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W. Mackenzie . Raunds .
Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

W. MACKENZIE.


Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health

Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health, &c.

1909.

RAUNDS :

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TO THE RAUNDS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

RAUNDS,

MARCH 1, 1910.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report for the year 1909, with the usual vital statistics.

The area of the Raunds District is 4387 acres.

The population at the last census was 3811, and the number of occupied houses 847, this works out at an average of 4·5 persons per house.

The number of inhabited houses at the middle of 1909 was 960, and that at the rate of 4·5 per house gives an estimated population of 4320.

BIRTHS—The number of births registered during the year was 91. 46 Males and 45 females. There was only 1 illegitimate birth registered. The birth-rate is therefore 21·0 per thousand of the population. This is the lowest birth-rate ever recorded in Raunds District. The rate in 1908 was 28·0 and in 1907 it was 23·78. The average birth-rate for 10 years from 1899 to 1908 inclusive was 26·16. The birth-rate for England and Wales for the year 1909 was 25·6 per thousand, which is 0·9 below the rate in 1908 and lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the 10 years from 1899 to 1908 the birth-rate showed a decrease of 2·2 per 1000 in England and Wales.

DEATHS—The number of deaths from all causes and all ages was 40, of these 26 were males and 14 females. The death-rate therefore for the year was 9·2. The rate for 1908 was 12·0 and for 1907 it was 10·9 per 1000 of the population. The average death-rate for the 10 years 1899—1908 was 10·61. The death-rate for England and Wales in 1909 was 14·5 per 1000, which was 0·2 below the rate for 1908, and lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average for 10 years 1899—1908 the death-rate last year showed a decrease of 1·6 per 1000 in England and Wales.

Classified according to age, the deaths in Raunds District were as follows :—

4	died	under	1	year	of	age
1	„	between	1	and	5	years
3	„	„	5	„	15	„
2	„	„	15	„	25	„
14	„	„	25	„	65	„
16	„	over	65	years	of	age

Only one person died from infectious disease, a man aged 78, who died from Enteric Fever and old age. The deaths from Notifiable Infectious Disease in 1908 and 1907 were also one for each year.

INFANTILE DEATH RATE—The number of children who died under 1 year of age was 4, which gives an infantile death-rate of 43·9 per 1000 births registered; this is by far the lowest rate ever recorded in the District, the next lowest being 59·3 in 1901. Last year the rate was 108·3, and in 1907 it was 90·9. Of the 4 deaths in 1909 three were infants under two days old. No deaths of illegitimate children were recorded. The rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales for 1909 was 109 per 1000, the lowest rate ever recorded.

The causes of all deaths registered during the year in Raunds District were as follows:—Enteric Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 6, Other Tuberculous Diseases 1, Cancer 5, Bronchitis 2, Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs 1, Premature Birth 3, Heart Diseases 7, Accidents 2, Suicides 1, Senile Decay 3, Apoplexy 2, Jaundice 1, All other causes 5.

Three Coroners' Inquests were held during the year, one on a young man, aged 22 years, who committed suicide whilst temporarily insane; one on a man, aged 31 years, who died suddenly from cardiac syncope; and one on a boy, aged 4 years, who died from the effects of an accident to his head.

During the year we had the misfortune of losing two members and one ex-member of this Council. One of them, Mr. E. J. Whitney, held the office of vice-chairman at the time of his death; another, Mr. John Kingsmith, was ex-chairman. The other was Mr. Robert Coggins, of the Hall, Government boot manufacturer and farmer, both he and Mr. Kingsmith, who was also a Government boot manufacturer, were large employers of labour. All of them were held in the highest esteem by their fellow-citizens and the town of Raunds sustained a great loss by their death.

Cancer was the cause of 5 deaths, equal to 1·16 per thousand. There is no doubt this terrible disease is gradually increasing here and elsewhere, and although a good many cases have been successfully operated upon during the year in Northampton Hospital, yet there are many hopeless cases now living in the District.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was the cause of death of 6 persons during the year, a rate of 1·39 per 1000, and although this is slightly lower than 1908, yet there is no doubt the disease is very rife in the District and is increasing. During the year 6 or 7 cases have been sent for open-air treatment in various sanatoria, some of whom have been in for 4 months; all have returned home temporarily or permanently benefited, and there is no doubt this mode of treatment is the most efficacious ever tried up to now.

