

[Report 1913] / Medical Officer of Health, Oulton Broad U.D.C.

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Oulton Broad (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1913

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE

Oulton Broad

Urban District Council

FOR THE YEAR

1913.

BY

LAURENCE GIBSON, M.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Lowestoft :

POWELL & CO., PRINTERS, ST. JOHN'S ROAD, LOWESTOFT.



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Summary of Vital Statistics for 1913.

Area of District (excluding water)	1405 acres
Population (estimated) ...	...	...	4386
Births ...	...	...	136
Birth-rate ...	...	...	31.01 per 1000
Deaths ...	...	...	42
Death-rate ...	...	...	8.95 (Standardized)
Infantile Mortality ...	...	...	95.95 per 1000 Births
Zymotic Death-rate ...	...	...	0.68
Phthisis Death-rate ...	...	...	0.68

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

TO THE

Oulton Broad Urban District Council.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in presenting you with my Annual Report for the year 1913

The population of the district is estimated at 4,386 which is calculated by a factor supplied by the Registrar General.

Birth Rate.

133 Births (70 males and 63 females) were registered as having taken place in the district and to those have to be added 3 more females, who were registered elsewhere and rightly belong to this district.

This gives a nett total of 136 (70 males and 66 females) giving a Birth-rate of 31·01 per 1000 of the estimated population which compares very favourably with other years, and is 5·09 per 1000 higher than last year.

The Birth-rate for England and Wales for 1913, was 23·9 per 1000, or 7·11 per 1000 lower.

Of those 136 births, 2 males and 3 females were illegitimate, giving an Illegitimate Birth-rate of 1·14 per 1000 of the estimated population.

This is the second lowest figure recorded, the lowest being 0·73 in 1910.

The percentage of illegitimate births to the total births recorded was 3·7 which is the second lowest figure recorded, the lowest being 2·54 in 1910.

TABLE OF BIRTHS & RATE PER 1000.

Year.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.	Rate per 1000 Oulton Broad.	Eng & Wales.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1905	60	54	4	4	122	30·16	27·21
1906	72	57	6	2	137	33·48	27·00
1907	64	51	6	3	124	30·31	26·10
1908	61	56	3	2	122	29·82	26·5
1909	65	59	3	3	130	31·77	25·6
1910	55	60	2	1	118	28·82	24·8
1911	56	56	3	5	120	29·18	24·4
1912	59	47	1	4	111	25·92	23·8
Average 1905-12	62	55	3·5	3	123	29·93	25·68
1913	68	63	2	3	136	31·01	23·9

PERCENTAGES OF LEGITIMATE & ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS TO THE TOTAL BIRTHS.

Year.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
1905	93·40	6·50
1906	94·60	5·84
1907	92·74	7·25
1908	95·90	4·09
1909	95·52	4·61
1910	97·45	2·54
1911	93·33	6·66
1912	95·50	4·50
Average 1905-12	94·80	5·25
1913	96·32	3·68

TABLE OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000.
1905	4	4	8	1·97
1906	6	2	8	1·95
1907	6	3	9	2·19
1908	3	2	5	1·22
1909	3	3	6	1·46
1910	2	1	3	0·73
1911	3	5	8	1·94
1912	1	4	5	1·17
Average 1905-12	3·5	3	6·5	1·57
1913	2	3	5	1·14

The average yearly birth-rate for England and Wales during the nine years 1905-1913 was 25·48 per 1000, for your district it was 30·05 or 4·57 *Higher*.

Death Rate.

40 Deaths (24 males and 16 females) were registered in the district, giving a gross death-rate of 9·12 per 1000 of the estimated population, but from this number have to be deducted 4 (3 males and 1 female), who were non-residents but died in the district, and 6 (4 males and 2 females) residents who died outside the district must be added to it, giving a nett total of 42 (25 males and 17 females) giving a nett Death rate of 9·58 per 1000, and a corrected Death-rate of 8·95, which is better than last year when the nett Death-rate corrected was 12·22.

The Death-rate for England and Wales for 1913, was 13·4 or 4·45 higher than that for your district.

Of those 42 deaths, 14 (12 males and 2 females) against 16 in 1912 were in persons aged 65 years and upwards, and 11 of those were over 70, 5 died of Senile decay, aged 73, 79, 80 and 89; 2 aged 77 from Cancer; 2 aged 74 and 71 from Bronchitis; 1 aged 70 from Hemiplegia; 1 aged 77 from Cerebral Hæmorrhage and 1 aged 71 was "found drowned."

3 died between ages 65 and 70 ; 1 aged 67 from Cancer ; 1 aged 67 from Nephritis and 1 aged 68 from Heart Disease.

7 died between ages 45 and 65 (1 male and 6 females); 2 aged 49 and 58 from Cancer ; 1 aged 45 from Gastro-enteritis ; 1 aged 49 from Heart Disease ; 1 aged 48 from Cerebral Embolism ; 1 aged 51 from Cerebral Hæmorrhage and 1 aged 55 from Rhuematic Fever.

4 died between the ages 25 and 45, 2 from Phthisis, aged 33 and 37 ; 1 from Pneumonia aged 26, and 1 from drowning aged 30, on this last an inquest was held.

1 male aged 22 died from Phthisis.

Between the ages of 5 and 15, a boy aged 5 died from Gastritis, and a girl aged 7 died from " Shock after burns," an Inquest was held on this case the burns being due to playing with Bengal lights.

One girl aged 4 died from Meningitis.

13 children (7 males and 6 females), died under 1 year of age, 30 per cent. of the total deaths, which is just below the average for the last 6 years.

They will be found under the Infantile Mortality Rate.

Whooping Cough caused 3 deaths and was the only Zymotic Disease ending fatally. This gives a Zymotic Death rate of 0·68 per 1000 of the population.

Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases caused 3 deaths, giving a Death rate of 0·68.

Cancer (Malignant Diseases) caused 5 deaths, giving a Death-rate of 1·14 which is above the average.

No deaths were uncertified.

One death of an illegitimate child was registered.

5 Inquests were held in the district, but 3 of those "found drowned" concerned non-residents ; however, 2 inquests held outside the district concerned residents. in one the verdict was "found drowned" and the other was "shock from burns."

TABLE OF MORTALITY.

From all Causes at different periods of life.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 1 year of age	7	6	13
1 year and under 2 years of age	0	0	0
2 years " 5 " " "	0	1	1
5 " " " 15 " " "	1	1	2
15 " " " 25 " " "	1	0	1
25 " " " 45 " " "	3	1	4
45 " " " 65 " " "	1	6	7
65 years and upwards	12	2	14
	—	—	—
	25	17	42
	—	—	—

TABLE OF MORTALITY.

