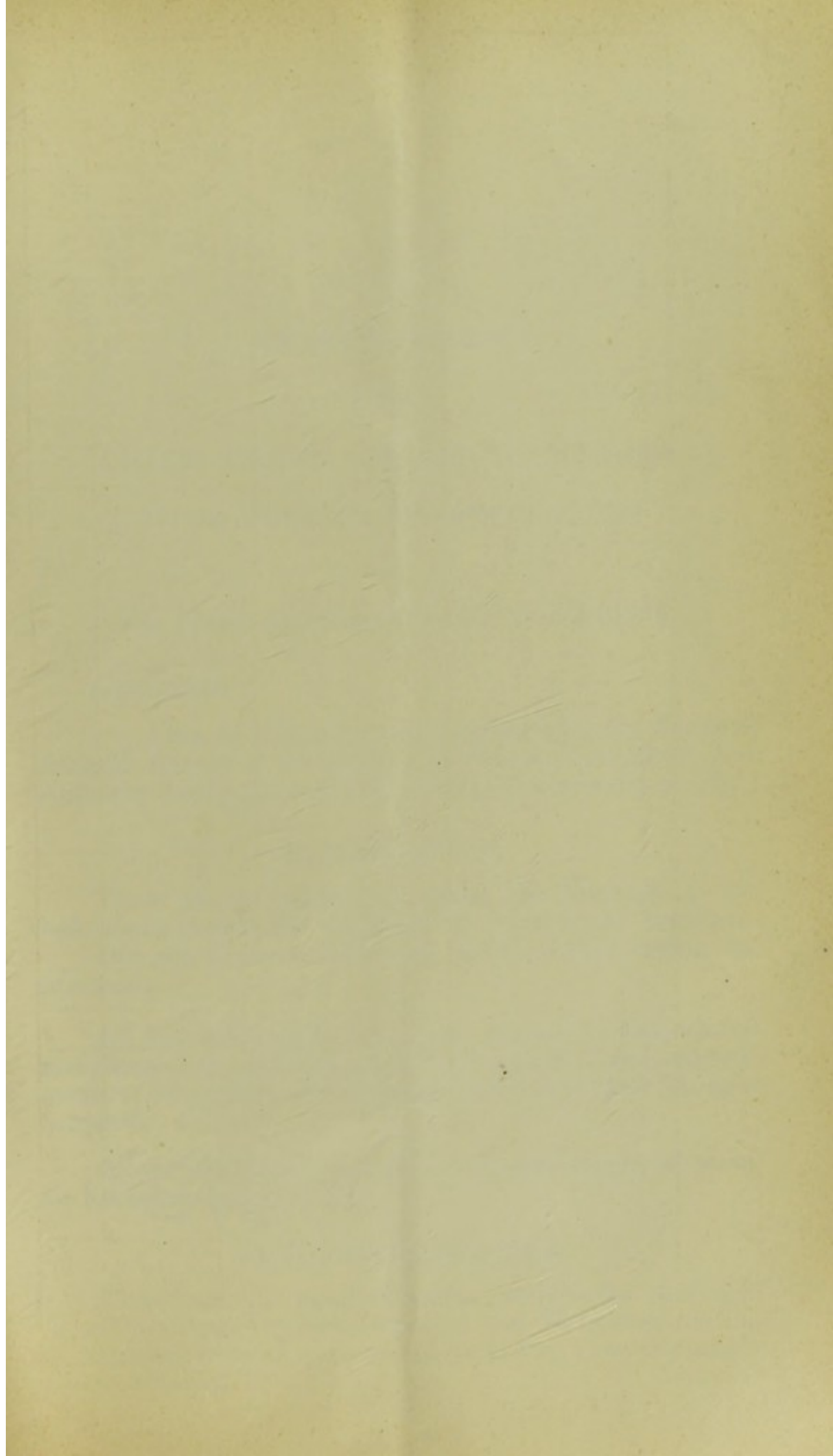
The public sewers in the Borough have been in a satisfactory condition. In consequence, however, of the rapidly increasing number of houses, and also anticipating a still

