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BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

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**REPORTS**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

AND

**CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**

FOR THE

**Year ending December 31st, 1896.**

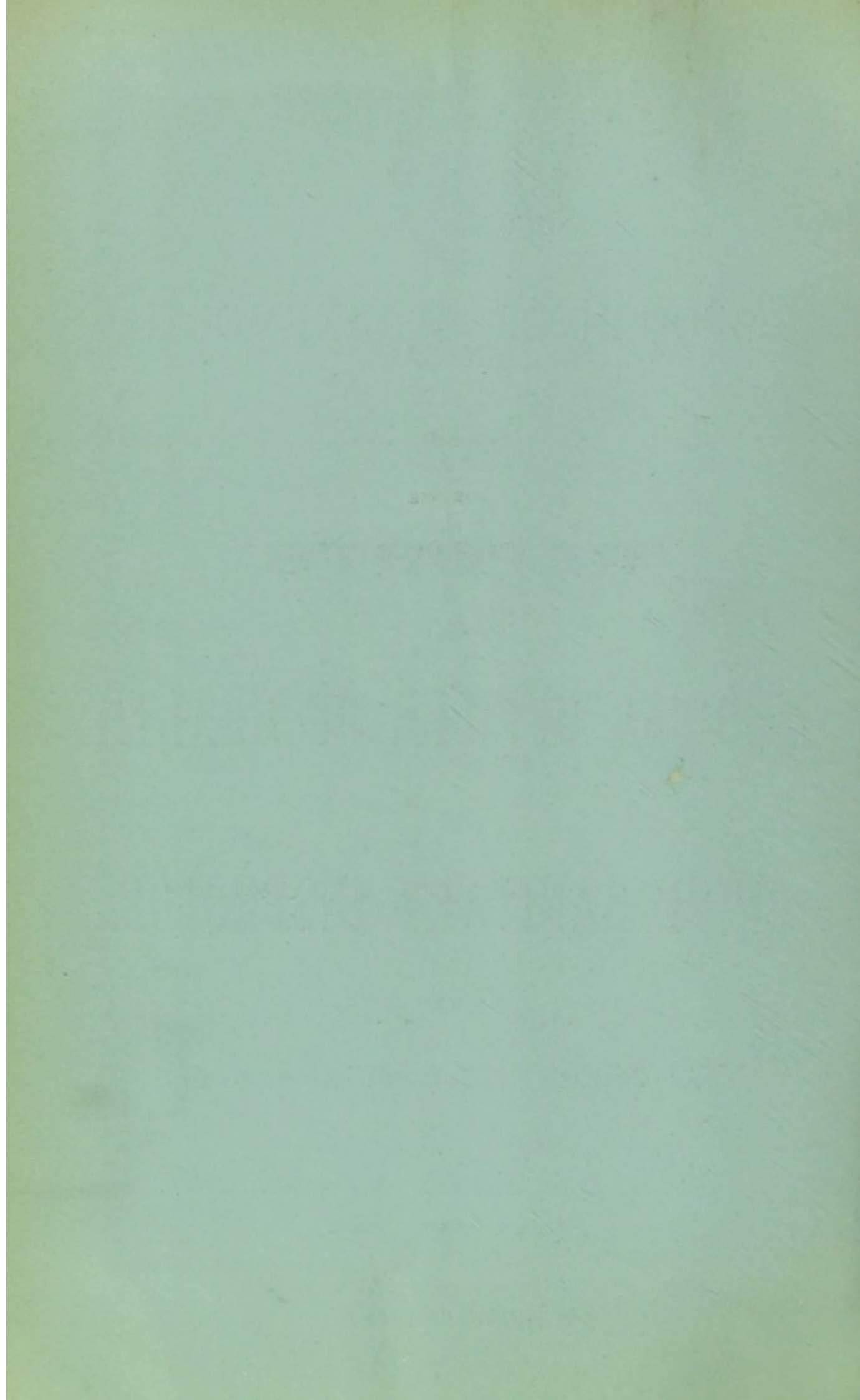
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BOURNEMOUTH:

F. J. BRIGHT AND SON, PRINTERS.



ANNUAL  
Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
FOR THE  
BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH,  
For the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1896.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
BOROUGH OFFICES,  
BOURNEMOUTH,  
February, 1897.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL,  
BOURNEMOUTH.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit my Report on the Health of the Borough for the year ending December 31st, 1896.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of Births registered during the year was :  
Males, 394 ; Females, 381 ; Total, 775.

I append the birth tables from the year 1882 inclusive :

		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
1894	...	450	...	435	—	885
1895	...	427	...	383	—	810
1896	...	394	...	381	—	775
Totals	...	<u>5465</u>		<u>5137</u>		<u>10602</u>

The number of births for the year, estimating the population at 47,000, gives us a birth rate of 16.5 per 1,000.

## POPULATION.

The Registrar General, in his annual summary for the year 1896, has estimated the population of our Borough at 51,051. These figures are, in my opinion, somewhat too high. In my last annual report I estimated the population of this Borough at 47,000. I gather, however, from the rate collector that the number of occupied houses at the end of this year were somewhat less than they were for the end of 1895. Under these circumstances I do not think it would be correct to take so high an estimate for our town as the Registrar General has done. I shall therefore, for the purpose of this report, base my calculations on a population of 47,000.

## DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 597, giving a mortality rate of 12·7 per 1,000. Mr. E. L. Lane, the local Registrar of Deaths, has, as in preceding years, in his weekly returns to me, marked the deaths of visitors as distinguished from residents, thus enabling me to contrast the mortality in the two classes.

The total number of deaths being 597, 214 of these were of the visitor class, the remaining 383 were residents. The death rate, therefore, of the two classes would be as follows :—

Taking the population  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Residents } 8\cdot14 \\ \text{at } 47,000 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Visitors } 4\cdot55 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\} = 12\cdot69 \text{ per } 1,000$

Your Council will note that there has been a considerable fall in the resident deaths. In 1895 there were 453, and during the past year there has been 383, whereas in the visitor class the figures have been quite the reverse. In 1895 the deaths were 150, and in 1896 there were 214.

For comparison, I herewith append an analysis of the deaths, under the various headings, for the past five years.