Compulsory Notification has been adopted in Scotland, and I have no doubt that sooner or later this disease will be added to the list of Compulsory Notifications in England.

One death was registered as "Tubercular Meningitis" and comes under the heading of "Other Tuberculous Diseases."

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 15, of which 5 were Erysipelas, 5 Scarlet Fever and 5 Enteric Fever. The Scarlet Fever cases were scattered over the town, and in most of the cases were imported from other districts, and no deaths occurred from that disease or Erysipelas. The five cases of Enteric Fever were traced to a polluted well in the outskirts of the town and no other cases were notified during the year. The well was soon closed up and the new water supply laid on to the infected houses and those not infected in the same district. One death occurred, an old gentleman whose death was due to the Enteric Fever and old age. The Infectious Diseases Notified in 1908 numbered 20 and no deaths took place from any of them.

The Public Schools in the District are still in a very satisfactory condition as regards sanitation, and no closure on account of Infectious Disease was necessary during the year. The new water supply has not as yet been laid on to any of the two schools, but as additional accommodation is now necessary the new water supply will be laid on as soon as the new structural arrangements or alterations are begun, and I have every reason to hope that may be at no distant date.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—I may now remind you that the Isolation Hospital, which is of wood and iron contains 8 beds in two wards of 4 beds each. Each ward measures 20ft. by 20ft., the nurse's room is 10ft. by 10ft., and the hall 10ft. by 10ft. The outside is of iron and the inside lining of wood, all the woodwork is varnished; veranda with concrete floor and brick foundation. The floor is raised 18 inches from the ground, well ventilated underneath, and cemented all over the site to prevent dampness. The wards are heated by slow combustion stoves, and ventilators are placed on the roof. The whole place is lighted by windows on either side. The site is a good one, 210 feet above sea level, on ground sloping to the westward. The field is a mile from Raunds and nearly half-a-mile from the nearest house, and 400 yards from the road. It contains 16 acres of ground and is surrounded by a very strong hedge 15 feet in height. The land is held on lease with the option of purchase.

The Raunds Brook, which was a source of great trouble to us for many years, is now kept very clean, and since the sewage works came into operation there have been very few complaints about the bad smells which caused so much trouble in years gone by.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—Systematic Inspections of Factories and Workshops have been regularly made both by Mr. Yorke, Sanitary Inspector, and myself during the year, and all the requirements of the Factory and Workshops Act have been carried out. Section 2 of the Public Health Act has been adopted here and a standard of efficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation has been fixed and enforced. Occasionally during the year a fair amount of Shoe work has been done by women at their own homes, but the amount compared with what was formerly done in Raunds is very insignificant, and seems to have no bad effect on the workers. Almost all the female workers, both married and single, are now employed in the various factories in Raunds, and there is no doubt that the general health of the female workers of the town has been improved considerably ever since the advent of indoor factory work.

LISTS OF OUTWORKERS.—The home-work in this District consists of Boot and Shoe Work, and on account of slackness of work and the closing down of one large factory, and also on account of the large number of workers employed inside the factories, the number of outworkers has greatly diminished, and therefore the Lists of Outworkers are fewer than usual. Twice during the year 6 Lists of Outworkers have been received from 6 employers, showing the number of outworkers as 566, and once during the year 5 Lists have been received showing the number of workers as 52. Fifty-two addresses of outworkers have been received from other councils, and 53 addresses have been forwarded to other councils. The figures 566 and 53 are approximately double the number of individual workers whose names are given, since in the February and August Lists of the same employer the same outworkers' names are often repeated. 123 Inspections of outworkers' premises were made during the year. No prosecutions were made for failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists, nor for failing to send Lists in.

The number of Registered Workshops in the District is 23, and consist of shops carried on by curriers, tailors, dressmakers, milliners, basket-makers, bicycle agents, bakers, letterpress printers, laundries and boot work. There are no underground bakeries in the District.

64 Inspections of Factories were made and one written notice sent. No prosecutions were necessary. 32 Inspections of Workshops and Workplaces were made other than the outworkers' premises indicated above. 3 written notices were sent but no prosecutions were necessary. Many defects and nuisances were remedied without notices being necessary.

3 defects were found under the Public Health Acts; these were cases of unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation and were remedied without prosecution. Water supply and proper water-closets and flushing appliances were supplied to 4 bake-houses during the year.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council, and the standard of suitability and sufficiency of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced. The standard is 20 for males and 16 for females.

