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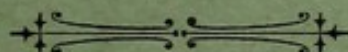
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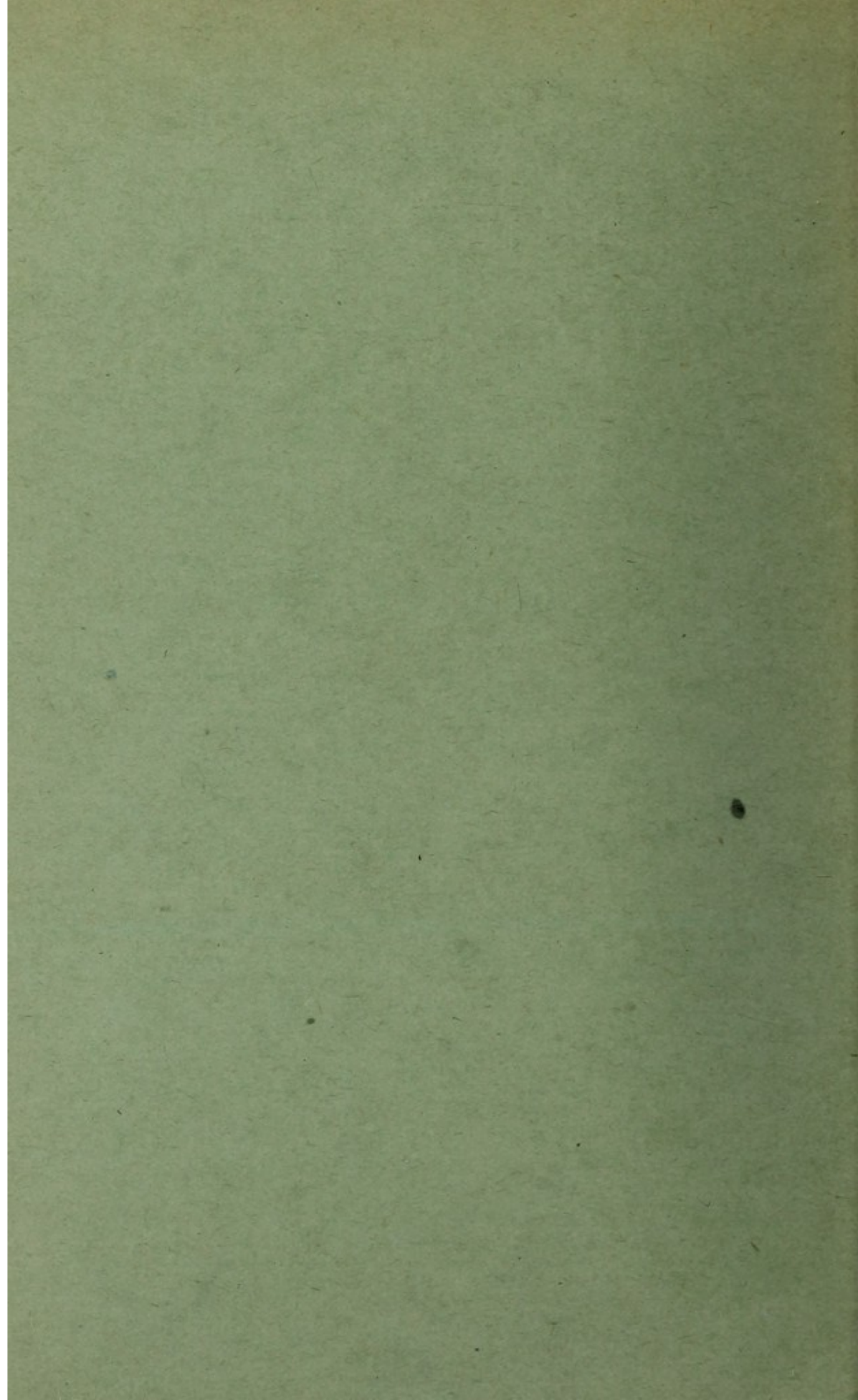
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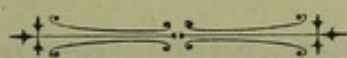
Urban District Council of Haydock.



Annual Report Of the Medical Officer of Health For the Year 1925.



The
Urban District
Council of Haydock.



Annual Report
Of the
Medical Officer of
Health
For the Year 1925.