	1892. per 1,000.	1893. per 1,000.	1894. per 1,000.	1895. per 1,000.	1896. per 1,000.
Smallpox ...	none	·02	·02	none	none
Scarlatina ...	none	·11	·04	·08	·02
Diphtheria ...	·18	·04	·09	·12	·08
Membranous Croup ...	·08	none	·04	·02	·04
Typhus ...	none	none	none	none	none
Enteric Fever ...	·05	none	·02	·04	·08
Continued Fever...	none	none	none	none	none
Relapsing Fever...	none	none	none	none	none
Puerperal Fever ...	·02	·04	·04	none	none
Cholera ...	none	none	none	none	none
Erysipelas ...	none	none	·04	·02	·02
Measles ...	·08	·07	none	·08	·25
Whooping Cough ...	·02	·33	·04	·29	none
Diarrhœa ...	·31	·33	none	·31	·12
Rheumatic Fever ...	none	·04	·04	·02	·06
Ague ...	none	none	none	none	none
Phthisis ...	4·01	3·6	2·61	2·85	3·2
Other Respiratory Disorders ...	3·02	2·0	1·64	1·72	1·2
Heart Disease ...	1·5	2·0	·47	1·72	1·2
Influenza ...	*—	*—	*—	·31	·04
Injuries ...	·37	4·2	·38	·29	·35
Other Diseases ...	7·06	5·3	6·90	4·89	5·8

\*Not recorded.

Death Rate per 1,000 at Various Ages for the past Five Years.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Deaths under one year	3.1	2.7	1.97	2.21	2.0
Deaths over 1 yr. & under 5 yr.	.8	.75	.64	.91	.78
"    5    "    15    "	.6	.59	.45	.42	.48
"    15    "    25    "	1.8	1.4	1.28	1.23	1.2
"    25    "    65    "	6.9	5.6	5.78	4.93	5.6
"    65 and upwards	3.4	3.3	2.30	3.10	2.4

In respect to the deaths of those under one year of age, amounting in total to 94, as on the foregoing table marked "A," it is only fair to say that no less than 29 are in those of premature birth. There have also been six suicides during the past year.

The deaths in Public and Charitable Institutions are as follows. You will note that I distinguish the deaths of those who are not residents from those who come either from the immediate neighbourhood, or visitors from a greater distance.

Name of Institution.	Persons belonging to District.	Persons not belonging to District.	Total.
Sanitary Hospital	4	1	5
Sanatorium	1	1	2
Royal Victoria Hospital	8	15	23
Firs Home	1	15	16
Boscombe Cottage Hospital	4	4	8
St. Joseph's Home	0	6	6
Herbert Home	0	2	2
Hahnemann Home	1	2	3
Springbourne Orphanage	1	0	1
"Glen Bank" Convalescent Home	0	2	2
Totals	20	48	68

Of the total deaths recorded during the past year, I note that there were 89 deaths of persons at 70 years of age and

upwards. I append, as I did in the previous year, these deaths at their various ages :—

At 70 years of age there were 5 deaths

" 71	"	"	5	"
" 72	"	"	7	"
" 73	"	"	5	"
" 74	"	"	9	"
" 75	"	"	7	"
" 76	"	"	7	"
" 77	"	"	6	"
" 78	"	"	5	"
" 79	"	"	6	"
" 80	"	"	4	"
" 81	"	"	3	"
" 82	"	"	3	"
" 83	"	"	4	"
" 84	"	"	1	"
" 85	"	"	1	"
" 86	"	"	3	"
" 87	"	"	1	"
" 88	"	"	0	"
" 89	"	"	1	"
" 90	"	"	0	"
" 91	"	"	4	"
" 92	"	"	1	"
" 93	"	"	0	"
" 94	"	"	0	"
" 95	"	"	0	"
" 96	"	"	0	"
" 97	"	"	1	"
" 98	"	"	0	"
" 99	"	"	0	"
" 100	"	"	0	"

—  
89  
—

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of deaths due to notifiable disease of a zymotic type was 13, of these one was due to Scarlet Fever,



4 to Diphtheria, two to Membranous Croup, four to Enteric Fever, and two to Erysipelas. This gives us a zymotic death rate of '27 per 1,000.

The following are the particulars connected with each case :—

#### SCARLET FEVER.

1. November 17th, H. R. D., aged 3 years, in the Central Ward.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

1. April 18th, F. M. L., aged 3 years, in the Central Ward. No insanitary conditions found at house. Main drain not quite satisfactory. Died at home.

2. May 23rd, A. J. G., aged 4 years. Imported from Winton to Royal Victoria Hospital, where patient died.

3. June 13th, M. G., aged 5 years, in Boscombe Ward. Died at home. Insanitary conditions found to exist.

4. November 7th, E. H., aged 7 years, in the Springbourne Ward. Died in Sanitary Hospital, admitted on November 4th. Insanitary conditions found at his residence.

#### MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

1. September 10th, C. D. T., aged 3 years and 10 months, in the Springbourne Ward.

2. June 13th, R. F., aged 3 years, in the Central Ward.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

1. June 1st, E. M., aged 21 years, in the West Cliff Ward. This case lived and worked outside the District in the day time. Sanitary conditions at his residence satisfactory.

2. September 12th, J. W., aged 37 years. Died in Sanitary Hospital. Had returned home ill from Southampton, where he had been working on sewerage works. In hospital six days. Disease had passed second week when admitted.

3. September 15th, S. A. M., aged 18 years, in Central Ward. Admitted to Sanitary Hospital as probable case of Typhoid. Diagnosis somewhat obscure. Domestic servant. No insanitary conditions found at house where she had been living.

4. November 25th, G. P. T. C., aged 35 years, came to Bournemouth ill from London. Too ill to be removed to the Hospital. Died at his lodgings.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

1. April 1st, A. M. F., aged 20 years, in the Boscombe Ward. Some slight sanitary defects.

2. December 24th, M. F., aged 52 years. A visitor recovering from Erysipelas. Died from secondary causes.

Under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, The undermentioned cases of sickness have been notified during the past four years :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Scarlet Fever ...	313	101	97	89
Diphtheria ...	10	19	26	29
Enteric Fever ...	12	8	9	7
Variola ...	4	8	0	1
Erysipelas ...	37	18	7	20
Membranous Croup	2	3	0	0
Puerperal Fever ...	5	1	1	0
Continued Fever ...	1	1	1	0
Relapsing Fever ...	0	0	1	0
	—	—	—	—
	384	159	142	146
	—	—	—	—

In the above list of cases of infectious disease notified under the Act you will observe that the year 1896 bears a very favourable comparison with former years, in respect to the total number of cases that have occurred in the Borough.

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

Months Notified.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Variola.	Erysipelas.	M'mbranous Croup.	Puerperal.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Totals for each month.
January ...	5	2			3					10
February ...	5	4			1					10
March ...	6	1			2					9
April ...	2	2		1						5
May ...	3	3	1		1					8
June ...		1	1		3					5
July ...	2				1					3
August ...	6									6
September ...	11	3	3		3					20
October ...	24	4								28
November ...	15	6	2							23
December ...	10	3			6					19
Totals for Year	89	29	7	1	20					146

In the first eight months of the year the District was almost entirely free from infectious diseases, as may be seen from the above table.

