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Contributors

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LONG EATON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
AND
VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1903.


BY

ANTONY B. CHAMBERS, M.D., M.C.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

JANUARY 7th, 1904.

LONG EATON:

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Long Eaton Urban District Council.

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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

IN SENATE

January 10, 1877

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LAND OFFICE

AND

OF THE

REVENUE

FOR THE YEAR

1876

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF
THE LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting you with my seventeenth Annual Report on the Sanitary Condition of the town of Long Eaton for the year ending 1903.

I have again the honour to report that the Sanitary condition of the District is most satisfactory. The general health of the town has been good, and especially free from infectious diseases. There was an outbreak of Small-pox at the beginning of the year. The patients were isolated at the small-pox hospital, and I am pleased to report that no deaths occurred amongst the nineteen cases isolated there. There were no cases of Enteric Fever reported during the year, which shows a high standard of sanitary improvement. All the diseases arising from filthy conditions are steadily disappearing from the district.

The principal sanitary requirements of the district are:—

- 1.—Completion of Sewage Filters.
- 2.—Refuse Destructor.
- 3.—More Working Men's Houses ; especially at a much cheaper rent than those now provided.

- 4.—Small-pox Hospital is badly needed as the present temporary building is quite inadequate for the requirements of the district.
- 5.—Some Bye-Laws for the prevention of Spitting in Factories, Work-shops, and Pavements in the streets, which increases the spread of Phthisis in the district.
- 6.—Phthisis ought to be added to the Notifiable Infectious Diseases, as there is a great deal of it in the district.

The Death-rate of the town still remains very low, it is one of the lowest in the whole county. In Long Eaton only one person dies out of 78.

SUMMARY OF REPORT.

Sanitary District.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	2099
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£65,800	10	0
Assessable Value	...	...	...	£50,280	18	6
Increase over last year	...	...	...	£5,087	0	0
Inhabited Houses, 1861	...	...	...	...	...	336
Inhabited Houses, 1871	...	...	...	...	...	587
Inhabited Houses, 1881	...	...	...	...	...	1881
Inhabited Houses, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	1919
Inhabited Houses, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	2587
Inhabited Houses, 1902	...	...	...	...	...	2689
Inhabited Houses, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	2979
New Houses erected, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	66
New Houses erected, 1902	...	...	...	...	...	100
New Houses erected, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	390
New Houses Inhabited, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	285

Vital Statistics.

Population, 1871	...	...	...	...	...	3204
Population, 1881	...	...	...	...	...	6217
Census, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	9636
Census, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	13045
Population, 1902	...	...	...	...	...	13500
Population, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	15100
Number of persons per house	...	...	...	...	...	5.06
Number of persons per acre	...	...	...	...	...	7.1
Total Tenements, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	1951
Total Tenements, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	2622
Tenements with less than four rooms, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	56
Tenements with less than four rooms, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	43
Per Centage	...	...	...	...	...	2.9 ; 1.6
Number of Deaths registered during year	...	...	...	...	...	170
Death-rate (crude) per 1000	...	...	...	...	...	11.2
Zymotic death-rate per thousand	...	...	...	...	...	0.33
Infantile Mortality rate per 1000	...	...	...	...	...	142.5
Death-rate from Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	0.72
Death-rate from filth diseases	...	...	...	...	...	0.13
Number of Births registered during year	...	...	...	...	...	407
	Males—206.		Females—201.			
Birth-rate per 1000	...	...	...	...	...	26.8
Excess of Births over deaths or natural increase of population	...	...	...	...	...	237

Table of Vital Statistics for 10 years.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Average Ten Years.
Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population	31.9	31.8	30.6	31.1	28.8	25.9	29.5	26.96	28.07	26.8	30.6
Total Death-rate per 1000 of the Population	11.5	10.6	10.3	13.0	11.9	11.8	12.7	11.4	10.4	11.2	11.3
Death-rate from 7 Principal Zymotic Diseases	2.0	1.7	0.5	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.33	0.7
Rate of Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births	122	103	112	177	131	138	162	192	126	142.5	140.5
Death-rate from Phthisis per 1000 of the Population	0.9	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.72	0.6
Death-rate from Filth Diseases per 1000 of Population	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.13	0.5

General Death-rate.	Birth-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Death-rate from Filth Diseases.	Death-rate from Phthisis.	Infantile Mortality.
1902 .. 10.4	1902 .. 28.07	1902 .. 0.3	1902 .. 0.2	1902 .. 0.6	1902 .. 126
1903 .. 11.2	1903 .. 26.8	1903 .. 0.33	1903 .. 0.13	1903 .. 0.72	1903 .. 142.5

Births—Birth-rate.