Council Offices,

Haydock,

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

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honour to submit my Twentieth Annual Report in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health for the year 1925.

The report deals with the births and deaths statistics, the records of disease and the methods adopted for its prevention, general sanitation, and Ministry of Health Tables.

The birth rate was 23·2 per thousand of the population, the death rate 13·0 per thousand, the zymotic death rate 0·7 per thousand, and the infantile mortality rate 10·7 per thousand births. The similar rates for England and Wales were as follows:—Birth rate 18·3; death rate 12·2; and the infantile mortality rate 7·5.

I again thank you for the courtesy and assistance I have always received from you.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR DOWLING,

Medical Officer of Health.

Haydock,

May, 1926.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Arthur Dowling, L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S., Edin.
(Part time Officer).

SANITARY INSPECTOR:

John Evans, Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.
„ Sanitary Science, Liverpool University.
„ Meat & other Foods „ „
(Full time Officer).

ADOPTIVE ACTS:

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. Adopted 12/8/1897.
Public Health Amendment Act, 1907. Parts III and IV.
Public Health Amendment Act, 1890. Adopted 26/9/1897.
„ Parts III and IV. „ 24/11/1910.
Private Street Works Act, 1882. „ 23/12/1909.

LOCAL BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Nuisances	1906.	New Streets & Buildings.
Common Lodging Houses	„	Keeping of Animals, 1906.
Housing Let in Lodgings	„	Regulations under Dairies.
Slaughterhouses	„	Cowsheds & Milkshops Order, 1905.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	- - - - -	2411
Population (estimated 1924)	- - - - -	11170
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1921)	- - - - -	1796
Number of families or separate occupiers	- - - - -	1839
Rateable Value	- - - - -	£29,479
Sum represented by a 1d. rate	- - - - -	£120

The Township of Haydock is without any well marked undulations of surface and slopes gradually to the South and West and rises to the South and East.

The occupation of the working population is principally coal mining and engineering in connection with collieries. A considerable area of the district is farmed. Generally the subsoil is clay, with sand in some parts.

A reference to the ordnance map shows the heights above the mean sea level of various parts of the district to be as follows :—

Bottom of West End Road	-	-	-	65 feet.
Toll Bar -	-	-	-	144 „
Near Colliery Office	-	-	-	156 „
„ Ram's Head Hotel	-	-	-	178 „
Kenyon's Lane Reservoir	-	-	-	200 „
Haydock Lodge	-	-	-	165 „

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the year 1924.

		Total	Male	Female
Births—	- - -	260	120	140
„ Legitimate	- -	245	112	133
„ Illegitimate	- -	15	8	7
Deaths	- - -	132	68	64

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of Child Birth :—

From sepsis, 0. From other causes, 0.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

Legitimate 28; Illegitimate 1. TOTAL 29.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	-	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)†	-	-	3
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	-	-	2

Rates per 1000 of Population.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Rate of deaths under 1 year to 1000 births
Mean of 10 years 1915-24	- 28·2	13·7	0·86	106
1924	- - 25·7	10·9	1·08	91
1925	- - 23·2	13·0	0·62	107
Increase or decrease in 1925 on				
Ten years average	—5·0	—0·7	—0·24	1+
Previous year	- —2·5	+0·9	—0·46	+16

Mean of 5 years per 1000 population.

Mean of 5 years	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1000 births
1895-1899	37.9	17.2	1.02	168
1900-1904	40.1	16.4	0.74	153
1905-1909	35.9	15.7	0.64	140
1910-1914	31.2	13.9	0.55	142
1915-1919	28.2	16.1	1.11	119
1920-1924	28.2	11.5	0.64	93

POPULATION.

The Registrar General has estimated the population for 1925, as 11,170, which has been used for the calculations in this report. The increase of births over deaths during the year was 128.

The birth rate for England and Wales was 18.3 per 1000. The birth rate for Haydock was 23.2 per 1000, and is therefore 4.9 above that of the country as a whole.

The death rate for England and Wales was 12.2 per 1000. The death rate for Haydock was 13.0 per 1000, and is 0.8 higher than the country as a whole.

The Infantile Mortality rate for England and Wales was 75. The Infantile Mortality rate for Haydock was 107, and is 32 higher than the country generally.