In September, October, and November the cases of Scarlet Fever showed a tendency to increase. The cases in the majority of instances were of a mild type. Only one death from this disease has occurred during the past year.

In respect to the cases of diphtheria notified during the year, on examination of the houses, in the majority of cases

certain sanitary defects were found, although in some few of the cases no insanitary conditions could be detected. Of the 29 cases of Diphtheria notified (4 cases died, one at the Hospital and three at home) 21 were received into the Isolation Hospital (of these there were 20 recoveries and one death), eight of the cases were nursed at home (5 recoveries and 3 deaths.)

In respect to the seven cases of Typhoid notified, I am of opinion that three of the cases were undoubtedly imported. In regard to one other notified, the diagnosis was of a very doubtful character. Two cases only may be said to have originated in our own district, both of whom made a good recovery; insanitary conditions were found at their respective residences.

One case only of Smallpox was notified in the district during the year. This was in the person of a mail-cart driver in April last; the disease was of a very discrete character. The man was at once isolated in the smallpox pavilion, and all the persons who lived in the same house with him were placed in the Quarantine Cottage for 16 days. No further cases occurred.

It is a matter of doubt where the man contracted the disease, but from the fact that it occurred just at the time of the Gloucester epidemic, and also that he was in the habit of handling the mail bags from that town, I can only suppose that the case may have originated in this way.

I had several conferences with the Postal Authorities at this time, and the Postmaster and his chief officials took every precaution that I advised, and afforded me every facility in dealing with this matter.

### MEASLES.

In June last I was requested by your Council to report as to the advisability of the notification of Measles cases occurring in the Borough. I reported adversely on that

question, and the following are some extracts from that report :—

“ In a list of towns who have adopted this Act, and who send up to the Local Government Board weekly returns of infectious cases occurring in their districts, comprising a population of 15,450,704, not one, as far as I am aware, has thought fit to notify Measles.”

“ Measles is infectious before the rash appears, and therefore before the diagnosis is confirmed.”

“ In a great many cases medical advice is not sought, and there would therefore be some difficulty in obtaining medical certificates.”

“ Mere notification without defensive measures, such as isolation and disinfection, would have but little or no effect in stopping the spread of so communicable a disease. The value of notification increases in proportion to the extent to which it is utilised for the purposes of suppression and prevention ; I would therefore ask your Council if they are prepared to provide the means of isolation of all cases of Measles that may occur in the Borough. I feel certain that the Council would not let the question of notification fees weigh as an adverse factor if they thought that isolation was practicable, and as effective a means of checking the spread of this disease, as it has proved to be in other diseases.”

“ Viewing the matter in all its bearings, I do not think that under present circumstances, and from the fact that your Council have not the adequate provision for the isolation of all cases of Measles, it would be advisable to include Measles in the list of notifiable diseases.”

## SCHOOLS.

The Public Elementary Schools of the district have, as in former years, been under constant supervision.

All the Schools in the Borough have been in a good sanitary condition.

Measles has been somewhat prevalent during the past year, and in consequence of the disease showing a tendency to increase in the undermentioned Schools, the Managers were requested to close their Schools, and thus prevent these outbreaks assuming epidemical proportions. This good effect, I am glad to state, was noticeable in every instance, and certainly acted most beneficially in preventing this very infectious disease from spreading. I am of opinion that the early closing of Day and Sunday Schools affords the best means of preventing this rapidly spreading infectious disease.

Date of Closing Order.	Period Closed.	Name of School.
February 27th	3 weeks	St. John's, Boscombe.
April 20th	14 days	Spring Road Infants' School.
April 28th	3 weeks	St. Peter's Infants' School.
May 9th	3 weeks	St. Peter's Boys' and Girls' School.
June 1st	14 days	Lansdowne British Infants' School.
June 4th	14 days	The Orphanage School, Springbourne.
June 4th	14 days	St. Andrew's Infants' School.
June 6th	14 days	Central Schools (Infants).
June 18th	14 days	St. Walburga's Schools.

There seemed a tendency in October last in the cases of Scarlet Fever notified amongst the pupils attending one of the schools to increase. I thought it advisable to request the Managers to close for a limited period. It is right here to

state that the public often come to a wrong conclusion when they hear that a school has been closed in consequence of the outbreak of infectious disease. The school or schools are not closed because there are many cases, but as a precautionary measure. When it is found that the cases have a tendency to multiply, and that school association seem to increase the risk, I generally make a closing order.

In this particular instance, I received the greatest possible assistance from the School Managers, and it is only fair to state here that the school was closed not because there were many cases, but to prevent the few growing into the many.

There is another point in connection with the outbreak of infectious diseases at schools, and especially in the case of Scarlet Fever. Many of these cases are so slight, and scarcely noticeable; the inflamed throat and transient rash are not noticed by the parents. It is from these very slight cases, which are so frequently unnoticed and not notified, that the disease spreads. Children who have only suffered from this mild and unrecognised form of Scarlet Fever are often sent to school in an infectious condition, the peeling of the skin may be delayed or be so slight as not to be noticed, but these cases, none the less, become infecting media. The School Authorities in the town, I am pleased to say, take the greatest possible precautions, and do all in their power to prevent the spread of infectious disease. They are, however, often unjustly blamed by the ignorant and careless, where, as a matter of fact, this blame should be affixed to the parents of children who do not take sufficient care.

If the law were to give the power to Medical Officers of Health to personally examine every pupil attending the school at the beginning of an outbreak, with a view to find out the erring ones, this carelessness and ignorance on the part of the parents would not so commonly endanger the public health, and this disease, in my opinion, might be considerably reduced in all parts of the country.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The slaughterhouses have been under regular and constant supervision. They remain much in the same condition as they did last year, and I am still of opinion that these premises are not in the best possible position or condition.

## WATER SUPPLY.

During the past year we have had the usual quarterly examinations of our public water supply. These reports have been both analytical and bacterioscopic. A copy of one of the analyses is herewith appended. The Water Company during the past year have made a very successful boring into the chalk not far from Wimborne. This additional source has, I am informed, been reported on most favourably by the eminent Water Authority, Professor Frankland. In writing his report to the Company, he states as follows :—

“This water possesses an extremely high degree of organic purity, and is in every respect of most excellent quality for dietetic purposes. The sample as it reached me showed a very slight turbidity, due, no doubt, to the boring operations. If you find sufficient of this water for the supply of Bournemouth, that health resort may congratulate itself in having a water supply of unsurpassed purity.”