The number of Births registered during the year was 407, against 388 last year, of which 206 were males and 201 females, giving a birth-rate per 1000 of the population of 26·8 which is the lowest for the last ten years. The average for the last ten years being 30·6. It is also much below the average of England and Wales.

Deaths—Death-rate.

The number of Deaths registered during the year was 170, against 141 last year, and 150 the year before ; giving a Death-rate per 1000 of the population of 11·2 against 10·4 last year, and 11·4 in 1901. The average Death-rate for the last ten years is 11·3.

The following were the causes of Death :—Scarlet Fever 2, Diphtheria 1, Diarrhœa 2, Tubercular Diseases 12, Cancer 11, Bronchitis 22, Pneumonia 14, Heart Diseases 15, Accidents 5, Children under 1 year of age 58, and under 5 years of age 73 (nearly half the deaths), Diseases of the Lungs 47, of which, 11 were from Phthisis which is very prevelant in the District. Notices in the form of posters are being printed to be posted in all the Factories and Work-shops drawing the attention of the workers to the danger of spitting on the floors and stair-cases as a means of spreading Phthisis. Notices are also to be posted in all the Public Houses in the District where there is a great deal of the spitting nuisance, as well as on the street pavements.

There has been only two deaths from Diarrhœa which is very good for a large populous district like Long Eaton, and no death from Enteric Fever. The Infantile Mortality is still very high, 58 deaths under one year of age giving a mortality rate of 142·5 per 1000 of the population.

The following table shows the cause of Infants' Deaths during 1903 :—

All Causes.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Venereal Disease.	Premature Birth.	Heart Disease.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Convulsions.	All Other Causes.
58	2	4	1	9	3	1	15	1	6	7	9

Of these 58, 12 were from Bronchitis and Pneumonia, 15 Premature Birth, 7 Convulsions, 6 Disease of Glands and Bowels, most of which are preventable diseases, showing a great sacrifice of infantile life.

Senile Mortality.

Of the 170 deaths there were 29 over 65 years of age.

The following table shows the causes of death over 65 years of age :—

Bronchitis.	Epilepsy.	Brain Diseases.	Stomach.	Liver.	Heart.	Pneumonia.	All Causes.
8	1	14	2	2	1	1	29

SCARLET FEVER.—There were only 2 deaths out of 36 cases reported ; and only 1 from Diphtheria.

CANCER.—There were 11 deaths from Cancer, against 1 last year and 5 the year before. Cancer appears to be on the increase in our district.

The causes of death at all ages are found in the following table:—

Table IV.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during Year 1903.

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Deaths in Localities at all ages.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
Small-pox									
Measles									
Scarlet Fever	2		1	1					
Whooping Cough									
Diphtheria and membranous croup	1		1						
Croup									
Fever { Typhus									
{ Enteric									
{ Other continued									
Epidemic Influenza									
Cholera									
Plague									
Diarrhœa	2	2							
Enteritis	5	4					1		
Puerperal Fever	1						1		
Erysipelas	1						1		
Other Septic Diseases									
Phthisis	11	1	1		4	5			
Other Tubercular Diseases	1			1				Nil.	Nil.
Cancer, Malignant Disease	11			1		10			
Bronchitis	22	9	4			9			
Pneumonia	14	3	6	1	1	3			
Pleurisy									
Other Diseases of Respiratory } Organs									
Alcoholism }	1					1			
Cirrhosis of Liver }									
Venereal Diseases	1	1							
Premature Birth	15	15							
Diseases & accidents of parturition									
Heart Diseases	15	1		1		11	2		
Accidents	5			1		3	1		
Suicides	2					1	1		
Tabes Mesenterica	6	6							
Convulsions	7	7							
All Other Causes	47	9	2		1	10	25		
All Causes	170	58	15	6	6	56	29		