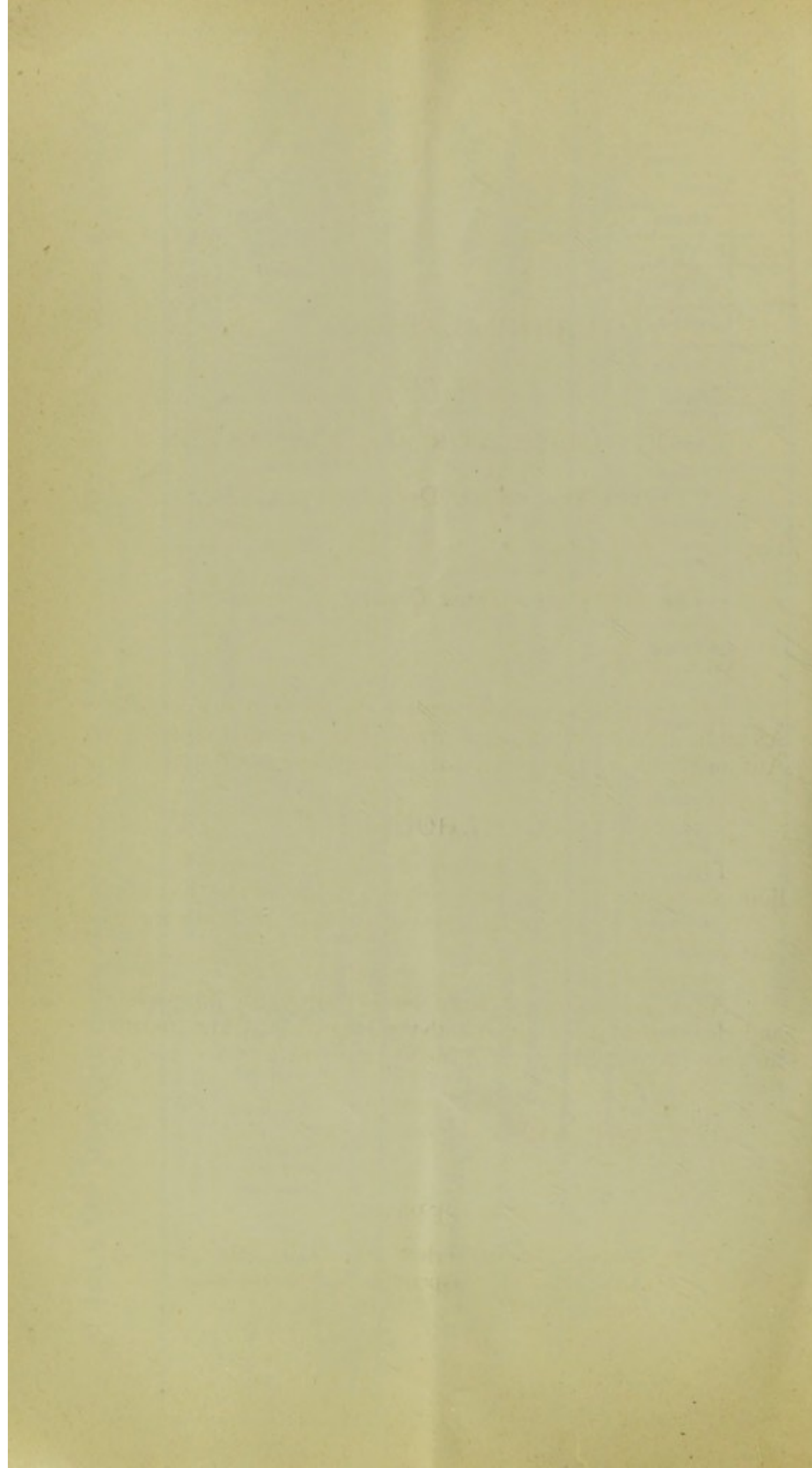
TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1893, in the Urban Sanitary District of Bournemouth, classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																							
	At all Ages.	Under one Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL
													Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.														
Bournemouth.	612	115	32	26	61	236	142	Under 5...	...	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	13	..	...	...	3	23	2	9	76	146
								5 upwards.	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	150	65	83	9	149	466	

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1893, in the Urban Sanitary District of Bournemouth, classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

NAME OF LOCALITY	Population at all ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under five or over five.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.												NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.												Total	
	CENSUS 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1893.			FEVERS.												FEVERS.													
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.		Influenza.
Bourne- mouth.	37,781	42,000	840	Under 5...	...	69	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
				5 upwards.	4	244	9	1	...	11	1	...	5	...	37	...	4	204	8	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	233





ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1893.

To

The Mayor and Town Council, Bournemouth.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Sanitary Works executed under your Authority during the past year, ending December 31st, 1893.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 47 bakehouses within the Borough, 32 are built above ground, the remaining 15 being in the basement.

