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Contributors

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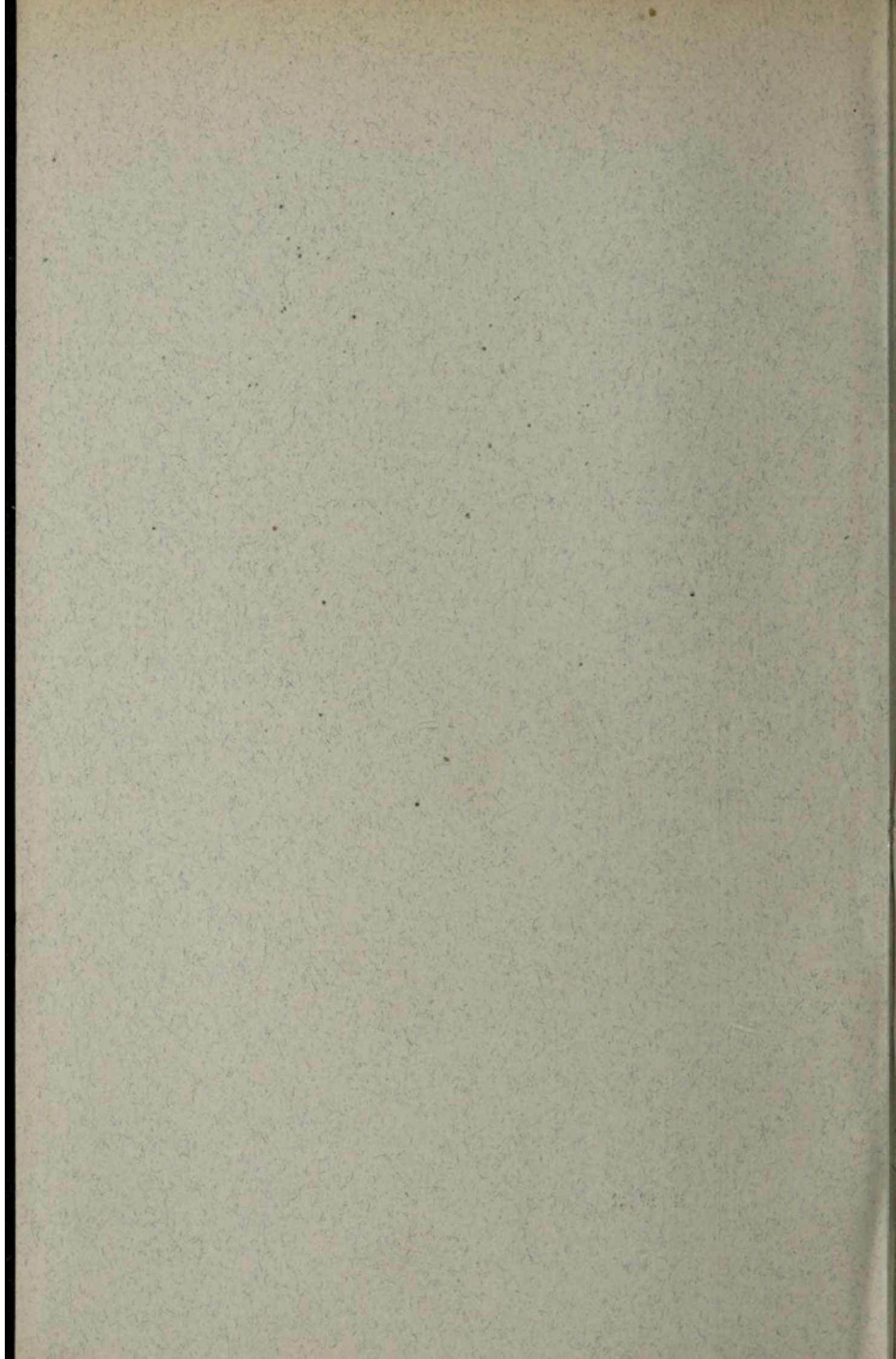
Stroud Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1904.



MEDICAL OFFICERS REPORT 1904.

January, 1905.