The number of births in each ward was as follows :—

Ward	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
East	93	72	54	79	67	365
Central	127	112	114	102	103	558
West	127	95	101	104	90	517
TOTAL	347	279	269	285	260	1440

The number of deaths in each ward was as follows :—

Ward	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
East	36	33	29	32	38	168
Central	76	43	36	52	53	260
West	44	39	39	37	41	200
TOTAL	156	115	104	121	132	628

The deaths, classified according to age and sex, are shown in the following table:—

Age	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	16	10	26
1 and under 5 years	9	5	14
5 and under 15 years*	0	6	6
15 and under 25 years	5	4	9
25 and under 65 years	21	17	38
65 and over	19	20	39
At all ages	70	62	132

The chief causes of death were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	19
Bronchitis	-	-	-	17
Heart Disease	-	-	-	3
Cancer	-	-	-	8
Diarrhoea &c.	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	-	-	-	11
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	3

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The seven principal Zymotic diseases caused 8 deaths, as against 10 the previous year. The Zymotic death rate for the year, therefore was, 0·7 per 1000 of the population, as against 0·9 per 1000 in 1924.

Death rate from each shown in the following table:—

Disease	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	No of death	death rate	No of death	death rate	No of death	death rate	No of death	death rate	No of death	death rate
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	7	0·66	4	0·37	...	...	4	0·36	1	0·09
Scarlet Fever	1	0·09	1	0·09	2	0·18	1	0·09	2	0·17
Whooping Cough	14	1·3	...	...	2	0·18	1	0·09	3	0·26
Diphtheria	3	0·28	...	...	2	0·18	1	0·09	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, &c.	12	1·1	2	0·18	3	0·27	3	0·27	2	0·17

Records of Diseases.

101 cases of Infectious Disease were notified, against 114 the previous year.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1925 Total.
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas ...	2	...	2	I	I	I	I	...	I	2	...	I	12
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	6	10	5	3	3	2	I	2	2	2	36
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	4	2	...	4	3	3	6	...	4	I	4	4	35
Tuberculosis ...	I	I	...	I	2	2	I	2	...	I	2	I	14
Totals ...	7	3	9	17	11	9	12	5	6	6	8	8	101

YEAR	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Encephalitis Leth.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Polio-myelitis	Puer-peral	TOTAL
1921	6	6	34	2	...	20	...	4	...	4	76
1922	6	14	34	2	...	22	...	...	...	...	78
1923	11	12	32	1	14	26	...	...	1	...	97
1924	8	15	30	...	25	30	2	4	...	...	114
1925	3	12	36	...	35	14	...	1	...	...	101

II.—Vital Statistics. *Infantile Mortality.*

Total deaths 29. Rate 107 per 1000 births.

The causes of the 22 deaths among infants under 1 year are :—
 9 due to respiratory disorders (pneumonia 5 and bronchitis 4), 8 are attributable to congenital debility (prematurity 5, congenital disease 3), 2 to gastro-intestinal disorders; 3 to infectious diseases (measles 1, whooping cough 2; 7 to other diseases.

III.—Notifiable Diseases during 1925.

There were 101 cases notified during the year. Table A. shows the number of infectious diseases notified; number of deaths from these diseases; number of cases removed to hospital; and deaths in hospital during the year 1925:—

IV.—Causes of Sickness

Table A.

Table A.																	
DISEASE	Total cases at all Ages	CASES NOTIFIED YEARS												Total Deaths	HOSPITAL		
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15		15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65		65 & over	Total cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District
								10	15									20	35
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Erysipelas	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	4	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	36	...	1	1	7	3	15	7	1	1	...	...	...	2	30	2
En. Fever inc Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute primary Pneumonia; Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	35	4	4	2	4	...	6	3	...	4	4	2	2	19	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	11	3	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Diarrhœa &c. (under 2 yrs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
TOTALS...	101	9	7	3	12	4	26	11	2	8	9	7	3	37	32	2	

Tuberculosis.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0 to 1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...
1 „ 5	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...
5 „ 10	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
10 „ 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 „ 20	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
20 „ 25	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...
25 „ 35	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
35 „ 45	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
45 „ 55	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
55 „ 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 & up.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	2	8	3	2	5	3	1
TOTALS...	3		11		7		4	

Table B.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	CASES			Vision unim- paired	Vision im- paired	Deaths
	Notified	Treated				
		At Home	At Clinic			
1	1	1	—	1	—	—

Measles is not compulsorily notifiable in the Haydock District. It was prevalent as an epidemic in the months of March and April but I did not advise the closure of any of the Schools.

