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CITY AND COUNTY OF CANTERBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, FOR THE YEAR 1911.

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour of presenting to you my 35th Annual Report of the health and sanitary condition of the Borough, for the past year.

Births.—The gross number of births registered during the year 1911 was 462, 241 males and 221 females. The nett. number of births was 472, 246 males and 226 females. There was a nett. decrease of 61 births over last year, of 110 over 1909, of 120 over 1908, and of 81 over 1907.

Birth-rate.—The gross birth-rate for 1911 of the estimated population to the middle of 1911, viz., 24621, would be 18.7 per 1000, and the nett. rate 19.4. Last year it was 19.1.

The Birth-rate for England and Wales, for 1911 was 24.4.

Deaths.—The gross number of deaths registered was 366, 170 males and 196 females; the nett. number of deaths, 320. There is a decrease of 14 deaths over last year, an increase of 24 over 1909, a decrease of 73 over 1908 and a decrease of 22 over 1907.

Death-rate.—The gross death-rate for the past year was 14.8 per 1000, including 46 deaths in public institutions, and 2 deaths of non-residents transferred to other districts by the Registrar General.

The nett. death-rate for the City was 12.9 per 1000.

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1911 was 14.6.

The excess of births over deaths was 152.

Fifty-three deaths were under 1 year of age; 12 deaths of 1 year and under 2; 12 deaths of 2 years of age and under 5; 14 deaths of 5 years of age and under 15; 15 deaths of 15 years of age and under 25; 32 deaths of 25 years of age and under 45; 77 deaths of 45 years of age and under 65; and 151 deaths over 65 years of age.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	25,990	622	..	23.9	391	13.9	..	..	81	..	363	13.9
1907	26,288	553	..	21.1	388	14.8	..	..	55	..	346	13.2
1908	26,429	592	..	22.4	439	15.8	..	..	69	..	399	15.0
1909	26,653	582	..	21.8	342	12.8	34	..	45	..	308	11.8
1910	26,881	533	..	19.1	380	14.1	44	..	53	..	336	12.4
1911	24,621	462	472	19.4	366	14.8	46	11	52	87.4	320	12.9

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water	3976	} At Census of 1911.
Total population at all ages, 24,628		
Number of inhabited houses, 5,688		
Average number persons per house, 4.32		

TABLE II.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and up- wards	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ..	6	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	6
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis) ..	24	..	..	..	1	7	12	2	2	4
Tuberculous meningitis ..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other tuberculous diseases	11	7	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	3
Rheumatic fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cancer (malignant disease)	36	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	20	16
Bronchitis	20	1	1	2	..	..	..	5	11	9
Broncho-pneumonia ..	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Pneumonia (all other forms)	10	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	4	..
Other diseases of respira- tory organs	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	26	18	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's di- sease	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4
Puerperal fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and di- seases of pregnancy and parturition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Congenital debility and malformation, including premature birth ..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Violent deaths, excluding suicide	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	7
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Heart disease	39	..	..	1	2	1	3	10	22	13
Congenital syphilis ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other defined diseases ..	90	2	1	1	3	1	4	25	57	48
Diseases ill-defined or un- known	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	2
	320	52	10	12	10	13	25	69	109	118

Senile Debility caused 44 deaths, exactly the same number as last year; 8 between 90 and 100, 21 between 80 and 90, 13 between 70 and 80, and 2 over 60 years of age.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption was 25, 1 of which was imported, making the number of deaths the same as last year; 13 less than in 1909, 13 less than in 1908 and 17 less than in 1907. It is gratifying to note that the decrease from this disease is maintained, and with the compulsory notification coming into force on the 1st of January, 1912, with the earlier recognition of this disease, with more active measures taken to stamp it out, with the Insurance Act, and the money provided in it for the erection of Sanatoria and treatment of same, with better and more roomy houses, with more temperate habits, with more abundant food and clothes for the poor, will assuredly gradually stamp out this infectious disease. All classes of the community must voluntarily assist if this is to be done. Other tubercular diseases caused 13 deaths, 2 of which were imported, a decrease of 6 in 1910, of 4 in 1909 and 1908.

Tuberculous Meningitis caused 4 deaths, 1 of which was imported.

Cancer or Malignant Disease caused 44 deaths, 8 of which were imported, an increase of 12 over last year and 10 over 1909, a decrease of 1 on 1908 and of 4 on 1907.

Rheumatic Fever caused 1 death, which was imported.

Bronchitis caused 23 deaths, 3 imported, 4 less than last year, 2 less than 1909, 14 less than 1908 and 4 less than 1907.

