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Contributors

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEWMARKET, (SUFFOLK).

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health on the Health and Sanitary Condition of Newmarket, Suffolk, during the twelve months ending 31st. December, 1920.

Area:- 5,640 Acres. Rateable Value, County Basis:- £78,061.
Assessable Value for Public Health Purposes:- £62,217.

To
The Chairman and Members
of
The Newmarket Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to hand you my Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Town for 1920.

NATURAL & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

1. Population. The population of the Urban District, according to the 1911 Census was 10,482, and the estimated population for 1920 is 9,749, this excludes the Soldiers at the Military School of Instruction, Fordham Road.
2. Physical features and general character of District. The Urban District is, at its lowest level, viz:- at Exning, about 50 feet above sea level; the lowest point in the town proper, viz:- at the Post Office, High Street, is 90 feet above sea level, its highest point being about 120 feet. The character of the sub-soil generally is chalk, and the town is wholly residential. The surrounding country is open and flat.
3. Social Conditions. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is in connection with horse racing and breeding, a great number of them being employed in Racing Stables. The occupation of the Stableman is particularly healthy, the greater part of his life is spent in the open air.
4. Vital Statistics. Births. 221 Births were registered in the District, giving a birth-rate of 22.6 per 1000, this is the highest birth-rate for 10 years, 108 were boys, 113 girls. There

were eleven illegitimate children born. The birth rate for the whole of England was 25.4.

Deaths. The number registered for the District was 98, the death-rate being 10.05 per 1000, for the rest of England the death-rate was 12.4 per 1000. The principal cause of death was Pulmonary Tuberculosis 11, Cancer 12, Heart Disease 5, Bronchitis 8, Pneumonia 7, Accidental Death 3, Suicide 2.

Infantile Death-rate. Eleven infants died under the age of one year - two being illegitimate.- This gives an infant mortality of 49.7 per 1000 births. The causes of death were:- Congenital Debility 7, Bronchitis 2, Congenital Malformation of Heart 1, Malnutrition 1. Infantile death-rate for the whole of England was 80.

The estimated population for calculating births and deaths is given as 9,749, this I consider is an underestimate as from observations made during inspections the town seems over full. At the last Census the population numbered 10,482, I have no doubt this number is now exceeded.

5. Poor Law Relief. During the year the amount of poor law relief per head of population has been as follows:-

Indoor Relief, 3/5thd. per head of population.

Outdoor Relief, 2/2ndd. per head of population.

6. Gratuitous Medical Relief. The Rous Hospital is provided for bona-fide Stablemen, but urgent cases from other classes are admitted and treated on the recommendation of the Hospital Doctors.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

7. Water Supply. The District is possessed of a good supply of water, which is supplied by the Newmarket Waterworks Co. Ltd., to whose mains most of the houses are connected. Some houses still derive their water supply from private wells, and during the year 17 samples from various private wells have been taken, 3 of these being unsatisfactory, with the result that orders to close these three wells have been served. One well of these three has been closed, and in consequence 2 houses connected to

The birth rate for the
The number registered for the District was 10, the
death-rate being 10.05 per 1000, for the rest of England the
death-rate was 12.4 per 1000. The principal cause of death
was pulmonary tuberculosis 11, Cancer 12, Heart Disease 6,
Bronchitis 8, Rheumatism 7, Acute Inflammation 5, Suicide 3.

Infantile death-rate. Eleven infants died under the age of one
year - two being illegitimate. This gives an infant mortality
of 49.7 per 1000 births. The cause of death were - congenital
debility 7, Bronchitis 3, Convulsions 1, Malformation of Heart 1,
Inflammation 1. Infantile death-rate for the whole of England
was 60.

The estimated population for calculation of birth and death
is given as 2,413, this I consider is an understatement as from
observations made during inspections the town seems over full.
At the last Census the population numbered 10,485, I have no
doubt this number is now exceeded.

6. Local Sanitation. During the year the amount of poor law relief
per head of population was as follows:-
Indoor Relief, 2/6d. per head of population.
Outdoor Relief, 4/6d. per head of population.

6. Sanitary Conditions. The new hospital is provided for
home-like treatment, but urgent cases from other classes are ad-
mitted and treated on the recommendation of the hospital doctors.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

7. Water Supply. The District is possessed of a good supply of
water, which is supplied by the Newark Waterworks Co. Ltd.,
to whose works the rest of the town are connected. Some houses
still derive their water supply from private wells, but during
the year 1904 supplies from various private wells have been taken,
3 of these being unsatisfactory, with the result that orders to
close these three wells have been served. The quality of water
from the other wells, all of which are connected to the main supply,
is of a high standard.

~~the water mains, the other 2 wells, serving six houses,~~ are also being closed by the owner as soon as he can get the water laid on.

8. Rivers and Streams. The Council are responsible for keeping clear 479.83 chains of small streams, known as "Public Drains", and during the year 237.18 chains have been cleared. No case of pollution has been detected.

9. Drainage and Sewerage. The sewerage of the District is of modern construction, being carried out 1897 - 1900, and most of the houses are now connected, although some undrained houses still remain at Exning, but most of these have been inspected and will be connected very shortly.

I estimate there are some 28 buildings draining into cesspools in the District, principally along Fordham Road.

During the year 24 cases of stopped drains and 5 cases of defective drains have been detected and dealt with.

As far as is possible all storm water is eliminated from the sewers, but in the case of heavy storms several basements between the Avenue and the Post Office, High Street, are liable to flooding.

10. Sewage Disposal. The District is served by two distinct Outfall Works, one at Newmarket and the other at Exning, both being constructed at the time when the sewerage system was laid down.

During the year the Newmarket Sewage Disposal Works have been further improved by the construction of another 45 feet percolating filter and large sedimentation tank. There are now 4 - 45 feet sprinklers and 4 sedimentation tanks besides the double contact beds.