From all causes and rates per 1000

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total	Rate per 1000 Oulton Broad.	Eng. and Wales.
1905	14	12	26	6.42	15.22
1906	27	23	50	12.22	15.40
1907	27	18	45	10.92	14.98
1908	16	22	38	9.28	14.70
1909	19	24	43	10.51	14.50
1910	17	19	36	8.79	13.40
1911	13	18	31	7.54	14.60
1912	31	25	56	12.22*	13.30
1913	25	17	42	8.95*	13.40*

* Standardized Death Rate.

The average yearly death rate for England and Wales for the nine years 1905—1913 was 14.39 per 1000, for your district it was 9.65 or 4.74 lower.

TABLE OF MORTALITY.

From Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases.

Year.	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000.
1905	2	0.49
1906	2	0.48
1907	4	0.97
1908	6	1.46
1909	7	1.71
1910	2	0.48
1911	0	0.00
1912	8	1.87
1913	3	0.68

TABLE OF MORTALITY.

From Cancer (Malignant Diseases).

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1905	1	0.24
1906	1	0.24
1907	2	0.48
1908	2	0.48
1909	3	0.73
1910	7	1.71
1911	1	0.24
1912	3	0.70
1913	5	1.14

Infantile Mortality Rate.

13 deaths (7 males and 6 females) took place in children under 1 year of age, giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 95.59 per 1000 births registered, this being lower than that for England and Wales which was 109.

5 of those deaths took place in children under 4 weeks old, two males aged 3 and 5 days and one female aged 10 days died from Premature Birth; 1 female aged 2 days from Spina Bifida, and one female (illegitimate) died from suffocation. On this latter an inquest was held as she was found in a cornfield, the parents being unknown, when the parents were discovered the birth-place was said to be Norwich.

3 died between the ages of 4 weeks and 3 months, 2, a male and female, both aged 7 weeks from Premature Birth, and 1, a female, aged 2 months from Whooping Cough.

2 died between 3 and 6 months, both males, one from Convulsions and one from Gastritis.

3 died between 6 and 12 months, all from Whooping Cough, aged 6, 8, and 10 months.

The fact that 23 per cent. of the Infantile Deaths were due to Whooping Cough ought to show the mothers in the district that this is not a trifling ailment.

The Notification of Births Act 1907 is not in force in the district.

INFANTILE MORTALITY TABLE.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000 births registered Oulton Broad.	Eng. and Wales.
1905	3	5	8	65·50	127
1906	12	6	18	131·38	133
1907	12	6	18	145·16	118
1908	6	5	11	90·16	121
1909	7	5	12	92·30	109
1910	7	4	11	93·22	106
1911	4	6	10	83·33	130
1912	8	6	14	126·13	95
1913	7	6	13	95·59	109

The average Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales for the last nine years 1905—1913 was 116, for your district it was 102·53 or 13·47 *lower* per 1000 births registered.

Zymotic Death Rate.

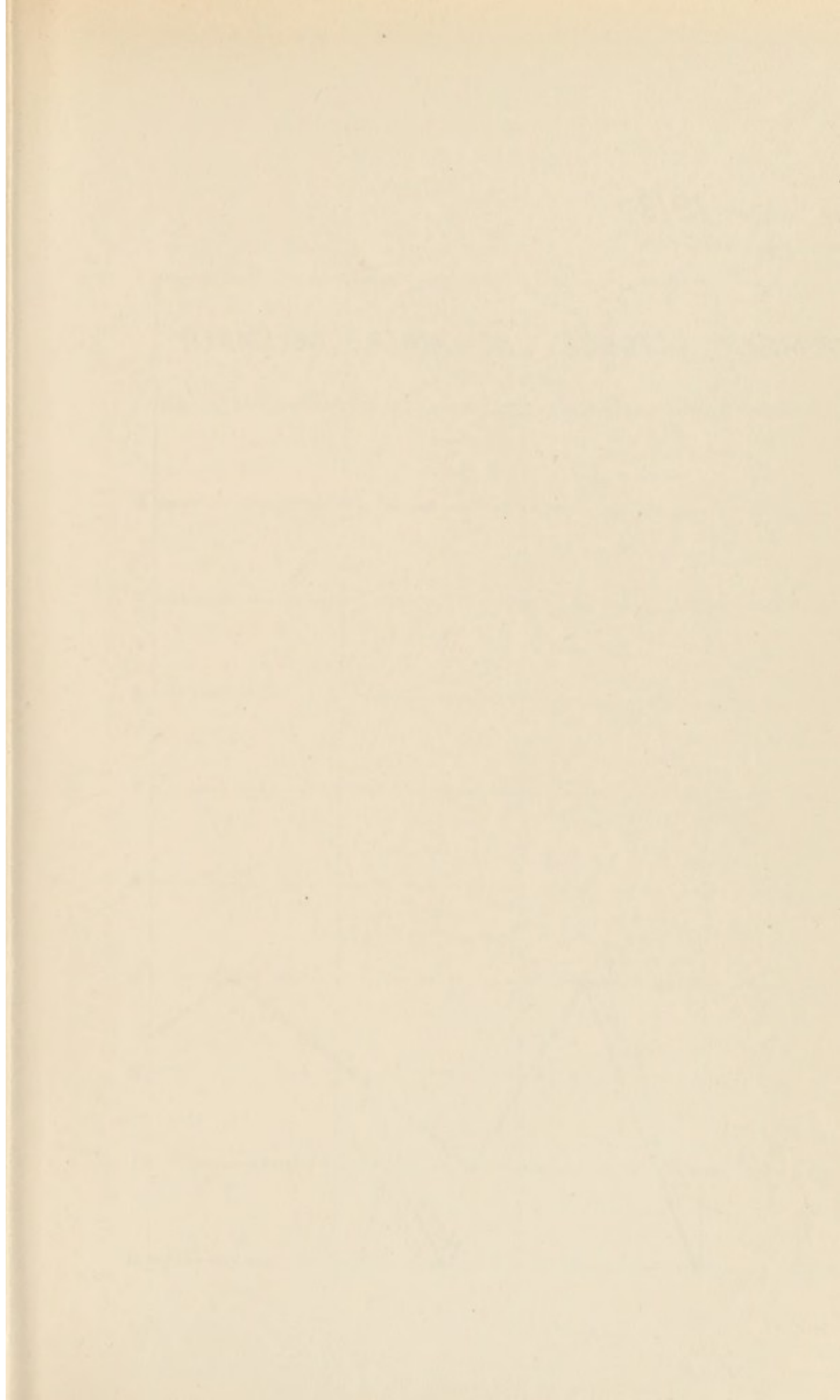
3 deaths from Zymotic diseases took place during the year, all from Whooping Cough, giving a Zymotic Death rate of 0·68 per 1000 of the population. No other Zymotic disease ended fatally. There has been no death from Enteric Fever or Diphtheria for *nine* years and only *one* from Scarlet Fever for the same period.