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 COPY ANALYSIS.

British Institute of Preventive Medicine,

Water Laboratory,

101, Great Russell Street,

London, W.C.,

July 9th, 1896.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report on the chemical and bacteriological examination of a sample of water received on the 29th ult. from the hydrant at the Westover Road, Bournemouth.

The sample was taken in sterilized bottles sent for the purpose, and the culture experiments were begun on the afternoon of the day on which the samples were taken.





## GENERAL SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The Sanitary defects in certain portions of the General Sewerage System alluded to in my last Annual Report have now in part been remedied. The defective fall in the Ashley, Gloucester, Christchurch and Sea Roads sewers have now been improved, and their fall increased, and the sewers made more self-cleansing. An improved form of catchpit has been adopted generally in the District, viz., the Patent Westminster Gully Trap, with double water seal. This is a great improvement on the old stoneware road gully formerly in use in the district.

I am now of opinion that the unsanitary conditions and offensive effluvium from the sewers in Sea Road and other portions of that district will now in part be obviated.

In February last I reported to your Council on certain complaints which had been made of sewer emanations in the upper portion of the valley and boundary sewers. I was of opinion at that time that the complaints of sewer gas in that district were due to two causes. First, the defective and imperfect condition of the manholes and sewers in that portion of the district, which is without the Borough, and secondly, the partially blocked and silted condition of the main sewer in the upper part of the Gardens.

The whole of the system of sewers in the Borough are frequently and periodically flushed, and when found necessary the flushing water is charged with suitable disinfectants. It stands to reason that if the sewers have not sufficient fall to be self-cleansing this system of flushing will not be of much service. It is very certain that complaints of offensive gases from the sewers are much less frequent than formerly.

Your Council have obtained a loan for the improvements of some other portions of the drainage system, and these works will be proceeded with as quickly as practicable.

In respect to that portion of the district lately annexed to the Borough area, and formerly under the Christchurch

Rural Authority, situated to the north-east of the district, between St. Leonard's and Bennett Roads, on the south side of Richmond Park, I reported in September last to your Council on this added area, and for the reason specified in that report I considered the whole of this district to be in an insanitary condition. Your Board at once put the matter in train for the necessary improvements, and it is hoped that early in the new year this district and roads will be put in proper and healthy condition.

### HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

The important sanitary work in respect to the house to house inspection has, during the year, moved at a somewhat quicker rate than in the preceding years. The extra Inspector, whom in consequence of the importance of this work your Council thought fit to provide in the early part of 1896, has helped this progress.

In the Chief Inspector's Report your Council will note in the tables appended the very satisfactory increase in this special work.

Mere house to house inspection—simply noting the defects—does not take up very much time from the ordinary daily work of the office, but it is the thoroughness of the supervision of works which is exercised by the Inspectors that take up the greater time. This house to house inspection, in my opinion, cannot be hurried, but must continue to be done in the same thorough way it has hitherto been done in the past.

### SANITARY CERTIFICATES.

Two hundred and one houses during the past year have been examined with the view of obtaining my certificate.

### SANITARY HOSPITAL.

The following table gives a summary of the patients and diseases treated in the Hospital from the year of its establishment in 1886 to the present time.

It will be noticed that the number of patients treated in the Hospital has increased since the adoption of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act in 1890.

In the following Statement I show the cost of the patients and staff at the Hospital during the past year, you will be able to contrast the cost for the preceding year.

### Sanitary Hospital. Expenditure, &c., for years 1895=1896.

Month.	Total Expenditure, including Repairs, Wages, &c.						Expenditure on Provisions only.						Daily Average Number of Persons per Month.		Average Cost per head per Day.				
	1895.			1896.			1895.			1896.			1895.	1896.	1895.		1896.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
JANUARY	100	1	6	104	14	8	32	15	10	32	7	1	21	29	30	19	2	24	
FEBRUARY	85	16	6	132	2	1	24	10	5	26	8	4	16	18	17	86	3	1	
MARCH	112	5	6	91	13	5	26	6	3	26	0	9	16	52	18	35	4	24	
APRIL	76	12	11	93	4	8	29	2	0	27	7	2	18	93	19	50	2	2	
MAY	54	14	4	70	3	7	28	14	5	28	6	0	17	83	21	30	2	2	
JUNE	101	12	5	83	9	7	28	9	4	24	12	5	15	56	14	20	4	11	
JULY AND AUGUST	161	19	7	131	16	9	50	17	9	44	10	10	17	00	13	77	3	04	
SEPTEMBER	71	14	9	112	16	6	17	18	5	32	8	0	11	86	23	20	4	3	
OCTOBER	94	3	5	134	17	7	32	10	4	41	0	9	23	00	33	74	2	7	
NOVEMBER	89	4	7	135	7	4	37	9	5	48	10	8	31	83	46	80	1	114	
DECEMBER	127	14	9	146	10	2	38	16	1	45	2	5	31	58	32	26	2	11	
TOTALS	1076	0	3	1236	16	4	347	10	3	376	14	5	227	58	271	17	1	13	74

Average number of persons inclusive of Staff in Hospital, per Day—(1895)—20.69 .. (1896)—24.65  
 Total average cost per Person per day .. (1895)—3/1 .. (1896)—3/0  
 Average cost per Person per Day, for Provisions alone, including Wine and Beer Merchant's Bill—(1895)—114d. .. (1896)—0/10

Amounts paid to Borough Treasurer .. .. (1895)—Maintenance .. .. (1896)—Maintenance .. ..  
 .. .. Disinfection .. .. (1895)—Disinfection .. .. (1896)—Disinfection .. ..