Pneumonia caused 10 deaths, 10 less than last year, 8 less than 1909, 11 less than 1908 and 8 less than 1907.

Broncho-Pneumonia caused 7 deaths.

Other diseases of respiratory organs, 5 deaths, an increase of 4 over 1910, 5 over 1909, 5 over 1908, and 4 over 1907.

Appendicitis and Typhilitis caused 2 deaths, 1 imported.

Alcoholism.—Not a single death from this disease.

Cirrhosis of Liver.—Nil.

Nephritis and Bright's Disease caused 6 deaths, 2 of which were imported.

Puerperal Fever.—Not a single death Registered.

Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition caused 1 death from accidental hemorrhage.

PHTHISIS: SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	By whom provided.	Where situated.	Total number of Beds.	How are patients selected?	Are patients under the care of a Resident Medical Officer?	What charge, if any, is made for the use of Beds?	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital, for cases of Phthisis?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium? If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents?
(a) Early cases.	The Guardians of the Poor.	Canterbury Union Infirmary. On high ground.	7	Persons with Medical Orders.	No	None	No	No	No
(b) Intermediate cases.	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
(c) Advanced cases.	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

Have the Council or any Private Body, provided a Dispensary. If so, give particulars. } No.

Congenital Debility and Malformation, including premature birth, caused 16 deaths, 1 of which was imported.

Violent Deaths excluding Suicide caused 10 deaths, 3 of which were imported.

Suicide caused 1 death.

Heart Disease.—Forty-three (including 4 imported), 17 less than last year, increase 30 in 1909, decrease 3 on 1908.

Congenital Syphilis.—One.

Other defined diseases, 64, of which 18 were imported.

Influenza.—One.

Diseases.—Ill-defined or unknown, 10.

MIDWIVES' ACT.

Inspection under the Midwives Act. I have made the usual inspection, and to show how well the Midwives do their work, not a single case of puerperal fever was notified, and only 1 death occurred from accidental hemorrhage during pregnancy. The Notification of Births Act 1907 would prove very useful in obtaining accurate data as to the different forms of accidental deaths, stillbirths, and the like, all relative to the total births attended by each midwife. The ophthalmia of the newborn should be added to the diseases notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, as by the prompt notification of any discharge from the eyes of the newborn babe, involves the prompt and efficient treatment of this discharge.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The falling birth rate makes it more important than ever to adopt every measure possible to lessen the deaths of infants. The number of deaths under one year was exactly the same number as last year, 8 more than in 1909, 16 less than in 1908 and 2 less than in 1907.

The annual Infant mortality per 1,000 births registered was 87.4. In 1910 it was 99 per 1000 births.

The Infant mortality in England and Wales for 1911 was 130 per 1000.

The number of Infants dying under 1 year of age is 17 below the average for the past 6 years. There is a fall of 8 deaths under 1 year from tubercular diseases.

There were 18 deaths due to diarrhœa, enteritis and gastritis, an increase of 13 over last year; this was largely due to climatic conditions, viz: excessive drought and heat existing

TABLE III.

Infant Mortality.

1911. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified	..	8	1	..	1	10	11	13	12	6	52
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	2	10
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	8
Tuberculous meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Abdominal tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	6
Other tuberculous diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Premature birth	..	..	5	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	8
Atrophy, debility and marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	5
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
							10					52

Nett Births in the year .. { legitimate, 450.
 { illegitimate, 22.

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 51.
 { illegitimate infants, 1.

during the Summer and Autumn. Had it not been for this the death rate for infants would have been much more favourable. The Mother-crafts which are presided over by Mrs. Aitkin and Mrs. Morris are doing great work by their "Concentration" on mother and child; I look forward to a continued fall in infant mortality.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases notified during the year 1911 was 151, viz.: diphtheria 92, 43 increase; scarlet fever 25, 21 decrease; enteric fever 12, increase of 5; continued fever 2; erysipelas 10, decrease 6; phthisis (poor law) 6, 3 imported; phthisis (hospital cases) 4, 2 of which were imported.

Zymotic Death-rate.—The number of deaths notified from the 7 zymotic diseases were 34, viz.: whooping cough 2, diphtheria and croup 6, diarrhoea and enteritis 26. The zymotic death-rate for 1911 was 1.2 per 1000.

For England and Wales for 1911 it was not known.

The increase on the zymotic death-rate was entirely due to the deaths from diarrhoea caused by the hot and dry summer.

THE SANATORIUM.