Table I. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1903 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents Registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate.	Under 1 year of age.	At all ages.	Number	Rate.				Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893	10,630	385	36.29	48	125.2	166	16.0	..	..	..	166	16.0
1894	11,000	351	31.9	43	129.5	127	11.9	..	..	..	127	11.9
1895	11,500	366	31.8	38	103.8	122	11.1	..	..	..	122	11.1
1896	11,280	346	30.6	39	112.7	117	10.4	..	..	..	117	10.4
1897	11,735	366	31.18	65	177.5	153	13.2	..	..	..	153	13.2
1898	12,400	358	28.90	47	131.2	148	12.4	..	..	..	148	12.4
1899	12,780	332	29.50	46	138.5	151	12.2	..	..	..	151	12.2
1900	13,050	375	28.73	57	152.0	162	12.7	..	..	..	162	12.7
1901	13,130	354	26.96	68	192.0	150	11.4	..	..	..	150	11.4
1902	13,500	388	28.07	49	126.5	141	10.4	..	..	..	141	10.4
Averages for years 1893-1902.	12,100	362	30.78	48	135.1	143.7	12.1	..	..	..	143.7	12.1
1903	15,100	407	26.81	58	142.5	170	11.2	..	..	..	170	11.2

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 2,099.

Total population at all ages, 13,045. Number of inhabited houses, 2,589. Average number of persons per house, 5.4 (at census of 1901).

Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases—there were only 5.

The following table shows the causes of death :—

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Whooping Cough.	Total.	Zymotic Rate.
1903			2	1		2		5	0·3
1902				1	2	1	1	5	0·3

From the above table it will be seen there were only 5 deaths ; and only 2 of these from filth diseases.

The following table shows the deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases for 10 years :—

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Small Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	11	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ..	7	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	2
Diphtheria	2	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	1	1
Whooping Cough ..	5	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0
Enteric Fever ..	0	1	3	4	2	0	3	2	2	0
Diarrhoea	2	5	1	14	7	4	1	5	1	2
Total	16	19	5	24	19	10	7	8	5	5

Average number for 10 years—11·8.

There were 8 deaths registered uncertified—2 suicides, and 6 from accidents. 3 inquests were held.

Infectious Diseases and the Means taken to prevent their Spread.

During the year there were 77 cases of Infectious Diseases reported to the Council, against 103 last year, and

128 the year before. Of these, 19 were from Small-pox, 5 Diphtheria, 2 Croup, 13 Erysipelas, 36 Scarlet Fever, 1 Enteric, 1 Puerperal Fever.

Table III. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in whole district.							No. Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.						
		Under 1	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-65.	65 and upwds	
Small-pox	19			3	5	11		Nil.
Cholera								
Diphtheria	5			1	2	2		
Membranous croup	2	2						
Erysipelas	13		1	1	2	9		
Scarlet Fever	36		10	20	4	2		
Typhus Fever								
Enteric Fever	1				1			
Relapsing Fever ..								
Continued Fever ..								
Puerperal Fever ..	1					1		
Plague								
Totals	77	2	11	25	14	25		Nil.

The following measures have been adopted by the Sanitary Authority to check the spread of these diseases :—

I.—Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, is adopted in the District.

II.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1896.

III.—Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1889.

IV.—Notifications sent to Elementary and Sunday Schools.

V.—Verbal and printed instructions sent to each house.

VI.—All houses are disinfected by the Sanitary Authority with Sulphur Tabloids, floors and walls clean washed and scrubbed with Carbolic Acid.

VII.—Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk Shops Order of 1885 is adopted, and all registered in the District, which is a great help in the investigation of outbreaks of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases notified during the last 10 years : —

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Small-pox	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19
Diphtheria	4	8	2	14	12	6	1	1	4	5
Membranous Croup	5	6	2	0	5	5	1	1	1	2
Erysipelas	19	10	19	21	21	10	9	24	17	13
Enteric Fever	4	5	21	44	16	5	9	15	4	1
Puerperal Fever	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Whooping Cough	39	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	8	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	157	45	25	39	80	16	34	67	33	36
Total	237	241	77	118	133	43	54	108	61	77

Average number of cases for the 10 years—114·9.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.