Gentlemen,—Each year the Medical Officer of Health for every sanitary district receives a memorandum from the Local Government Board reminding him that his annual report should be sent to them within six weeks of the end of the year. In this memorandum instructions are given as to the chief subjects to be considered, and the Medical Officer of Health is further reminded that these reports are for the information of the Local Government Board and of the County Council, as well as for the Council of the District. They also state that "it is very desirable that the annual report should be printed, for the sake of facility of reference, and in order that a supply of copies may be available for distribution among the Town or District Councillors, and other persons interested." I herewith beg to submit my third annual report, for the year, 1904:—

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

In my report of last year I mentioned a group of dilapidated cottages on the lower side of Summer Street, and stated that they had changed hands, and that enquiries were being made concerning them. During 1904 these cottages were entirely re-modelled and up to the present 5 have been placed in habitable repair. Five houses were condemned during the year as unfit for human habitation. In

the case of a group of four, the Council paid a sum of £200 to the owner on condition that the houses should be set back considerably when re-built, whereby a great improvement in the width of the street will result. The Fifth house, which was condemned, will also be re-built. It was not necessary in either case to take legal proceedings. The building of the houses in connection with the King Street Improvement Scheme has commenced. The number of new houses erected during 1904 was 5, while plans for 6 were submitted and passed by the Council. The number of new houses in 1903 was 6, and in 1902 4.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

There is nothing to add to the remarks I have made on this subject in previous reports, to which I would refer you.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

There has been no change in the arrangements for the removal and disposal of house refuse. One new cart, covered with a tarpaulin, has been obtained. I would however call your attention to the Bye-law (No. 6, Bye-laws with respect to Nuisances), which requires that "Every person . . . shall use a suitable vessel or receptacle properly constructed and furnished with a sufficient covering" for the reception of house refuse. The advisability of this will be admitted by everyone, but suitable covered receptacles appear to be but rarely provided.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

The Slad Brook has received considerable attention by the Council during the year, and attempts are being made to enforce the clearing of the bed of the brook. Two houses, which drained into the canal at Wallbridge,

have now been connected with the town sewers.

WATER SUPPLY.

Owing to the lower rainfall last year the springs of Stroud, as elsewhere, did not yield so abundantly as in 1903, and for a time the upper supply was short. This shortness was met temporarily by pumping the Gainey's Well water from Bird's Clock reservoir to the covered reservoir in Bisley Old Road. The general question of the water supply is still receiving the special consideration of the Council, and proposals for pumping direct from Gainey's Well to the covered reservoir have been approved by the Council, and arrangements are now being made for carrying the same into effect. Samples of the water have been taken as usual and sent to the County Analyst, who again reports favourably. In July he said: "I have again the greatest pleasure in reporting on the excellent water supply of the Stroud District; even the amount of nitrates is reduced, although I do not attach much importance to this in the case of Stroud. Recent experiments have proved to me beyond reasonable doubt that in your case the nitrate question may be ignored. The water is well suited for a town supply, and gives no evidence of sewage pollution."

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The number of Common Lodging Houses is 5, and the number of persons for which they are licensed is 105. During the year one new house, to accommodate 22 persons, was erected, a great improvement being thereby effected. Careful observation is kept over these places, 53 visits being paid by the Inspector in the course of the year, and on the

whole they are in a fairly satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 10 private slaughter houses in the Urban District, of which 4 are "registered" and 6 "licensed." Some of these are very satisfactory, but the older ones do not reach so high a standard. Generally, considerable care is taken to keep these places clean, but this is not an easy matter with rough floors and walls. Non-absorbent receptacles, with closely fitting covers for the immediate reception of refuse, should be provided in each case, as required by the Bye-laws.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The total number of these places on the register is 34, the same as in 1903, 1 having been added to and 1 crossed off the register during 1904. As I stated last year, a large proportion of the milk consumed in the town is brought in from the surrounding district and distributed from the carts, but there are several small retail milk sellers, especially in the poorer parts of the town. Too great care in the storage of this susceptible article of food cannot be taken, especially when it is surrounded as is often the case—by heterogeneous articles. In such cases it is very advisable to have a separate cupboard for the milk and milk vessels, ventilated to the outer air. 36 inspections of these places were made by the Inspector during the year. I would again suggest the advisability of adopting Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The number of workshops on the register is 102, and the names of out-workers received during 1904 were 150 in number. 120 visits

were paid by the Inspector during the year, and attention called by him to defects in 24 instances, all being remedied on verbal notice from him. From this it would appear that on the whole the condition of workshops, &c., in this district is fairly satisfactory. Considerable alterations were made early in the year in two bakehouses, which are technically underground, and these improvements being considered as sufficient to make them satisfactory, certificates for their use were granted by the Council.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

I received no direct complaint during 1904 of nuisance caused by the artificial manure works, to which attention has been called each year since I have been Medical Officer of Health for this District. From information given me the manufacture began later and finished earlier than in previous years. Tripe boiling is carried on in two places in the town. In one case I found a much larger collection of organic refuse than should have been allowed to accumulate, and in this establishment there is no outside yard where the necessary accumulation can be stored temporarily until it can be removed.