The Outfall Works at Exning still continue in good condition. Crops grown on the Farm were mangolds and kohl-rabi.

11. Closet Accommodation. A considerable number of houses although connected to the sewers, still have hand-flushed W.C's., but during the year, 41 houses have been provided with flushing

The sewerage system in the district is of a type which is also being closed by the owner as soon as he can get the water laid on.

8. Rivers and Streams. The Council are responsible for keeping clear 479-83 chains of small streams, known as "Public Streams" and during the year 1937-38 chains have been cleared. In a number of places the year 1937-38 chains have been cleared. In a number of places the year 1937-38 chains have been cleared. In a number of places the year 1937-38 chains have been cleared.

9. Drainage and Sewerage. The sewerage of the District is of a modern construction, being erected out 1887 - 1900, and most of the houses are now connected, but some unconnected houses still remain at Exning, but most of these have been inspected and will be connected very shortly.

At Exning there are some 15 buildings draining into the sewerage system, principally along Exning Road. In the year 1934 cases of clogged drains and 5 cases of defective drains have been detected and dealt with.

As far as is possible all storm water is eliminated from the sewers, but in the case of heavy storms several basements between the Avenue and the Post Office, High Street, are liable to flooding.

10. Sewage Disposal. The District is served by two distinct outfall works, one at Hommarket and the other at Exning, both being constructed at the time when the sewerage system was laid down. During the year the Hommarket sewage disposal works have been further improved by the construction of another 45 foot percolating filter and large sedimentation tank. There are now 4 - 40 foot siphoniers and 4 sedimentation tanks besides the double contact beds.

The outfall works at Exning still continue in good condition. The farm on the farm were removed and dealt with.

11. Closest Approach. A considerable number of houses are still connected to the sewers, still have hand-flushed W.C.s, but during the year, 41 houses have been provided with flushing

tanks to their W.C's., 5 of which were under notice on December 31st. 1919, and the remaining 36 were the subjects of notices during the year, 88 others were also under notice to provide flushing tanks on December 31st. 1920, but the works, although in most cases in hand, had not been completed. 15 cases of defective W.C's., were detected, and of these 10 were put right, leaving 5 outstanding at the end of the year.

There are about 80 earth-closets or privies in the out-lying districts, 30 of which I estimate have fixed receptacles, and the remainder movable pails. During the year notices were served in respect of 12 of these privies with fixed receptacles and 5 with movable receptacles, calling for their conversion into water closets; and although none of these conversions had taken place at the end of the year, I am pleased to report that all cases are well in hand.

12. Scavenging. A weekly collection of House Refuse is made in which 4 horses, carts and 8 men are engaged, the refuse collected being destroyed in a two-cell Manlove-Alliott Destructor and steam is generated from the burning of this refuse to assist in pumping the sewage.

The number of loads of refuse destroyed was 2,500½, and of these, 84½ were trade, 2,215 from Newmarket, and 201 from Exning.

During the year 121 premises have been provided with movable galvanized dustbins fitted with tight fitting covers, 41 of which were under notice on December 31st. 1919, the remaining 80 were dealt with by notice during the year. 87 other ashpits were under notice at the close of the year.

The approximate number and kinds of receptacles used for the storage of refuse are:-

(1) Fixed ashpits in combination with privies	27
(2) Fixed ashpits not in combination with privies	120
(3) Movable sanitary receptacles (galvanized iron)	1224 *
(4) Other movable receptacles consisting of wooden- boxes, tubs, buckets, etc.	902

December 31st, 1919, and the remaining 66 were the subjects of notices during the year, 66 others were also under notice to provide flushing tanks on December 31st, 1920, but the works, although in most cases in hand, had not been completed. 15 cases of defective W.C.'s, were detected, and of these 10 were put right, leaving 5 outstanding at the end of the year. There are about 60 earth-closets or privies in the out-lying districts, 30 of which I estimate have fixed receptacles, and the remainder movable privies. During the year notices were served in respect of 12 of these privies with fixed receptacles and 5 with movable receptacles, calling for their conversion into water closets; and although none of these conversions had taken place at the end of the year, I am pleased to report that all cases are well in hand.

12. Sanitation. A weekly collection of House refuse is made in which 4 horses, carts and 8 men are engaged, the refuse collected being destroyed in a two-cell Manlove-Allison destructor and steam is generated from the burning of this refuse to assist in pumping the sewage. The number of loads of refuse destroyed was 2,500 1/2, and of these, 844 were from S. 215 from Newmarket, and 201 from Exning.

During the year 121 premises have been provided with movable gasvanized dustbins fitted with tight fitting covers, 41 of which were under notice on December 31st, 1919, the remaining 80 were dealt with by notice during the year. 87 other dustbins were under notice at the close of the year. The approximate number and kinds of receptacles used for the storage of refuse are:-

- (1) Fixed dustbins in combination with privies 27
- (2) Fixed dustbins not in combination with privies 120
- (3) Movable sanitary receptacles (obtained from) 1224
- (4) Other movable receptacles consisting of wooden boxes, tubs, buckets, etc. 902

* These receptacles in 1914 numbered 742, thus shewing 482 refuse receptacles have been improved in the period 1914 - 1920.

Scavenging of Streets is carried out by the Council's workmen.

13 Sanitary Inspection of the District. Hereunder I give a table prepared by the Inspector of Nuisances, being his Report on Inspections for 1920:-

Description of Inspections	No. of Inspections made 1920	DEFECTS.				NOTICES SERVED.		
		Outstand- ing Dec. 31. 1919	Detect- ed dur- ing 1920.	Remedi- ed dur- ing 1920.	Outstand- ing Dec. 31. 1920	Formal	Letter	Verbal.
General Sanitary.)	416	23	95	101	17	7	41	19
Housing.	591	49	393	194	248	90 *	47	3
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops.)	53	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Food.	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Slaughter Houses.)	30	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Common Lodging Houses.)	21	-	3	3	-	-	3	1
Workshops.	83	-	3	3	-	-	2	1
Schools.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS.	1199	72	498	305	265	97	94	27

* Served under Public Health Acts.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY ELEY,

A.M. Inst.C.E., M.R.San.I.