SMALL-POX.—There were 19 cases of Small-pox reported during the early portion of the year. There was a case of Varicella reported in St. John-street on March 5th, that would appear to be the first case that occurred—a railway man. On the 16th, another case of Varicella was reported at 16, Orchard-street, a child seven months old. Soon after that the father was taken ill in the same house, and was reported as Chicken-pox. On the 24th another case of Chicken-pox was reported in Milton-street. In the Orchard-street house there were several children and a lodger, and it was from this house the disease first spread. Two friends called to see them and a friend called to see the lodger not suspecting there was Small-pox in the house, and in due course the three visitors commenced with the disease and were removed to the hospital.

The first case of Small-pox reported to the Sanitary Authority was on the 2nd April and he was removed immediately to the hospital, and all the family vaccinated, also the people who had been in contact with him. The next

case came from Milton-street, and she gave it her next-door neighbour, both patients were removed and the families and neighbours vaccinated. The next case came from Brook-street, one of the contacts of Orchard-street, and gave it his next-door neighbour, both of these cases were removed and their families vaccinated. The next case came from Queen-street, she had been in contact with the case from Milton-street. The next case came from Gibb-street, neighbours of the Orchard-street case. Then another neighbour of 16, Orchard-street got it. Then another from Gibb-street, same source. Then a case from Park-street, also in contact with the Orchard-street case. Then one in Conway-street which could not be traced to anybody. And, finally, the last case was the man who drove the cab and removed the patients, he caught it from a case he removed from Stapleford. Although there were nineteen cases altogether, still the precaution of Isolation and Vaccination taken kept the disease confined to the original contacts from Orchard-street, and it did not spread to any other houses. The patients all did well in the hospital ; there were no deaths amongst them. One of the patients was removed from the hospital without the sanction of the Sanitary Authority while he was still in an infectious state ; the father was prosecuted and fined £5 for removing the child. There is not sufficient accommodation at present for Small-pox patients, and some definite arrangements ought to be made either with the Draycott Hospital or the Council ought to build one of their own. Out of these 19 cases all were vaccinated as children except 3 ; most of them had from three to four well-marked scars on their arms. Most of the cases were slight ; the three non-vaccinated had Small-pox severe.

The following Register was kept of the cases :—

- 1.—Male, age 28. Vaccinated as a child, 3 marks not well developed ; not re-vaccinated. Severe.

- 2.—Male, age 36. Vaccinated as a child, 4 marks not well developed; not re-vaccinated. Severe—confluent.
- 3.—Male, age 25. Vaccinated as a child, 3 marks not well developed; not re-vaccinated. Slight.
- 4.—Female, age 21. Vaccinated as a child, 4 marks well developed; not re-vaccinated. Severe—discrete.
- 5.—Female, age 21. Vaccinated as a child, 3 marks not well developed; not re-vaccinated. Slight—discrete.
- 6.—Female, age 17. Vaccinated as a child, 4 marks not well developed; not re-vaccinated. Slight—discrete.
- 7.—Female, age 40. Vaccinated as a child, 4 marks not well developed; not re-vaccinated. Slight—discrete.
- 8.—Male, age 18. Vaccinated as a child, 3 marks well developed; not re-vaccinated. Slight—discrete.
- 9.—Male, age 8. Not vaccinated as a child; vaccinated a week before. Severe—confluent.
- 10.—Female, age 32. Vaccinated as a child, 3 marks well developed; not re-vaccinated. Slight.
- 11.—Female, age 26. Vaccinated as a child, 3 marks on both arms; not re-vaccinated. Slight.
- 12.—Female, age 21. Vaccinated as a child, 3 marks; not re-vaccinated. Slight.
- 13.—Male, age 27. Vaccinated as a child, 4 marks well developed; not re-vaccinated. Severe.
- 14.—Male, age 32. Vaccinated as a child, 4 marks not well developed; not re-vaccinated. Slight.
- 15.—Female, age 25. Vaccinated as a child, 4 marks well developed; not re-vaccinated. Slight.
- 16.—Female, age 7. Not vaccinated. Severe.
- 17.—Male, age 7. Not vaccinated. Severe.

