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Contributors

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1952

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

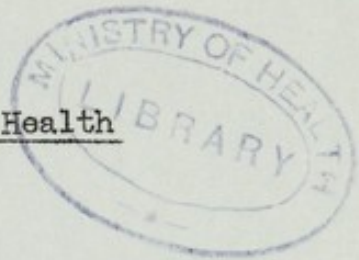
of the


Urban Sanitary Authority

of

EAST DEREHAM

Norfolk





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STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

A.B. GUILD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

C.McD. O'DONNELL, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.B.

Waterworks Superintendent:

R.R.TYE.

Housing Officer:

J.G.MARLOWE, A.F.S.(Eng)., A.R.San I.
(To January, 1951)

W.A. DONALDSON, A.F.S. (Eng),
(From February 1951)

... ..

EAST DEREHAM URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL
OFFICER OF HEALTH for 1952.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Aldiss and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1952.

The estimated mid-year population of East Dereham for 1952 was 6,473, an increase of 13 over that for the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

108 live births, of which 3 were illegitimate, were registered during the year and there were 62 deaths from all causes.

The birth rate (16.68) was a decrease of 2.36 per 1000 of the population as compared with 1951 but is still higher than the rate for England and Wales (15.3).

There was 1 still birth during the year.

The births comparability factor - the ratio of the national to the local fertility index - was 1.08, the same figure as in 1951.

The number of deaths during the year - 62 - was 30 less than in 1951 and gives a death rate of 9.58, a decrease of 4.66 as compared with the previous year. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.3. The deaths comparability factor was again 0.83 indicating that mortality in East Dereham was 17% lower than in the base years 1947/48.

The still birth rate (0.15) was somewhat lower than last year (0.31) while the England and Wales rate was 0.35.

Despite the fact that 15 fewer babies were born this year the infantile mortality rate rose sharply from 40.6 in 1951 to 64.8 in 1952. Of these 7 deaths in infants 6 occurred in the first week of life, the causes being prematurity 4, atelectasis 1 and congenital developmental abnormality 1. The 7th infant died at 8 months from broncho-pneumonia and congenital heart disease.

Of the infectious diseases pneumonia was responsible for one death. There were no deaths due to tuberculosis while cancer in one form or another accounted for 11 deaths.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

200 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year and measles was responsible for 179 of the notifications, thereby showing its

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usual biennial periodicity. The vast majority of the cases of measles - 168 - occurred during the months of March and April.

The other notifiable diseases have maintained a low incidence.

No source of infection was traced in the single case of poliomyelitis which occurred. The boy in question has made a good recovery.

The incidence of the notifiable diseases is given in the following tables, the first giving the total notifications with the corresponding figures for the previous three years, and the second table giving the age distribution.

Disease	Total Cases				Admitted to Hospital.	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	
	1952	1951	1950	1949		E.D.U.D.C.	E. & W.
Scarlet Fever	1	2	3	2	1	0.15	1.53
Measles	179	13	91	7	4	27.7	8.86
Whooping Cough	8	130	18	1	1	1.24	2.61
Pneumonia	5	15	5	21	3	0.77	0.72
Erysipelas	-	4	-	-	-	-	0.14
Cerebro-spinal fever	-	-	2	1	-	-	0.03
Infectious Hepatitis	2	2	38	8	-	0.30	-
Dysentery	2	-	1	26	-	0.30	-
Puerperal pyrexia	1	1	-	1	1	9.2(a)	17.87(a)
Poliomyelitis	1	-	4	1	1	0.15	0.09
Food poisoning	-	1	1	-	-	-	0.13
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	-	-	1	-	0.15	-
TOTAL	200	168	163	69	11		

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

Disease	AGE GROUPS											Total
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	6	12	11	22	21	107	-	-	-	-	-	179
Whooping Cough	2	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	5
Infectious hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	9	13	12	24	22	115	1	1	2	-	1	200

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 8 cases were added to the register, the comparative figures for the previous three years being:-

1949 - 16; 1950 - 9, 1951 - 8.