Inspector of Nuisances.

January, 1921.

It will be noticed that a number of defects still required to be remedied at the end of the year, but owing to the high cost of materials and labour and their scarcity, together with the fact that the Council are giving longer time than was usual before the War in which to comply with their Notices, the number of defects

These receptacles in 1931 numbered 742, this showing a decrease
 receptacles have been improved in the period 1914 - 1931.
 Scavenging of streets is carried out by the Council's
 workmen.

Sanitary Inspection of the District. Hereunder I give a table
 prepared by the Inspector of Nuisances, being his Report on
 Inspections for 1931:-

Description No. of In- spections made 1930-31. 1931 inspected by Ins. 1930. 1931.	DEFECTS.		NOTICES SERVED.	
	Remedi- ed dur- ing 1930.	Remedi- ed dur- ing 1931.	Outstand- ing 1930.	Outstand- ing 1931.
Sanitary.	23	25	101	17
Household.	49	393	194	248
Public houses & kiosks.	-	2	-	-
Food.	1	1	1	1
Laundry houses.	-	1	1	-
Common lodging houses.	-	3	-	3
Workshops.	-	3	-	3
Schools.	-	-	-	-
TOTALS.	72	408	300	268
	1199	72	268	27
			27	34
				27

Served under Public Health Acts.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY EILEY,

A.L. Inst. C.E., M.R.San.I.

Inspector of Nuisances.

January, 1931.

It will be noticed that a number of defects still remained to be
 remedied at the end of the year, but owing to the high cost of
 materials and labour and their scarcity, together with the fact
 that the Council are giving longer time than was usual before the
 War in which to comply with their notices, the number of notices

outstanding, is not to be wondered at.

~~I consider the Inspector and his Staff~~ have carried out their work very efficiently and the number of inspections made and defects remedied will I think constitute a record for this District.

14. Common Lodging Houses. The three common lodging houses have been the subject of 21 inspections, 3 minor defects were noted and remedied.
15. Offensive Trades. These are governed by your Bye-laws, but there is nothing in connection therewith to which I wish to call your attention.
16. Other Sanitary Conditions requiring Notice. May I reiterate the remarks contained in my last report relating to the danger that exists to Public Health owing to the high speed at which Motor Cars and Motor Cycles are allowed to travel through and about the Town.
17. Schools. Four inspections have been made, but there is nothing to which I wish to call you attention.

FOOD.

18. Milk Supply. In all 53 inspections of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops situated within the District have been made. Two defects of a minor character were noted and remedied.
I am indebted to the Inspector of Police who has taken 8 samples of new milk during the year. The percentage of milk fat in each case was as follows:- 3.36, 4.1, 4.1, 3.54, 3.8, 3.8, 3.47, 4.6. All the samples were genuine.
19. Milk for Mothers and Children. No application has been received from either expectant mothers or for infants during the year.
20. Meat. The Slaughter Houses in the District have been the subject of repeated inspections totalling 30 in all. One small defect was noted which was remedied. In the course of these inspections a strict watch was kept for disease in meat, and although there is no public abattoir, efforts are made to visit

I consider the number of inspections made their work very efficiently and the number of inspections made and defects remedied will I think constitute a record for this District.

14. Common Lodging Houses. The three common lodging houses have been the subject of 31 inspections, 3 minor defects were noted and remedied.

15. Alternative Trades. These are governed by your bye-laws, but there is nothing in connection therewith to which I wish to call your attention.

16. Other Sanitary Conditions regarding Houses. As I reiterate the remarks contained in my last report relating to the danger that exists to public health owing to the use of a space at which Motor Cars and Motor Cycles are allowed to travel through and about the town.

17. Excavations. Your inspections have been made, but there is nothing to which I wish to call your attention.

FOOD.

18. Milk Supply. In all 65 inspections of the dairies, cowsheds and milkshops situated within the District have been made. Two defects of a minor character were noted and remedied.

I am indebted to the Inspector of Police who has taken 3 samples of raw milk during the year. The percentages of milk fat in each case was as follows:- 3.36, 4.1, 4.1, 3.84, 3.6, 3.6, 3.17, 4.6. All the samples were genuine.

Milk for Mothers and Children. No application has been received from either expectant mothers or for infants during the year.

Keats. The slaughter houses in the District have been the subject of repeated inspections totalling 36 in all. One small defect was noted which was remedied. In the course of these inspections a strict watch was kept for disease in meat, and although there is no public abattoir, efforts are made to visit

~~the various slaughter houses at the time of killing.~~

No case of unsound meat has been detected during the year.

The following is a table as to the number of slaughter houses.

	In 1914.	In Jan. 1920.	In Dec. 1920.
Registered.	6	5	5

21. Other Foods. In one case only has it been necessary to take action and this was on request of the a grocer in the town who voluntarily requested the inspection of 13 tins of tomatoes, these were found to be badly blown and were destroyed.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

22. Infectious Diseases Generally.

Scarlet Fever. There were 15 cases notified during the year, two being return cases. The disease was as a rule mild. All cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, the premises, clothing and bedding were disinfected, the first with Formalin Gas, the two last in the Council's Steam Disinfector.

Diphtheria. Six cases were notified, during the second half of the year. There had been an epidemic of the disease in an adjoining village and from this place the infection was probably brought. All cases were removed to Isolation Hospital, premises and clothing being disinfected as for Scarlet Fever. Swabs were also taken from contact and examined by the Laboratory of Public Health, 6 Harley Street. Antitoxine is distributed to the Medical Men in the Urban District if required. No case is discharged from Hospital until three negative results from swabs have been received.