- 18.—Female, age 38. Vaccinated as a child, recently re-vaccinated, 3 marks. Slight.
- 19.—Male, age 47. Vaccinated as a child, not re-vaccinated. Severe.

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 36 cases of Scarlet Fever during the year against 33 last year. There were two deaths registered, but most of the cases were of a simple character. The disease spread chiefly through the schools. In two cases especially unsanitary conditions were found; notices were served to abate the nuisance, and on further inspection the nuisances were abated. Disinfectants were sent to every house, and the children kept away from school and not allowed to return till they were certified free from infection, and the houses were afterwards disinfected with formulin. Two of these cases were removed to the Draycott hospital at the end of the outbreak. One case was removed in December; and the first case reported was on January 5th. It does not appear to me to be of much value removing two cases out of 36 to hospital, and especially when the first cases are not removed. I cannot see what good can be gained by removing them at the end of the year, if the object is to check the spread of the disease, or to do the patient any good; without compulsory powers to remove the first case that was reported; but if they were all removed there would not be accommodation for them.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 5 cases of Diphtheria reported during the year. In three of these defective drainage was found but in the other two no local sanitary defect could be found. There was one death. Notices were served and the nuisances abated.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Strictly speaking there was no Typhoid Fever in the district during the year. There was only one case reported and that was contracted out of the

district. There were only 4 cases last year. This disease has been nearly stamped out of our district altogether. In 1896 there were 21 cases; 1897, 44; 1898, 16. This is mainly due to the closing of all shallow wells, and the entire use of the Town Water Supply, added to other sanitary improvements.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—There were only 2 cases of Croup reported.

ERYSIPELAS.—There were 13 cases of Erysipelas, mostly of a simple character, and one death.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—There was one case reported, fatal. In future these cases where attended by midwife will be under the observation of the County Council.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.—There were no cases of Measles or Whooping Cough reported during the year, nor did I hear of many when visiting the schools. No doubt there were some but I did not hear of them.

CHICKEN-POX.—There were a large number of cases reported during the year; they were especially prevalent amongst children at school under 5 years of age, and more cases from the Derby-road schools than from any of the others. The Derby-road infant schools are registered to contain 288, allowing 10 cubic feet per head. They have 5 classes, with a total of 331. Number under 5, 121; over 5, 190; and on a given day there were 104 away, number present on the same day, 227. There are more children under 5 attending these schools, and that is one of the reasons there is more infectious diseases amongst them, than at the other schools.

Excrement and Sewage Disposal.

Public scavenging is done by the Council's men weekly, it is conveyed to the Sewage Farm and burned. The

number of water closets increase yearly, and pail closets are getting fewer. One street with 59 houses have put in slop closets, I hope they will act satisfactorily, but complaints have already been made about them. I fear they will have to be flushed by the town water to keep them clean.

House Sanitation.

New Houses built, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	66
New Houses built, 1902	...	...	...	...	...	140
New Houses built, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	390
Wells closed and Town Water supplied	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dry Ash-pits converted to Pans	...	...	...	...	...	28
Wet Ash-pits converted to Pans	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pan-closets converted into W.C's	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C's put into New Houses	...	...	...	...	...	290
Water supply—weekly pumping	...	...	2,400,000	galls.		

The Town is growing rapidly in all directions, New Factories and Workshops have been built during the year. Five large Lace Factories, One large Machine-building Factory, besides the Electric Light Factory. All this increased Factory accommodation means an increased employment of a large number of people who will require dwelling-houses. Therefore a large number of Workmen's Cottages must be built during the next few years or over-crowding must occur. The evil effects of over-crowding and other unsanitary conditions are well known, and acts most injuriously on the lives of the population, as is shown by the following recognised statistical law that the mean duration of life decreased as the proximity of one individual to another increased.

