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THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF OLDBURY.

Annual Report

OF THE
HEALTH OF OLDBURY,

FOR THE
Year ending December 31st, 1904,

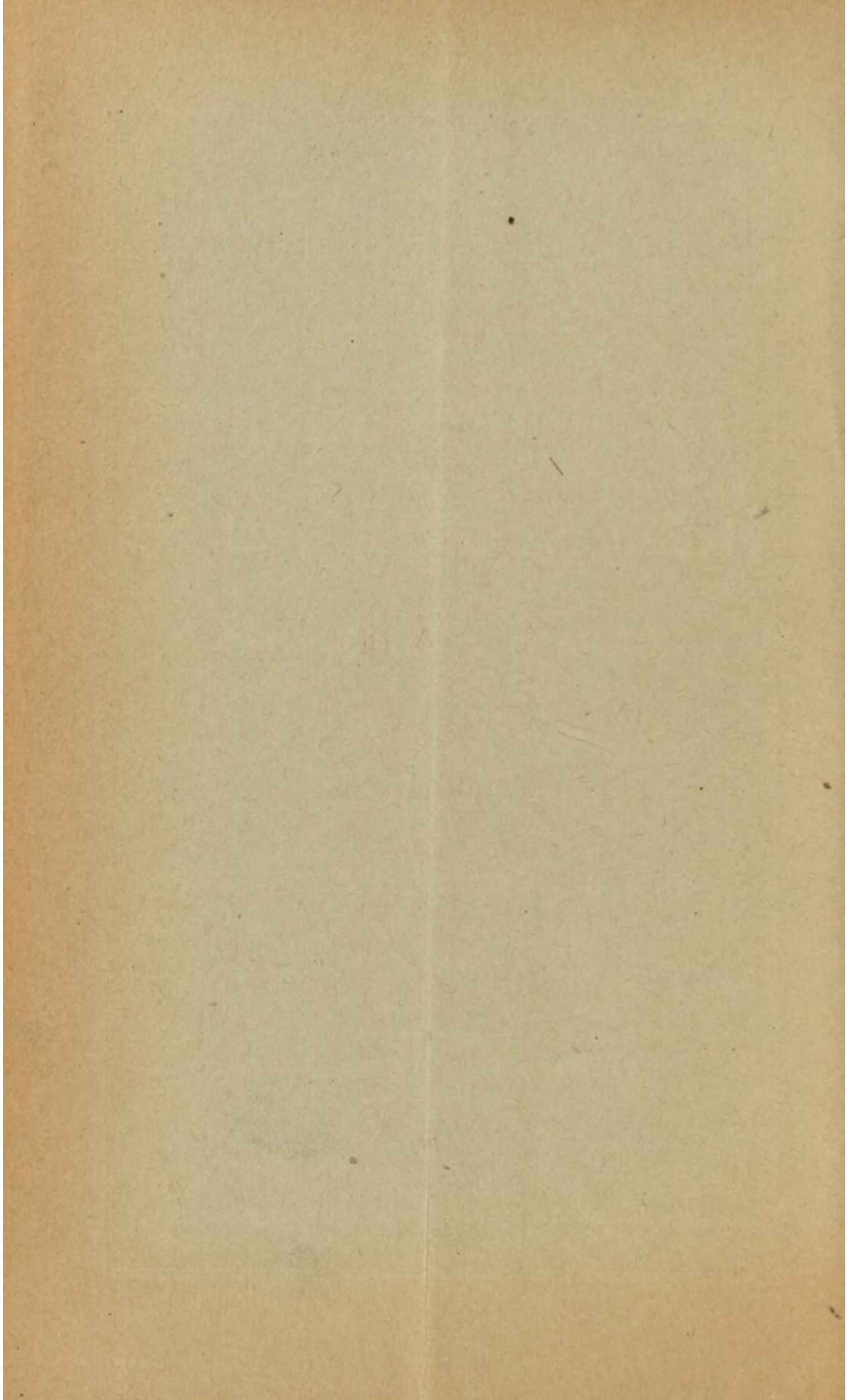
AND
REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

GEO. B. BUTTERY, L.R.C.P., etc.,

FELLOW OF INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

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The Urban District of Oldbury.