Erysipelas. Two cases were notified.

Pneumonia. Fourteen cases were notified. I must again impress on Medical Men in this District that this disease is still notifiable.

Puerperal Fever. One case notified. In this case it was noticed the ground surrounding the house was extremely foul,

The various houses at the time of killing.

No case of unsound meat has been detected during the year.

The following is a table as to the number of slaughter

houses.

Registered.	In 1914.	In Jan. 1930.	In Dec. 1930.
5	5	5	5

21. Other Foods. In one case only has it been necessary to take action and this was on request of the a grocer in the town who voluntarily requested the inspection of 15 tins of tomatoes, these were found to be badly blown and were destroyed.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

22. Infectious Diseases Generally.

Scarlet Fever. There were 13 cases notified during the year.

two being return cases. The disease was as a rule mild. All

cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, the premises,

clothing and bedding were disinfected, the first with Formalin

Gas, the two last in the Council's Steam Disinfecter.

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of the year. There had been an epidemic of the disease in an

adjoining village and from this place the infection was pro-

duced to Isolation Hospital. All cases were removed to Isolation Hospital,

premises and clothing being disinfected as for Scarlet Fever.

Swabs were also taken from contact and examined by the labor-

atory of Public Health, 6 Harley Street. Antitoxin is dis-

tributed to the Medical Men in the Urban District if required.

No case is discharged from hospital until three negative

results from swabs have been received.

Erysipelas. Two cases were notified.

Infants. Fourteen cases were notified. I must again re-

fer to the Medical Men in this District that this disease is

still notifiable.

Pharyngeal Typhoid. One case notified. In this case it was

noticed the ground surrounding the house was extremely foul.

also animals and manure heaps were too near the house. This has since been remedied.

Chicken Pox, is not notifiable in this District. A rather extensive epidemic occurred of a mild type.

Ophthalmic Neonatorum. One case only was notified, the patient recovered under treatment without any damage to either eye.

No case of Malaria or Dysentery has been notified during the year.

No primary or secondary Vaccinations were performed by me under the Small Pox Prevention Regulations, 1917.

23. Tuberculosis. 26 notifications were received of this disease, one of them was not received until after the death of the patient having probably been lost in the post. In 24 of the cases the lungs were affected, in one the Pleura and in one the arm and leg. This is an increase of ten over last year.

Each case is re-notified to the County Medical Officer of Health and is visited by a Health Visitor appointed by the County Council. If the case is likely to benefit by Sanitarium treatment and a bed is available this treatment is advised and if accepted the patient is removed to the Sanitorium at Bury St. Edmunds and the premises are disinfected, this is also done after the death of a patient at home. Certain patients received what is called Domicillary Treatment, this apparently consists of an occasional visit by the Tuberculosis Officer and Health Visitor and in my opinion is not of much value either in arresting the disease or preventing its spreading; indeed I do not anticipate much improvement in the incidence of the disease until we have a large enough number of beds to segregate the cases which are in their most infectious state, namely the last stages.

24. Maternity and Child Welfare. This is in the hands of the County Council. The County Medical Officer of Health undertakes the Clinic, and is also School Medical Officer.

Chicken Pox, is not notifiable in this District. A rather

extensive epidemic occurred at a mill camp.

Epidemic Acaridosis. One case only was notified, the patient

recovered under treatment without any damage to either eye.

No case of Malaria or Typhentia has been notified during

the year.

No primary or secondary Venereal diseases were reported by

me under the Small Pox Prevention Regulations, 1917.

23. Tuberculosis. 34 notifications were received of this disease.

One of them was not received until after the death of the patient

having probably been lost in the post. In 24 of the cases the

lungs were affected, in one the kidneys and in one the arm and leg.

This is an increase of ten over last year.

Each case is re-notified to the County Medical Officer of

Health and is visited by a Health Visitor appointed by the County

Council. In two cases it is likely to benefit by Sanatorium treat-

ment and should be available for treatment in the district and if

accepted the patient is removed to the Sanatorium at Bury St.

Edmunds and the premises are disinfectant, this is also done after

the death of a patient at home. Certain patients receive what

is called Domestic Treatment, this apparently consists of an

occasional visit by the Tuberculosis Officer and Health Visitor

and in my opinion is not of much value either in arresting the

disease or preventing its spreading; indeed I do not anticipate

much improvement in the incidence of the disease until we have

a large enough number of beds to accommodate the cases which are

in their most infectious state, namely the last stages.

24. Maternity and Child Welfare. This is in the hands of the County

Council. The County Medical Officer of Health undertakes the

Clinic, and is also School Medical Officer.

Staff. The Inspector of Nuisances is Mr. William Henry Eley, A.M.I.C.E., M.R.San. I., who is assisted by Mr. Cyril Gray, A.R.San.I., and a lady clerk. Mr. Eley is also Surveyor and Engineer to the Council and is directing a new Housing Scheme which is being carried out by direct labour.

I should like here to record my appreciation and satisfaction of the work done.

26. Hospital Accommodation. By payment of an annual sum and a further sum for maintenance of patients removed to the Hospital, the Urban Council have the right (providing there is available accommodation) to send patients to the Infectious Diseases Hospital belonging to the Newmarket and Moulton Joint Hospital Board. The Hospital is situated in the Urban Area, but its control is in the hands of the Joint Hospital Board of the Newmarket and Moulton Rural District Councils, the Urban District Council having no voice in its management.

The above Hospital would not deal with any cases of Small Pox that might arise, but the County Authorities have made provision in respect of this matter.

BYE-LAWS AND GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

27. Bye-laws and Regulations.

Adopted 16th. June, 1890, for cleansing footways and pavements, Nuisance, Common Lodging Houses, Slaughter Houses, Hackney Carriages, Offensive Trades.

