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REPORT
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT OF SALISBURY.
1908.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN :—

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and details of Sanitary Work during the year 1908, together with action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act 1901. The Report of your Sanitary Inspector is incorporated in above.

Tables referring to Births, Deaths and Infectious Diseases, prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Local Government Board, are deposited with the Town Clerk for your inspection.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. P. R. M.



REPORT.

URBAN DISTRICT OF SALISBURY.

Statistical Summary :—

Acreage	1,700
Population (Census 1901)	20,185
Population estimated at middle of 1908	21,827
Number of persons per acre	12.8
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1901)	4,145
Average number per house (Census 1901)	4.8
Births registered in 1908	403
Birth Rate	18.4
Average Birth Rate, '98—'07	23.4
Total Deaths registered in the district	264
Corrected number of Deaths	224
Death Rate (Crude)	12.0
Death Rate (Corrected)	10.2
Average Death Rate (Crude) '98—'07	16.4
Average Death Rate (Corrected) '98—'07	14.4
Deaths under 1 year of age	38
Infantile Mortality Rate, calculated per 1,000 births	94.2
Average Infantile Mortality Rate, '98—'07	116
Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	9
Death Rate from Zymotic Disease	41

N.B.—A crude Death Rate includes deaths of Non Residents in Public Institutions in the District, and a corrected Death Rate excludes deaths of Non Residents in Public Institutions in the District, and includes deaths of Residents registered as occurring in Public Institutions outside the District.

By the term "Non Residents" is meant persons who are brought into the District on account of sickness and infirmity and dying in Public Institutions there, and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of sickness and infirmity and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

POPULATION.

The population at Census 1901 was 20,185, and at Census 1891 was 18,146. The estimation of the population for 1908 is arrived at by assuming that the population has increased in the same ratio.

The population can also be estimated by adding the natural increase of the population to a known population. The excess of births over deaths in 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908 together was 662 and taking the population in 1905 as 21,230 this would bring the population for 1908 to 21,892; this estimation does not take into account factors of emigration and immigration.

The City was divided into seven Wards in 1904 at the extension of the Borough, and the population of these Wards having never been taken by Census the population as given in Table II. are only roughly approximate.

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered in the District in 1908 was 403, being no less than 56 fewer than in 1907. Of these 210 were male births and 193 female. There were 16 illegitimate births amongst the number.

The Birth Rate in 1908 of 18.4 is lower by 5.0 than the average for the past 10 years. The excess of Births over the corrected number of Deaths was 179.

In regard to localities, St. Paul's had the highest number of Births, and St. Thomas' Ward had the lowest number.

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered as occurring in the District in 1908 was 264. This figure is 63 less than the Deaths registered in 1907 and compares with 293 as the average for the past 10 years. The corrected number of Deaths was 224. This is arrived at by deducting 53 Deaths of Non Residents which occurred in the District, and by the inclusion of 13 Residents who died outside the District. The corrected Death Rate is therefore 10·2 per 1,000 living, which is absolutely the lowest Death Rate in the past 10 years, and 1·1 lower than last year which had an exceptionally low Death Rate, and 4·2 below the average for the past 10 years.

The largest number of Deaths occurred in Fisherton Ward, many of these occurring in the Salisbury Infirmary; St. Thomas' Ward was next with 41, this again being explained by the Workhouse being in this Ward. St. Martin's Ward had 36 Deaths, and Milford the least number, *e.g.*, 19.

Public Institutions.—The Deaths in Public Institutions were distributed as follows:—

	Residents.	Non-Residents.
Fisherton Asylum	...	9
Salisbury Infirmary	19	35
Workhouse	14	9
Devizes Asylum	12	...
Isolation Hospital	1	...
Nursing Home	1	...
	47	53

Infantile Mortality.—44 Deaths occurred in infants below 1 year of age in the District, 6 non-residents are included in this figure, so that only 38 strictly belong to the District.

These 38 deaths give a Mortality Rate of 94·2 per 1,000 births as compared with 116, the average rate for the past 10 years. 4 were deaths of illegitimate infants.

Ten of these 38 deaths were under one month of age, and were not in any way preventable. They were mainly due to such causes as prematurity and congenital debility; only 5 deaths occurred as a consequence of diarrhoea, 6 occurred as a consequence of wasting probably due to bad feeding; these 11 deaths may be said to be possibly preventable.