INTRODUCTORY.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District
Council of Oldbury.*

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my Annual Report for the year 1904, I may observe that the chief point for me to refer to is the increase in the death-rate; this was due to the epidemics of Measles, Whooping Cough, and Summer Diarrhoea, the latter being especially fatal to infants and young children.

In other matters the sanitary work of the Council is making satisfactory progress; and I trust that during the present year the general health of the town will shew a considerable improvement on that of the past one.

VITAL STATISTICS.

- Area of District.** The area of the Oldbury Urban District is 3548 acres.
- Population.** The estimated population of Oldbury, calculated to the 30th June, 1904, is 26,000.
- Inhabited Houses.** There have been 128 new houses erected in Oldbury during the year 1904. The number of houses at the end of 1903 was 5754, eleven of these were closed during 1904 as unfit for habitation; therefore, the total number of inhabitable houses at present is 5871. Of this number 300 are estimated as voids. The inhabited houses, therefore, at end of year are 5571. Taking the estimated population as 26,000, this gives 4·6 persons to each inhabited house.
- The Birth-rate.** The number of births registered during the year 1904 was 955, viz.: 500 males and 455 females; these figures give a birth-rate of 36·7 per thousand per annum. This is a higher birth-rate than that of the previous year, 1903, when it was 35·6 per thousand. The birth-rate for the year almost corresponds to the average rate for the previous 10 years, which is 37·0 per 1000. The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1904 was slightly under 28·0 per thousand of the population. We may therefore consider that, compared with the country generally, the natural increase of the population of Oldbury is satisfactory.
- Death-rate.** The total number of deaths registered in the Oldbury district was, in 1904, 495, giving an annual death-rate of 19·0 per thousand of the population. In addition to this we have, however, to include in our totals the deaths of Oldbury inhabitants which have occurred outside the district. They, therefore, embrace all those inhabitants who have died in the West Bromwich Workhouse, the West Bromwich Hospital, and at any of the hospitals in Birmingham. The total number of Oldbury residents thus registered out of our own district is 37, these added to those enumerated above give a total of 532, which gives a nett death-rate of 20·4 per thousand per annum. This compares unfavourably with that of the previous year, when the nett death-rate was 17·3 per thousand.
- There are several causes for this increase, the chief of which were the epidemics of measles and whooping cough in the first half of the year, and the severe visitation of epidemic

diarrhoea in the later summer months and early autumn. There was also a marked increase of deaths from chest affections, including phthisis. There have also been more deaths from cancer than have been registered for some years previously. The diseases here enumerated are the main factors which have caused the increase in our annual death-rate; there are others, however, which are slightly increased, but these are shewn in Table II., and can there be compared with the figures in the previous year.

Infantile
mortality.

The number of children registered as having died under the age of one year is 192, which gives 201 deaths to each 1000 births; this is an increase on that of the previous year when it was 186 per 1000 births. The principal cause of this increase was the high mortality from diarrhoeal diseases mentioned above, 44 children under one year died from this disorder. These deaths are in a great measure due to improper feeding and nursing. But we have to take into account the fact that when the temperature continues high for several weeks in succession there is always an increase in intestinal diseases, and, unfortunately, the very young children are always—unless very great care in their feeding is exercised—the principal victims of these diseases. We are, in Oldbury, trying to obviate this state of things. During the summer months I sent out a large number of hand-bills, advising what precautions were to be observed as regards food, also recommending all water to be boiled before being used for drinking purposes. Besides which, the lady health missionary was working amongst the poorer parts of the town, giving instruction and advice for the nursing of the young children. Another source of the increase in the fatality amongst infants were the deaths from chest affections, 36 died from bronchitis and pneumonia, thus 80 infants died from these three causes alone. There were also 23 deaths of children prematurely born, which is a very regrettable and a constant factor in our infant mortality in Oldbury.

Zymotic Deaths.

The zymotic deaths registered have been 18 from measles, 28 from whooping cough, 2 from membranous croup, 7 from typhoid fever (one of which occurred in the workhouse at West Bromwich), 1 from epidemic influenza, 55 from epidemic diarrhoea, and 5 from enteritis. It will be seen that our zymotic deaths were higher in 1904 than they have been for

several years, with the exception of deaths from typhoid. The zymotic death-rate was 4.2 compared with 2.4 in 1903. Thus the zymotics alone almost account for the increase of the general death-rate.