GENERAL.

It is satisfactory to note in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector the comparatively small number of cases in which statutory notices for the abatement of nuisances have been served, the great majority being remedied on notice from the Inspector, and that in no case has it been necessary to take legal proceedings.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications received during 1904 was 24, an increase on the number in

1903 (11) which was the lowest in any year since the adoption (now compulsory) of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889 in 1892. The increase was chiefly due to the number of cases of scarlet fever (11), though the number of cases of erysipelas (9) was above the average (6). During the 13 years of notification of infectious diseases, the prevalence of the different diseases has varied greatly from year to year, especially of scarlet fever. There have been two marked periods of excessive prevalence of this disease, viz., May, 1892, to Nov., 1893 (44 cases), and August, 1899, to June, 1902 (295 cases). Taking the two Civil Parishes in this district separately the average annual attack-rates (1892-1904) for the following diseases have been:—

	Typhoid Fever.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet Fever.	Ery-Puerperal sipelas. Fever
Stroud C. P.	.55	.41	3.57	.70 .05
Uplands C. P.	.21	.64	2.82	.37 —

The only disease for which Uplands compares unfavourably with Stroud is diphtheria, of which disease 12 cases occurred in 3 years (1899-1901). With these exceptions this parish has been free from the disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

Eleven cases of this disease were notified during 1904, 6 of them being connected with a small school outbreak in the adjoining district. This number would possibly have been considerably larger had not a careful search for unrecognised cases been made. The disease was of a mild type, and in many cases the duration of illness was only a day or two. It is this that makes the control of many infectious diseases a most difficult matter even when all known cases are carefully isolated, and it is the detection of these cases that must

be aimed at in any real attempt to prevent the spread of such diseases as small-pox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Your temporary Isolation Hospital in Brickrow, which was opened on the 30th August, 1900, was finally closed at the end of November, 1904. During this period of 4½ years, 125 patients were admitted—123 cases of scarlet fever, and 2 of typhoid fever (by special arrangement). The number of cases of scarlet fever that occurred during the time the Hospital was opened was 159, of which number 122 were removed to the Hospital, i.e., 76.8 per cent. This percentage would have been higher but for the fact that the Hospital was opened during a period of epidemic, and the accommodation was for a time insufficient. The eagerness with which parents availed themselves of the advantages of the temporary hospital throughout the whole time it was open augurs well for the use that will be made of the permanent building at Cainscross. In addition to the obvious benefit of thorough isolation that such an institution affords, there is one that is not so fully realized, viz., if a child is isolated at home the long period of convalescence is very lonely and tedious, whilst in the hospital there are probably other children in a similar plight to himself. A full account of the permanent Isolation Hospital at Cainscross will be found in my annual report to the Stroud Rural District Council.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the district estimated to the middle of 1904 was 8,954. This figure has been calculated on the rate of decrease during the Decennium, 1891-1901, and it is possible

that it is somewhat smaller than it should be. The farther we advance from the census year the more difficult does it become to form an accurate idea of the population at any one time. It would be possible to correct the estimate if the actual number of inhabited houses could be obtained each year, but where the system of compounding rates has been adopted it is not an easy matter to get the number.

BIRTHS.