Mr. YORKE, Sanitary Inspector, reports :—" The following places have been periodically inspected : milk-shops and cow-sheds were fairly well kept ; slaughterhouses well kept, bakehouses well kept ; factories and workshops periodically inspected, and where defects or nuisances have arisen they have been promptly dealt with. There has been less work given out to out-workers this year than other years.

The work of domestic scavenging, that is, the collection of house-refuse and night-soil has been well carried out, but it is to be hoped that before the end of this year the water-carriage system will be general throughout the District, and the collection of night-soil will be a thing of the past.

The Sewers have been well maintained and periodically flushed and there have been no complaints about bad smells emanating from them.

All houses that required disinfecting after cases of infectious disease have been promptly attended to, and the charge of this work has been borne by the Council.

The drainage to private properties can now be considered completed, and the excellent manner in which this work has been carried out is no doubt responsible for the absence of periodical outbreaks of Enteric Fever.

During the year 33 pail closets have been replaced with modern water-closets, 71 water-closets without a water supply and flushing appliances have been provided with water supply and flushing appliances. There are 150 houses within the District where waste water-closets are fixed. Many houses have been provided with stop sinks during the year. There are 14 Cess-pools within the District, these are outside the drainage area and emptied by the Council's workmen.

Nuisances as they have arisen have been promptly dealt with, and good work has been done during the year in that connection.

Many of the back yards to the old buildings are without any paving whatever, and in bad weather the yards and approaches thereto are in a very bad state, but owing to the breaking up of the ground for drainage purposes and the laying on of water services this has been left over until the whole of the above work can be completed."

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.—The effluent from the sewage farm during the year has been satisfactory, but the land is over-worked, and unless something is done to deal with the excess, especially seeing that there will be more sewage finding its way

to the works now that the town possesses a proper water supply, and that the water-carriage system is being greatly extended, the effluent will not long continue to be satisfactory. The Surveyor, Mr. Yorke, has been instructed by the Sanitary Committee to report to them on the matter, and I hope that during the coming year the Council will be able to carry out further work at the Sewage Disposal Works, his report being now in hand and about to be presented.

I have to thank Mr. L. G. H. Lee, F.R.Met.S., and member of this Council, for his report on the meteorological conditions existing during the year, a copy of which is given in the appendix.

WATER SUPPLY.—To show you how important I have always considered a proper water supply to Raunds, I take the liberty of reproducing some of my annual reports on the matter, before giving particulars of the successful scheme now completed.

In my Report for 1901 I said :—“ On the 1st of November 1901, I compiled a Final Report on the outbreak of Typhoid Fever, which I had printed, and in which I included a map of the central and upper portion of Raunds, showing the position of the Rotton Row well (formerly called “ Chester’s ”) and a geological map showing a transverse section of the valley in which Raunds is situated, and showing the position of the Rotton Row well and other wells, and their relation to the geological strata. For these maps I have to thank Dr. Bruce Low, who drafted them in 1895.

“ In my final Report I showed that on the 11th of October we had in all 134 cases of fever and 10 deaths. I also showed that the outbreak was very similar to the one investigated by Dr. Bruce Low in 1895. At that time we had 153 cases and 14 deaths and last year 134 and 10 deaths. The outbreak undoubtedly was due to poisoning of the same well, or strictly speaking, of a new well supplied by the same water as the old one, and dug within 2 or 3 feet of it.

“ The outbreak occurred after a thunderstorm, and a very heavy rain, which I have no doubt carried down into the well the germs of typhoid from ground already saturated with them. I, along with Mr. Yorke, the Sanitary Inspector, had this well locked up within 3 days of the outbreak. From personal enquiries made in the first 100 cases, I found that 90 had used the water of this polluted well in the unboiled state, the remainder probably did so as well but were not certain about it. This well has probably been the cause already of 287 cases of fever and 24 deaths, and I hope it is now permanently closed, and that any proposal to ever open it up again may not be passed by you.

WATER SUPPLY.—Various experiments have been tried during the year to procure a fresh Water Supply for Raunds, but I am sorry to say without success in any case, the quantity not being sufficient for even a fourth part of the town.