Phthisis and
other Respira-
tory Deaths.

Seventeen deaths were registered from phthisis during the year, giving a phthisis death-rate of 0.6 per 1000, compared with 11 deaths and a death-rate of 0.4 in 1903. This is a considerable increase in what is now generally believed to a preventable disease. Yet Oldbury is trying to do its best to stem the tide against it by sending patients to the Sanatorium at Knightwick. I understand that 8 patients have been sent from Oldbury during the past year, 4 have returned to their employment, 2 others are much improved, and 2 have died. This we may consider as fairly satisfactory; as in several of the cases the disease was too far advanced before they were discovered and sent to the Institution. I think these results ought to spur the subscribers on to make further efforts, and if only the cases can be taken early enough there is reason to hope that the patient may be cured. There is also this to be considered, that when a patient has been to the Sanatorium they become apostles of hygiene and fresh air when they return home; for fresh pure air, and plenty of it, is the great factor in the prevention and cure of this fatal malady.

The deaths from other respiratory affections number 119, and are classed as follows:—60 from bronchitis, 56 from pneumonia, 2 from pleurisy, and 1 other respiratory disease. This number (119) is 29 in excess of the previous year. The respiratory mortality is 4.4 per 1000, against 3.5 per 1000 in 1903. The age periods which gave the greatest numbers of fatal cases were those in infancy and those of nearly 60 years and upwards. It will thus be seen once more that those at the extremes of life are the ones who succumb to these diseases, and this should teach people to take greater precautions against the sudden changes of our variable climate.

Cancer Deaths.

There was a considerable increase in the deaths from cancer in 1904 compared with 1903, the numbers being 20 deaths and a death-rate of 0.7 per 1000, against 7 deaths and a death-rate of 0.27 per 1000.

EPIDEMIC
DISEASE.

There has been a variety of epidemic disease prevalent at different periods of the year.

Measles and
Whooping
Cough.

In the early part of the year measles were more or less rife in several of the wards. There were 18 deaths from this disease.

Whooping cough was very prevalent in the first half of the year, and was generally diffused over the whole township. 28 deaths were caused by this affection. We have, of course, no records as to the number of cases in either of the above diseases, as they are not notifiable, so that no figures can be given shewing the relative mortality of the cases attacked.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever has been present amongst us during the whole of the year. 64 cases have been notified, but I am pleased to report that there has not been a fatal case registered from this disease. Every precaution is taken to prevent its spread, but sporadic and isolated cases keep presenting themselves in different parts of the district, Langley and Warley have had the greatest number.

Typhoid Fever

Sixteen cases of typhoid were notified. There were 7 deaths from the disease, but one occurred in West Bromwich Workhouse, and we have to return it amongst our deaths.

This is the smallest number of typhoid cases notified in Oldbury, and we are, I trust, beginning to benefit by the measures which have in recent years been adopted to prevent this fatal malady.

The paving of many of the yards and the gradual substitution of the water carriage system for the filthy and insanitary privy-middens, which were the rule a few years ago, has greatly contributed to this improved condition of things.

Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup.

We had two cases of diphtheria notified, but neither were fatal. We had also two cases of membraneous croup, both were fatal. 32 cases of erysipelas were notified, with one death from the disease.

A full record of the notifiable diseases, with particulars as to age periods and parts of the town where they occurred, will be found in Table III.

TABLE I.

Birth-rate, 36·7.	Phthisis death-rate, 0·6.
Nett death-rate, 20·4.	Measles death-rate, 0·6.
Infantile Mortality, 201·0.	Zymotic death-rate, 4·2.
Small-pox death-rate, 0·0.	Respiratory death-rate, 4·4.
Diphtheria and Membraneous	Scarlet Fever death-rate, 0·0.
Croup death-rate, 0·07.	Whooping Cough death-rate, 1·07.
Fever death-rate, 0·26.	Cancer death-rate, 0·7.
Enteritis death-rate, 0·15.	Diarrhœa death-rate, 2·1.

Table I., as in former years, gives the whole of the various rates of mortality for all diseases, as well as the birth-rate for the year.

Tables II. and III. give in the one Table (II.) the whole of the deaths arranged under the various diseases, as well as the age period under which they occurred; in the other Table (III.) the diseases notified during the year are given.