Adopted 21st. March, 1898, for Sanitary Conveniences, Whirligigs, etc., Telegraph Wires.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Date of adoption, 5th. October, 1896.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890. Date of adoption, 5th. December, 1910.

Revised Bye-laws relating to New Street and Buildings were approved by the Council 29th. November, 1920, and sanctioned by the Ministry of Health on 9th. February, 1921.

The Inspector of Nuisances is Mr. William Henry Nisby. A.M.I.C.E., M.R.San. I., who is assisted by Mr. Cyril Gray, A.R.San. I., and a lady clerk. Mr. Nisby is also Surveyor and Engineer to the Council and is directing a new Housing Scheme which is being carried out by contract labour. I should like here to record my appreciation and satisfaction of the work done.

28. Hospital Accommodation. By payment of an annual sum and a further sum for maintenance of patients referred to the Hospital the Urban Council have the right to provide there is available accommodation) for some patients to the Infectious Diseases Hospital belonging to the Newark and Houlton Joint Hospital Board. The Hospital is situated in the Urban area, but its control is in the hands of the Joint Hospital Board of Newark and Houlton Rural District Councils, the Urban District Council having no voice in the management. The above Hospital would not deal with any cases of Small Pox that might arise, but the County Authorities have made provision in respect of this matter.

29. EYE-LAWS AND GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE WITHIN THE DISTRICT.
EYE-LAWS AND HOSPITALS.
Adopted 18th June, 1890, for cleansing footways and pavements, Nuisance, Common Laided Houses, Alms-houses, Inns, Carriages, Offensive Trades.
Adopted 21st March, 1895, for Sanitary Conveniences, Whirlpools, etc., Telegraph Wires.
Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890. Date of adoption, 5th October, 1895.
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890. Date of adoption, 5th December, 1890.
Revised Eye-laws relating to New Street and Buildings were approved by the Council 23rd November, 1923, and sanctioned by the Ministry of Health on 9th February, 1924.

Bye-laws relating to Parks and Pleasure Grounds were adopted by the Council on 11th. August, 1919, and approved by the Ministry of Health on 7th. November, 1919.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Parts adopted 5th. August, 1911.

Secs. (15-25) (27-29) (31-33), Part II.

Secs. (34-42) (44-51), Part III.

Secs. (52-57), Part IV.

The whole of Part V.

Part VI adopted April 10th. 1912.

Offensive Trades Governed by Bye-laws.

Blood-boiler, Blood-dryer, Bone-boiler, Fellmonger, Tanner, Leather-dresser, Soap-boiler, Tallow-melter, Fat-extractor, Tripe-boiler, Glue-maker, Size-maker, Gut-scraper.

28. Arrangements for Chemical and Bacteriological Works. Swabs are sent when required to the Pathological Laboratory, 6, Harley Street, or to the Clinical Research. Altogether during the year twelve Swabs have been forwarded for report.

29. Factories and Workshops. There are 78 on the register, which are as follows:- Bakehouses 7, Bootmaking and Repairing 5, Joiners 8, Wheelwrights 1, Plumbers 1, Tailors 4, Dressmaking 4, Milliners 5, Mantles 1, Legging Makers 1, Saddlers 3, Upholsterers 3, Motor and Cycle Repairers 6, Smiths 6, Watchrepairing 1, Photographs, Bottlewashing 1, Coachbuilding 1, Laundries 3, Printers 3, Sausage-making 4, Corn 2, Gas 1, Electricity 1, Maltings 2, Flour 1, Aerated Water 1, Machinist 1.

83 Inspections have been made during the year, 3 defects were noted and remedied.

No lists of outworkers were received during the year.

HOUSING.

30. General Housing Conditions in the District. The working classes, mainly consisting of Stablemen, are housed in brick cottages of five or seven rooms, costing to build - pre war - £120 to £200, and the rent paid - pre-war - was usually six or seven shillings

the Council on 11th August, 1912, and approved by the Ministry of Health on 7th November, 1912.

Industrial Injuries Act Amendment Act, 1907

- Parts adopted 20th August, 1911.
- Secs. (16-23) (24-33) (34-43) (44-51), Part II.
- Secs. (52-57), Part III.
- Secs. (58-67), Part IV.

The scope of Part V.

Part VI adopted April 19th 1912.

Offensive Trades Covered by W.S. Laws.

- Blood-boiler, Blood-drier, Bone-boiler, Feloniar, Tanner, Leather-dresser, Soap-boiler, Tallow-boiler, Fat-extractor, Tripe-boiler, Gine-maker, Sine-maker, Gut-scoper.

Arrangements for Chemical and Metallurgical Works. Swabs are sent when referred to the Pathological Laboratory, St. Mary's Street, or to the Chemical Research. Altogether during the year twelve swabs have been forwarded for report.

Factories and Workshops. There are 78 on the register, which are as follows:

- Bakery 7, Bookbinding and Printing 2, Joiners 2, Wheelwrights 1, Tailors 1, Dressmaking 4, Milliners 2, Painters 1, Leather-liners 1, Saddlers 2, Upholsterers 2, Motor and Cycle Repairs 6, Sails 6, Watchmakers 1, Photographs, Bottlewashing 1, Coachbuilding 1, Furniture 2, Printers 2, Sewage-making 4, Coin 2, Gas 1, Electricity 1, Laundry 2, Flour 1, Aerated Water 1, Machinists 1.

55 inspections have been made during the year. 3 defects were noted and remedied.

No list of outworkers were received during the year.

HOUSING

General Housing Conditions in the District. The working class, mainly consisting of labourers, are housed in brick cottages of five or seven rooms, costing 20 guineas - pre-war - £150 to £200, and the rent paid - pre-war - was usually six or seven shillings.

per week.

During the year the Council have adopted and submitted for approval to the Ministry of Health a new set of Building Bye-laws to allow for modern constructional methods and to remove some of the irksome building restrictions that have previously appertained.