" I consider that the question of Water Supply is a most important one for this district and a most difficult one to solve. There is no doubt that the water of all the principle wells in the town is liable to pollution at intervals, situated as they are in the clay, and in many cases near the bed of the brook, and in soil saturated for many years with Typhoid, which, as can be easily seen is periodically washed into one or other of them, causing terrible trouble and death.

" I have no doubt that this state of matters is certain to go on at regular intervals as it has done for over 20 years, and I consider that the question of a pure water supply for Raunds is a burning one, and I cannot see that we are in a better position as regards a water supply than we were 20 years ago, but probably worse, as the earth must be more saturated with the Typhoid bacillus than it then was, owing to the repeated outbreaks of fever, and I am afraid we have only to wait for another epidemic which may come on at any time and from almost any well in the town so long as we continue to use the same old supply ; and although the town may be free from fever for a few months, we must not settle down in false security and wait for the usual periodical death-trap to come round as it assuredly will ; but endeavour by every available means to avert this danger by substituting the present antiquated system by a supply of pure and wholesome water ; leaving all other questions of importance in the Council as secondary to this vital one.

In my report for 1903 I said :—" As regards the Water Supply of the town, there is little to be said, the source is still the same as it has always been, and anything that has been done to procure a pure water supply for the District has up to now made no change in the state of affairs, as regards the actual source.

" Some months ago a Report was read to the Council upon the desirability of sinking a trial well in a field near the Meadow Road, situated on the west side of Raunds, at a distance of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the town and in a place quite safe from any chance or danger of contamination. In his Report the Surveyor, Mr. Yorke, says—" The position decided upon by the Water Committee is in my opinion one of the best sites within the District for the purpose." Mr. Yorke gives his reasons for the selection of this site and at the end of his Report, says :—" By making the boring on the site at the bottom of Meadow Road, the Marlstone or water-bearing strata would be reached at about 90 feet lesser depth than on the London Road site, consequently there would be a saving of at least £200 in the experimental boring, and further if you are fortunate in finding water at this site it would be the best position for a pumping station should you at any time find it necessary to increase the supply. Any water from the Oolite formation within the District could be conveyed to this point by gravitation and pumped up to the Reser-

voir or Water Tower. I hope therefore that we may be at last successful in solving this great question, which I consider to be of such importance to the town. So that our exact position at the present moment as regards a water supply for Raunds is—that we have provisionally purchased a site, and provisionally accepted a tender for sinking a trial well, and have applied to the Local Government Board for a loan for the cost of testing, and they have sent down for particulars on the usual forms for giving details of how the sum applied for is made up. We therefore now wait for Mr. Yorke's Report to the Local Government Board, supplying the necessary information.

In my Report for 1904 I said:—"On account of the low rainfall during the year there has been a great scarcity of water in some of the factories, more especially during the summer months, this scarcity also affecting the flushing of house drains, water-closets and sewers, as well as the general water supply of the town, many of the people having to carry their water for domestic purposes long distances during the summer, and for a considerable time the water-cart had to be called into requisition for distribution of water for domestic use. This great want we now have good hopes of being remedied in the near future by a proper water supply from the well now being sunk.

"At the end of my report for last year (1903) I said:—"Our exact position at the present moment as regards a Water Supply for Raunds is that we have provisionally purchased a site, and provisionally accepted a tender for sinking a trial well, and have applied to the Local Government Board for a loan for the cost of testing, and they have sent down for particulars on the usual forms for giving details of how the sum applied for is made up. We therefore now wait for Mr. Yorke's Report to the Local Government Board giving the necessary information.'"

In 1907 I said:—"WATER SUPPLY.--The present position of the Council as regards the new water supply for the district is as follows:—The sanction of the loan of £8500 has been received from the Local Government Board. Specifications for the work have been prepared by the Engineer and approved by the Council. It is now in the hands of the Engineer to prepare bills of quantities, &c., and the Council has given instructions for tenders to be sent in for consideration on April 15th next, so that this very important work is certain to go on as soon as possible."

In 1908 I said:—"WATER SUPPLY.—The water scheme is proceeding satisfactorily and should be completed in about three months if the weather continues favourable. The reservoir is now ready for covering in, the mains are nearly all laid, and the engine house and gas house are nearly completed and ready for receiving the engines, pumps and plant. The well is also completed.