5 The number of births during 1904 was 178—83 males and 95 females—a rate per 1,000 of the population of 19.9, about 3 per 1,000 below the average of the previous 10 years. This year the birth rate in Uplands C.P. was 3.2 per 1,000 below, while the average for the previous six years was 2.6 per 1,000 above, that in the Stroud C.P. The number of illegitimate births was 9, the same as the average of the previous two years—5.1 per cent. of total births. The average for England and Wales (1891-1900) was 4.2 per cent. None of these occurred in Uplands C.P.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the district was 126, 14.1 per 1,000 of the population. Of this number 43 (the same as the average for the previous eight years) occurred in the Union Workhouse and General Hospital, 27 belonging to other districts. Five persons belonging to Stroud died in the County Asylum, making the nett number of deaths 104—45 males and 59 females—a rate per 1,000 of 11.6, the lowest of which I have records since 1875), and 3.2 per 1,000 below the average of the previous 10 years. Further correcting for the sex and age distribution—as explained in my report on the Census—the death rate be-

SCHEDULE B.—Stroud Urban District, 1904.

Cause of Death,	All ages	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65 and upwards	Stroud	Uplands	In Public Institutions.
Epidemic Influenza	2				1	1		2		
Whooping-cough	2	1	1					2		
Erysipelas	1					1		1		
Pyæmia	1			1				1		
Tuberculosis of Meninges ...										1
Tuberculosis of Lungs	12	1			3	8		8	4	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1				1				1	
Alcoholism	1					1		1		
Cancer	11					3	8	9	2	2
Premature Birth	2	2						2		
Developmental Diseases	5	5						5		
Old Age	6						6	6		2
Meningitis	1		1					1		
Organic Diseases of Heart ...	7					3	4	7		1
Acute Bronchitis	2	1					1	2		
Chronic Bronchitis	3						3	2	1	
Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia ...	4						4	4		
Lobular (Broncho-) Pneumonia...	4	2	2					4		1
Obstruction of Intestines ...	1						1	1		3
Cirrhosis of Liver	1					1		1		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...										2
Accidents and Diseases of Parturition	2					2		2		
Deaths by Accident or Negligence	2					2		1	1	1
Deaths by Suicide	1					1		1		
Deaths from Ill-defined Causes...	7					2	5	7		
Syphilis	1	1						1		
All other Causes	24	4				7	13	22	2	13
ALL CAUSES	101	17	4	1	5	32	45	93	11	27

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and previous years.

Year.	Population Middle of each Year.				Births.				TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN PUBLIC HOUSES, IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of persons registered in Public Houses in the District.				Deaths of persons registered in Public Houses in the District.				Deaths of persons registered in Public Houses in the District.									
	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
1894	9,203	250	219	165	25	219	25	105	129	124	129	124	129	124	129	124	129	124	129	124	129	124	129	124	129	124	129	124	129	124	129			
1895	9,225	254	207	114	21	207	21	114	21	114	21	114	21	114	21	114	21	114	21	114	21	114	21	114	21	114	21	114	21	114	21			
1896	9,458	261	218	18	30	218	30	122	218	122	218	122	218	122	218	122	218	122	218	122	218	122	218	122	218	122	218	122	218	122	218			
1897	9,392	259	254	31	139	254	31	139	254	139	254	139	254	139	254	139	254	139	254	139	254	139	254	139	254	139	254	139	254	139	254			
1898	9,327	265	219	30	147	219	30	147	219	147	219	147	219	147	219	147	219	147	219	147	219	147	219	147	219	147	219	147	219	147	219			
1899	9,282	216	218	33	162	218	33	162	218	162	218	162	218	162	218	162	218	162	218	162	218	162	218	162	218	162	218	162	218	162	218			
1900	9,198	294	222	30	147	222	30	147	222	147	222	147	222	147	222	147	222	147	222	147	222	147	222	147	222	147	222	147	222	147	222			
1901	9,134	213	223	23	168	223	23	168	223	168	223	168	223	168	223	168	223	168	223	168	223	168	223	168	223	168	223	168	223	168	223			
1902	9,071	164	181	26	159	181	26	159	181	159	181	159	181	159	181	159	181	159	181	159	181	159	181	159	181	159	181	159	181	159				
1903	9,017	181	201	16	88	201	16	88	201	88	201	88	201	88	201	88	201	88	201	88	201	88	201	88	201	88	201	88	201	88	201			
Average for four years 1894-1903.	9,226	212	228	26	123	228	26	123	228	123	228	123	228	123	228	123	228	123	228	123	228	123	228	123	228	123	228	123	228	123	228			
1904	9,054	178	199	17	95	199	17	95	199	95	199	95	199	95	199	95	199	95	199	95	199	95	199	95	199	95	199	95	199	95	199			

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 12 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.
Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1,148. Total population at all ages, 9,132.
Number of inhabited houses, 2,002. Average number of persons per house, 4.57. (At Census of 1901.)
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District: (1) Strood Union Workhouse.
Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District: (1) Strood General Hospital.
(2) The Union Workhouse within the District? Yes.