TABLE II.—*Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904.*

Causes of Death.	Deaths in Whole District at Subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Localities (at all ages).					Workhouse and Hospitals out of District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Broadwell Ward.	Central Ward.	Rounds Green Ward.	Langley Ward.	Warley Ward.	
Small-Pox ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	18	5	13	..	...	...	...	3	8	3	4	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough ...	28	9	19	..	...	...	...	4	5	10	7	2	...
Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ...	7	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	1	5	...	...	1
{ Other continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	55	40	9	...	...	3	3	20	18	4	9	4	...
Enteritis ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases... 1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis ...	17	1	1	1	5	9	...	4	6	2	2	3	...
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	14	4	8	...	1	1	...	2	3	3	4	...	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	20	...	...	...	1	17	2	5	3	4	4	...	4
Bronchitis ...	60	21	9	...	...	15	15	11	15	18	10	6	...
Pneumonia ...	56	15	23	4	...	11	3	12	12	17	7	6	2
Pleurisy ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	9	...	...	...	...	7	2	2	1	1	3	1	1
Venereal Diseases ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	3	4	2	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	24	2	...	...	2	16	4	4	4	7	6	1	2
Accidents ...	12	3	...	3	2	2	2	1	1	5	1	2	2
Suicides ...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
All other Causes ...	168	62	13	4	3	30	56	25	34	29	35	22	23
All Causes ...	532	192	98	17	19	116	90	100	124	117	101	53	37

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1904.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Broadwell Ward.	Central Ward.	Rounds Green Ward.	Langley Ward.	Warley Ward.	Broadwell Ward.	Central Ward.	Rounds Green Ward.	Langley Ward.	Warley Ward.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.										
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	32	4	...	3	20	4	3	7	11	8	3	7	11	11	3	...	...
Scarlet Fever	64	14	47	1	2	...	11	6	22	6	19	6	22	19	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	16	1	7	5	3	...	...	3	4	9	...	...	4	...	...	1	3
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	36	16	14	1	...	...	8	9	14	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	153	6	37	11	26	4	23	25	54	28	23	23	25	28	54	23	...

H.—The Infectious Hospital is situated in Rounds Green Ward.

OTHER SANITARY WORK.

Insanitary Dwellings.

During the year a great amount of sanitary work has been accomplished, a number of old and insanitary dwellings have been thoroughly repaired and rendered fit for habitation, while others have been entirely closed as unfit for human occupation. The full details of this kind of work will be found in the Sanitary Officers' report which is appended.

Slaughter-houses.

The Slaughter-houses continue to receive constant attention; they are in a much better condition than was the case a few years ago. It may be possible, in years to come, to have a public abattoir erected, when all that relates to our meat supply would be under the supervision of the Officers of the Council; this is often of more importance than is generally realised, as it would prevent meat of an inferior quality being imposed on the public.

As you are aware, we had two prosecutions during the year against certain persons for exposing unsound meat and fish for human consumption; in both cases a conviction was obtained, and substantial fines were imposed. This is a very important part of the duty of your sanitary officials; as the general health of the community depends to a great extent upon having a good and wholesome food supply.

Bakehouses.

The Bakehouses have also been kept under constant supervision; improvements have been made in a number of them, and in one case an entirely new bakehouse has replaced an old unsuitable one. The whole of them are in a cleaner and more sanitary condition than they formerly were, making them much better both for those engaged in them and for the quality of their products.

Workshops and Factory Acts.

The carrying out of the provisions of the Workshops and Factories Acts has entailed a considerable amount of work during the year. The Workshops have been regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspector, and by myself when it has been requisite. Improvements have been carried out in a number of workshops. These alterations must have a beneficial effect on the health and well-being of the workers. The operation of these Acts are certainly producing a better state of matters, both for the employed and employer, as the character of the work must be of a better quality where healthy conditions exist than in places where impure air and want of proper light are in vogue.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

The Cowsheds and Dairies have also demanded a good deal of attention, as this source of our food supply requires

constant supervision. The Cowsheds themselves, as well as the animals, are kept cleaner and healthier, the milk is of an improved quality, the dairies are more up to date, the utensils sweeter, and the whole arrangements are in better order.