One new basement bakehouse has been built during the past year.

All the bakehouses have been thoroughly lime-washed and cleansed in accordance with the Regulations, and improvements in the sanitary arrangements have taken place in eight instances.

All the bakehouses have now a separate supply of water for bakehouse purposes only.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are six slaughterhouses within the Borough. These have been regularly inspected, and the by-laws relating to cleansing, removal of blood, garbage, &c., as far as possible strictly enforced.

The drainage of one of the slaughterhouses has been re-arranged according to the bye-laws. Also suitable and impervious vessels for the temporary deposit of blood and garbage have been provided in four instances, and more effectual means for preventing the blood from gaining access to the drains have been adopted in all the slaughterhouses.

FISH AND POULTRY SHOPS.

The shops have been periodically visited with the view of ascertaining if any undue accumulation of offal, &c., is allowed to remain on the premises longer than necessary.

The late collection on Saturday night is greatly appreciated by the Poulterers and Fishmongers, and no accumulation of offal, &c., is now permitted to remain on the premises on Sundays.

UNSOUND MEAT, VEGETABLES, &c

Frequent and periodical inspection has been made of shops, &c., in the Borough for the detection of unsound meat, fruit and other articles of food; but notwithstanding the exceedingly hot and prolonged summer of last year, in the following six instances only has it been necessary to take formal action:—

1. May 5th, blown carcase of sheep, destroyed.
2. May 8th, putrid piece of beef, destroyed.
3. August 5th, unsound plums, destroyed.
4. August 5th, unsound plums, destroyed.
5. August 5th, unsound plums, destroyed.
6. October 7th, unsound dried fish, summons.

Prosecution was ordered in the case of the dried fish, which was being sold late on Saturday night from a fish stall in the Holdenhurst Road.

The owner of the fish stall was fined £10 including costs, and the person in charge of the stall was fined £1 and costs for obstructing the officer when carrying out the duties of the seizure of the fish.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following effectual work for preventing the spread of Infectious Disease has been done by "Washington Lyons" dry air and steam disinfectors.

The disinfecting chamber has been used 95 times, disinfecting 1,246 articles of bedding, clothing, &c., that have been subject to infection.

This disinfection is independent of what is required for the patients at the Hospital.

Number of cases removed to Sanitary Hospital	-	274
Number of rooms disinfected by Inspectors	-	320
Public conveyances disinfected	-	5
Cases where disinfectants have been supplied	-	15
Articles burnt	-	98
Beds disinfected	-	67
Mattresses disinfected	-	115
Palliasses	-	32
Bolsters	-	89
Pillows	-	218
Blankets	-	234
Sheets	-	42
Counterpanes	-	24
Rugs	-	16
Carpets	-	21
Dresses	-	46
Curtains	-	17
Shirts	-	6
Petticoats	-	26
Jackets	-	9
Bed furniture	-	20
Corsets	-	4
Quilts	-	14
Table covers	-	15
Shawls	-	13
Stockings	-	8
Cushions	-	20
Towels	-	4
Pillow slips	-	12
Coats	-	12

Trousers		-	10
Vests	„	-	7
Sundries	„	-	144
			1246

Amount received by Council for disinfection of infected rooms, articles, &c., £104 5s. 9d.

During the past year 401 infectious cases have been notified and attended to.

Seventeen of these cases were afterwards withdrawn by the notifiers, and so were not recorded on the weekly return list sent up to the Local Government Board.

The total number of cases for the year therefore amounts to 384.

In all cases the sanitary arrangements of the house school, workshop, &c., or other probable source have been tested, and where the case is not removed to the Hospital, isolation as far as practicable is insisted on, and suggestions left as to the nursing, disinfection, &c.

The house drains and sewers have also been flushed with disinfectant in each case under the supervision of one of the Inspectors.

Two instances of exposure of persons suffering from scarlet fever have occurred during the past year.

The first case was the removal of a patient from Exeter to Bournemouth. The Sanitary Authority of Exeter prosecuted, and the person in charge of the patient was fined £2 and costs.

The second case was the removal of a patient from Harrow to Bournemouth and from thence to Doncaster. The person in charge of the patient having died before the prosecution was ordered, no further action was taken.

DAIRIES', COWSHEDS' AND MILKSHOPS' ORDERS.