The distribution of the 8 cases by age and sex is as under:-

Age Period	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
15-	-	-	-	1
25-	-	1	1	-
35-	-	-	-	-
45-	1	1	-	-
55-	2	-	-	-
65-	-	1	-	-
Total	3	3	1	1

The numbers remaining on the register were:-

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Grand Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
31.12.51	11	13	24	8	11	19	43
31.12.52	13	15	28	9	11	20	48

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year. The mortality rate for tuberculosis for England and Wales was 0.24

7 patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Dereham, for treatment.

The statistics for the County of Norfolk per 1,000 of the population in 1952 are given below with the data for East Dereham in brackets for purposes of comparison.

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS

Respiratory	Case Rate	Non-Respiratory	Case Rate
239 (6)	0.64 (0.93)	71 (2)	0.19 (0.31)

The mortality figures for the same period were:-

Respiratory	Case Rate	Non-Respiratory	Case Rate
35 (0)	0.09 (0)	14 (0)	0.04 (0)

The Norwich Mass Radiography Unit visited Dereham in March, 1952 and 2,174 persons were examined. 2 active cases (0.09%) and 6 inactive cases (0.27%) were discovered.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The causes of death are given in the following table supplied by the Registrar General:-

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	4	7
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	5	9
18. Coronary disease, angina	5	3	8
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
20. Other heart disease	2	5	7
23. Pneumonia	-	1	1
24. Bronchitis	1	1	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1

Name	Address	City	State	Country
1. Dr. J. H.
2. Dr.
3. Dr.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year. The mortality rate for tuberculosis for the year was 1.5%.

7 patients were referred to the National Tuberculosis Institute, London, for treatment.

The results of the study of the mortality rate for tuberculosis in the year 1955 are shown in the following table. The results show that the mortality rate for tuberculosis in the year 1955 was 1.5%.

RESULTS OF STUDY

Name	Address	City	State	Country
1. Dr. J. H.
2. Dr.
3. Dr.

The results of the study of the mortality rate for tuberculosis in the year 1955 are shown in the following table. The results show that the mortality rate for tuberculosis in the year 1955 was 1.5%.

CONCLUSIONS

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Name	Address	City	State	Country
1. Dr. J. H.
2. Dr.
3. Dr.
4. Dr.
5. Dr.
6. Dr.
7. Dr.
8. Dr.
9. Dr.
10. Dr.
11. Dr.
12. Dr.
13. Dr.
14. Dr.
15. Dr.
16. Dr.
17. Dr.
18. Dr.
19. Dr.
20. Dr.
21. Dr.
22. Dr.
23. Dr.
24. Dr.
25. Dr.
26. Dr.
27. Dr.
28. Dr.
29. Dr.
30. Dr.

Cause of Death (cont'd)	Males	Females	Total
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	6	12
34. All other accidents	2	-	2
35. Suicide	1	-	1
	30	32	62

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,313
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,441
Population (Estimated 1952)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,473
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£30,500
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 116

MEDICAL STATISTICS

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year, relating to the net births and deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers as furnished by the Registrar General.

				East Dereham 1952	1951	England & Wales 1951
	Males	Females	Total			
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>						
Legitimate	49	56	105			
Illegitimate	2	1	3			
Total	51	57	108			
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population.				16.68	19.04	15.3
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>						
Legitimate	-	1	1			
Illegitimate	-	-	-			
Still birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.				0.15	0.31	0.35
<u>DEATHS (All Ages)</u>						
	Males	Females	Total			
	30	32	62			
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				9.58	14.24	11.3

<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>	Males	Females	Total	East Dereham 1952	England & Wales 1951
Legitimate	3	4	7		
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births				64.8	27.6

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SCHEME.

General practioners and the Assistant County Medical Officer have continued to implement this scheme and the following immunisations were carried out:-

	<u>Full Course</u>		<u>Reinforcing</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
<u>Under 5</u>	<u>5 - 14</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>All ages</u>	
96	48	144	115	259

The immunisation state of the child community in East Dereham up to 31.12.52., showed that the following had been protected.