TABLE II.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1904 and previous years.

Year.	1.—WHOLE DISTRICT.				2.—STROUD.				3.—UPLANDS.			
	Population at all ages.		Deaths at all ages.		Population at all ages.		Deaths at all ages.		Population at all ages.		Deaths at all ages.	
	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.	l.
1898	9,227	205	120	20	7,575	170	108	25	1,622	35	14	5
1899	9,202	216	135	25	7,800	177	149	31	1,602	39	15	4
1900	9,198	294	164	30	7,786	170	142	26	1,472	34	22	4
1901	9,134	213	131	23	7,652	172	115	20	1,462	41	16	3
1902	9,071	164	136	26	7,579	135	118	23	1,492	29	18	3
1903	9,017	181	134	16	7,233	146	119	15	1,594	55	15	1
Average of Years 1894 to 1903	9,158	197	140	27	7,691	162	123	23	1,477	35	17	2
1904	9,054	178	104	17	7,400	132	93	16	1,334	26	11	1

TABLE III.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						
	At All Ages.		At Ages—Years.								STROUD.		UPLANDS.				
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 and upwards.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 and upwards.	1.	2.	1.	2.	
Small-pox
Diphtheria
Erysipelas
Scarlet fever
Etiatic fever
Totals

H—Hospital. Temporary: Strood. Closed end of November. Permanent: Colchester, in Strood Rural District.
Small-pox: Illing, in Strood Rural District.

Year	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
1879	1879	1879	1879	1879	1879	1879	1879	1879	1879	1879	1879	1879
1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880
1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881
1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883
1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884
1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887
1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888
1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889
1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890

STATE OF NEW YORK
 SENATE
 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
 FOR THE YEAR 1890
 ALBANY: J. B. WHITTAKER, STATE PRINTING OFFICE, 1891.

comes 11.2, while that for the Rural District (similarly corrected) was 11.5; and for England and Wales 16.2.

The figures for the constituent civil parishes are:—

	1904.	average 1898-1903.
Stroud	12.5	16.0
Uplands	7.3	11.5
S. U. D.	11.6	15.3

I am unable to make corrections for the age and sex distribution of the two parishes (which probably partly accounts for the above differences in the death rates) as the population at the various age groups for the two sexes is not obtainable.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.

The number of infants dying under the age of one year was 17, 16 in Stroud and 1 in Uplands. This is an infantile mortality (deaths per 1,000 births) of 96, slightly higher than the rate in 1903 (88), but below the average of the previous 10 years (123). There has not been the marked improvement that could be desired in this respect, though my chart shows that on the whole the infantile mortality is less than it was in the earlier periods considered, and below the general rate for the whole of England and Wales. It is still above that for the surrounding Rural District. The difference in the constituent Civil Parishes is very marked:—

	1904.	average 1898-1903.
Stroud	105	144
Uplands	38	94
S. U. D.	96	137

The deaths of illegitimate infants were 3 in number, all in Stroud C.P., and the infantile mortality for illegitimate infants is 333 (deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births).

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths which are included under this heading is 2, both from whooping cough.

PHTHISIS.

The deaths from tubercular diseases during 1904 were 13 in number, a rate per 1,000 of the population of 1.45, which is nearly the same as the average for the 10 years (1891-1901), but less than in either of the two immediately preceding years—2.3 and 1.7 respectively.

During the year six houses have been disinfected after deaths from this disease in accordance with the resolution of the Council passed in February, 1903. In the majority of cases this action is welcomed by the relatives, though in some cases, owing to the interval which elapsed between the day of the death and my receiving the information, the general cleaning has been done and persons are unwilling to do it a second time after disinfection. Yet it is advisable that rooms occupied by consumptives should be thoroughly disinfected, and that wall papers should be stripped, or walls limewashed in every case. I would repeat the advice I gave last year, and emphasize the importance of carrying out the ordinary hygienic principles of perfect cleanliness in our habits as regards person, house and air—plenty of soap and water, proper receptacles for spittle, open windows, &c.—to control the spread of this and many other diseases.