Total Expenditure as per above Statement .. .. .. .. .. Deduct Receipts .. .. .. .. ..  
 .. .. .. .. .. (1895) .. .. .. .. .. (1896)

Average net cost per Person per Day. (1895)—1/104d. .. .. .. .. (1896)—2/2

Table showing Number of Cases Treated in the Sanitary Hospital since 1886.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid	Variola.	Other Cases.	No. of cases in Cottages.	Deaths.	Total of all cases received in Hospital.	Death rate per cent. Giving a case admitted.	Remarks.	
1886	27,000	21	1		15	8		1 Variola	45	2.22	Hospital established this year. One Pavilion and Administrative Block, Also a "Lyons" steam Disinfecter.  Quarantine Cottages Purchased.  Notification of Infectious Disease Act adopted.  Bournemouth Improvement Act, 1892, passed. Iron Pavilion erected (8 beds). S. F. very prevalent all over the country. Three Berthon Huys purchased (9 beds). Variola outbreak in the Springbourne Ward. Three of these 14 cases lived outside the Borough, but were caused by cases in our District.  New Pavilion opened, giving an additional 16 beds.	
1887	32,025	19	4	1		11		1 Typhoid.	35	2.85		
1888	33,025	9	5	1		12		1 Diph.	27	3.70		
1889	36,375	10	2	1		8			21			
1890	37,320	3	7	1		6		1 Typhoid.	17	5.88		
1891	37,781	35	6	5		6		1 S.F. 1 Typ. 1 Diph.	52	5.77		
1892	40,000	76	10	4		9		1 Diph. 1 S.F. 1 Var	99	2.02		
1893	42,000	257	5	5	4	13	19	1 Diph. 1 Variola 1 Diph. 4 S.F.	284	1.76		
1894	42,000	106	8	3	14	13	22	1 S.F. 1 Typ. 1 Diph. 1 Variola 1 Diph. 4 S.F. 3 Diph. 2 Diph. 1 Ty. 1 S.F. 1 Brain	144	1.38		
1895	47,000	92	15	5		6	10		118	5.93		
1896	47,000	89	22	8	1	17	6		137	3.65		
Totals.	—	717	85	34	34	109		28	979	2.86		

# BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

## STATEMENT OF LOANS relating to Land and Buildings in connection with Sanitary Hospital.

Amount originally borrowed.	Present Amount of Stock & Mortgage Loans.		Annual Amount of Sinking Fund or Instalment of Principal.		Interest and Dividends.		Total Annual Payment.
	Stock.	Mortgage.	Sinking Fund Stock.	Instalments Mortgage Loans.	Dividend on Stock.	Interest on Mortgage Loans.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1400 0 0	847 0 0	847 0 0	29 10 9	29 10 9	25 8 2	54 18 11	54 18 11
3900 0 0	2717 0 0	2717 0 0	94 14 11	94 14 11	81 10 2	176 5 1	176 5 1
1000 0 0	610 0 0	610 0 0	21 5 5	21 5 5	18 6 0	39 11 5	39 11 5
1265 0 0	1100 10 0	1100 10 0	38 7 6	38 7 6	33 0 2	71 7 8	71 7 8
4200 0 0	4116 0 0	4116 0 0	36 9 10	36 9 10	123 9 8	159 19 6	159 19 6
160 0 0	147 7 10	147 7 10		1 9 11		5 19 1	7 9 0
650 0 0	637 0 0	637 0 0		26 0 0		19 10 0	45 10 0
12575 0 0	9390 10 0	784 7 10	220 8 5	27 9 11	281 14 2	26 9 1	555 1 7
	10174 17 10		247 18 4	308 3 3			

It may be as well to state here that whilst in early years this Department had some difficulty in persuading parents and friends to avail themselves of the advantages of this Hospital, year by year we notice that this difficulty decreases. This has been mainly due to two causes: (1) The reduction in the scale of weekly charges, and especially in those to the artizan classes. (2) The increasing confidence which the public undoubtedly have in the care their friends receive at the Hospital.

On estimating the mortality returns of this Hospital for the past 11 years I find it shows a death-rate per cent. of all cases admitted of 2·86. In the following table the mortality per cent. of the various diseases is shown. This low rate compares very favourably with Hospitals for Infectious Diseases in other parts of the country, which, however, it would be invidious to mention.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE admitted into the Sanitary Hospital in 11 years from January, 1886, to December, 1896, *showing the death-rate per cent of all cases admitted.*

717 cases of scarlet fever with 10 deaths—	Death-rate per cent. of cases of	1·39
85 „ diphtheria „ 10 „ —	Death-rate „ „	11·76
34 „ typhoid „ 4 „ —	Death-rate „ „	11·73
34 „ variola „ 3 „ —	Death-rate „ „	8·82
109 other cases such as Measles, Varicella, Tonsillitis, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Stomatitis, Pneumonia, Influenza, Tubercular, Meningitis ... ..	} 1 death.—Death-rate per cent. of cases of	0·92.

TOTAL 979 TREATED in Hospital in 11 years with 28 deaths, giving a total rate per cent. per annum of 2·86.

Your Council will note from the particulars contained in the above Report that the Borough during the past year has succeeded in maintaining that high standard of healthiness which has been its marked characteristic for many preceding years.

From the annual and quarterly returns of the Registrar-General, I have on several occasions been able to obtain corroborative testimony of the very favourable position the town occupies when contrasted with some of the other towns of England eminent for their sanitary perfection.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PHILIP W. G. NUNN,

Medical Officer of Health.







## FISH AND POULTRY SHOPS.

These shops have been occasionally 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 being kept up, and is still greatly appreciated by the Poulterers and Fishmongers, and no accumulation of offal, etc., is now permitted to remain on the premises on Sundays.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are six slaughterhouses in the Borough. These have been periodically inspected and the bye-laws relating to cleansing, removal of blood, garbage, etc., as far as practicable, strictly enforced.

Structural improvements under notice of advice have taken place in three instances.

Owing to the development of the neighbourhood in which the slaughterhouses are situated, and that the trade may be carried on with the least possible nuisance, more attention is now required to be given to these places with the view of enforcing the Regulations and By-laws relating to private slaughterhouses.

## UNSOUND MEAT, VEGETABLES, &c.

Periodical inspection has been made of shops, etc., within the Borough, with the view of detecting the exposure or sale of unsound meat, fruit, and other articles of food.

In carrying out the duties under these sections of the Public Health Acts I seldom find it necessary to take formal action, the food supplies of the Borough being as a rule most satisfactory.

In two cases only was a Magistrate's order applied for, and after taking into consideration the circumstances, your Sanitary Authority decided not to prosecute.

In the following instances the owners voluntarily destroyed the articles on their attention being called to the unsound state of the same, and in no case has it been necessary to give a second caution:—

DATE.	ARTICLES DESTROYED.	REMARKS.
January 17th April 6th	15 Cod Fish 19 head of Poultry	Formally condemned. Reported to the Sanitary Committee on April 7th. No proceedings taken.
April 25th June 3rd May 30th June 5th July 4th	24 Lemons 3 lbs. of Mutton 10 lbs. shin Beef 8 lbs. Beef 105 lbs. Beef	New Zealand Frozen Beef. The putrid state of the meat was not detected until it was being cut through. The Butcher voluntarily reported the case, and the Wholesale Dealer afterwards refunded him the costs.
August 7th August 18th September 14th	7 lbs. Blackberries 2 boxes of Pears 3½ lbs. of Mutton	Formally condemned. Reported to Sanitary Committee on September 22nd. No proceedings taken.
October 6th	1 Bullock's Head	Reported to Sanitary Committee on Oct. 13th. No proceedings taken.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the past year 163 premises have been inspected at which infectious disease has been notified, and the usual inquiries made as to the source of the disease, school, employment, etc. Of the cases notified 115 were removed to the Sanitary Hospital, in 18 cases the notifications were afterwards withdrawn, and the remaining 30 cases were nursed at home. Where the patient is not removed to the Hospital the Inspector of the district calls from time to time and insists on isolation as far as practicable, and a pamphlet form of suggestions is left at the house where the patient resides, giving particulars as to the nursing, disinfection, penalties, etc.