There are now 106 Milkshops and Dairies within the Borough registered for the sale of milk, being an increase of 18 over last year. This increase is principally in the number of small purveyors.

During the past year improvements under notice of advice have taken place in eleven instances.

Since there has been a periodical inspection general improvement has taken place with regard to the cleanliness of vessels and premises, particularly in the case of the small retail dealers. The regulations relating to the above orders have been satisfactorily complied with in each case.

There are no cowsheds in the Borough.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are 16 Public Elementary Schools and 46 Private Schools in the Borough.

These have been occasionally inspected, and the sanitary arrangements in twelve instances have been re-modelled.

At the time of the outbreak of scarlet fever the following schools were closed :—

St. Michael's Schools closed from September 27th to October 27th.

St. Peter's Infants' Schools, Orchard Street, closed from October 2nd to November 7th.

St. Paul's Schools closed from September 27th to October 27th.

The School-rooms were fumigated and cleansed, and the drains flushed with disinfectants at St. Peter's Infants, St. Paul's Mission Room West Hill, (Sunday School) and St Michael's Schools.

WATER SUPPLY.

- 185 Suitable and adequate cisterns, furnished with covers, and supplies direct off the main, have been provided for supplying water for drinking purposes only.
- 106 Cisterns have been cleansed under notice of advice.
- 1 Well, supplying drinking water, has been condemned and closed.

During the past year four samples of water for analysis have been taken from hydrants at the following places :—

Cabstand in Wharnccliffe Road, Boscombe, January 6th.

Drinking Fountain, Pier Approach, April 5th.

Hydrant at Portman Place, Freemantle, July 27th.

Cabstand, Old Christchurch Road, near " Horse Shoe," October 26th.

ACTION TAKEN FOR THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

- 111 Preliminary notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances.
- 41 Formal notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances, and only in one case has it been found necessary to apply for magisterial aid.

The case referred to was the owner of a house who was summoned for allowing the soilpipe and drain to be ventilated by a stackpipe, and constituting an unsafe " outlet " for sewer air.

The defendant was fined £5 and 19s. 6d. costs.

LIST OF SANITARY ALTERATIONS EXECUTED & NUISANCES ABATED DURING THE YEAR.

- 175 Defective house drains cleared from obstruction.
- 49 Old drains condemned.
- 114 New drains provided.
- 34 Houses where the drainage has been entirely reconstructed.
- 82 Disconnecting chambers built.
- 37 Intercepting traps at foot of soilpipes removed.

- 105 Drains provided with intercepting traps and inlets.
- 2 Automatic flushing tanks provided
- 48 Old drains passing underneath buildings blocked off and disused.
- 99 Additional ventilating shafts provided to drains.
- 50 Nuisances abated, arising from defective soilpipes, with leaky joints terminating near windows.
- 23 Soilpipes brought outside the house and ventilated by 4in. shafts.
- 65 Defective soilpipes and ventilating shafts, with leaky joints made sound.
- 59 1½in. ventilating shafts replaced by 4in. pipes.
- 25 W.C.'s provided with efficient light and ventilation.
- 9 Offensive w.c.'s condemned and removed.
- 12 W.C.'s removed from inside the house and built on outside walls.
- 69 New drawn lead traps and connections provided to w.c.'s.
- 117 Foul and defective w.c.'s cleansed and repaired.
- 66 W.C.'s provided with a more effectual supply of water for flushing purposes.
- 43 W.C.'s provided with lead trays and overflows.
- 154 Long hopper w.c.'s replaced by short hoppers and flushing cisterns.
- 98 Defective "pan" w.c.'s replaced by "valves" or "washdowns."
- 3 Public conveniences re-arranged and made sanitary.
- 7 Offensive urinals condemned and removed.
- 6 Urinals trapped and made good.
- 27 Cesspools (Spring Road) filled in and drains connected with sewer
- 71 Offensive accumulations removed.
- 47 Brick and cement sinks replaced by glazed stoneware sinks.
- 28 New stoneware sinks provided.
- 85 Sinks disconnected and trapped.
- 9 Patent enamelled sinks provided in lieu of defective lead lined sinks.
- 125 Offensive brick and cement grease pits replaced by earthenware.
- 36 Nuisances abated arising from offensive road catchpits.
- 4 Receptacles built for the deposit of stable manure.