The number of cases treated in the Sanatorium was 107, viz.: diphtheria 80 out of 92 cases, scarlet fever 19 out of 25, enteric fever 8 out of 12 cases. There were 6 deaths in the Sanatorium, all due to diphtheria and laryngeal diphtheria, the removal and treatment of which was delayed too long. Not a single death occurred from scarlet or enteric fever.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Twelve cases were notified, and 2 of continued fever, without a single death. The small number of cases of enteric fever is due to the good and abundant public water supply. Enteric fever infection is practically limited to the alvine discharges, and is carried by water or milk, or other foods which have become contaminated by these discharges, or by more direct infection under unclean conditions. Three cases were attributed to drinking polluted water at Snowdown Colliery, and 2 from the same source whilst hopping, 3 were boys who had bathed in the river and swallowed some of the water, 2 were imported cases, 1 from Egypt and 1 a man who caught the infection at the Sanatorium at Hillborough, 1 from Ealing Asylum and 4 no special cause assigned, 1 infection from brother.

TABLE IV.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and up- wards		
Small pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) }	92	..	19	51	14	8	..	.	80	
Erysipelas	10	..	..	1	1	6	..	2	..	
Scarlet fever	25	1	2	14	6	2	..	..	21	
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Enteric fever	12	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	8	
Relapsing fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Continued fever	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Puerperal fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Phthisis {	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908 }	6	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..
	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911 }	4	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	151								107	

Total available beds, 36.
Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-five cases were notified. The type was mild with not a single death, this being largely due to their removal to the Sanatorium, to improved sanitary conditions, and more cleanly surroundings in their houses; 21 out of the 25 cases were treated at the Sanatorium, 2 at home, and 2 at the Military Hospital. Dane John Ward 3, Northgate 14, Westgate 1, 2 at the Hospital, 2 at the Sanatorium, and 3 at the Barracks. Three of the cases were imported, 1 from Margate, 1 from Blean and 3 from Richmond; 4 cases occurred in one family, 2 in another, 3 in Barracks and 2 each at Sanatorium and Hospital, while there were 13 single cases.

Measles.—There was an epidemic of measles in the spring; the disease was fortunately of a mild type unattended by a single death. The children attending school from the affected houses were kept at home for 2 weeks, and printed instructions were issued to parents with information as to the prevention of measles; a great amount of visiting the homes of the children affected was carried out by myself, and instructions given as to treatment and isolation of the patients. All these measures were taken, and helped to lessen the spread of the disease, and prevent mortality among the children.

Whooping Cough.—This disease was prevalent in the early months of the year and caused 2 deaths.

Diphtheria.—There were 92 cases of this disease recorded during the year, including 6 deaths; it was unfortunately epidemic, especially in the last 3 months of the year. Prompt steps were taken to isolate the patients, to treat them at once with diphtheria anti-toxin, which undoubtedly greatly lessened the mortality from the disease, and to disinfect the houses and clothes of the infected cases. The Local Government Board now empowers every sanitary authority to provide for the poorer inhabitants a supply of diphtheria anti-toxin and medical assistance in connection with it. All contacts were examined both at home and at their schools, and all children in the houses where cases occurred were kept away from school for 2 weeks. There were 36 cases in the Dane John Ward, 43 in the Northgate Ward, and 13 in the Westgate Ward; 4 cases occurred in 1 house, 4 in another, 3 each in 3 houses, 2 each in 6 houses, and 54 single cases, 1 case was imported, 2 cases occurred each in the Barracks, Hospital, and Infirmary, 4 cases contracted in the Sanatorium among the staff. Twelve of the cases were treated at home and 80 in the Sanatorium. In 7 houses where cases occurred water was obtained from abyssinian tubes, and 64 from the public water supply; 32 had flushing tanks to w.c.'s and 39 were without tanks. Ten cases were pupils attending the City Council Schools, 8 Payne Smith, 5 St. Thomas', 6 Diocesan, 4 each St. George's, St. Paul's, and the Wesleyan, and 1 each Holy Cross and St. Mildred's.

DIARRHŒA.

A severe outbreak occurred in July, August and September with 27 deaths, including 1 imported; 18 were under 1 year of age; 2 of 1 and under 2; 2 of 2 and under 5; and 4 over 65 years of age.

This epidemic occurred largely in children under 1 year of age, and was caused by the great heat and long drought in the summer. Special precautions were taken in enforcing cleanliness of the houses, the backyards, the courts and the streets, from which infective materials may obtain access to the infants' food, with or without intermediation of flies. There was a larger number of flies than usual, which probably caused contamination of the milk and other food. A printed circular, containing suggestions for the prevention of infantile diarrhœa and other diseases likely to be caused by food undergoing change and decay, was sent round to all the houses in the poorer parts of the City.