ZYMOTIC DEATHS AND RATE.

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1905	2	0·49
1906	3	0·73
1907	5	1·22
1908	1	0·24
1909	3	0·73
1910	3	0·73
1911	1	0·24
1912	2	0·47
1913	3	0·68

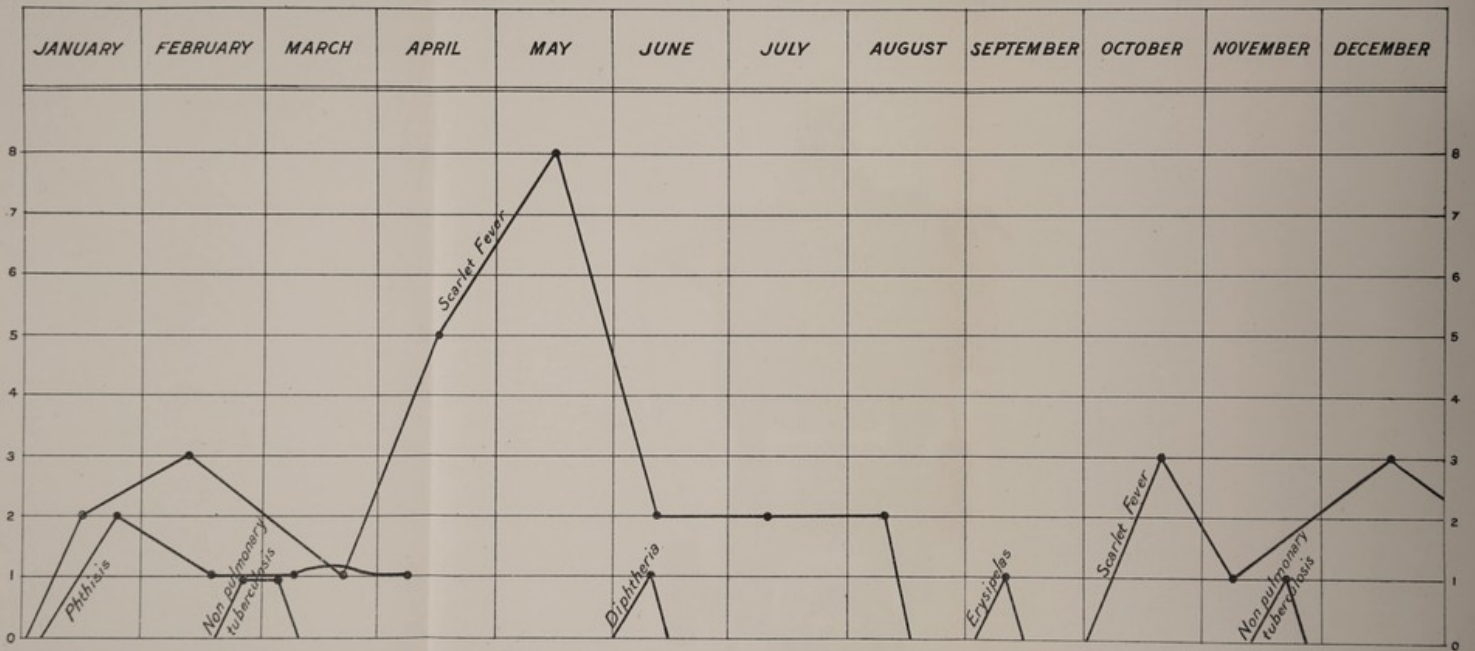
TABLE SHEWING DEATH RATES FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Year.	From all.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.	Fever
1905	0·49	—	—	—	—	—	0·49	—
1906	0·73	—	—	—	—	0·24	0·48	—
1907	1·22	—	—	—	0·73	—	0·48	—
1908	0·24	—	0·24	—	—	—	—	—
1909	0·73	—	—	—	—	0·73	—	—
1910	0·73	—	—	—	—	0·73	—	—
1911	0·24	—	—	—	—	—	0·24	—
1912	0·47	—	—	—	0·47	—	—	—
1913	0·68	—	—	—	—	0·68	—	—



— CHART —

Showing diseases and number of cases notified each month of the year 1913.



Inquests, 5.

Four inquests on males aged 20, 25, 51 and 71 were held, all were "Found drowned," the first 3 were non-residents.

The remaining one was held on a female infant who was found to have died from "Suffocation."

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

34 Notifications under this Act were received as follows :

32 Scarlet Fever.

1 Diphtheria.

1 Erysipelas.

This is a considerable increase on last year and there was no month during the year when no notification was received.

SCARLET FEVER (32).

This number is double the number notified last year, September was the only month when no notification of Scarlet Fever was received, May being the worst month with 8 notifications.

25 families were affected, 8 in Victoria Road, 5 in Bridge Road and 2 in Kirkley Run, the rest being more or less scattered, 27 of the cases out of 32, lived South of the Lock.

On going through those cases a history of origin could rarely be obtained, 2 at least contracted the disease outside the district, and in 5 cases the evidence of being in contact with another case before it was notified was strong. The milk could not be inspected as there were 23 different supplies.

In two cases school contact was suspected.

It was satisfactory to find that in all cases the houses were up to a fairly high standard, none having privies, 23 with pail closets and 3 with water closets, and about half of the affected houses were connected to the Water Company's supply.

It was not found necessary to close any school.

DIPHTHERIA (1).

This case was notified on 26th June, a girl aged 8, no history of contract with any suspicious case could be obtained.

ERYSIPELAS (1).

This case was notified on September 1st, in a woman aged 49, and was said to be an annual event.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED AND THE DISEASES NOTIFIED.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total	Non-pulmonary	
						Phthisis.	Tuberculosis
1905	5	4	—	4	13	—	—
1906	2	10	1	4	17	1*	—
1907	1	4	2	2	9	—	—
1908	8	—	4	1	13	—	—
1909	2	1	—	2	5	1	—
1910	3	1	1	—	5	1	—
1911	15	2	2	2	21	4	—
1912	15	1	—	1	21†	5	—
1913	32	1	—	1	34	5	4

* Phthisis was made a voluntary Notifiable Disease in 1906.