TUBERCULOSIS—3 cases of Pulmonary and 11 of other forms of Tuberculosis were reported. 7 deaths occurred from the former variety and 4 from the latter.

The Lancashire County Council Health Committee arranged for the removal to Sanatoria of 2 of the cases of Pulmonary and 4 cases of other forms of Tubercular disease.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES—Bronchitis and Pneumonia were prevalent throughout the year and caused 17 and 19 deaths respectively.

The atmospheric conditions doubtless contributed to this considerable death rate. On the other hand the same conditions diminished the number of cases of Infantile Diarrhoea and Enteritis which generally occur in hot weather in districts where privy middens exist and consequently flies, which are potent carriers of infection, breed and multiply exceedingly therein.

**Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions
available for the District.**

(a) **GENERAL**—One nurse is provided by the District Nursing Association.

(b). **INFECTIOUS DISEASE**—No professional nursing has been arranged for Infectious Disease.

MIDWIVES—The Urban District Council does not employ or subsidise midwives. There are 4 midwives practising in the district and on the County Register.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES are under the supervision of the Lancashire County Council.

(a). **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE**—Consultations and treatment.

(b). **SCHOOL CLINIC**—Treatment as follows :—

Medical Officer—Dr. S. N. Wright.

1. Minor Ailments—Dr. S. N. Wright.

2. Eye Diseases—Dr. E. Allan.

(Operations when necessary at St. Helens Hospital).

3. Inspection Clinic—Dr. S. N. Wright.

(Operations for adenoids and tonsils at Wigan Infirmary).

4. Crippled Children—Arrangements being made with Sir. Robt. Jones, Mr. McMurray and others.

(Operations when necessary at Liverpool and Heswall).

5. Dental Treatment—Mr. Lannell, L.D.S.

The above Centre and Clinic are situated in Clipsley Lane, near the L.N.E. Railway Station.

Milk supply—Milk is principally supplied by the local farmers.

Samples of Milk taken from Farms within the District.

The specimens were examined with the following results:—

No.	Bacteria per C.C.	Presence of B. Coli	Cells & Cellular Products or parts per 100,000	Extraneous Material in parts per 100,000	Remarks
1	18425	Present	72	Trace	
2	5000	Absent	50	6	
3	13200	Present	30	10	
4	3227	Absent	24	Trace	
5	321	Absent	12	8	

Samples of Milk taken from outside Dealers purveying Milk within the District.

The specimens were examined with the following results:—

No.	Bacteria per C.C.	Presence of B. Coli	Cells & Cellular Products for parts per 100,000	Extraneous Material in parts per 100,000	Remarks
1	116000	Present	70	50	Excessive amount of dirt
2	246000	Present	18	Trace	High Bacterial Count
3	95000	Present	18	6	—
4	332000	Present	55	Trace	Unduly high Bacterial Count
5	195333	Present	20	5	---
6	73000	Present	22	20	Excessive amount of dirt

Hospital Accommodation:—

- (1). SMALLPOX—Pavilion in Haydock—3 beds.
- (2). OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Borough Sanatorium, St. Helens—10 beds. Under agreement with the St. Helens Borough Council. £120 minimum.
- (3). TUBERCULOSIS—Under County Council.

Ambulance facilities:—

INFECTIOUS CASES—St. Helens Corporation Ambulance.

ACCIDENT CASES—Colliery Co. Ambulance.

Disinfection—No. of houses disinfected, 54. Houses are disinfected after Tuberculosis but not after Measles.

The apparatus used is the Washington Lyons Steam Disinfector at the St. Helens Borough Sanatorium. All clothing and bedding of patients removed to hospital being disinfected by St. Helens Authority under Agreement, those not so disinfected are treated at home by washing in Izal Solution, after spraying with Formaldehyde.

The following articles were disinfected:—

Beds 33. Blankets, &c. 110. Pillows & Cushions 93.
Other Articles of Clothing 317.

vi.—**Laboratory Work.**

The following specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester for examination:—

2 throat swabs. 3 sputa.