<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1-</u>	<u>2-</u>	<u>3-</u>	<u>4-</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>Total</u>
6	80	72	84	77	490	369	1178

The overall figure shows that more children have been immunised but the under 2's protection rate is not yet satisfactory.

No cases of diphtheria were diagnosed during the year.

VACCINATION

Vaccinations performed during the year were :-

<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1 year</u>	<u>2-4 years</u>	<u>5-14 years</u>	<u>15 & over</u>
31	Nil	3	1	1

The figures are practically the same as for each of the preceding two years.

WHOOPING COUGH

Considerable progress has been made in the manufacture of an efficient prophylactic against this disease and it is anticipated that by 1953 the Norfolk County Council will have formulated a scheme whereby immunisation will be offered to parents on similar lines to the diphtheria immunisation scheme.

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HOUSING

The number of houses erected in 1952 was:-

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----|
| (1) By the Council | - | 26 |
| (2) By private enterprise | - | 14 |

The number of applicants on the housing list at 31st December, 1952 was 246 compared with 358 at 31st December, 1951.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Six bacteriological samples were taken from the town mains supply and all proved highly satisfactory.

	<u>Gallons.</u>
Total yearly consumption	52,432,200
Decrease on previous year	903,900
Average daily consumption	143,650
Average gallons per head per day including industrial	31
Total estimated population served with water	4,520
Number of houses supplied from town water supply	1,343
(a) Direct to houses	1,041
(b) By means of standpipes	302

A scheme for the installation of an iron removal filtration plant at the waterworks has been approved in principle by the Ministry of Local Government and Planning.

71 properties and houses have been connected to the town supply, including 15 new houses and bungalows at Gordon Road, 12 houses which had previously drawn their water from a stand-pipe in the yard and two houses supplied by a well following well water cyanosis investigations.

No complaints of failing wells were received from the outlying areas.

270 yards of 4" screwed gland spun iron main was installed at Gordon Road, together with a wash-out at the extreme end of the main.

The result of the chemical analysis is shown as an appendix.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A detailed scheme for sewerage the Toftwood area and extensions to the present works is under consideration by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

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The analyst's reports on samples of the effluent taken over twenty four hour periods show a five day Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand of 400 and impurity figure of 90, while a normal B.O.D. is 20 and Impurity figure is 10 to 15. The filters are not performing their normal functions and the general impression from the report is one of a works which is hopelessly over-loaded and badly in need of re-construction, particularly if it is to deal with the Toftwood sewage.

The sewers were test-baited twice during the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Last year the Council decided it would be inadvisable to continue their pail closet conversion schemes, except Bath Avenue which was approved, until the Disposal Works were enlarged.

A new sewer has now been laid to the 12 houses in Bath Avenue which had been subject to flooding for many years by sewage when the main sewer was over-loaded. W.C's were also installed and the nuisance has been abated.

Four houses in Cemetary Road were also connected to the sewer.

Night soil collection has, in the main, been satisfactory and few complaints have been received during the year, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to get operatives to carry out this undesirable task. A new pit has been constructed at the Hoe refuse tip to receive the night soil.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Fires on the refuse tip caused by juvenile scavengers was the subject of a smoke nuisance complaint by a resident living near the area. The Council decided to have a permanent attendant on the tip which has considerably improved conditions and there have been no further complaints of nuisances.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following table summarises the inspections made during the year:-

Description							Inspections	Informal Notices
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	20
Factories, Workshops & Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	-
Slaughterhouses & Butcher's shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	-
Food Shops	..	...	...	...	...	...	50	-
Cowsheds, Dairies, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	-
Restaurants	..	...	...	...	...	...	30	-
Verminous and Filthy Premises	..	...	...	...	...	...	-	-

The subject's report of the accident was that the car was traveling at a speed of 40 to 50 miles per hour at the time of the accident. The driver stated that he was not aware of any other vehicles in the vicinity at the time of the accident. The driver also stated that he was not aware of any other vehicles in the vicinity at the time of the accident.