In 55 cases the sanitary condition of the houses where infectious disease had occurred was found to be unsatisfactory, and the usual notices were served on the owners or occupiers calling their attention to the defects and requesting them to remedy the same. The necessary alterations have been made in each instance.

In cases occurring among school children, notice is sent to the teacher advising that any other children of the same family, or in the same house, be kept in quarantine for the necessary number of days.

Forty such notices have been served upon the school teachers, and a similar number on the parents of the children.

The house drains and sewers, where necessary, have also been flushed with disinfectant under the supervision of one of the Inspectors.

In accordance with your instructions, should a Public Library Book be found at the house where infectious disease has occurred, it is disinfected and returned to the Librarian. If the book has been in actual contact with the patient, and it is thought necessary, the book is destroyed, so as to minimise the risk of such books being the means of infection. During the past year 21 books have been disinfected and returned to the Public Library.

One Public Elementary School has been disinfected and cleansed, owing to the prevalence of Measles among the children.

The following effectual work for preventing the spread of infectious disease has been done by Washington Lyon's dry air and steam disinfector :—

The disinfecting chamber has been used to disinfect 477 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 rooms where walls have been stripped, cleansed and limewashed under notice	-	32
Number of rooms disinfected by Inspectors	-	177
Cases where disinfectants, &c., have been supplied		23
Beds disinfected -	-	11
Mattresses disinfected	-	22
Palliasses	-	14
Bolsters	-	16
Pillows	-	44
Blankets	-	68
Sheets	-	27
Counterpanes	-	10
Rugs	-	10
Carpets	-	11
Dresses	-	15
Curtains	-	19
Jackets	-	13
Quilts	-	9
Table Covers	-	4
Shawls	-	6
Cushions	-	8
Towels	-	13
Coats	-	7
Trousers	-	6
Vests	-	6
Sundries	-	138
		—
Total	-	477
		—

In cases of infectious disease occurring in Hotels and large Lodging Houses the patients are generally removed to the Hospital after dark (and consequently after office hours) in order to prevent alarm among other visitors. These late removals necessitate one of the Inspectors being present in order to take charge of and to disinfect articles immediately after the patient has been removed. The total number of such visits during the year has been 55.

#### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS' ORDERS.

There are 104 Dairies, Milkshops and Purveyors registered for the sale of milk within the Borough.

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

The Regulations relating to the above Orders have been satisfactorily complied with in each case.

There are no registered cowsheds within the Borough.

### WATER SUPPLY.

- 58 Separate supplies of water direct from the main have been provided for supplying water for drinking purposes only.
- 293 Cisterns have been cleansed under notice of advice.
- 10 New Cisterns (galvanized iron) have been substituted for leaky and defective slate cisterns.
- 38 Defective water fittings, ball cocks, &c., repaired and put in order.

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

Date.	Time.	Where obtained.	By whom Analysed.	Remarks.
Jan. 22	3.30 p.m.	Gas & Water Co.'s Filter Beds, Alderney Manor.	(The British Institute of Preventive Medicine), J. Lunt, Esq., B.Sc., F.C.S., 101, Great Russell St., W.C.	The Institute provided four sterilized bottles, and sample was despatched same date.
April 1	3.30 p.m.	Well at Cricket Ground, Meyrick Park.	Professor J. Attfield, 17, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.	
June 29	10.30 a.m.	Hydrant at the Cabstand, Westover Rd.	J. Lunt, Esq., 101, Great Russell St.	Sample despatched same date.
Oct. 7	10 a.m.	Hydrant at Cabstand, Sanatorium Road.	J. Lunt, Esq., 101, Great Russell St.	Ditto

## ACTION TAKEN FOR THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

- 55 Preliminary notices have been served.
- 34 Formal notices have been served.
- 581 Letters and Reports *re* unsanitary premises.
- 187 Reports have been made specifying the works necessary to obtain the Sanitary Certificate.
- 490 Nuisances complained of have been attended to, and the defects remedied.
- 191 Premises have been inspected, and the necessary sanitary alterations executed to abate nuisances, which were detected on making general inspections of the Borough. This number includes 51 offensive catchpits in Public thoroughfares.
- 55 Nuisances have been abated, which were detected on examining infected premises.

The following is a detailed list of the works executed under the above notices, reports, &c.

### DRAINS.

- 200 Drains condemned and substituted by new ones.
- 437 Defective house drains cleared from obstruction and repaired.
- 106 Drains provided with intercepting traps and fresh air inlets.
- 117 Disconnecting chambers built.
- 36 Stables provided with effectual drainage.

### VENTILATING SHAFTS.

- 104 Drains ventilated by 4in. shafts.
- 19 Defective zinc ventilating shafts for soilpipes replaced by 4in. iron pipes.
- 16 Defective soilpipes inside the house removed and fixed on outside walls and ventilated.
- 171 Nuisances abated arising from defective soilpipes and ventilating shafts with leaky joints terminating near windows.



## W.C.'S.

- 7 New w.c.'s. built.
- 146 Defective w.c.'s. removed, and replaced by "valves" or "washdown" apparatuses.
- 404 Closets repaired, put in working order, and provided with an effectual flush of water.
- 88 New drawn lead traps and connections and trays provided to w.c.'s.
- 12 W.C.'s. provided with effectual light and ventilation.
- 6 Closets condemned and removed.
- 142 Walls and floors under w.c.'s. repaired and stopped.
- 5 New urinals.

## SINKS.

- 29 New sinks of an impervious pattern provided.
- 56 Brick and cement sinks substituted by impervious ones.
- 95 Scullery sink waste pipes disconnected and trapped.
- 93 Large and offensive grease pits replaced by earthenware traps.
- 153 Waste pipes trapped by lead "p" or "s" traps.

## BATHS, LAVATORIES AND STACKPIPES.

- 52 Bath and lavatory wastes disconnected and trapped.
- 25 Bell traps removed and replaced by gullies.
- 356 Stackpipes disconnected over gully traps.

## MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES.

- 17 Manure receptacles built for the temporary deposit of stable manure.
- 119 Offensive accumulations removed.
- 38 Leaky roofs and gutters made sound and water-tight.
- 38 Defective floors to back yards repaired or repaved.
- 96 Rooms and passages cleansed and limewashed.
- 21 Cesspools emptied and filled in.
- 29 Nuisances abated arising from offensive catchpits.
- 6 Galvanized iron receptacles provided for deposit of house refuse.
- 33 Proper and sufficient ventilating bricks, &c., provided underneath floors of dwelling houses.
- 2 Smoke nuisances abated.
- 8 Nuisances arising from improper keeping of animals abated.
- 3 Rooms provided with proper ventilation.
- 1 Nuisance arising from overcrowding abated.

## HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

The house to house inspection has not been proceeded with so rapidly as I anticipated last year, owing to the large amount of time being taken up in carrying out the duties under the Factory and Workshops Acts. I also beg to point out that the inspection which is being made is not only for the detection of "surface nuisances," but also covers structural alterations, testing, &c. This kind of inspection must necessarily be slower, but it is more thorough and satisfactory in every way.

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

<i>East District.</i>	<i>West District.</i>	
Windham Road (completed).	Drury Road	
Boscombe Grove Road	Warren Road	
Hanover Road	Seamoor Road	
Malmesbur. Road	Alumhurst Road	
Tower Road	Pine Avenue	
Palmerston Road		
Total number of houses inspected	- - -	466
Number of houses where defects were found to exist in the above roads	- - -	351
Preliminary notices served to remedy these defects	-	252
Preliminary notices in hand and not yet served	-	99

## WORKS EXECUTED.

## DRAINS.

- 42 Drains condemned and substituted by properly constructed new ones.
- 136 Defective house drains cleared from obstruction and repaired.
- 72 Drains provided with intercepting traps and fresh air "inlets."
- 29 Disconnecting chambers built.
- 12 Stables provided with efficient drainage.

## VENTILATING SHAFTS.

- 102 Drains ventilated by 4in. shafts.
- 45 Defective zinc ventilating shafts for soilpipes replaced by 4in. iron pipes.
- 11 Defective soilpipes inside houses removed and fixed on outside walls and ventilated.
- 20 Nuisances abated arising from defective soilpipes and ventilating shafts, with leaky joints terminating near windows.

## W.C.'S.

- 4 New w.c.'s. built.
- 210 Defective w.c.'s. removed and replaced by "valves" or washdowns.
- 211 Closets repaired, put in working order, and provided with an effectual flush of water.
- 61 New drawn lead traps and connections and trays provided to w.c.'s.
- 26 W.C.'s. provided with efficient light and ventilation.
- 7 Closets condemned and removed.
- 41 Walls and floors under w.c.'s. repaired and stopped.

## SINKS.

- 16 New sinks provided of an impervious pattern.
- 19 Brick and cement sinks substituted by impervious ones.
- 34 Scullery sink waste pipes disconnected and trapped.
- 78 Large and offensive grease pits replaced by earthenware traps.
- 14 Waste pipes trapped by lead "p" or "s" traps.

## BATHS, LAVATORIES AND STACKPIPES.

- 12 Bath and lavatory waste pipes disconnected and trapped.
- 10 "Bell" traps removed and replaced by gullies.
- 315 Stackpipes disconnected over gully traps.

## WATER SUPPLY.

- 3 New cisterns (galvanized iron) have been provided.
- 36 Cisterns cleaned under notice of advice and covered.
- 72 Separate supplies taken direct from the main for drinking purposes.
- 24 Defective water fittings, ball cocks, etc., repaired and put in order.

## MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES.

- 8 Manure receptacles built for the temporary deposit of stable manure.
- 10 Offensive accumulations removed.
- 19 Leaky roofs and gutters made sound and watertight.
- 9 Defective floors to back yards repaired or repaved.
- 10 Rooms and passages cleansed and limewashed.
- 4 Cesspools emptied and filled in.
- 21 Galvanized iron receptacles provided for temporary deposit of house refuse.

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.

The following tables give the particulars of the house-to-house inspection commenced in April, 1891, when the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were first appointed:—

## NUMBER OF HOUSES INSPECTED IN THE

## EAST DISTRICT.

## WEST DISTRICT.

1891 - - - -	419	1891 - - - -	284
1892 - - - -	250	1892 - - - -	196
1893 - - - -	133	1893 - - - -	194
1894 - - - -	325	1894 - - - -	334
1895 - - - -	55	1895 - - - -	143
1896 - - - -	320	1896 - - - -	146
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	1502		1297

The total number of houses inspected	...	...	2799
The total number of houses in the Borough according to the Rate Collector's books	...	...	6914

## ROADS INSPECTED IN EAST DISTRICT.

## ROADS INSPECTED IN WEST DISTRICT.

1891.  
Holdenhurst Road.  
Oxford Road.

1891.  
Terrace Road.  
Upper Terrace Road.

1891.  
St. Paul's Road.  
St. Paul's Lane.  
Garfield Avenue.

1892.  
Malmesbury Park Rd. (old part).  
Stewart Road (old part).  
Bennett Road        "  
Southcote Road (part).

1893.  
Southcote Road (completed).  
Moorland Road.  
Spring Road.  
Stewart Road.  
Stanley Road (part).

1894.  
Stewart Road (completed).  
Stanley Road.  
Malmesbury Gardens.  
Victoria Road.  
Victoria Place.  
Cleveland Road.  
Windham Road (part).

1895.  
Windham Road (N. side).

1891.  
Tregonwell Road.  
Poole Hill District.  
St. Michael's Road.

1892.  
Commercial Road (part).  
Norwich Lane.  
Shaftesbury Terrace.  
The Triangle.  
St. Peter's Road (part).  
West Hill Road       "  
Orchard Street.  
Orchard Lane.

1893.  
Commercial Rd. (completed).  
Avenue Road.  
Lyall Road.  
Park Terrace (Westbourne).  
Crescent Road.  
Bradburne Road.  
Old Christchurch Rd. (part).  
The Arcade.

1894.  
Littledown Road.  
Lorne Park Road.  
Stafford Road.  
Madeira Road.  
Lansdowne Road (part).  
The Quadrant.  
St. Peter's Road (part).  
Wootton Gardens.  
Old Christchurch Road  
(completed).

1895.  
Lansdowne Rd. (completed).  
Alum Chine Road.  
Middle Road.

1896.	1896.
Windham Road (completed).	Seamoor Road.
Boscombe Grove Road.	Alumhurst Road.
Hanover Load.	Drury Road.
Malmesbury Road.	Warren Road.
Tower Road.	Pine Avenue.
Palmerston Road.	