- 31 Disconnecting pits provided for stable drains, trapped with dip pipes.
 5 Nuisances abated, caused by the improper keeping of animals.
 2 Overcrowding nuisances abated.
 74 Unwholesome premises limewashed.
 16 Backyards repaired.
 16 Galvanized ashbins substituted for defective ashpits.
 5 Smoke nuisances abated.
 160 Waste pipes trapped by " P " lead traps.
 41 " Bell " and " D " traps replaced by gullies.
 27 Bath and lavatory wastes disconnected over gullies.
 601 Stackpipes disconnected and made to discharge over gullies.
 19 Defective water fittings and roof gutters repaired.
 149 Complaints have been received and attended to, requiring ashbins to be emptied.

3128

466 complaints have been received and attended to by the Inspectors, making a total of 3,128 sanitary operations effected in 466 houses.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The following is a summarized list of works executed for the abatement of nuisances, detected on making a house-to-house inspection of the following roads :—

<i>East District.</i>	<i>West District.</i>
Southcote Road (completed).	Commercial Road (completed).
Moorland Road.	Avenue Road.
Spring Road.	Lyall Road.
Stewart Road.	Park Terrace, Westbourne.
Stanley Road (part)	Crescent Road.
	Bradburne Road.
	Old Christchurch Road (part).
	The Arcade, Bournemouth.

Total number of houses inspected	-	327
Preliminary notices served	-	159

WORKS EXECUTED.

- 16 Defective house drains cleared from obstruction and repaired.
- 24 New drains provided.
- 52 Drains provided with intercepting traps and 6in air inlets.
- 18 Intervening syphon traps removed from drains.
- 19 Disconnecting chambers built.
- 7 Stables properly drained.
- 10 Scullery sinks removed and refixed on external walls.
- 30 Scullery sink drains disconnected and trapped.
- 21 Stoneware sinks fixed in lieu of brick and cement.
- 53 Large and offensive grease pits replaced by earthenware ones, which require frequent cleansing.
- 17 Waste pipes trapped by lead " P " traps.
- 372 Stackpipes, including bath wastes, disconnected over gully traps.
- 30 " Bell " traps removed and replaced by gullies.
- 47 Closets repaired and put in good working order and provided with a more effectual flush of water.
- 31 Defective " pan " w.c.'s removed and replaced by " valves " or " washouts."
- 28 New drawn lead traps and connections provided to w.c.'s.
- 17 W.C.'s provided with efficient light and ventilation.
- 93 Flushing cisterns provided to w.c.'s in lieu of stool taps.
- 72 Long hopper w.c.'s replaced by short hoppers and flushing cisterns.
- 10 Closets condemned and removed.
- 34 Defective soilpipes inside the house brought outside and fixed on external wall.
- 59 1½in. ventilating pipes replaced by 4in. shafts.
- 48 Unventilated soilpipes ventilated by 4in. shafts.
- 52 Nuisances abated, arising from defective soilpipes with leaky joints, terminating near windows.
- 16 Additional ventilating shafts provided to drains.
- 12 Defective backyards repaired and repaved.
- 15 Offensive accumulations removed.
- 11 Defective water pipes and gutterings made good.
- 18 Manure receptacles built for the deposit of stable manure.
- 55 Separate supplies of water provided for drinking purposes.

- 9 Rooms and passages cleansed and limewashed.
- 3 Leaky roofs made sound and watertight.
- 14 Cesspools condemned and filled up.
- 15 Old drains connected to sewer.
- 2 New w.c.'s built.
- 5 Brick pits trapped with dip pipe to disconnect stable drains from main drain.
- 32 Defective drains condemned and replaced by new.

1367

In all cases where alterations are made for the abatement of nuisances, the works are supervised, and in nearly all instances are tested before being filled in. This supervision takes up a great deal of time, but it ensures the work being carried out according to the notice served, and more care is exercised on the part of the workmen when they know their work will be tested.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.

Examinations have also been made of the drainage of 318 houses, including large lodging and boarding houses and hotels.

During the year 95 applications have been made for Sanitary Certificates, and 82 Certificates have been granted after the sanitary arrangements have been brought up to the standard of the regulations relating to new buildings. In the remaining 13 instances the fees have been received, but the Certificates were withheld on account of the Regulations not being fully complied with.

In conclusion, I beg to report that the ordinary routine work of the office has taken up the whole of the official hours, and has also necessitated overtime during a part of the year. It has, therefore, been impossible to carry out the additional duties provided by the New Act relating to Workshops and Work-places.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

WM. GEORGE COOPER,

Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