FACTORIES' AND WORKSHOPS' ACTS.

The number of factories, workshops and workplaces in the City are 290, made up as follows:—Factories 36, workshops (including 52 bakehouses, 3 of them underground) 205, workplaces 49, homeworkers 66. List of outworkers received half-yearly (February and August) 20, the number of homeworkers being 66. These were therefore placed under inspection, and they have all been visited by the Sanitary Inspector and myself, in some cases twice, and 50 sanitary defects were remedied.

Fifty-two bakehouses have been inspected twice during the year: underground bakehouses comply with all requirements. Slaughter-houses have been regularly inspected and, with one exception, were found in a satisfactory condition.

Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops have been regularly inspected, and samples of the milk taken to test its purity. At present no bacteriological examination of the milk has been made for the purpose of detecting tubercle bacilli in it, but this should be done. A great deal of the milk sold in Canterbury comes from outside our area, and we have no control over the dairies and cowsheds in those areas.

Water Supply is both sufficient and of the purest quality. It is supplied by the Canterbury Gas and Water Company to nearly the whole of the City, with the exception of a few abyssinian and surface wells over which there is constant supervision. The supply is constant and never failed during the very dry weather of 1911.

Schools. 904 children, comprising entrants, leavers and defectives, have been inspected in the 11 Elementary Schools, together with an inspection and report as to the sanitary condition of each school and of each department in the school.

DRAINAGE.

Several faulty drains admitting the subsoil water have been reconstructed, with this exception the drainage sewerage and sewage disposal in all parts of the district are in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSING.

Mr. Turley, Mr. Richardson and myself have, during the year, done a large amount of work under the Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, and under the articles of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. The whole of the Westgate Ward, including the following streets and squares:—All Saints' Lane and Square, St. Peter's Place, St. Peter's Lane, Pound Lane, St. Peter's Grove, Black Griffin Lane, St. Peter's Square, Westgate Grove, Linden Grove, North Lane, St. Dunstan's Street, Whitstable Road, London Road, Orchard Street, New Street, Ryde Street, Cross Street, Church Street, Kirby's Lane, Star Place, South Eastern Railway Cottages, Railway Buildings, Hanover Place, West's Passage, Forty Acres Road, about 500 houses in all. Also Stour Street, Beer Cart Lane, Hawk's Lane, Victoria Row, Stour Place, Church Lane, St. Mildred's, Delasaux Square, Pratt's Square, Stour Villas, Grey Friar's, Blue Boy Cottages, in the Dane John Ward, and consisting of 100 houses. In all cases where sanitary defects were discovered, the owner of the premises upon which defects existed has been written to, and in most cases the defects have been remedied. Particular attention was paid to such matters as drainage, ventilation, light, water supply, overcrowding, closet accommodation and cleanliness of the same, dampness, cleanliness of the interior of the houses, outside air space, paving and dampness of yard, and drainage surrounding the exterior of the dwellings.

There are some back to back cottages in Kirby's Lane, and the owner has been advised to convert them into through houses.

Two cottages in Military Road, four at the foot of St. Martin's Hill, and four in Ivy Lane have all been closed voluntarily.

CENSUS, 1911.

I have enclosed a comparison of the Census in 1901 and in 1911. In 1901 the population was 24,899, in 1911 it was 24,628, or 271 less; this is more than accounted for by the fact that in the Northgate Ward there were 1023 less males than in 1901, entirely due to the absence of the Soldiers from the barracks. In the Dane John Ward there is an increase of 632 persons, and in the Westgate Ward a decrease of 11 persons, and in the Northgate Ward a decrease of 887 persons. Deducting the 1,023 soldiers, there would have been an increase of 136 persons in Northgate, and for a similar reason the actual increase of the population would have been 757. There were 5,688 inhabited houses, against 5,110 in 1901—an increase of 578; 287 uninhabited houses, against 273 in 1901—an increase of 14; 11 houses were in course of construction, as compared with 48 in 1901—a decrease of 37.

The number of females in 1911 was 12,909; in 1901, 12,402; increase 507. Number of males in 1911, 11,719; 1901, 12,497; a decrease of 778, entirely due to the absence of the soldiers. In 1901 there were 95 more males than females, and the increase would have been more than kept up if it had not been for the reduced garrison.

ANNUAL REPORT of the PUBLIC ANALYSTS for the City and County of Canterbury.