Of the deaths from diarrhoea 3 were entirely bottle fed, the remaining 2 were breast fed for a few weeks and then fed by the bottle, so that all at the time of death were fed artificially.

Zymotic Diseases.—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Diarrhoea. There were 9 deaths from Zymotic Diseases in 1908, *e.g.*

Scarlet Fever	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	5

The death from Enteric Fever occurred in a Resident outside the district. This gives a Zymotic Disease Rate of 41 per 1000.

Tuberculosis.—22 deaths of Residents occurred from this disease no less than 14 being due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a death rate from Tuberculosis of 1·06 per 1000.

Cancer and Malignant Disease.—16 deaths of Residents occurred giving a Death Rate of 73 per 1000.

Causes of Death.—For ages, causation of deaths during 1908 and the localities in which they occurred see Table IV.

The chief causes of death were:—

Zymotic Diseases	...	9
Tuberculosis	...	22
Cancer and Malignant Disease	...	16
Premature Birth	...	8
Respiratory Diseases	...	40
Heart Diseases	...	37
Alcoholism	...	1
Influenza	...	10

91 were deaths at 65 and upwards, one death was registered at 90 and upwards.

Inquests were held upon 13 deaths.

4	were deaths by accident.
1	was death by drowning.
2	were deaths by suicide.
1	was death by murder.
1	do. natural causes.
1	do. heart failure.
1	do. suffocation by smoke.
1	do. congestion of lungs.
1	do. want of nutrition.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act 1889—The number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1908 was 75, as compared with 76 in 1907.

Diphtheria	17
Erysipelas	8
Scarlet Fever	49
Puerperal Fever	1

Table III shows the distribution according to age and locality of these diseases.

St. Edmund	had 20 cases of infectious disease.
Milford	" 18 " " "
St. Mark & St. Martin	} had 4 " " " each.

Table of Infectious Diseases ten years

Year.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Enteric Fever.
1899	7	60	9	3
1900	10	32	9	1
1901	8	21	5	0
1902	3	145	3	4
1903	26	193	3	7
1904	37	14	14	0
1905	15	24	11	3
1906	11	35	4	6
1907	15	45	11	5
1908	17	49	8	0

Averages—

14.9	61.8	7.7	2.9
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Diphtheria.—17 cases occurred in the District and one death resulted. There is as you know no provision at present for isolation of this disease. Three cases were treated at the Salisbury Infirmary.

Erysipelas is a disease not comparable to the other notifiable diseases as it rarely spreads in epidemic form.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 49 cases which occurred in the District in 1908, most of them being moderate in the severity of attack.

The cases occurred as follows :—

1st Quarter	...	...	...	27 cases.
2nd "	...	...	...	8 "
3rd "	...	...	...	10 "
4th "	...	...	...	4 "
				—
				49

The distribution of these 27 cases in the 1st Quarter was as follows :—

Milford	...	...	...	2 cases.
St. Paul	...	...	...	7 "
St. Mark	...	...	...	1 case.
St. Edmund	...	...	...	11 cases.
Fisherton	...	...	...	4 "
St. Thomas	...	...	...	1 case.
St. Martin	...	...	...	1 "

so that the cases were more scattered than in the small epidemic which occurred towards the end of 1907 when nearly all the cases were either in St. Paul's or Fisherton.

Isolation Hospital for Scarlet Fever.—Except for 14 days in 1908 the Hospital always had one or more patients in for treatment; the number of admissions was 45 and the number of discharges was 55, the average number of days in hospital per patient was 35.5 days as against 40.8 days in 1906 and 1907. No return cases occurred, all except 3 cases were discharged in a normal state, viz :—

- 1 case of discharging ears which was of old standing.
- 1 case of abscess in the scalp as the mother wished to have the child home.
- 1 case of enlargement of liver which was present previous to the attack of Scarlet Fever.

A case admitted from Amesbury was very severe as to the attack and ended by many complications and had it not been for most careful nursing the child would I am sure have succumbed to the disease.

One case died, the first death in 131 cases at the Hospital. The case was of the malignant type of Scarlet Fever, she was taken ill on April 21st and died on April 25th.