The older part of the Town - known as "The Rookery"- consists of chalk-flint houses (some back to back), lath and plaster and brick. These were erected prior to the formation of the old Local Board of Health and consequently little or no provision was made for open space round the buildings.

Owing to the uncertainty of Racing, it is very difficult to estimate the exact shortage of housing accommodation, but there is a shortage, and the Council are at present building twenty houses of the "B" Parlour Type by direct labour on the King Edward VII Road Site, and up to the present have obtained prospective tenants for twelve houses, but the amount of rent and rates does not enable working class people to afford these new houses.

As regards changes in the population both during the year and in the future, it may perhaps be said that racing being at a height hitherto unknown during the last twelve months that the shortage of houses became more acutely felt that will be in the future when racing assumes its normal proportions or even may become sub-normal seeing that the present high taxation and cost of living must of necessity restrict available money to be spent in this expensive sport.

31. Overcrowding. I should estimate that between 30 and 40 houses in the District are at the present time overcrowded, the causes are lack of the cheaper rented houses and in some cases poverty compels two families to share one house. It is hoped that when the twenty houses under construction are complete that the amount of overcrowding will be considerably abated as by the general uplifting of the various classes some of the lower priced houses will possibly be released for the poorer portion of the community.

During the year the Council have adopted and submitted for approval to the Ministry of Health a new set of Building Bye-laws to allow for modern constructional methods and to remove some of the irksome building restrictions that have previously operated.

The other part of the year - known as "The Housing" - consists of chalk-filling houses (some back to back), flats and plaster and brick. These were erected prior to the formation of the old local Board of Health and consequently little or no provision was made for open space round the buildings.

owing to the uncertainty of Health it is very difficult to estimate the exact shortage of housing accommodation, but there is a shortage, and the Council are at present building twenty houses of the "E" pattern type by direct labour on the 17th Street, and up to the present have obtained prospective tenants for twelve houses, but the amount of rent and rates does not enable working class people to afford these new houses.

A serious change in the population both during the year and in the future, it may perhaps be said that, owing to the a health districts unknown during the last twelve months that the shortage of houses become more seriously felt than will be in the future when working classes the normal proportion of the population become sub-normal owing to the present high taxation and cost of living must of necessity restrict available money to be spent in this expensive sport.

Overcrowding. I should estimate that between 30 and 40 houses in the District are at the present time overcrowded, the causes are lack of the cheaper rented houses and in some cases poverty compels two families to share one house. It is noted that when the twenty houses under construction are complete that a surplus of overcrowding will be considerably reduced as by the general uplifting of the various classes round the better priced houses will possibly be released for the poorer portion of the community.

In the course of the inspections during the year only two cases of overcrowding were noted, but it was impossible to take any action owing to there being no suitable accommodation available.

32. Fitness of Houses. The general standard of housing in the District is fairly good with the exception of "The Rookery", Icewell Hill and several other smaller yards.

The general character of the defects found in 1920 were as follows:- Defective W.C's 105, Defective Ashpits 132, Defective Privies 4, Defective Paving 21, Dampness 64, Defective Eaves Gutter 20, Defective Roofs 37, Insanitary Gullies 11, Dangerous Chimney 1, Filthy W.C's 5, Windows not made to open 10, Overcrowding 2, Total 432.

Owing to the high cost of building repairs, owners and their agents have to be pressed very much in order to get defects remedied and in several instances proceedings had to be threatened before the work was put in hand. During the War for the same reason and owing to shortage of men many repairs were neglected and thus accumulated.

In regard to action taken with regard to the unfit houses, all proceedings and notices have this year been taken under the Public Health Acts, the method being to make inspections under Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and then transfer the defects noted to the General Sanitary Inspection Book. This has been possible because of the fact that it was not necessary to close any of the houses. It is much simpler to work under the Public Health Acts than under the Town Planning Acts.

In one instance where an informal notice had been given under the Town Planning Act the Owner's Solicitors said they accepted it as a Closing Order and would close the houses rather than comply. It was however pointed out that the notice was informal and the Council immediately issued fresh formal notices under the Public Health Acts in respect of these houses, and

Fitness of Houses.

The general standard of housing in the district is fairly good with the exception of "The Hookery", Jewell Hill and several other smaller yards.

The general character of the defects found in 1932 were as follows:- Detective W.D.'s 100, Detective Ainslie 132, Detective Privies 4, Detective Paving 21, Inspector 24, Detective Gutter 20, Detective Holes 25, Detective Sillings 11, Detective Chimney 1, Pity W.D.'s 2, Windows not made to open 10, Over-crowding 2, Total 435.

During the night cost of building repairs, owners and their agents have to be passed very much in order to get repairs remedied and in several instances proceedings had to be taken and before the work was put in hand. During the year for the same reason and owing to shortage of men many repairs were neglected and time accumulated.

In regard to action taken with regard to the unfit houses, all proceedings and notices have this year been taken under the Public Health Act, the method being to make inspections under Section IV of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and then transfer the defects noted to the General Sanitary Inspector's Book. This has been possible because of the fact that it was not necessary to close any of the houses. It is most regrettable work under the Public Health Act than under the Town Planning Act.

In one instance where an informal notice had been given under the Town Planning Act the Council's attention was drawn to it as a Class B house and would close the house rather than comply. It was however pointed out that the notice was informal and the Council transferred the house from informal notice under the Public Health Act in respect of these houses, and

although the work had not been done by the end of the year it is now in hand.

In general a great deal more pressure has to be brought to bear on property owners now than hitherto in order to get defects remedied.

In the past where property could be improved by the demolition of adjoining property it was the policy of the Council to get the property demolished and the same method will I hope be further adopted when it is possible to consider the demolition of houses again.

It will be seen from the remarks on Water Supply, Closet Accommodation and Refuse Disposal contained in the earlier parts of this Report that these matters are being well considered and every action possible is being taken to improve houses where necessary in these respects.