I beg to point out that the sanitary arrangements of the houses examined since the beginning of the year 1893 have been brought up to a higher standard of sanitation, greater powers having been conferred on your Authority by the Private Improvement Act of 1892.

### SANITARY CERTIFICATES AND INSPECTIONS.

During the year 200 applications have been received at the office, and 90 Certificates granted after the sanitary arrangements have been brought up to the standard of the regulations relating to new buildings.

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Accounts rendered and money received by this Department for the year ending December 31st, 1896.

#### ACCOUNTS RENDERED.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Maintenance of Patients, &c., at the Sanitary Hospital - -	306	16	8			
2. Disinfection of Bedding, &c., at the Sanitary Hospital - -	47	5	2			
3. Sanitary Inspections and Expenses Recoverable for Examining, Repairing Drains, &c. -	229	0	11			
	<hr/>			583	2	9

#### MONEY RECEIVED.

Total amount received and paid to the Borough Treasurer - -	533	0	11			
Total of accounts written off by the Sanitary Committee - -	37	3	8			
Total of accounts outstanding and recoverable - - -	12	18	2			
	<hr/>			583	2	9

## THE INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT.

One house has been registered under the above Act, and the necessary forms as to registration of infants are being kept by the person registered.

The house is in a sanitary condition, suitably furnished, and registered for the accommodation of nine children and three attendants. The infants appear to be well cared for, and receive proper attention.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS' ACT.

The carrying out of the provisions of this Act has necessitated much additional work and responsibility on this Department, particularly with reference to the detection of nuisances arising from overcrowding of Workrooms and Laundries, there being a large number of such places in the Borough. The plan adopted is to fix a notice in each Workroom giving the cubical contents and the maximum number of workers allowed for each room, and "surprise" visits will be made from time to time to ascertain if these notices are complied with. It will also be necessary to inspect from time to time the sanitary conveniences and drainage, and also to ascertain if the regulations as to cleansing, limewashing, &c., are complied with.

During the year H.M. Inspector of Factories has called the attention of your Authority to—

- 8 Nuisances arising from overcrowding.
- 1 Nuisance arising from defective washhouse floor at Laundry.
- 1 Nuisance arising from dirty and unwholesome Workroom.
- 1 Nuisance arising from insufficient w.c. accommodation.

These premises were inspected, and the formal notices served were satisfactorily complied with.

The most important Workplaces and Workshops within the Borough have been inspected with the view of enforcing the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1896 as to cleanliness, adequate accommodation for the number of workers, and general sanitary condition of the premises.

The premises examined are principally those where the workers are confined to one room, such as dressmakers, milliners, bootmakers, tailors, bakers, printers, laundries, &c. The workshops occupied by the employees of builders, smiths, &c., where overcrowding and uncleanly state of premises are not so likely to exist, it is proposed to leave until the house-to-house inspection is made.

305 premises containing 445 workrooms have been examined, and particulars as to the cleanliness, cubical contents of each room, and general sanitary condition have been entered in a Special Register. The number of men employed is 555, young persons 942, and apprentices 19, making a total of 1,516 persons.

Sixty-five formal notices have been served to remedy defective sanitary conveniences, &c., and 46 formal notices have been served for the cleansing and limewashing of 62 workrooms, &c. All these notices have been complied with. The following is a detailed list of the sanitary works executed in compliance with the notices served.

#### DRAINS.

- 6 Drains condemned and substituted by properly constructed new ones.
- 16 Defective house drains cleared from obstruction and repaired.
- 11 Drains provided with intercepting traps and fresh air inlets.
- 5 Disconnecting chambers built.

#### VENTILATING SHAFTS.

- 22 Drains ventilated by 4in. shafts.
- 7 Defective zinc ventilating shafts for soilpipes, replaced by 4in. iron pipes.



- 1 Defective soilpipe inside house removed and fixed on outside wall and ventilated.
- 9 Nuisances abated arising from defective soilpipes and ventilating shafts with leaky joints terminating near windows.

## W.C.'s.

- 31 defective w.c.'s. removed and replaced by "valves" or "washdowns."
- 44 closets repaired and provided with an effectual flush.
- 6 new drawn lead traps and connections, and trays provided to w.c.'s.
- 2 w.c.'s. provided with efficient light and ventilation.
- 2 w.c.'s. condemned and removed.
- 4 new urinals provided.

## SINKS.

- 4 new sinks of an impervious pattern provided.
- 6 brick and cement sinks substituted by impervious ones.
- 5 scullery sink waste pipes disconnected and trapped.
- 10 large and offensive grease pits replaced by earthenware traps.
- 2 waste pipes trapped by lead "P" or "S" traps.

## BATHS, LAVATORIES, AND STACKPIPES.

- 2 bath and lavatory waste pipes disconnected and trapped.
- 2 "Bell" traps removed and replaced by gullies.
- 53 stackpipes disconnected over gully traps.

## WATER SUPPLY.

- 7 Cisterns cleansed under notice of advice and covered.
- 4 Separate supplies taken from the main.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- 3 Manure receptacles built for the temporary deposit of stable manure.
- 2 Offensive accumulations removed.
- 6 Leaky roofs and gutters made sound and watertight.
- 1 Cesspool emptied and filled in.
- 8 Wash-house floors paved and drained.

In conclusion it is satisfactory to note :—

1. That notwithstanding the long hot summer of 1896, comparatively few complaints were received respecting nuisances arising from catchpits, thereby showing that the new form of road catchpit approved of by your committee supersedes the glazed earthenware gulley, also that the systematic flushing of the catchpits adopted last year is necessary to prevent this form of nuisance.

2. The general good sanitary condition of the Bake-houses, Dairies, Workshops, and Workplaces in the Borough.

3. The increase in the number of applications for private inspections of properties, with a view to obtain the Sanitary certificate.

4. In no case has it been necessary to apply for magisterial aid. During the year 1,220 notices to remedy defects have been served and complied with, and this of course means the outlay of large sums of money by the owners of properties. This ready compliance, I think, not only shows great confidence, but also appreciation of the efforts made by your Authority to bring the sanitary condition of the houses in this Borough up to the standard of modern requirements, and from enquiries made at the office I feel sure the assurance which can thus be given gains the confidence of visitors, more especially those whose stay extends over a longer period.

I also beg to take this opportunity of expressing my best thanks to you, gentlemen, for the uniform support and assistance you have given in matters referring to my duties and requiring special consideration, and I have also much pleasure in testifying to the valuable help and willing assistance given by my co-workers, Messrs. Lewis, Adams, Phillips, and Haigh.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. GEO. COOPER,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*