DEATHS NOT CERTIFIED BY MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

These were 11 in number during 1904—10.6 per cent of deaths—inquests being held in 9 cases, 8.6 per cent. of total deaths, while on the remaining 2 deaths (1.9 per cent.) no in-

quests were held. The percentage of deaths on which inquests have been held varied greatly from year to year. The lowest was in 1882—3.3 per cent., and the highest in 1896, 15.7 per cent. Uncertified deaths show a distinct tendency to form a smaller proportion of the total than 20 years ago, when the percentage was as high as 5.1 and 5.4 in two years.

INQUESTS.

Of the 9 inquests, verdicts of accidental death were returned in two cases, and suicide in one. The ascribed causes of death were:—

1. Male (50 years). Died very suddenly from natural causes, accelerated by exposure.

2. Male (38). Died in an epileptic fit, probably from cardiac failure.

3. Male (25). Epilepsy, aggravated by want of food.

4. Male (3 months). Found dead in bed between his father and mother. Natural causes, probably convulsions.

5. Female (64 years). Died suddenly. Natural causes, probably heart disease.

6. Male (51). Accidentally killed by overturning of cart, of which he was in charge. Neck dislocated.

7. Female (51). Accidental burns. Fell against fire in kitchen on 5th October (dressed in flannelletto nightdress). Long history of illness—cancer and tumour.

8. Female (50). Natural causes. Consumption: hæmorrhage.

9. Male (38). Committed suicide by cutting his throat with a carving knife. Lived one hour.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The causes of death registered were:—

1. Male (5½ hours). Convulsions,

2. Female (64 years). Heart failure.

Full statistical tables are appended in which will be found the numbers and rates of births, deaths, &c., in 1904 and previous years, and the numbers of cases of infectious disease and the parishes in which they occurred during 1904.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. MIDDLETON MARTIN,
B.A , M.D., B.C., D.PH., &c.,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year Ending DEC. 31st. 1904.

To the Chairman and members of the Stroud Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,—

I beg to submit for your consideration and approval a brief report of the work of the past year.

The number of nuisances abated amounted to 218, and are classified as follows:—25 houses whitewashed and cleansed; 17 houses repaired; 5 houses closed as unfit for habitation; 16 houses fumigated and cleansed after infectious diseases; 5 cases of overcrowding abated; 7 dairies and milkshops whitewashed; 9 bakehouses whitewashed; 10 slaughterhouses whitewashed; 4 cowsheds whitewashed; 7 new w.c.'s erected or re-built; 3 soil pipes and drains ventilated, 29 w.c.'s and drains unstopped; 2 drains disconnected; 6 new drains laid; 15 accumulations of manure and filth removed; 9 lots of animals improperly kept, removed, and cleansed; 25 workrooms and workshops cleansed and repaired; 24 various other nuisances removed.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 10 slaughterhouses in the town, which have been frequently visited and found

generally in a clean condition. The bye-laws relating to limewashing, cleansing and removal of offal have been duly enforced.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The bakehouses, workshops, and factories have from time to time been visited. Notices have been served when needed, and reports made as to outworkers and employment in insanitary premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Fifty-three visits were made to them during the year at irregular periods; being kept in fair order, there has been no necessity to resort to legal action, for the enforcement of the bye-laws.

A very great improvement has been effected by the erection of the new "Model" Lodging House in Acre Street, which is under good management, and continues to be well patronised.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

There are 7 cowsheds and 29 dairies and milkshops registered, to which 36 visits have been paid; notices given for cleansing and whitewashing having been complied with.

UNSOUND FOOD.

Several seizures of fruit and fish have been made, but as these were voluntarily given up no recourse to legal action was deemed necessary.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SCAVENGING.

The work in this department continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. About 2,500 loads of house and other refuse were collected and removed to the ashtip.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

All premises licensed for the storage of Petroleum have been inspected, and are in

compliance with the regulations. Sixteen samples have been tested, all being over the standard requirements.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

During the year Canal boats were inspected or re-inspected, and the boats were generally in good condition.

There were no cases of infectious diseases or overcrowding; only one boat with female and child on board; 6 infringements dealt with; 1 new boat registered; 1 old boat re-registered (change of owner). All boats were free from bilge water; ventilation fairly good; proper provision made for the storage of water.

No objections were made to Inspector's visits.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. PARSONS, Cer. S.I.