50,000 units of Anti-Diphtheritic Serum were issued to general practitioners, free of charge.

vii.—**Sanitary Administration.**

WATER SUPPLY—The district is supplied with water from the Rivington Reservoirs, belonging to the Liverpool Corporation. The main which conveys the water to the district passes through Colliery areas and the supply is occasionally shut off owing to subsidence. During these periods the district depends upon an open reservoir with a capacity of approximately 6,000,000 gallons and a smaller covered holding about 110,000 gallons. The supply is constant, and efficient. During this year three miles of 7" & 6" water pipes have been inserted in lieu of 5", 4" & 3" mains.

An open reservoir existing in the midst of a crowded population is always open to contamination and is a constant source of anxiety. I would recommend the Council to warn the inhabitants when water from this source has to be consumed, to enable them to take precautions of boiling before using it for drinking purposes. The contents of privy middens or other objectionable matter should not be deposited on the adjoining fields.

The total estimated consumption for domestic purposes during the year was 38,639,000 gallons, which was equal to 9.6 gallons per head per day of the estimated population, against 8.8 in 1924. The consumption for all purposes averaged 11.2 per head per day, against 10.6 in 1924.

SCAVENGING—The scavenging and removal of house refuse, as well as the removal of nightsoil, is carried out under the supervision of the Surveyor, by the Council's workmen. The refuse is disposed of on tips held from land owners under agreement, to form agricultural land from declivities.

All privy middens are emptied by day, and in order to minimise the fouling of the ground during the emptying of the middens, specially constructed low trucks are used. The refuse is thrown directly into the truck and afterwards into the removal cart.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL—With the exception of two small areas containing 29 and 40 houses respectively, which are too low to be drained to the sewers, the district is sufficiently drained and sewered on the gravitation system, to Sewage Disposal Works. The method of treating the sewage is with open septic tanks and filters operated by automatic sprinklers.

CLOSET CONVERSIONS—The progress of the work of conversion in recent years has been unsatisfactory and the importance of increasing the rate of conversion so that the abolition of the privy system will be secured as early as possible cannot be too strongly urged.

During the year some progress has been made in the work; 45 privy middens having been converted to the water carriage system. There are still approximately 1200 closets awaiting to be altered and the sooner these are effected the better. The substitution of water closets and dust bins for privy middens not only abolishes the insanitary closets and refuse accommodation and the recurring nuisances caused by the emptying, but also reduces the cost of scavenging, the refuse being more easily collected and being less in weight and bulk.

The conversions undertaken have been carried out in a satisfactory manner and metal dustbins have been provided. The Council did not contribute towards the cost of this work.

HOUSING—The estimated number of houses is 1920. There is no congestion and generally the houses are favourably situated in respect of exposure to light and air.

About two-thirds of these are houses with two bedrooms and the remainder have three bedrooms and are fair examples of their type, but only a few are provided with baths, and about 700 with water closets.

The more prevalent defects are dampness, leaking eaves gutters, disrepair of brickwork, plastering, windows, fittings and sink waste pipes. The defects appear to be due to some extent to the lack of maintenance during the war and to the difficulty experienced since in carrying out repairs owing to the high cost and to the unsettled industrial conditions in the district. The necessary repairs and in particular those in respect of causing dampness require early attention. The majority of the houses have separate yards, but there are a number of common yards which are difficult to keep clean, owing to the greater portion of their area being unpaved. Nearly all the back passages are unpaved; the majority are only built up on one side, but there are a number of unpaved passages and short side streets which are built up on both sides and which should be dealt with at once.

The supply of workmen's cottages is inadequate for the needs of the district, but private enterprise is endeavouring to remedy this long felt want, but I would recommend the Council to make further effort to increase the number of houses.

OTHER SANITARY MATTERS—Constant supervision has been exercised over the dairies, cowsheds, milkshops, slaughterhouses, bake-houses and places where food was prepared for human consumption.

Recommendations.

I would again, as in previous years, strongly recommend the Council :—

(a). To provide the water carriage system in all property.

(b). To make good the remainder of the unadopted streets and passages, particular with regard to the drainage and putting into a dry and sanitary condition all approaches to the houses.

(c). To provide suitable receptacles for house refuse and garbage, whereby its frequent removal would be effectually coped with.

I now append the Report of the Sanitary Inspector :— :

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Council Offices,

Haydock.

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

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honour to submit my report for
the year ended 31st December, 1925.

In accordance with the Housing Acts, a
continuous survey of the district is being made.
Records of inspections are being kept in Book
Registers

During the year 95 houses have been visited
under the Housing (Inspection of the District) Regu-
lations 1910, and 51 in which defects were found
have received attention.