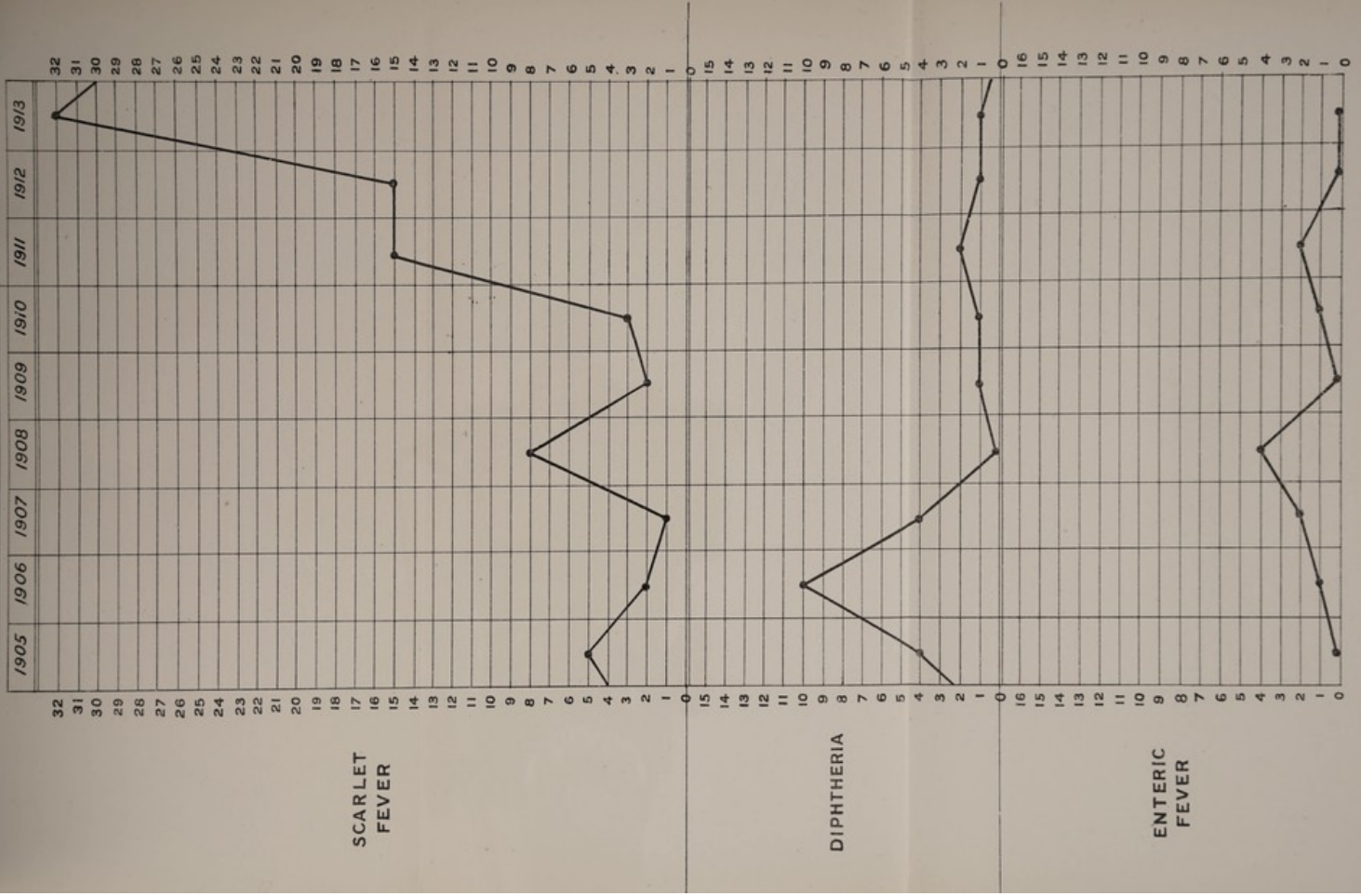
† 4 cases of Puerperal Fever.

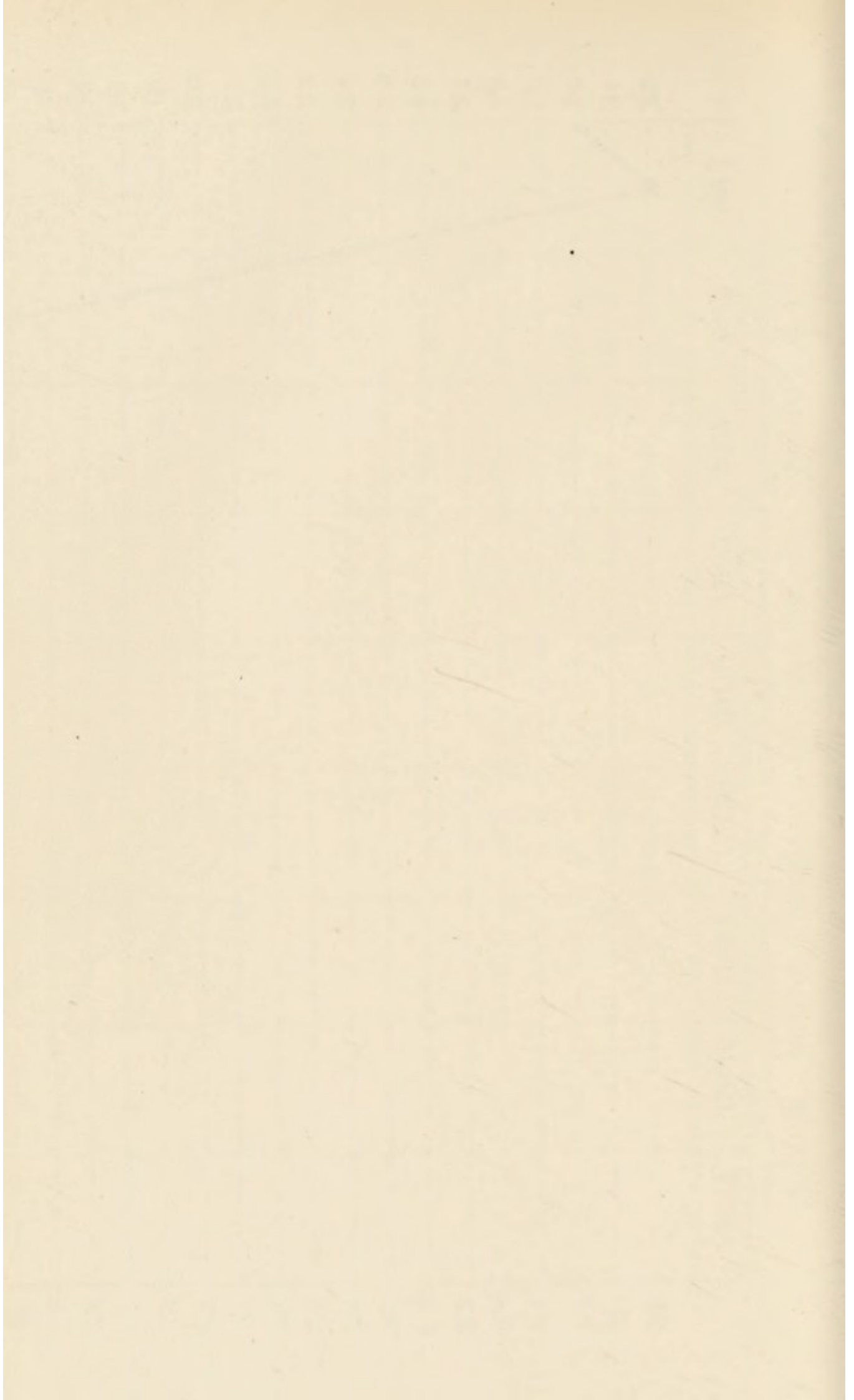
There were no cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever or Acute Poliomyelitis notified during the year.