I have paid very frequent visits to the Hospital as the cases required. The nursing and the administration of the Hospital have been conscientiously and economically performed and the building kept in a good state of repair.

Enteric Fever.—No case occurred in the District in 1908; the death from this disease in Table IV. occurred in a Resident in a Public Institution outside the District.

Puerperal Fever.—One death occurred in a Non Resident in the Salisbury Infirmary.

Joint Isolation Hospital for Salisbury Urban and Rural and Wilton Urban and Rural Districts.—It is expected that building will be begun in a few weeks.

Disinfection Station.—None at presents exists, it is to be hoped the erection of same will be shortly considered by the Council.

PREVIOUS REPORTS TO COUNCIL.

Mortuary.—This will shortly be erected, the plans are now before the Local Government Board having been passed by the Council.

Ambulance for the proper conveyance of patients to the Isolation Hospital. This matter was considered by the Council and it was agreed to approach the Joint Isolation Hospital Committee with a view to finding out if the Council bought an ambulance approved by the Joint Committee they would take it over at a valuation. The latter Committee agreed to this whereupon it was referred to the Hospital Committee of the Council who recommended that the matter be not proceeded with as it was thought that a horse ambulance would not meet the requirements of the large area of the Joint Committee and that probably a motor ambulance would be necessary.

Removal of and Receptacles for House Refuse.—This matter was before the Sanitary Committee and Council again and it was decided that in cases of dilapidated and insanitary receptacles being deposited on the kerbs the Sanitary Inspector should call the attention of the owner; this may be regarded as satisfactory.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907.—This Act was considered by the Committee and the Council and it was decided not to adopt any of the Sections at present.

Examination of Material from Throat for Diagnosis of Diphtheria.—The Council decided to pay for these examinations in cases of poor people provided the names and addresses were submitted by the medical man in charge of the case.

NEW LEGISLATION IN 1908.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1908 provide for the notification to the Medical Officers of Health of Sanitary Authorities of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst the Inmates of Poor Law Institutions, or amongst persons under the care of District Medical Officers and for taking of certain measures in such cases.

In regard to the action to be taken by the Council for prevention of spread of infection a memorandum is to be sent by the Local Government Board. This has not been received yet.

Children Act 1908.—Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 refer to persons receiving infants for reward and place certain duties on the local authority.

Section 122 refers to cleansing of verminous children.

Certain facts are now appended by the desire of the Local Government Board with some of which you are doubtless familiar.

I. The ancient part of the City lies on a bed of alluvial gravel at and around the confluence of the Avon and Nadder, the former river intersecting the City from north to south; surrounding the City is water meadow land. The lowest part of the City lies at 151.1 Ordnance Datum. The newer part of the City has grown towards the rising ground around and lies on chalk.

II. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are those of domestic trades supplying the needs of the population of the district and also of a large rural area around, which is engaged in agriculture almost entirely. There are some factories in the district but none of them, owing to the nature of employment in them, affect in any way the health of the employés.

III. *House Accommodation.* A part of the poorer population of the district live in courts; this class of property is let at a low rental and so readily finds tenants. The rest of the working class live in ordinary cottage property of four to six rooms; the sanitary condition of these houses is as a rule good. There are open spaces around all this class of property, and no back to back houses exist, except some of the courts above mentioned.

The number of new houses erected and certified by the City Surveyor as fit for habitation in the last six months is 36.

No action under Parts I., II. and III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act is deemed necessary at present.

IV.—The water supply of the whole district derived from deep wells in the chalk is ample in quantity and of excellent purity.

The larger part of the district is supplied by the Waterworks owned by the City Corporation, a part of the District, Wards of St. Paul and Fisherton, is supplied by the Bemerton Waterworks. Four samples of the water are taken every quarter for analysis, and the last report by the City Analyst is up to the usual standard of purity.

The amount of water pumped per head for domestic purposes and sewer flushing varies from 24 to 28 gallons per day.