The Lady Health
Missioner.

I append a short report from Miss Phipps, the Lady Health Missioner. From her report you will see the nature and character of the work this lady is carrying out amongst the poorer inhabitants of the town. We are hoping to see good results of the labour she is devoting in the interests and well-being of the infants and young children who so greatly need it.

Scavenging,
Night-soil
Removal, etc.

For the details of the remaining sanitary work I beg to refer you to the appended report of the Sanitary Officer. I need only once again refer to the conversion of a number of privy-middens into dry ash-pits and water-closets, for there cannot be any doubt about the beneficial effects of these changes, the gradual decrease in the number of typhoid cases is sufficient proof.

The contractors for night-soil removal have carried out their work in a satisfactory manner, and we consequently have had very few complaints from ratepayers during the year against this branch of our work.

In other respects also I am pleased to report that the work in the sanitary department is in a very satisfactory state.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

GEO. B. BUTTERY, L.R.C.P., &c.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Kingston House,
Oldbury,

February 26th, 1905.

Public Buildings,
Oldbury.

DR. BUTTERY.

Dear Sir,

This is my second report as Health Missioner for Oldbury.

I have visited an average of 19 homes a day throughout the year—with infants under one year old, five or six daily have come under my notice.

I find the people in many cases have followed my advice and instructions, and where the baby is bottle-reared several have been thankful for the suggestions as to the best way to feed the child.

I find an improvement among the people in the matter of suckling the baby. I always try to impress upon mothers to attend to their own health and diet for the babies' sake.

Clothing has been very defective in many cases.

Owing to bad trade, fewer mothers have been out at work, and I have been treated with respect and have had my advice followed in some measure where homes and children were neglected and dirty previously.

Most of the sick cases I came across were teething and bronchial troubles.

The consumptives and wasting cases have been comparatively few amongst infants this year.

I have been very interested in several cases of tiny, weakly babies becoming (under supervision and advice) up to the average in size and weight during the year.

I have given six health addresses to well-attended meetings of young mothers.

Yours truly,
J. PHIPPS.

25th February, 1905.

The Urban District Council of Oldbury.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the sanitary works completed in this district during the year ending December 31st, 1904.

The improved sanitary conditions which have been made during the year are observable in every part of the district.

This progress is the result of continuous and careful application of those powers which we possess in their relation to sanitation and health conditions generally. We still find the very great indifference that exists, which almost amounts to obstinacy, among the poorer classes of the people with regard to cleanliness, light, ventilation, and proper air space. We have directed our attention to the number of persons in occupation so as to avoid overcrowding, and have caused the houses and premises to be made fit for habitation by repair, limewashing, and ventilation. In these particulars, 7 cases of overcrowding were found and the numbers were reduced to the legal standard, 98 houses were rendered habitable, 11 were closed as unfit for habitation, and 87 were cleansed and limewashed (these were altogether apart from those dealt with after infectious disease).

We are following steadily the course of converting the old middens into w.c's with proper water carriage arrangements, and have had 10 additional w.c's provided, 9 have been put into proper working order and condition, 47 have been converted to w.c's. In only a few cases have new privies been provided, and this has been chiefly when it was impossible to connect them to the main sewer. 6 new privies have been built and 38 privies and ashpits have been repaired.

We have made further improvements in the condition of the house drains, some of which were laid when the first connections to the sewer were made in the township. There have been 107 drains laid or relaid, 89 have been cleansed,

Sanitary
Conveniences.

House Drains.

trapped or ventilated, 8 defective waste pipes have been repaired or reconstructed, 11 urinals, lavatories or sinks have been put in proper order and condition. We are dispensing with the dumbwells in a part of the Warley district, and are having proper drains laid and connected to the main sewer.

Infectious
Disease.

We are strictly adhering to the usual course in dealing with all cases of Infectious Disease, and have carefully examined the conditions of the houses and premises and the means of isolation, and have advised the occupants with respect to the use of disinfectants and the precautions necessary to avoid the further spread of the disease, and have supplied disinfectants without stint in every case, and after removal to the hospital, or when the patient has recovered, we have thoroughly fumigated and disinfected the houses, and subjected all bedding and clothing to disinfection by our patent steam disinfecter, and have had no return case of infection after such process.