Plague: 16 rats were sent from the district to the County Medical Officer for Bacteriological examination as a preventive measure. As there was some suspicion about the first sample of 11, a further supply of 5 was sent up, which proved satisfactory.

CHART

Showing annual incidence of the chief Zymotic diseases.





ENTERIC FEVER.—A case of Enteric Fever in an neighbouring district was supposed to have its origin in eating contaminated mussels from Lake Lothing, 5 other persons partook of the same supply with no ill-effects, but in order that persons might be warned of the risk they ran, warning notices were printed and posted in prominent places in the vicinity of the locality. Owing to certain restrictions it was found that notice boards on the foreshore could not be erected without undue expense.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

The above Regulations came into force on February 1st, 1912, and consolidated previous Regulations on the subject, as well as making Non-pulmonary tuberculosis notifiable

During the year the total number of notifications received was 13. Of those 8 were Phthisis and 5 non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Of the 8 Phthisis, 7 were on Form A, and 1 on Form C. Of those 7 on Form A, 1 had been notified before, and 1 was transferred to another district, the notification on Form C. concerned this latter.

All those cases were visited and disinfectants left and literature dealing with simple hygienic principles. The house was also examined with a view to finding any insanitary conditions or defects which would be liable to act as predisposing causes or retard recovery, but all were satisfactory.

In three cases the family history suggested heredity as a possibility.

During the year two cases died and the houses were disinfected. Another case was reported cured.

Of the non-pulmonary cases, 4 were notified on Form A, and 1 on Form B, the latter having been notified before. Two had Tuberculous glands of the neck, one a Tuberculous knee and one a Tuberculous hip-joint, in two cases the family history was suspicious.

At the latter end of the year the County Council offered to provide shelters for suitable cases if the district paid for the cost of carting and erection, but so far no advantage has been taken of this offer.

The Tuberculosis Order (Cattle) came into force in May, 1913, but no cattle have been slaughtered in your district under this Order. I am pleased to report that two farmers in the district have had their herds tested with Tuberculin and found free from Tuberculosis, thus they can assure their customers of milk safe in that respect.

AGE AND SEX OF NOTIFIED CASES.

		0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-upwards.
Phthisis	Males	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Males	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

Antitoxin Order, 1910.

A supply of Antitoxin is kept by the local chemist in order that there may be no delay in its use on cases in the district if the medical practitioner in attendance wishes to administer it either for curative or prophylactic purposes.

Water Supply.

During the year I have analysed 15 samples of water. All but one taken from the South side of the Lock bridge. Those 15 wells supplied about 46 houses.

10 were found fit for drinking and domestic purposes as long as they remained in their present condition.

Of the five which gave an unsatisfactory analysis, four have been connected to the public water supply, and in the remaining case the notice to provide a proper water supply has not yet expired.

Out of the 895 inhabited houses in the district there are now 353 connected to the public supply, 23 of those have been connected during 1913, and in the majority of those cases the owners have done it of their own free will, realising that a good water supply to a house is a useful asset.

The public supply is a branch from the Lowestoft Water Company, who bring their water about seven miles from a chain of open lakes fed by springs. This water is filtered through sand, and gives a very satisfactory result on analysis. This supply is constant and sufficient.

River Pollution.

There are no rivers or streams in the district, and there have been no complaints of pollution of Oulton Broad or Lake Lothing.

Drainage.

The present system consists of cesspools, pail closets, and a few privies.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 5 privies have been converted into pail closets.

There are about 313 cesspools in the district which are emptied by a contractor when written notice is given to do so. Unfortunately some people neglect to take the trouble to give notice even when the cesspool is overflowing. This usually happens when several houses drain into a common cesspool.

Even with great care sewage is bound to be spilt when a cesspool is emptied, and complaints on this matter are one of the penalties to be expected by a Council adhering to such a primitive system.

During the year, 3727 cesspools have been emptied, an increase of 407 on last year.

A proposal to pay the contractor at so much per 1000 gallons instead of at so much per week was brought forward, but rejected as impracticable.

The question of a water carriage system has been discussed for the last *six* years and does not progress materially.

It is a matter for regret that the benefits from such a system weigh so lightly, if at all, when balanced against the cost.

Scavenging.

During the year 26 galvanized iron dustbins have been provided to replace unsuitable or defective receptacles.

House refuse is removed weekly by the Contractor and disposed of on 3 tips, 200 yards from any dwelling-house.

Tents and Vans.

During the year bye-laws dealing with the above were adopted and have had a salutary effect as there was no recurrence of the trouble complained of in 1912.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

Boats are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector as they lie alongside the free quay, or other landing places, or when in the lock on their way to or from Lowestoft.

18 Canal boats were inspected and the condition of the boats and their occupants was satisfactory.

No cases of infectious disease were notified or discovered upon them, and it was not found necessary to detain any for cleansing or disinfection.

No legal proceedings for infringements of the Acts or Regulations have been necessary.

Fewer boats (wherries) have been inspected than in previous years as their appear to be fewer boats in commission and the Sanitary Inspector has had less time owing to a larger number of cases of infectious diseases occupying more of his time than usual.

Offensive Trades.

The only one in the district is a bone-boiler and called for no action during the year, as it was never used.

Common Lodging-houses and Cellar Dwellings do not exist in the district.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders.

At the end of the year, 12 dairies and milkshops were on the register, the same number as last year.

2 applications for registration were received, and 15 visits and inspections were carried out.

2 notices to limewash and cleanse the premises were served and the work carried out.

No disease can be attributed to the milk and no complaints have been received as to its quality. The taking of samples for analysis is under the control of the County.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops in the district are controlled by regulations under the above Orders.

Slaughter-houses.

There are three in the district all of which are registered.

At one, there was a complaint about keeping pigs adjacent to the premises, and this nuisance was abated with no difficulty.