V. *Sewerage and Drainage.*—The district has lately been resewered in part and old sewers have been relaid. The general condition of the sewers is good and they are regularly inspected and flushed. Practically the whole of the district is drained into the city sewers except where owing to actual condition it is impossible to lay a drain to the sewer. The sewage disposal system consists of a primary tank to which the whole sewage of the district flows by gravitation from this it is pumped by the air lift into the Septic Tank whence after taking twelve hours to flow through it passes by gravitation on to five Adam's continuous sprinkler beds; the effluent from these beds finally passes over secondary beds of clinker with fine clinker on the top to separate out the fine black suspended matter before its passage to the river Avon. An excellent effluent free from odour and very low in free and albuminoid ammonia is thus produced.

Aerial nuisances from sewage works, manholes and ventilating shafts. Complaints were made in the early autumn but the past four months this nuisance has been abated.

VI. *Pollution of Rivers and Streams in the District.*—Careful watch is kept and it is believed that most of the sources of pollution have been dealt with.

VII. *Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.*—The whole of the district is scavenged systematically, part of the district being scavenged by the Council and part is let out by contract. The Contractor has not yet provided suitable carts with covers as mentioned in Report 1906 and 1907. This matter ought to be attended to.

Occupiers of houses place their house refuse in receptacles on the pavement for removal by the Corporation scavengers.

VIII. There are no houses let in lodgings in the District. The Council have not adopted any Byelaws regulating offensive trades.

Byelaws have been adopted and approved by the Local Government Board in connection with:—

- i. Dairies, Cowsheds and Workshops.
- ii. Slaughterhouses.
- iii. Common Lodging Houses.
- iv. New Streets and Buildings.
- v. Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c., used for human habitation.

IX. Isolation Hospital accommodation only exists for Scarlet Fever. The Hospital is three miles outside the District and has accommodation for 20 patients. Enteric Fever cases are admitted at the Salisbury Infirmary and cases of Diphtheria requiring tracheotomy are also admitted at that Institution. Disinfection by means of Chloride of Lime and Formalin vapour is carried out after every case of dangerous infectious disease.

X. No system at present exists for the control of Tuberculosis in the form of Notification, voluntary or compulsory. In cases of death after Pulmonary Tuberculosis disinfection and cleansing of the premises is undertaken by the Council. There is a limited accommodation for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Salisbury Infirmary for early cases.

PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE CONTROL.

Common Lodging Houses.—There is one in the District, it is situated in Winchester Street and registered to accommodate 44 lodgers. The house is a series of dwelling houses converted into a common lodging house, and is thus old fashioned: 57 inspections were made, when the premises were found kept in a cleanly state. The usual limewashing as required by section 82 of the Public Health Act 1875 was duly carried out.

Slaughter Houses.—There are 13 registered and 3 licensed Slaughter Houses and one Knacker's Yard in the District. Their condition remains unaltered. Certain defects from a sanitary point of view, as I have previously reported, exist at some of them and are in need of reconstruction and rearrangement to bring them to comply with the requirements of modern knowledge. The district does not possess a Public Abattoir; the advantage of such a building as this placed from the centre of the town is not difficult to see in place of many slaughterhouses scattered about in a populous area.

382 inspections were made when so far as cleanliness is concerned they were found kept in a proper manner. In a few instances violation of the Byelaws occurred with regard to the removal of manure, garbage, bones, &c. These were readily remedied when the occupiers' attention was called to them.

Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops.—The names of 38 milk vendors are entered on the register, excluding those residing beyond the borough boundary. 125 visits were paid to their premises during the year. Limewashing of the Cowsheds, and in some cases of the Dairies, was carried out as usual. Inspections of the Cowsheds were periodically made at the time of milking to ascertain as to the cleanliness of the cows' udders and teats, also the hands of the milkers. Every Local Authority are compelled to keep a Register of all persons carrying on the trade of Cowkeeper, Dairyman, or Purveyor of Milk within their District. It seems to me that the registering of the person and not the premises is perhaps not the best system, as to-day milk is the principal diet of many young infants and is also extensively used as a food for invalids. No power is given to Town Sanitary Authorities, unless an outbreak of Infectious Disease occurs, to inspect and examine premises and animals in the County in order to ascertain if proper sanitary conditions are being maintained, also to observe the state of the health of the cows, and to seeing that every hygienic precaution is taken with the handling of the milk. In many country districts the water supply is oftentimes polluted, and the custom being to finally wash the milk vessels in such water cold and unboiled; this seems to be proof in itself that there is urgent need for improvement.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.—A great number of improvements were effected in the sanitary arrangements and the surroundings of the before-mentioned premises. The usual register is kept, and no less than 239 are entered therein, which number include 28 Bakehouses and Factories and Workshops. 307 inspections were made of these premises, overcrowding was discovered in 4 instances, the occupiers were warned of the legal consequences should they repeat the offence. Improved sanitary conveniences and ventilation, also the cleansing and limewashing were carried out in several places. 27 notices for the abatement of nuisances were served as follows:—Want of cleanliness, 12; want of ventilation, 3; overcrowding, 4; insufficient, unsuitable, or defective sanitary accommodation, 11; other nuisances, 31. The walls and ceilings of all bakehouses were cleansed and limewashed in accordance with the Act.