We have made enquiry with regard to 122 cases of Infectious Disease, 4 patients have been removed to hospital, 58 houses or parts thereof have been stripped, cleansed and limewashed, and 119 lots of bedding and clothing have been disinfected or destroyed.

Dairies and
Cowsheds.

We have regularly inspected the byres and cowsheds, also the dairies and places used for the storage of milk in this district. We have now 55 cowsheds upon the register. There has been one new cowshed provided during the year, and several others are in process of reconstruction. We have found improved conditions in the production, storage and distribution of milk in the whole of the district, although there is yet the old prejudice existing among some of the cowkeepers and purveyors of milk with regard to the instructions given them.

Food

We have given constant attention to the inspection and examination of the different articles of food exposed for sale for human consumption, and have visited the markets which have been held for the sale of meats, vegetables, fruit and other produce. We have made two seizures—one of fish and the other of meat—besides other surrenders of food. Two prosecutions were instituted by the Urban District Council, which resulted in fines of five pounds and costs and ten pounds and costs being imposed by the magistrates, and in one case an appeal was made against their decision at the

Quarter Sessions, which was dismissed, with costs. The food supply of the township appears to be of good character.

Water Supply.

There is a good and bountiful supply of water for domestic purposes in the district, and all suspected wells are at once examined and a sample submitted to the County Analyst. 12 samples have been taken and 12 shallow wells have been closed, and 168 houses have been connected to the water-works mains during the year.

Factories and Workshops.

The inspection of workshops and workplaces is receiving our attention. The bakehouses are being reconstructed, repaired, ventilated and cleansed. One new bakehouse has been built in room of one that was condemned, being beneath the level of the street, and the workshops present a more cleanly and healthy appearance than heretofore. We have now 125 upon the register.

Scavenging and Cleansing of Premises.

This work is being done with the utmost despatch. The contractors are giving due consideration to its necessities, and under our supervision are carrying out the terms of their contracts. A portion of the work is now done in the daytime since the water carriage system has been enforced, in these cases there being only dry ashes and house refuse for removal. We are having, where possible, the courts and yards of small areas paved. This, with a continuous vigilance over them, and with regular court cleansing, is promoting cleanliness and exercising a salutary effect upon the health conditions of the district.

Canal Boats Inspection.

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report of the working of the Canal Boats Acts in this district during the year ending December 31st, 1904.

We have been engaged during the year with the exercise of a vigilant inspection of the canal boats which have been found in this district, and have inspected 302, our main object being to secure the best conditions of the boats and the well-being of their occupants, and their due and regular conformity to the Canal Boats Acts and Local Government Regulations. We have found during our inspection 32 infringements of the Acts and Regulations, which have consisted of a variety of character. In most of these cases the owners have been served with the usual caution forms and the necessary works done.

The number for which the boats were registered was 1024 persons, and there were dwelling in the boats 471 males, 184 females of adult age, and 133 children of school age and 68 children who were under school age. These are given in the table beneath, according to their ages and sexes:—

															Under
<i>Ages</i> ...	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	year.
<i>Girls</i> ...	0	1	12	12	5	9	3	8	4	6	9	13	1	8	
<i>Boys</i> ...	3	9	13	15	4	9	8	13	5	6	7	10	4	4	

The infringements have consisted of absence of certificate, want of cleanliness, dilapidation, overcrowding, want of proper ventilation, painting, females improperly occupying, and no proper water vessels.

During our inspections we have found boats which were not used for sleeping accommodation, but had not been taken from the register, and only said to be sent on short journeys. In these cases, when the conditions of the boats were not satisfactory, we were met with the statement, "They are not used for sleeping accommodation." Our answer to this has been, "So long as the boat is on the register it must conform to the Acts and Regulations, and if not required to be registered should be taken from the register." In several cases we have advised this. We are still of the opinion that fore cabins should be no longer used for sleeping purposes, especially for women. It is almost an impossible task to keep them from being damp and in a proper condition.

We have had one case of infectious disease in a cabin during the year. The patient was removed, and the boat was detained, properly fumigated and cleansed before being allowed to proceed on any further journey.

I append a tabulated summary of sanitary work completed in the district, and also a statistical supplement of canal boats inspection.