No diseased meat or unsound food has been seized or condemned in the district.

No action was taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and there was no necessity to take steps under Sec. 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Schools.

The Water Supply in all three is from a pump and well, and none required analysis.

All are provided with pail closets which are emptied twice a week and kept in a satisfactory state.

The Special Subjects Centre in Bridge Road, has now replaced its soak-away by a properly constructed cesspool.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

Under this Act, 62 houses have been inspected during the year, and out of those, 17 were found satisfactory, which is not a large percentage, but a high standard was aimed at and most houses had some slight defect usually dampness. The table below gives an idea of the defects.

HOUSES INSPECTED—62.

	Nature and Number of Defects.	Nature and Number of Defects Remedied.	Percentage of Defects to Houses Inspected.	Percentage of Defects Remedied.
Closet Accommodation ...	14	11	23	78
Lighting ...	12	8	19	67
Ventilation ...	13	8	21	61
Dampness ...	42	26	68	62
Cleanliness ...	1	0	2	0
Yard Paving...	9	8	14	89

This latter column scarcely does justice to the landlords who have with rare exceptions done their best to carry out the work in a satisfactory way.

5 houses were not re-inspected and in one case where the landlord refused to carry out the work a Closing Order was issued.

STATEMENT ACCORDING TO ART V. OF HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

Number of Houses inspected.	Number reported as defective.	Houses repaired.	Houses unfit for Habitation.	Closing Orders made.	Rep'ed after closing order.	Houses closed.	Occupied after closing order.	Over-crowded houses.
62	69*	53	1	1	0	0	1	1

* Included 26 inspected in 1912.

The following notices have been served.

69	under Section 15	Sub-section 3	
1	„	„	17
1	„	„	17
2	„	„	17

I know of no room in the district such as is described in sub-section 7 of Section 17 of the Act.

During the year plans for six dwelling-houses have been passed and I consider there is room for more, as it is an exception to see a working-class house unlet in the district. This shortage of houses acts unfavourably on the district since young people are deterred from marrying as there is no house vacant, or if they do marry they have to leave the district.

The case of over-crowding occurred in Commodore Road where one family rented a house for 5/- a week, and sub-let half for 3/6 a week, 4 bedrooms were occupied by 4 adults and 9 children (6 being under 10 years of age), a suggestion to use another bedroom was found not to abate the nuisance, and the tenant's search for another house in the district has so far been in vain.

Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 and 1907.

There are 36 Factories and Workshops on the Register 7 Factories and 29 Workshops, 2 Workshops less than in 1912. Removed from the Register : Factory, 1 Brickworks.

Workshops, 1 Bakehouse, 1 Carpenter, 1 Tailor, 1 Limeburner. Added to the Register.—Factory, 1 Engineering. Workshops, 1 Boatbuilder, 1 Cobbler.

All were visited and inspected during the year, and it was not found necessary to serve any notices. I reported a case of defective ventilation to H.M. Inspector of Factories and received a reply that the matter had been investigated and was being kept under observation.

8 plans of new workshops were passed during the year. There are no underground bakehouses or steam laundries.

No list of Outworkers was received from or sent to another Authority.

Joint Isolation Small Pox Hospital, at Carlton Colville.

No patient was admitted to this institution from this district.

Oulton Joint Isolation Hospital.

On January 1st there were 7 cases in Hospital from 1912, 5 (2 males and 3 females) cases of Scarlet Fever belonged to the Urban District and 2 cases (both females), one Scarlet Fever and 1 Diphtheria, belonged to the Rural District.

During the year 1913, 85 cases were admitted (44 males and 41 females) so that the actual number treated was 92 (46 males and 46 females). The total number discharged was 79 (41 males and 38 females). Two died (1 male and 1 female), and at the end of the Year 11 (4 males and 7 females) remained in Hospital.

Of the 85 cases admitted, 66 (37 males and 29 females) were from the Rural District, and 19 (7 males and 12 females) from the Urban District.

The 66 cases admitted from the Rural District were made up as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	34	(18 males and 16 females).
Diphtheria	- 28	(17 males and 11 females).
Enteric Fever	- 4	(2 males and 2 females).

The 19 cases admitted from the Urban District were made up as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	- 18	(7 males and 11 females).
Diphtheria	- 1	(1 female).
Enteric Fever	- 0	

Two deaths took place in the Institution during the Year, both from the Rural District, 1 male from Enteric Fever and 1 female from Scarlet Fever.

Percentage Mortality of cases Treated in Hospital.

	1912.			1913.		
	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ...	22	0	0	58	1	1.7
Enteric Fever ...	1	0	0	4	1	25.0
Diphtheria ...	11	1	9.1	30	0	0
Totals ...	34	1	2.9	92	2	2.2

Table showing age incidence of Cases admitted during 1913.

	0-1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and Upw'ds.	Total
	Scarlet Fever	1	16	25	7	3	-	-	52
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
Diphtheria	-	4	21	3	1	-	-	29
Total ...	1	20	46	10	6	2	0	85

Number of Cases Treated.

From the MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND RURAL DISTRICT.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Diphtheria.	22	10	1	3	16	7*	5	11	29
Scarlet Fever.	5	12	69*	19	9	17*	12	11	35
Enteric Fever	3	5	1	1	1	0	1	1	4
Totals.	30	27	71	23	26	24	18	23	68

From the OULTON BROAD URBAN DISTRICT.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Diphtheria.	3	6	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
Scarlet Fever.	1	2	1	8	4	2	12	11	23
Enteric Fever.	0	0	1	3	0	1	4	0	0
Totals.	4	8	4	11	4	4	17	11	24
From both Districts.	34	35	75	34	30	28	35	34	92

* Two cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Diphtheria were in members of the Staff.

Maintenance.

The Scarlet Fever cases had 2722 days' maintenance, those from the Rural District 1580 days, and those from the Urban District 1142 days.

The Diphtheria cases had 922 days' maintenance, those from the Rural District 875 days, and those from the Urban District 47 days.

The Enteric Fever patients, all from the Rural District, had 92 days' maintenance.

The total number of days' maintenance of patients was 3736, of which those from the Rural District had 2547 days, and those from the Urban District had 1189 days.

The average number of patients was 10.22; from the Rural District 6.957; from the Urban District 4.192.

This number of patients is the highest since the Hospital was built in 1900, and the accommodation even when taxed to the utmost, with due regard for cross infection, failed on two occasions.

(1) From May 8th to May 20th, I was unable to admit Scarlet Fever cases as there were 14 in Hospital as well as 1 Enteric Fever.

(2) From November 4th to 15th, I was unable to admit Diphtheria cases as there were 8 in already, as well as 7 Scarlet Fever and 1 Enteric Fever.