33. Unhealthy Areas. It has been unnecessary for any action so far to be taken in connection with this matter.
34. Bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings and to tents, vans, sheds &c. The Council have no bye-laws relating to the above in force at present, and in my opinion none are necessary.
35. Disinfection. During the year 25 premises have been disinfected, and the "Thresh" Steam Disinfector at the Sewage Farm has been well used, the following articles having been disinfected:-
Blankets, 92, Pillows 69, Pillow Cases 9, Bolsters 18, Bolster Cases 2, Counterpanes 19, Beds 19, Mattresses 29, Sheets 37, Quilts 4, Eider Down 5, Nightdresses 1, Night-shirts 1, Kilts 1, Jerseys 2, Petticoats 2, Stays 1, Combinations 1, Bodices 1, Slippers 2, Gaiters 4, Towels 2, Greatcoats 2, Trousers 6, Jackets 3, Kithags 1, Rugs 5, Waistcoats 1, Pyjamas 1, Hats 1, Perambulator Covers 1, Covers 8, Curtains 1, Blinds 1, Puttees 2, Socks 12, Pants 1, Shirts 3, Under-shirts 2, Shawls 1, Wraps 1, Odd Clothing 12, Total 365.

although the work had not been done by the end of the year it is

not to be done.

In general a great deal more pressure has to be brought to bear on property owners now than hitherto in order to get defects remedied.

In the past where property could be improved by the demolition of adjoining property it was the policy of the Council to get the property demolished and the same method will I hope be further adopted when it is possible to consider the demolition of houses again.

It will be seen from the remarks on Water Supply, Gas, Accommodation and Refuse Disposal contained in the earlier parts of this report that these matters are being well considered and every action possible is being taken to improve houses where necessary in these respects.

Unsanitary Areas. It has been unnecessary for any action to be taken in connection with this matter.

Provision relating to houses let in lodgings and to tenements. The Council have no provision relating to the above

in force at present, and in my opinion none are necessary.

Distinctions. During the year 1935 provision have been distinguished

- and the "Thrush" Steam Distillator at the Sewage Farm has been well used, the following articles having been distinguished:-
- Blankets, 92, Pillow Cases, 9, Bolsters, 18, Bolster Cases, 2, Counterpanes, 19, Beds, 19, Mattresses, 29, Sheets, 37, Quilts, 4, Riser Downer, 5, Nightdresses, 1, Night-shirts, 1, Kitts, 1, Jerseys, 2, Petticoats, 2, Stays, 1, Corsets, 1, Bodices, 1, Slippers, 2, Gaiters, 4, Towels, 2, Quilts, 2, Trousers, 2, Jackets, 2, Ribbons, 1, Hosiery, 1, Pyjamas, 1, Hats, 1, First Aid Kit, 1, Covers, 2, Curtains, 1, Mittens, 1, Buttons, 2, Socks, 12, Lingerie, 1, Shirts, 2, Underwear, 2, Shoes, 1, Trays, 1, Odd Articles, 12, Total, 300.

APPENDICES.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Statistics.

Year ended 31st. December, 1920.

1. GENERAL.

1. Estimated population.	9749
2. General death-rate.	10.05 per 1000.
3. Death-rate from Tuberculosis.	1.13 per 1000
4. Infantile mortality.	49.7 per 1000
5. Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	2282
6. Number of working-class dwelling-houses	1802
7. Number of new working-class houses erected.	Nil.

2. UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I. Inspection.

1. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts.)	Nil.
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.	221
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	Nil.
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	186

II. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. 22

III. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 23 of the Housing,

Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919.

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil.
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HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Statistics.

Year ended 31st December, 1930.

I. GENERAL.

9783	1. Estimated population.
16.06 per 1000	2. General death-rate.
1.35 per 1000	3. Death-rate from Tuberculosis.
49.7 per 1000	4. Infantile mortality.
1305	5. Number of dwelling-houses of all classes.
1102	6. Number of working-class dwelling-houses.
271	7. Number of new working-class houses erected.

II. DWELLING-HOUSES.

Inspection.

111	1. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).
21	2. Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and reported under the Housing (Inspection of Dwellings) Act, 1910.
111	3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.
10	4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-paragraph) found not to be fit for human habitation, and reported as such.
	5. Number of houses without services of formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses reported in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers.