Outworkers.—During the year 55 lists were received with the names of 144 outworkers. 43 inspections of the rooms where home work was carried on were made, as also a general inspection of the premises, and particulars recorded in accordance with the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. 7 Notices for the abatement of nuisances were served. The defects found were want of cleanliness 3, defective sanitary fittings 1, faulty drains 3, other nuisances 9.

Offensive Trades.—Periodical inspections were made of the above mentioned premises, and they appeared to be kept free from nuisances. No complaints were received during the year.

Unsound Food.—A quantity of mixed fish weighing 42 pounds were seized as being unwholesome and unfit for the food of man, the same were exposed for sale at the time of seizure. The fish were afterwards condemned and ordered to be destroyed by a Justice of the Peace. The necessary information has been laid with a view of taking proceeding against the owner. About one cwt. of smoked haddocks were seized as unfit for food and ordered to be destroyed by a Justice; the defendant was summoned, convicted and a fine imposed. 189 inspections were made of the shops

and places used for the sale of butchers' meat, fish, poultry, fruit, vegetables, flour, milk, &c., strict observations were made of the various articles of food deposited for the purposes of sale in the Produce Market, on account of complaints being received that unsound food is occasionally offered there for sale. All articles which were examined were found to be of a sound character.

Premises used for the Manufacture of Ice Cream.—Periodical visits were paid to several of the premises where these creams are manufactured and the utensils thoroughly examined, but no cause for complaint occurred.

House to House Inspection.—Systematic house to house inspections were made of different streets and properties many nuisances being discovered.

Disinfection.—52 rooms were disinfected and cleansed after the removal to hospital or recovery of patients suffering from infectious disease. Library books found at patients' houses were disinfected before being returned to the Library in cases where they were not retained by the Sanitary Authority; where they were so retained, they were sent to the Isolation Hospital for the use of the patients. Disinfectants were provided free of cost where needed. In some cases sanitary defects were discovered on premises where infectious disease occurred. The owners' attention was directed to same and were readily remedied. The before mentioned number of rooms include those where disinfection was carried out at the expense of the Sanitary Authority, at premises at which cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis proved fatal. The occupiers of such houses much appreciated the kind action of the Authority and rendered the Inspector every assistance possible.

General.—The work done towards improving the general sanitary condition of houses and premises in connection therewith, has been of a varied character, and continues to grow year by year. The public of Salisbury appear to appreciate the efforts of the officers and readily welcome their visit and as a rule any suggestions made to them as to possible improvements in matters of sanitation are readily acted upon. Verbal notices in many instances were found to be sufficient in order to get the work done, especially if accompanied by a careful explanation as to why such and such work is required to be done. The owners or occupiers when approached in this way appreciate the efforts more fully and more readily realise the necessity of executing the work or abating the nuisance complained of, with the least possible delay. It is again pleasing to be able to report that it was not found necessary to take any summary proceedings for the abatement of nuisances; or for a breach of the Public Health Byelaws, although in some instances, however, some pressure had to be brought to bear upon owners of property.

Legal proceedings were resorted to in one instance in a case of an assault upon the Sanitary Inspector whilst in the execution of his duties, when defendant was convicted and fined 40/- or in default 14 days' imprisonment. Prisoner went to gaol.

Below is given a summary of some of the matters which received the attention of your Sanitary Inspector.

Number of houses systematically inspected and after complaint		
of nuisance made during the year	...	172
Number of notices served	...	143
Number of letters written	...	57

Nuisances Abated.