This may not occur again for many years, but on the other hand it may and I consider an extra block of 2 wards of 4 beds each could be erected of wood and

iron, without undue expense. It would not only act as a convalescent ward and so relieve the other wards, but could also be used as an observation ward for doubtful cases or as an isolation ward for a Diphtheria case complicated with Scarlet Fever or vicê versâ; at present those cases have to be put in a ward by themselves and take up valuable ward space which could otherwise be well employed. This suggestion is at present being considered by the Committee.

During the year the administration of the Hospital was re-arranged, the Caretakers, a married couple, being replaced by a Matron, which I am sure will make for increased efficiency and smoother working.

The water supply, which is pumped by a wind-mill from a 45ft. well, caused considerable inconvenience on several occasions by shortage of water, due to lack of wind, once due to a burst pipe, which was not discovered till, as a last resource, the underground pipe was laid bare after the pump and mill had been overhauled.

As water is such an important factor in a Hospital, the Committee are now considering the question of having the Water Company's supply laid on, or a petrol or petrol electric driven pump.

Improvements.

The underground electric light wires from the administrative block to the wards and outbuildings have been replaced by overhead wires, as there was considerable leakage from the old system and occasional short circuiting.

A telephone installation between the wards and the administrative block was put in.

The steam disinfecter was overhauled.

Canvas bags were provided for removal of infected bedding.

A set of milk cans with padlocks and duplicate keys was provided in order that the milk in transit might not be exposed to dust or pollution.

A candle lamp has replaced the paraffin lamp for internal lighting of the ambulance.

The space between the wards and kitchen was tarred, which makes it cleaner and drier in wet weather and diminishes the dust which is blown into the wards in dry weather.

Three fire extinguishers were provided for use in the house and wards.

The kitchen, scullery and 2 rooms were distempered and the out-houses lime-washed.

I have to thank all the Officials with whom I have come in contact, for the kindness and courtesy they have shown in assisting me.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

CARLTON COTTAGE,

OULTON BROAD,

SUFFOLK.

LAURENCE GIBSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.
Name of District—OULTON BROAD URBAN.
(See Notes at Back.)

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS †		NETT DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number, †	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District. †	of Residents not registered in the District. †	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number, †	Rate.					Number, †	Rate per 1,000, Nett Births	Number, †	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	4091	122	...	...	36	8.79	0	2	...	...	38	9.28
1909	4091	130	...	...	42	10.26	0	1	...	...	43	10.51
1910	4091	118	...	...	35	8.55	1	2	...	...	36	8.79
1911	4109	129	122	29.68	29	7.05	1	3	10	81.97	31	7.54
1912	4282	109	111	25.92	53	12.38	0	3	14	126.13	56	12.22 ^a
1913	4386	133	136	31.01	40	9.12	4	6	13	95.59	42	8.95 ^a

^a Corrected Death Rate.

Area of District in acres } 1,620
 (land and inland }
 water).
 Total Population at all ages ... 4,109
 Number of inhabited houses ... 895
 Average number of persons per house ... 4.6
 At Census of 1911.

NOTES TO TABLE I.

NOTE.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrected rates probably will not be available. The rates should be calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a net population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institution.

* In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. In Column 12 is to be entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health will be able from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly lists furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths must be included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health a Statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ “Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, must not be included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (*b*) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of “non-residents” which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of “residents” registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the net death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1). Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2). The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3). Deaths from Violence are to be referred (*a*) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (*b*) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (*c*) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (*d*) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.*

Name of District—OULTON BROAD URBAN.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.									
	At all Ages.	At Ages 1—Years.						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		Under 1 years	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years									65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
† Cholera (C) Plague (P)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	32	2	5	18	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
† Relapsing fever (R) Continued fever (C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ^s	5	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of "	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals. ...	43	2	7	21	7	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

NOTES.—State in space below the name and position within or without the district of the isolation hospital or hospitals, sanatoria or other institutions to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, have usually been sent, and the name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided.

§ This space may be used for record of other diseases the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.
+ These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

† Specify the disease by initial against the figure.

* The figures should take account of any corrections made as a result of error in notification or revision of diagnosis as a result of the further course of the disease (cf. para (3) on p. 3 of the Weekly Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases).

ISOLATION HOSPITAL or HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, &c.—*Joint Isolation Hospital at OULTON, IN THE MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND RURAL DISTRICT. THE PROPERTY OF THE OULTON BROAD URBAN AND MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS. Smallpox Hospital at CARLTON COLVILLE, JOINT OWNERS: LOWESTOFT CORPORATION, MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND RURAL AND OULTON BROAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.*

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1913.

Name of District—OULTON BROAD URBAN.

(See Notes at Back.)

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District. (a).										Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District. (b)
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
All Causes { Certified (c) { Uncertified	42	13	...	1	2	1	4	7	14		
1 Enteric Fever											
2 Small-pox											
3 Measles											
4 Scarlet fever											
5 Whooping-cough	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Diphtheria and Croup. ...											
7 Influenza											
8 Erysipelas											
9 Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
10 Tuberculous Meningitis ...											
11 Other tuberculous diseases								2	3		
12 Cancer, malignant disease	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
13 Rheumatic Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Meningitis—(See note (d))	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15 Organic Heart Disease ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
16 Bronchitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		
17 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
18 Other diseases of respira- tory organs											
19 Diarrhœa and Enteritis (See note (e))... ..											
20 Appendicitis and Typhlitis											
21 Cirrhosis of Liver											
22 Alcoholism											
23 Nephritis & Bright's Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
24 Puerperal Fever											
25 Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition											
26 Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Prem- ature Birth.	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1		
28 Suicide								3	6		
29 Other Defined Diseases ...	12	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
30 Diseases ill-defined or un- known											
Totals ...	42	13	...	1	2	1	4	7	14		

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which should be consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

Copies of this Manual were distributed to Medical Officers of Health in 1912 by the Registrar-General, and may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C., price 1/-.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are to be *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner to be *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III, should equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are to be entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified;" and all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 should be used for deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28).

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

See Note (a) at back

Name of District—OULTON BROAD URBAN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	{ Certified ... { Uncertified ...	4	1	0	0	5	3	2	2	1	13
Small-pox											
Chicken-pox											
Measles											
Scarlet Fever											
Whooping-cough									2	1	3
Diphtheria and Croup											
Erysipelas											
Tuberculous Meningitis											
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)											
Other Tuberculous Diseases											
Meningitis(not Tuberculous)											
Convulsions								1			1
Laryngitis											
Bronchitis											
Pneumonia (all forms)							1				1
Diarrhoea											
Enteritis											
Gastritis								1			1
Syphilis											
Rickets											
Suffocation, overlying											
Injury at Birth											
Atelectasis											
Congenital Malformations(c)		1				1					1
Premature Birth		2	1			3	2				5
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus... ..											4
Other Causes		1				1					1
Totals ...		4	1			5	3	2	2	1	13

Nett Births in the year { legitimate130.
 { illegitimate3.

Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate Infants 12
 { illegitimate „ 1.

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. should equal the total in column 10 of Table I, and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are to be included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, should equal the total in Table III. under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth.
Want of Breast Milk should be included under Atrophy and Debility.
- (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Table I., II., III., and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

LAURENCE GIBSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

February 16th, 1914.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

I.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises 1	Number of			
	Inspections 2	Written Notices 3	Prosecutions 4	
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	7	0	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	29	0	0	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	36	0	0	0

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars 1	Number of Defects				
	Found 2	Remedied 3	Referred to Inspector H.M. 4	Prosecutions 5	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>					
Want of cleanliness ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient... { unsuitable or defective { not separate for sexes	1	1	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	1	1	1

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—Home Work.

* NATURE OF WORK. 1	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107							OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110				
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists. 8	Prosecutions.		Instances 11	Notices served 12	Prosecutions 13	Instances 14	Orders made (S 110) 15	Prosecutions (ss. 109, 110). 16
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists 9	Failing to send lists 10						
	Lists † 2	Outworkers †		Lists 5	Outworkers										
	Con-tractors 3	Work-men 4		Con-tractors 6	Work-men 7										
Wearing apparel—(1) making, &c. (2) cleaning and washing ...															
Household linen ...															
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...															
Curtain and furniture hangings															
Furniture and upholstery ...															
Electro-plate ...															
File making ...															
Brass and brass articles...															
Fur pulling ...															
Cables and chains ...															
Anchors and grapnels ...															
Cart gear ...															
Locks, latches and keys ...															
Umbrellas, &c. ...															
Artificial flowers ...															
Nets, other than wire nets ...															
Tents and Sacks ...															
Racquet and tennis balls ...															
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags															
Brush making ...															
Pea Picking ...															
Feather sorting ...															
Carding, &c. of buttons, &c. ...															
Stuffed toys ...															
Basket making ...															
Chocolates and sweetmeats.															
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc. ...															
Textile Weaving ...															
Total ...															

NIL.

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only* but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 or 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
(1)		(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Factories :— Boat Builders	1
	Ice Manufacturers	1
	Brick Works	1
	Electric Light Plant	1
	Maltings	1
	Cornmills	1
	Engineering	1
	Workshops :— Bakehouses	4
	Carpenters	3
	Blacksmiths	1
	Boatbuilders	4
	Tailors	2
	Coal Depôt	1
	Dressmakers	2
	Cycle Repairers	2
	Harness Makers	2
	Cobblers	4
	Hand Laundries	1
	Nursery Garden (Worksheds) ...	1
	Fish Gutting Yard	1
Coachbuilders	1	
Total number of workshops on Register		35

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133 1901)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901).	
{ Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	
{ Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	

(Signed) LAURENCE GIBSON, M.B., D.P.H.,

February 6th, 1914.

Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of health in his Annual report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces or homework. The duties of local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of March, 1912.

Oulton Broad Urban District Council.

Report of the Inspector of Nuisances for the Year, 1913.

Urban District of Oulton Broad.

Houses and premises inspected	...	...	...	...	1683
Houses and premises inspected in detail (house to house)	...	...	...	...	1270
Intimation notices issued	...	...	...	...	43
Statutory	„	„	...	...	7
Statutory	„	„	to provide suitable water supply	...	4
Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	101
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	13
Summonses heard before Justices	...	...	...	...	0

Nuisances Dealt With.

Privies and middens converted into pail closets	...	...	...	...	0
Privies (pails), privies (no pails), and middens converted into water closets	...	...	...	...	0
Insanitary refuse bins abolished	...	...	...	...	0
Galvanized iron dust bins provided	...	...	...	...	26
Choked and defective drainage	...	...	...	...	24
Bath, sink, and other waste pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	...	3727
Loads of house refuse removed	...	...	...	...	856
Nuisances arising from pig keeping	...	...	...	...	1
„	„	„	goat keeping	...	0
„	„	„	poultry keeping	...	0
„	„	„	rabbit keeping	...	0

Nuisances arising from deposits of fish offal	...	...	2
" " " offensive accumulation	...	...	15
" " " insanitary closets	...	...	12
" " " defective water waste preventers			0
" " " overcrowding workshop	...		0
" " " " dwellings	...		1
" " " " boat	...	...	0
" " " " dog-keeping	...		1

Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops.

Number of cowsheds and dairies on register	...	...	12
" " applications for registration as cowkeepers and purveyors of milk	...	...	2
" " visits to cowsheds and dairies	...	...	15
" " notices issued under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops orders	...	...	2

Canal Boats Acts.

Number of Canal Boats visited and inspected	...	19
---	-----	----

Water for Analysis.

Number of samples delivered to the Medical Officer of Health for analysis	15
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Rodents.

Number of rats to County Medical Officer of Health for examination	16
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Slaughter Houses.

Number visited and inspected	3
------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Factories and Workshops Acts.

Number of Bakehouses inspected	...	...	4
" Carpenters' and Wheelwrights' Workshops inspected	...	...	3
" Blacksmiths' shops inspected	...	...	1
" Boat Builders' shops inspected	...	...	5

Number of Painters' shops inspected	...	...	1
„ Tailors' Workshops inspected	...	...	2
„ Ice Manufacturers' works inspected	...	...	1
„ Fish gutting yards inspected	...	...	1
„ Brick works inspected	...	...	1
„ Coal depôts inspected	...	...	1
„ Electric Light Stations inspected	...	...	1
„ Dressmakers' workshops inspected	...	...	2
„ Cycle repairing shops inspected	...	...	2
„ Harness makers' workshops inspected	...	...	2
„ Boot repairing shops inspected	...	...	5
„ Hand Laundries and Wash-houses inspected	...	...	1
„ Nursery Gardens (Work-sheds) inspected	...	...	1
„ Maltings inspected	...	...	1
„ Corn Mills inspected	...	...	1
„ Notices served to abate nuisances	...	...	0
„ Factories and Workshops on Register...	...	...	36

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.

Number of houses disinfected after infectious disease	40
„ visits made to infected houses	80
„ patients removed to Isolation Hospital...	19
„ patients (not removed to Isolation Hospital) supplied with disinfectants and literature	19
„ articles of clothing and bedding disinfected by steam (in lots)	35

(Signed) THOS. WOOD, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Inspector of Nuisances.

January 5th, 1914.