III. Action under Statutory Powers.

	1. Proceedings under Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	2. Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	3. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	4. Proceedings under Section 13 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	5. Proceedings under Section 14 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	6. Proceedings under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	7. Proceedings under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	8. Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	9. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	10. Proceedings under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	11. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	12. Proceedings under Section 21 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	13. Proceedings under Section 22 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	14. Proceedings under Section 23 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	15. Proceedings under Section 24 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	16. Proceedings under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	17. Proceedings under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	18. Proceedings under Section 27 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	19. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	20. Proceedings under Section 29 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	21. Proceedings under Section 30 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	22. Proceedings under Section 31 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	23. Proceedings under Section 32 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	24. Proceedings under Section 33 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	25. Proceedings under Section 34 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	26. Proceedings under Section 35 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	27. Proceedings under Section 36 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	28. Proceedings under Section 37 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	29. Proceedings under Section 38 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	30. Proceedings under Section 39 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	31. Proceedings under Section 40 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	32. Proceedings under Section 41 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	33. Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	34. Proceedings under Section 43 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	35. Proceedings under Section 44 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	36. Proceedings under Section 45 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	37. Proceedings under Section 46 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	38. Proceedings under Section 47 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	39. Proceedings under Section 48 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	40. Proceedings under Section 49 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	41. Proceedings under Section 50 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	42. Proceedings under Section 51 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	43. Proceedings under Section 52 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	44. Proceedings under Section 53 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	45. Proceedings under Section 54 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	46. Proceedings under Section 55 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	47. Proceedings under Section 56 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	48. Proceedings under Section 57 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	49. Proceedings under Section 58 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	50. Proceedings under Section 59 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	51. Proceedings under Section 60 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	52. Proceedings under Section 61 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	53. Proceedings under Section 62 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	54. Proceedings under Section 63 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	55. Proceedings under Section 64 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	56. Proceedings under Section 65 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	57. Proceedings under Section 66 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	58. Proceedings under Section 67 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	59. Proceedings under Section 68 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	60. Proceedings under Section 69 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	61. Proceedings under Section 70 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	62. Proceedings under Section 71 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	63. Proceedings under Section 72 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	64. Proceedings under Section 73 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	65. Proceedings under Section 74 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	66. Proceedings under Section 75 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	67. Proceedings under Section 76 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	68. Proceedings under Section 77 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	69. Proceedings under Section 78 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	70. Proceedings under Section 79 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	71. Proceedings under Section 80 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	72. Proceedings under Section 81 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	73. Proceedings under Section 82 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	74. Proceedings under Section 83 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	75. Proceedings under Section 84 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	76. Proceedings under Section 85 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	77. Proceedings under Section 86 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	78. Proceedings under Section 87 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	79. Proceedings under Section 88 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	80. Proceedings under Section 89 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	81. Proceedings under Section 90 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	82. Proceedings under Section 91 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	83. Proceedings under Section 92 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	84. Proceedings under Section 93 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	85. Proceedings under Section 94 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	86. Proceedings under Section 95 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	87. Proceedings under Section 96 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	88. Proceedings under Section 97 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	89. Proceedings under Section 98 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	90. Proceedings under Section 99 of the Housing Act, 1910.
	91. Proceedings under Section 100 of the Housing Act, 1910.

III. Action under Statutory Powers, Contd.

~~Old~~

2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:-
- (a) by owners. Nil.
- (b) by Local Authority in default of owners. Nil.
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations of owners of intention to close. Nil.
- B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 164
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:-
- (a) by owners 51
- (b) by Local Authority in default of owners. Nil.
- C. Proceedings under Sections 17 & 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909.
1. Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders. Nil.
2. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made. Nil.
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit. Nil.
4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. Nil.
5. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. Nil.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) Part I., or (b) Part II., of The Act of 1890.

1. Name of Area. Nil.
2. Acreage. Nil.
3. Number of working-class houses in area Nil.
4. Number of working-class persons to be displaced Nil.

5. Number of dwelling-houses which were re-let:

- (a) by owners.
- (b) by local authority in default of owners.

6. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Clauses 1 and 2 of the Act were in force in pursuance of directions of owners of intention to close.

7. Proceedings under Public Health Act

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied:

2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:

- (a) by owners
- (b) by local authority in default of owners

8. Proceedings under Sections 14 & 15 of the Housing

Town Planning Act, 1909

1. Number of representations made with a view to the issue of Clauses 1 and 2 of the Act:

2. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Clauses 1 and 2 of the Act were made:

3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Clauses 1 and 2 of the Act were made, the dwelling-houses having been re-let:

4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Clauses 1 and 2 of the Act were made:

5. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Clauses 1 and 2 of the Act.

WORKING CLASS

These figures are for the year ending 31st March 1930.

Improvement schemes under (a) Part I, or (b) Part II of the Act of 1909.

(c) The Act of 1909.

- 1. Name of area.
- 2. Address.
- 3. Number of working-class persons in area.
- 4. Number of working-class persons to be provided with housing.

4. Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of the Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919. Nil.

5. Staff engaged on Housing work with, briefly, the duties of each Officer.

The Clerk to the Council, Mr. S. J. Ennion, acts as Clerk to the Housing Committee, and advises the Council on legal matters connected with Housing.

The Medical Officer, Dr. J. H. Maund, D.P.H., performs in addition to his other duties as Medical Officer, all those duties devolving upon him in connection with Housing matters.

The Inspector of Nuisances working in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, an Assistant and lady clerk carries out the duties under the Housing Acts and in addition acts as Surveyor to the Council, manages two cemeteries and two sewage farms, is Inspector of Explosives, and is also directing the erection of the Council's new houses which are being built by direct labour, and for this purpose is assisted by a Building Manager and another clerk.

36. Rainfall. The following is a table of the Rainfall taken at the Sewage Farm Gauge for 1920:-

Month.	Inches.	Days.
January	2.01	11
February	.74	4
March	1.51	12
April	3.31	21
May	1.54	10
June	1.41	5
July	3.26	16
August	1.14	7
September	2.24	14
October	.85	3
November	.45	4
December	2.03	16

The totals being 20.49 falling on 123 days.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN H. MAUND,

D.P.H. (contab.)

Medical Officer of Health.

3. Staff employed on Housing Work will, briefly, the duties

of each Officer.

The Clerk to the Council, Mr. E. J. Barton, acts as Clerk to the Housing Committee, and advises the Council on legal matters connected with Housing.

The Medical Officer, Dr. J. H. Lunn, B.P.H., performs in addition to his other duties as Medical Officer, all those duties devolving upon him in connection with Housing matters.

The Inspector of Businesses working in conjunction with the Assistant Officer of Health, an Assistant and Lady Clerk carries out the duties under the Housing Act and in addition acts as Surveyor to the Council, manages the cemeteries and two sewage farms, is Inspector of Excisives, and in relation to directing the erection of the Council's new houses is being built by direct labour, and for this purpose is assisted by a Building Manager and another clerk.

36. Rainfall. The following is a table of the rainfall taken at the Sewage Farm Gauge for 1930:-

Days.	Inches.	Month.
11	2.01	January
14	.74	February
12	1.51	March
21	3.31	April
10	1.52	May
10	1.41	June
16	3.25	July
7	1.14	August
14	2.22	September
14	.85	October
14	.42	November
16	2.02	December

The totals being 30.49 falling on 123 days.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOB. H. LUNN.

M.P. (Council).

Medical Officer of Health.