230 ANALYSES MADE IN 1911.

Under "The Food and Drugs Act."—129 samples as follows :—

Baking Powder..	..	..	7 samples.
Bread..	..	..	8 "
Butter	..	..	23 "
Cream	..	..	3 "
Egg Powder	..	..	1 "
Flour (Self-raising)	..	..	6 "
Lard ..	..	..	15 "
Margarine	..	..	1 "
Milk .	..	..	49 "
Rice ..	..	..	5 "
Sausages	..	..	5 "
Spirits (viz. : Gin	3 samples		
Whisky	3 samples)	6	"

CENSUS, 1911.

CITY & COUNTY BOROUGH OF CANTERBURY.

CIVIL PARISHES AND WARDS.	DWELLINGS OR TENEMENTS.			Buildings not used as Dwellings.	POPULATION.		
	Inhab- ited.	Un- Inhab- ited.	Build- ing.		Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.
Total ..	5688	287	11	548	24628	11719	12909
<i>Civil Parishes :—</i>							
Canterbury	4492	217	11	439	19819	9586	10233
Christchurch	25	2	—	4	151	42	109
Westgate Without ..	180	11	—	25	712	340	372
Archbishop's Palace ..	28	1	—	4	113	52	61
St. Dunstan's Within ..	447	30	—	59	1650	637	1013
St. Gregory.. ..	287	15	—	6	1132	563	569
Staplegate	66	6	—	6	333	172	161
Thanington Within ..	163	5	—	5	718	327	391
<i>Wards :—</i>							
Dane John	2160	100	5	241	8758	3915	4843
Northgate	1906	96	6	107	9478	4908	4570
Westgate.. ..	1622	91	—	200	6392	2896	3496

More than a thousand males less in the Northgate Ward due to the absence of Soldiers from the Barracks—thus a smaller Garrison.

CENSUS, 1901.

CITY & COUNTY BOROUGH OF CANTERBURY.

CIVIL PARISHES AND WARDS.	HOUSES.				POPULATION.		
	Inhab- ited.	Uninhabited.		Build- ing.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.
		In Oc- cupation	Not in Occupation.				
Total	5110	176	97	48	24899	12497	12402
<i>Civil Parishes :—</i>							
Canterbury	3948	144	72	42	19804	10193	9611
Christchurch	28	2	—	—	203	80	123
Westgate Without ..	176	10	2	—	750	342	408
Archbishop's Palace ..	30	4	—	—	177	88	89
St. Dunstan Within ..	420	5	11	6	1775	731	1044
St. Gregory	297	8	8	—	1207	585	622
Staplegate	69	1	2	—	320	158	162
Thanington Within ..	142	2	2	—	663	320	343
<i>Wards :—</i>							
Dane John	1826	73	26	32	8126	3630	4496
Northgate	1827	44	39	10	10365	5931	4434
Westgate	1457	59	32	6	6408	2936	3472

Four samples were adulterated, viz.: 5 samples of Milk contained extraneous water and 1 sample was deficient in fat or cream.

The remaining 125 samples passed as genuine or in accordance with their respective labels.

For the Local Board.—69 samples as follows:—

Water	..	..	..	43 samples.
Sewage effluents	..	..	..	24 „
Disinfectants	..	..	..	2 „

Of the waters, 12 samples were from public supply and were, as usual, very pure organically and free from sewage percolation, 12 samples from private sources were polluted more or less, 4 samples were of doubtful purity, but on re-examination some time later, proved satisfactory and 15 samples (from private sources) passed as being free from contamination.

N.B.—Certain samples of sewage effluents in connection with experiments at the Irrigation Works, and 2 samples of Turpentine examined for the Asylum Committee, are not included in the above statement.

Under “The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act of 1906.” 32 samples as follows:—

Fertilisers	..	..	..	31 samples.
Feeding Stuff	..	..	..	1 „

The feeding stuff was in accordance with the guarantee. Two samples of fertilisers, taken informally, were below the guarantee, one of them seriously. Four samples of wool waste were sold without guarantee (“as waste materials only.”)

The remaining 25 samples were satisfactory.

SIDNEY HARVEY.

ERNEST M. HAWKINS.

I again have the pleasure of congratulating the Mayor and Members of the Council on the continued satisfactory state of the health of the City and County of Canterbury during the year 1911, as shown by the low death-rate, viz., 12.9.

I have the honour to remain,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK WACHER,

Medical Officer of Health.

CASTLEDEN LODGE,

BARTON FIELDS,

March, 1912.