Overcrowding	...	5
Houses cleansed and repaired	...	59
Houses closed as unfit for human habitation	...	0
Drains cleansed, relaid, or repaired	...	69
Traps fixed to drains	...	95
Sinks made to discharge over gullies in outside air	...	20
Sink troughs and waste pipes provided	...	43
Sink troughs repaired or refixed	...	2
Water closets cleansed and repaired	...	114
Water closets where water was laid on	...	12
Houses supplied with water from City mains	...	4
Urinals cleansed and repaired and water laid on	...	16
Bath and lavatory waste pipes made to discharge over gullies	...	4
Houses with insufficient drainage, extra provided...	...	8
Drains removed from inside houses and wash houses	...	6
Fresh air inlets to house drains repaired	...	3
Drains intercepted from sewer	...	12
Drains disconnected from streams and rivers	...	3
Grease interceptors fixed...	...	2
Ventilating shafts provided or repaired	...	17
Inspection chambers constructed	...	18
Inspection chambers provided with air tight covers	...	9
Insufficient w.c. accommodation, extra provided	...	6
Chimneys raised or repaired	...	21
New pans and traps provided for w.c.'s	...	62
Pedestal washdown basins fixed	...	9
Waterclosets externally ventilated	...	9
Seats, roofs and floors of w.c.'s repaired or renewed	...	73

Soil Pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	3
Closet cisterns repaired or provided	...	...	72
Accumulations of manure and other offensive refuse removed	...	...	27
Cesspools cleaned out	...	...	3
Privies and ashpits abolished	...	...	9
Urinals erected	...	...	1
Pail closets provided	...	...	1
Foul privies emptied	...	...	7
Yards paved and drained or repaired	...	...	59
Stable yards paved and drained	...	...	3
" " drained to sewer	...	...	1
Defective house roofs, walls and gutters repaired	...	...	109
Wash houses limewashed	...	...	18
Pig nuisances abated	...	...	5
Pig styes cleansed and limewashed	...	...	23
Floors in houses or wash-houses relaid or repaired	...	...	39
Ground floor ventilation provided to houses	...	...	6
Fall spouting disconnected from house drains	...	...	12
Rooms cleansed after infectious disease	...	...	52
Dangerous stairs and defective windows repaired	...	...	4
Fall spouting provided to dwellings	...	...	2
Nuisances from the keeping of animals abated	...	...	10
Manure receptacles provided or repaired	...	...	4
Manure receptacles provided with covers	...	...	1
Limewashing of slaughterhouses carried out in accordance with Byelaws	...	...	64
Lairage pens limewashed	...	...	28
Limewashing of cowsheds carried out in accordance with Byelaws	...	...	20
Limewashing of bakehouses carried out in accordance with Factory and Workshop Act	...	...	52
Limewashing of common lodging house carried out in accordance with Public Health Act 1875	...	...	2
Foul and offensive ditches cleansed	...	...	1
Overcrowding in workshops abated	...	...	4
Cattle pens re-limewashed	...	...	9
Ventilation in workrooms improved	...	...	3

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments of the institution, and is intended to give a general idea of the progress of the work.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed statement of the work done by each of the departments. It is a summary of the work done by each of the departments, and is intended to give a detailed idea of the progress of the work.

3. The third part of the report is a statement of the work done by the various departments of the institution, and is intended to give a general idea of the progress of the work.

4. The fourth part of the report is a statement of the work done by each of the departments, and is intended to give a detailed idea of the progress of the work.

5. The fifth part of the report is a statement of the work done by the various departments of the institution, and is intended to give a general idea of the progress of the work.

6. The sixth part of the report is a statement of the work done by each of the departments, and is intended to give a detailed idea of the progress of the work.

7. The seventh part of the report is a statement of the work done by the various departments of the institution, and is intended to give a general idea of the progress of the work.

8. The eighth part of the report is a statement of the work done by each of the departments, and is intended to give a detailed idea of the progress of the work.

9. The ninth part of the report is a statement of the work done by the various departments of the institution, and is intended to give a general idea of the progress of the work.

10. The tenth part of the report is a statement of the work done by each of the departments, and is intended to give a detailed idea of the progress of the work.