Proximity.	Mean Duration of Life.
147 yards.	... 51 years.
139 "	... 45 "
97 "	... 40 "
46 "	... 35 "
28 "	... 32 "
17 "	... 29 "
7 "	... 26 "

While there is no actual overcrowding in the district there must be many houses where two families live in one house and a good many who keep lodgers. What is badly needed is a cottage at a much lower rent than the majority of houses are let at to-day. Although there were nearly 300 new houses built this year it does not relieve the overcrowding much as the people with small wages cannot afford to pay six shillings a week for a house. They require a clean cottage at half that sum, not in the centre of the town where land is dear, but further out where land can be bought cheaper. Cottages at that price could not be built by private enterprise, but would have to be built under the Housing of Working Classes Act of ~~1903~~ ¹⁹⁰⁵. If overcrowding does exist in any part of the town, and they get notice to quit, where are they to go and how are they to provide themselves with houses? They cannot afford to pay the high rents of the present cottages, and this affects a large number whose wages average 25 shillings a week and less; they cannot afford to pay more than 3/6 per week. Money could be borrowed on land for 80 years and on houses for 60 years. Taking the rate of interest at 3 per cent. a £100 to be paid in 60 years requires £3 12s. 3d. per annum, and to be paid in 80 years requires £3 6s. 1d.

£3 12s. 3d. per annum—1s. 4½d. per week.

£3 6s. 1d. ,, 1s. 3¼d. ,,

Taking the value of a small house at £150, the rent for such a house could be moderately low if built by the Council, with

the addition of the Town Water and Electric Light, could easily be let at 3/- per week. Houses of this kind would relieve the congested parts.

Bakehouses.

There are 8 Bakehouses registered in the district. I have visited them all and found them generally clean, but they nearly all required lime-washing at the time of my visit. Notices were served on them requiring them to have them lime-washed, and inform me when they were done. There are no under-ground Bakehouses.

Slaughter-houses.

There are 13 Slaughter-houses registered. I have visited them, and found them clean and lime-washed. Notices were served on three for lime-washing.

Dairies and Milk Shops.

There are 8 Dairies and Milk Shops registered in the district. They have all been visited and found very clean, no notice being necessary to serve on any of them.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Administration of the Act in the Long Eaton Urban Sanitary District for the year, 1903.

A.—CLASSIFICATION AND INSPECTION.

Total number of Workshops in the district as per Register—51.

Total number of Factories in district—25.

Workshops including	...	{ 0—Tenement Workshops. 27—Domestic Workshops. 8—Retail Bakehouses. 1—Laundry. 15—Other Workshops.
Total	... 51.	

Total Number of Visits made by M.O.H. 98

The chief Workshop industry in the district is Lace Mending.

B.—SANITATION.

Cleanliness.—

Number of Notices served under P.H. Acts—12 Workshops.

Number of Notices to cleanse, under Sec. 2— 4 ,,

Air Space.

Number of Notices to abate over-crowding— 2 ,,

Number of Notices to fix abstract ... 4 ,,

Ventilation.—General condition good.

C.—SANITATION FOR RETAIL BAKEHOUSES.

Number in district—8. General condition good. There are no underground Bakehouses.

Action taken as to Retail Bakehouses :—

	Number Defects found.	Notices Served.
As to Closets	Nil.	Nil.
As to Water Cisterns	Nil.	Nil.
As to Drains Opening	Nil.	Nil.
As to Lime Washing	6	6
As to Sleeping Apartments	Nil.	Nil.

HOME WORK.—*Sections 107 to 115.*

Total No. of Lists of Outworkers received during 1903—21

Representing	{	Employers	12
		Contractors	4
		Outworkers	68

The following are the Workshops classified according to the work done :—

Work Done.	No. in Register.
Dress Making	9
Lace Mending	9
Plumbing	2
Boot Repairing	4
Tailoring	3
Millinery	3
Shoeing Blacksmith	2
Bakehouses	8
Joinery	3
Carriage Building.. .. .	1
Machinists	2
Stone Masons	2
Hosiery	1
Wheelwright	1
Cards	1
Total	51

There are 68 outworkers, situated in 40 streets, chiefly mending Lace, these are scattered all over the district. I have visited the houses where this work is done and find them usually clean. No case of Infectious Disease occurred in any of these houses during the year.

A. B. CHAMBERS, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.