And now (1909) in addition to what has been said in the above Reports, I have only to add that what I consider to be the

most important item ever carried out and completed successfully for the health and well-being of the inhabitants of this District by your Council, was the inauguration of the new Water Scheme.

The works were successfully completed in July last, and were formally opened on the 4 of July, in presence of the whole Council and representatives of many of the Councils of other Districts in this County, and the general public of Raunds—a general holiday being observed on that occasion. The ceremony of opening was most successfully carried out by the chairman, J. Shelmerdine, Esq., J.P.

Since then the work of laying on the water to the houses, &c., has been steadily going on, and at the end of the year 258 houses were supplied, besides 4 bakehouses, 2 slaughter-houses and 5 business premises.

The Scheme so far has proved a complete success. There is a splendid supply of water and of good quality, a sample of which has been sent regularly to J. West Knight, Esq, Public Analyst, Cambridge, whose reports have been very satisfactory. The water is a splendid water for domestic purposes, having a hardness of only $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and the people who have had it laid on to their houses speak highly of it. By the end of the coming year it is hoped that practically the whole of the houses in Raunds will be supplied from the new works.

As regards the cost of the scheme I need only say that it is under the estimate.

With respect to the quantity of water pumped up to now, I cannot say exactly, but roughly we are using about 4000 gallons per day at the present time. The distance from the well to the reservoir is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and from the reservoir back to Raunds it is just over $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. The supply does not vary, but is just as when the pumping commenced, and the pumps are capable of pumping 9000 gallons per hour.

At the Public Dinner in the National Schools on the opening day, the greatest praise was given to your surveyor, Mr. Thomas Yorke, who took full charge of the carrying out of his own Scheme successfully from beginning to end. I have also to thank Mr. Yorke for his excellent Sanitary work during the year. Altogether I consider that we have good reason to congratulate ourselves upon the greatly improved sanitary conditions existing in Raunds—the streets are clean and well-kept, the pavements are better than ever they have been before, the sewer carries on its work well, nearly all the old back yards and squares are kept in better condition, and when the new water supply has been laid on to every house in the District and the use of all the old wells discontinued, then I think we can claim to be one of the best sanitary Districts in the county

I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,

W. MACKENZIE, L.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P. Ed. &c.

Deaths in Raunds Urban District during the year 1909

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up-wards
Enteric Fever	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	6	....	....	....	1	5	....
Other tuberculous diseases	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Cancer, malignant disease	5	....	....	....	....	3	2
Bronchitis	2	1	....	....	....	1	....
Other diseases of							
Respiratory organs	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Premature Birth	3	3	....	....	....	3	4
Heart diseases	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Accidents	2	....	1	....	....	1	....
Suicides	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Old Age	3	....	....	....	....	....	3
Apoplexy	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Jaundice	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
All other causes	5	....	....	2	....	1	2
All Causes ,	40	4	1	3	2	14	16

Infantile Mortality during the year 1909.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-4 months	4-5 months	5-6 months	6-7 months	7-8 months	8-9 months	9-10 months	10-11 months	11-12 months	Total Deaths under one year
All causes certified	3	...	...	1	4												4
Premature Birth	3	...	...		3												3
Bronchitis...	...	...	...	1	1												1
	3	...	...	1	4												4

Deaths from all causes at all ages 40.

Estimated population, 1909, 4320.

Births in the year	{	legitimate 90	Deaths in the year	{	legitimate infants 4
		illegitimate 1			illegitimate infants 0

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1909 and previous years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths registered in the District				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non- Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Number	Rate
		Number	Rate	Under 1 year of age	At all Ages							
					Number	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number						Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	3811	109	25.58	11	99	38	9.97		2	2	38	9.97
1900	3811	123	28.12	10	81.3	42	11.02		1	1	42	11.02
1901	3901	118	30.25	7	59.32	44	11.28				48	12.3
1902	4031	115	28.59	12	104.3	48	11.9		3	3	48	11.9
1903	4211	109	25.88	14	128.4	45	10.69				45	10.69
1904	4376	109	24.9	13	115.3	47	10.7		1	1	47	10.7
1905	4381	101	23.05	10	99.01	36	8.2				36	8.2
1906	4381	103	23.5	8	77.6	42	9.5				42	9.5
1907	4284	99	23.78	9	90.9	47	10.9				47	10.9
1908	4320	120	28.0	13	108.3	52	12.0				52	12.0
Averages for years 1899-1908	4150.7	110.6	26.16	10.7	96.34	44.1	10.61				44.1	10.61
1909	4320	91	21.0	4	43.9	40	9.2				40	9.2

Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

Total population at all ages 3811 } At census
 Number of inhabited houses 847 } of 1901
 Average number of persons per house 4.5

Area of District in acres 4387
 Estimated population, 1909 4320

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all ages	At ages—years.					
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards
Small-pox	0						
Cholera	0						
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	0						
Erysipelas	5	....	....	....	....	5	
Scarlet fever	5	....	....	5			
Typhus fever	0						
Enteric fever	5	....	....	3	1	....	1
Relapsing fever	0						
Continued fever	0						
Puerperal fever	0						
Plague	0						
TOTALS	15			8	1	5	1

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1909 for the Urban District of Raunds.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	64	1	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) and	20	3	0
Workplaces (including outwork places) ..	12	0	0
Total	96	4	0

Many defects and nuisances were remedied without notices being sent.

2—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	0	0	0	0
Want of ventilation	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding... ..	0	0	0	0
Want of drainage of floors	0	0	0	0
Other nuisances	0	0	0	0
Sanitary accomodation {	insufficient	0	0	0
	unsuitable or defective	3	3	0
	not separate for sexes...	0	0	0
<i>Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses ...	0	0	0	0
Breach of special sanitary requirements for				
bakehouses	0	0	0	0
Other offences... ..	0	0	0	0
Total	3	3	0	0

Water and proper water-closets and flushing appliances supplied to 4 Bakehouses.

*Section 22 has been adopted : Standard—20 for males, 16 for females.

3.—HOMEWORK.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107								
Nature of Work	Lists received from employers twice in the year		Lists received from employers once in the year		Addresses of Outworkers		Inspections of outworkers' premises	
	Lists	Out-workers	Lists	Out-workers	Received from other Councils	Forwarded to other Councils		
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c.	6	566	5	52	52	53	10	123

NOTE.—This year on account of work being slack there has been a great reduction of outworkers, and one large factory has been closed. The figures in columns 2 and 4 are (approximately) double the number of individual workers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworkers' names are often repeated

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year	Number
Curriers' Shops ...	1
Tailors ...	4
Dressmakers ...	2
Milliners ...	2
Basket Makers ...	1
Bicycle Shops ...	2
Bakehouses ...	6
Printers ...	1
Workshop Laundry ...	1
Boot and Shoe Work ...	3
Total Number of Workshops on Register	23

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—	3
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	1
Other ...	9
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	0
In use at the end of the year ...	0

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS

Taken at the Raunds Meteorological Station. Altitude above Sea Level to mouth of Rain Gauge, 204 feet.

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

January ...	12	...	·86	...	1·90
February ...	9	...	·34	...	1·94
March ...	23	...	2·89	...	1·73
April ...	11	...	1·14	...	1·91
May ...	11	...	1·51	...	2·03
June ...	19	...	2·80	...	1·96
July ...	16	...	2·69	...	3·31
August ...	12	...	2·21	...	2·01
September...	23	...	2·15	...	2·54
October ...	28	...	3·35	...	2·39
November...	18	...	·72	...	2·09
December...	22	...	3·94	...	1·99
	204		24·63		25·80

1903	...	...	30·31 inches
1904	...	...	19·22 inches
1905	...	...	18·31 inches
1906	...	...	26·55 inches
1907	...	...	25·47 inches
1908	...	...	22·15 inches

The figures thus show that this year has not been a wet one as is popularly supposed, the actual rainfall being more than an inch under the average. That rain fell on an abnormally large number of days is true. The average *Daily* rainfall on the parish of Raunds would fill the Council's reservoir about 25 times.

TEMPERATURE.

Maximum in shade 86 deg. on August 12.

„ „ sun 126 deg. on August 15.

Minimum (4 feet above ground) 11 deg. Feb. 23.

„ (on grass) 7 deg. on March 5.

Mean Temperature for year 47·4 deg.

This is low, being about 2 degrees below the average yearly temperature. Frost was registered on 154 nights.

BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

Registered at Woodford House by kind permission of E. N. Plevins Esq. Total hours for year—1650.

LEON. G. HAROLD LEE, F.R.Met.S., etc.

(Observer to H. M. Govt. Meteorological Office.)

RAUNDS

January 8, 1910.