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Description								Inspections	Informal Notices	
Housing	65	5	1 Stat.
Nuisances	21	-	
Infectious Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	-	
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	-	
Refuse Collection	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	-	
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	-	
Night Soil	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	-	

CAMPING SITES

Two caravans were granted temporary licences. Neatherd Moor was used three times by Gypsy Campers and on one occasion the site was left in a filthy condition. The offenders were, however, traced and brought back to clear the site.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No complaints were received of smoke nuisances in the Urban District.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no public baths in the district. A private swimming bath was completed during the year in the Toftwood area.

A complaint of possible contamination of a well by a pool close by is being investigated.

A pool at the rear of the property in Lynn Hill has been drained.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Three houses were inspected for Bed Bugs, but none were found.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY.

Five Dealer's licences were issued authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in accordance with conditions prescribed in the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949.

Dairies were regularly inspected and have generally been found to be satisfactory.

FOOD

Seventy-five condemnation certificates were issued during the year, which is a slight increase on last year.

ICE CREAM

Many of the samples of ice cream taken in the earlier part of the year were Grade 111. Investigations showed that retailers were over-estimating demand for that particular time of year and consequently the ice cream lay in their refrigerators for long periods. Samples taken after the holding time was reduced were mainly Grade 1, with a few Grade 11.

MEAT

Ante-mortem inspections at the slaughter-house are not always possible. Carcasses however, are always inspected and a routine inspection of butcher's shops is carried out.

It is regrettable that no progress has been made with the proposed new slaughter-house or finding alternative premises, as the present slaughter-house is wholly unsatisfactory from all points of view.

The following animals have been slaughtered during the year:-

Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	1,308
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	354
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	2,576
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	815

The results of the inspection of carcasses is given in the following table:-

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

					Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	...	...	...	...	1,308	354	2,576	815
Number inspected	..	...	...	...	1,308	354	2,576	815
All diseases except Tuberculosis.	...							
Whole carcasses condemned	...	...			3	5	5	8
Carcasses in which some part or organ condemned	...	...	...	...	431	-	41	48
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	33%	1.4%	2%	7%
Tuberculosis only.								
Whole carcasses condemned	...	...			17	-	-	4
Carcasses in which some part or organ condemned	...	...	...	...	219	-	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	...			18%	-	-	.7%

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number on Register	Inspection tations	Number of written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	14	Nil	Nil
Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	46	136	Nil	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	Two works sites	4	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	54	154	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found - NIL

No prosecutions were instituted under the Acts.

During the year your Medical Officer of Health again carried out the duties of Appointed Factory Doctor. 25 juveniles from the area for which he is responsible were examined for fitness for employment and 15 of these were resident in East Dereham.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Local Health Services under Part III.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

1 part time and 31 occasional home helps are now employed regularly in this district in the County Council's service and 33 cases were assisted, mostly confinements and old people.

MENTAL HEALTH - ADMINISTRATION.

There has been no change in the arrangements whereby the two Local Welfare Officers are responsible for their own districts in the area.

6 cases, including 2 from the Isolation Hospital, East Dereham, have been dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatments Acts and care and after-care work has been carried out at the request of the Superintendent, Mental Hospital.

No new cases have been ascertained under the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-1938

The classification of the mental defectives living in the community is as follows:-

Under statutory supervision 7

Under guardianship 1

A fortnightly occupation centre for mental defectives is held at Gressenhall, the training and teaching being carried out by a qualified teacher from the Headquarters Staff.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 - 1951.

No action was necessary under either of these Acts.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. GUILD,

Medical Officer of Health.

... ..

The classification of the material is based on the
following factors:

1. The nature of the material.

2. The source of the material.

A further factor is the date of the material. In some cases, the date of the material is a factor in the classification. In other cases, the date of the material is not a factor in the classification.