Gentlemen, I am, your obedient Servant,

GEORGE H. ROBBINS,
Sanitary and Canal Boats Inspector.

**Tabular Summary of Sanitary Work completed
in the year ending December 31st, 1904.**

	No.
No. of Complaints - - - - -	15
Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances - - - - -	219
Notices complied with - - - - -	208
Notices outstanding - - - - -	11
HOUSES—	
Erected - - - - -	128
Repaired - - - - -	98
Closed as Unfit for Human Habitation - - - - -	11
No. Cleansed and Limewashed - - - - -	87
OVERCROWDING—	
Cases Abated - - - - -	7
HOUSE DRAINS—	
Drains Laid or Re-laid - - - - -	107
Cleansed, Trapped, or Ventilated - - - - -	89
Sink Pipes properly Disconnected - - - - -	8
No. of Dumbwells Rectified - - - - -	2
Lavatories or Urinals Built or Repaired - - - - -	11
WATER CLOSETS—	
No. of Additional W.C's provided - - - - -	10
No. Repaired, Ventilated, or Supplied with Flush Cisterns - - - - -	9
PRIVIES AND ASHPITS—	
No. of Additional Privies and Ashpits provided:	
Privies - - - - -	6
Ashpits - - - - -	6
No. Converted to W.C's or Slop Closets - - - - -	47
No. Reconstructed or Repaired - - - - -	38
SCAVENGING—	
No. of Houses from which Refuse is Removable - - - - -	5930
No. of Privies and Ashpits Cleansed - - - - -	20513
OFFENSIVE TRADES—	
No. under observation - - - - -	2
WATER SUPPLY—	
No. of Samples of Water taken for Analysis - - - - -	12
No. of Wells Closed as Polluted - - - - -	12
No. of Houses Supplied from Waterworks during the year - - - - -	168

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES—		No.
Registered or Licensed	- - - -	6
No. Regularly Inspected	- - - -	6
No. Cleansed or Repaired	- - - -	6
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—		
No. under Inspection	- - - -	125
No. Certified for Limewashing by Inspector	- - - -	15
No. of Insanitary Conditions dealt with	- - - -	21
DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS—		
No. of Persons engaged in Milk Trade now on Register and under Supervision	- - - -	50
No. of Contraventions of Acts, Orders and Bye-laws dealt with	- - - -	4
FOOD—		
No. of Seizures as Unfit for Consumption	- - - -	2
LODGING HOUSES—		
Registered	- - - -	1
Regularly Inspected	- - - -	1
Repaired, Cleansed and Limewashed	- - - -	1
ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE—		
No. of Cases of Removal on Notice	- - - -	2
OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS—		
Removal of Dung, House Refuse, etc.	- - - -	2
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—		
No. Taken	- - - -	2
No. of Convictions Obtained	- - - -	2
PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE—		
No. of Cases of Infectious Disease inquired into	- - - -	122
Lots of Bedding and Clothing Disinfected or Destroyed	- - - -	119
No. of Houses Disinfected, Stripped, Cleansed and Limewashed	- - - -	58

Canal Boats' Acts, 1877 and 1884.

302 Canal Boats were Inspected, Registered for	1024 Adults.
285 Canal Boats were conforming to the Acts and the Local Government Regulations.	
Total Number occupying Cabins of Adult Age	- 655
Male Adults	- - - - 471
Female Adults	- - - - 184

Children of School Age	-	-	-	-	-	No.
						133
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	79
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	54
Children under School Age	-	-	-	-	-	68
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	31
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	37

Details showing numbers Infringing the Acts and Regulations—

No. of Cases met with.		No. of Cases remedied.
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5	Absence of Certificates	-	-	-	-	4
1	Marking	-	-	-	-	1
2	Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	2
2	Separation of Sexes	-	-	-	-	2
4	Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	3
3	Painting	-	-	-	-	3
3	Ventilation	-	-	-	-	3
4	Dilapidation	-	-	-	-	3
1	Removal of Bilge Water	-	-	-	-	1
5	Without Pump	-	-	-	-	0
2	No Proper Water Vessel	-	-	-	-	1

—	32	Total Cases met with.	Total Cases Remedied	23	—
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No. of Printed Notice Forms issued	-	-	-	17
No. of Notices attended to	-	-	-	15
No. still Corresponding about	-	-	-	2