Summary of Inspections & General Sanitary Work.

Nuisances abated during 1925	-	891
Number of houses inspected under Section 17, Housing & Town Planning Act.		95
Preliminary Notices	- - -	451
Statutory Notices	- - -	8
Houses disinfected	- - -	54
Schools disinfected	- - -	8
Number of inspections at :—		
Workshops	- - -	18
Bakehouses	- - -	35
Slaughterhouses	- - -	56
Dairies & Cowsheds	- - -	78
Offensive Trades	- - -	43
Unsound Food destroyed :		
Beef and Pork	- - -	382 lbs.

HOUSING.

No. of new houses erected during the year :—

(a). Total - - - - - 30

(b). With state assistance under the Housing Acts of 1919, 1923, or 1924 :—

(I). By the Local Authority - 0

(II). By other bodies or persons - 30

No. of houses in course of erection under Council's Building Scheme - - - 0

Unfit dwelling houses :—

Inspection (1). Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) - 560

(2). No. of dwelling houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910 - - 95

Have the particulars of these inspections been fully recorded as specified in the Regulations - - - - - Yes

(3). No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation - 0

(4). No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 526

Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices :—

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers - 518

Action under Statutory Powers :—

(A). Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act., 1919 :—

(1). No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs - - - - - 0

Housing—continued.

(2). No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—	
(a). By owners - - - - -	6
(b). By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(3). No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders become operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close - - - - -	
	0
(B). Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1). Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied - - - - -	356
(2). Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a). By owners - - - - -	6
(b). By Local Authority in default of owners - - - - -	0
(C). Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909 :—	
(1). No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders - - - - -	0
(2). No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made - - - - -	0
(3). No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit - - - - -	0
(4). No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5). No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders - - - - -	10
(D). No. of houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or converted to workshops, &c. - - - - -	0

Summary of Nuisances dealt with.

Choked drains	67
Defective drains	15
„ sinks	29
„ flushing cisterns	58
„ pedestals	9
„ windows and cords	16
„ brickwork	13
„ ceilings	11
„ roofs	83
„ spouts and gutters	42
„ floors	53
„ doors & frames	23
„ plaster	34
„ dust bins	10
„ waste pipes	53
„ gas fittings	22
„ chimney stacks	37
„ washing boilers	59
Burst water service pipes to flushing cisterns	68
Accumulation of refuse	3
Damp gables	8
Privies converted to W.C. system	45
New water services	82
Ovens and firegrates	51
	<hr/>
	TOTAL...891
	<hr/>

BAKEHOUSES—There are five bakehouses. Three notices were served for minor defects, which were abated. They are in good condition. 35 visits.

OFFENSIVE TRADES—There are two tripe-dressing establishments in the district :—

J. Taylor, West End Road, & T. Rawlinson, Ebenezer Street.

Each was lime washed four times during the year. They were visited 43 times. No Byelaws have been made in respect of Offensive Trades.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES—There are two slaughterhouses in the District; one in Central Ward and one in East Ward. They are fairly well kept. They are in regular use and are lime washed four times yearly. Strict supervision is kept while slaughter is in progress. 56 visits were paid.

SALE OF FOOD & DRUGS ACT—The County Officials are the persons responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of the above Acts. Superintendent Banister has kindly forwarded the following particulars:—

Samples taken:—Milk 25.

All the above samples were genuine.

DISINFECTION—5% solution of Formaldehyde is used for disinfection and also sulphur candles for fumigation of schools and verminous houses.

54 rooms and 8 schools were disinfected during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Scarlet Fever 36, Diphtheria 3, Pneumonia 25, Erysipelas 12, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, Tuberculosis 14.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS—There are six in the district. They are in good condition and lime washed twice yearly.—18 visits.

DAIRIES AND COW-SHEDS—There are 13 cow keepers and 2 milk purveyors in the district.

The dairies and cowsheds are kept fairly clean and each was lime washed twice during the year.

CLOSET CONVERSIONS—45 privy closets have been converted to the water carriage system during the year.

Privy closets	-	-	-	1222
Pail closets	-	-	-	2
Fresh water closets	-	-	-	688
Ashpits	-	-	-	1235
Dry ashpits	-	-	-	10
Ashbins	-	-	-	676

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. EVANS.