3. The date of the material.

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APPENDIX

Lincolne Sutton & Wood,
Clarence House,
6, Clarence Road,
Norwich.

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7th Apri, 1952

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

No. 1526 C.

Sample received from East Dereham U.D.C. Surveyor.

Marked: 3. Borehole, East Dereham Waterworks 28.3.52

Appearance when received: Clear. Slight rusty deposit on standing

Reaction:- Practically neutral. pH.. 7.4.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.18	Hardness as CaCO_3 :
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.04	
Nitrate nitrogen	Nil	Total. 272 = 19° Clark.
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil	Carbonate (Temporary) 190
Chlorine as chlorides	23.0	Non-carbonate (permanent) 82.
Oxygen absorbed	0.45	Alkalinity as CaCO_3 229
		Free carbon dioxide 21.0
		Total solids (at 180° C.) 322.
		Metals, Total iron 0.80
		Manganese - not more than 0.05
		Other metals - Nil

OPINION

Except in one respect which is mentioned below, there is not a great deal of difference between this analysis and that which was carried out in October 1950 (our certificate No.1538 B.) The organic quality of the water is good and there is no sign of pollution. The water is hard by no means excessively so and most of the hardness is temporary and due to dissolved chalk. The free carbonic acid content is moderate and the reaction of the water is on the alkaline side of neutrality. This water would not be expected to have much corrosive action on metals, though traces of such metals as copper and zinc might be dissolved from tanks and pipe-work.

While the iron content of this sample is not high compared with some waters in East Anglia, it is sufficient to give rise to brown stains and deposits when the water is used for general domestic purposes. The presence of iron in such quantities in a water is without effect on health, but consumers find it a nuisance and an inconvenience, and from this point of view this water would be much improved if the iron could be removed by suitable treatment. In this connection it should be pointed out that the manganese content of the water is very low and no difficulty should therefore be experienced on this account.

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the country and its resources.

2. The second part is devoted to a description of the principal industries and occupations.

CHAPTER II. THE PEOPLE.

SECTION I. THE NATIVE INDIANS.

The native Indians of the country are of two principal tribes, the *Algonquians* and the *Iroquoians*. The *Algonquians* are the most numerous and are found in the northern and western parts of the country. They are a brave and warlike people, and are well adapted to the life of the woods. The *Iroquoians* are found in the southern and eastern parts of the country. They are a more peaceful people, and are well adapted to the life of the fields.

SECTION II. THE EUROPEAN SETTLERS.

The European settlers of the country are of various nationalities, but the most numerous are the *English*, the *Scottish*, and the *Irish*. The *English* are the most numerous, and are found in the eastern and southern parts of the country. The *Scottish* are found in the western and northern parts of the country. The *Irish* are found in the central and southern parts of the country. The European settlers are well adapted to the life of the fields, and are the mainstay of the country's agriculture.

SECTION III. THE SLAVES.

The slaves of the country are of various nationalities, but the most numerous are the *Africans*, the *Indians*, and the *Europeans*. The *Africans* are the most numerous, and are found in the eastern and southern parts of the country. The *Indians* are found in the western and northern parts of the country. The *Europeans* are found in the central and southern parts of the country. The slaves are well adapted to the life of the fields, and are the mainstay of the country's agriculture.

The slaves of the country are well adapted to the life of the fields, and are the mainstay of the country's agriculture. They are well adapted to the life of the fields, and are the mainstay of the country's agriculture. They are well adapted to the life of the fields, and are the mainstay of the country's agriculture. They are well adapted to the life of the fields, and are the mainstay of the country's agriculture.

The water was clear when received but developed a slight rusty deposit on standing. It is of satisfactory odour and taste and quite suitable for drinking and general purposes, subject to the comments made above.

LINCOLNE SUTTON & WOOD

(Signed) Eric C. Wood

The paper was also used for the purpose of a light weight
cover for the book. It is of a light color and has a
fine texture. It is suitable for binding and general purposes. Subject to the same conditions as
above.

REMARKS: None.

REMARKS: None.

