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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF ULVERSTON.

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ANNUAL . . .

REPORT

... OF THE ...


Medical Officer of Health,  
For the Year, 1919.

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## RURAL DISTRICT OF ULVERSTON.

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TOWN HALL,

ULVERSTON,

MARCH, 1920.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Rural  
District Council.*

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GENTLEMEN,

The time has again arrived when it is my duty to present to you my Annual Report which deals with the health and sanitary condition of the district under my supervision as your Medical Officer of Health.

A memorandum of the Ministry of Health, recently forwarded to your Clerk, sets out the form which the report shall take, and according to this a great many new questions will have to be taken into consideration in its completion.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.—I am satisfied that the Inspector gives his careful attention to the general inspection of your district, but in a district covering such an immense area as is comprised in the Ulverston Rural District, it is quite impossible for one Inspector to give as much attention to systematic inspection as is necessary. Mr. Hudson has done excellent work during the past year, but in spite of this, I am still



of opinion that a second Inspector is an urgent necessity, and as the work must increase, rather than decrease, I am convinced that, in the near future, the Council will have to alter their staffing arrangements.

POPULATION.—The population as enumerated at the 1911 census was 17,020. At the present time I estimate the population to be 17,600, distributed as under :

	Dwellings.		Population.		Totals.	
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Male	Female.	1911.	1919.
Cartmel	1020	75	2151	2261	4412	4892
Hawkshead	795	78	1704	1761	3465	3465
High Furness	982	151	2045	2148	4193	4193
Low Furness	1110	85	2489	2461	4950	5050
Totals	3913	399	8389	1631	17020	17600

I am estimating the population as showing an increase of 580 on the Census return of 1911, and this increase has occurred chiefly in the Cartmel and Low Furness Divisions. Allowing for the families who may have left the district on the completion of war work and the return of the men who went to the front, I should take the above as an approximately correct estimate of the present population.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The District of Cartmel and Furness is an integral part of the Cumbrian Range, and is separated from the rest of the County of Lancashire by the Bay of Morecambe and a narrow strip of Westmoreland.

The district is mountainous, the heights ranging from 1500 ft. to 2,000 ft.; owing to this and the existence of large timber plantations the rainfall is very heavy, varying from 40 to 90 inches in the year.

The rivers are the Duddon, discharging into the estuary near Broughton-in-Furness, and forming the boundary between Cumberland and Lancashire.



The Leven and Crake being the overflow of Windermere and Coniston Lakes, respectively, these two rivers forming a confluence at Greenodd, where they discharge into the tidal water of Morecambe Bay.

The Winster forms the boundary between Cartmel and the County of Westmoreland, discharging into Morecambe Bay.

INDUSTRIES.—The chief industries are Iron Mining and Agriculture, but a large number of men living in the district find employment at the works of Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness. There are, of course, many small industries.

## GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

Although I make no profession to an intimate knowledge of Geology, I find from the Geological Survey Map, that the uppermost formation is a bed of rich Alluvium, extending along the coast. The land is very good from the agricultural point of view, but in some places, such as Holker-in-Cartmel, Haverthwaite, and Foxfield-in-Furness, peat bog or mosses are found.

## ROCKS.

CARTMEL DISTRICT.—The predominating rock is mountain Limestone, extending from the boundary at Grange-over-Sands to Furness, where it joins the Coniston Slate. There is an outcrop of Sandstone at Quarry Flat, Holker, locally called Freestone. At Bigland there is an outcrop of Clay Slate.

A mineral spring issues from the Limestone at Humphrey Head, near Kents Bank, which, locally, has a reputation for the cure of Gouty and Cutaneous diseases. The water contains traces of Phosphates, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides, Chlorides of Ammonia, Calcium, Magnesium, Lithium and Sodium.



**DISTRICT OF FURNESS.**—This area is rich in its variety of rocks, the different stratifications of, and the order in which they were deposited, are as follows—Green Slate and Porphyry, Coniston Flag, Coniston Grit, Lower Ireleth Slate, Upper Ireleth Slate, Ireleth Limestone, Lower Ludlow Rock, Upper Ludlow Rock, Old Red Sandstone, Mountain Limestone, New Red Sandstone and Magnesian Limestone. Several dykes of Granite are found, viz.: at Blawith, Nibthwaite and Graythwaite; Porphyry at Ireleth and in the Coniston area; near Askam-in-Furness, some of the largest Iron Ore deposits in England are worked, and these are said to extend across the Channel into Cumberland.

Low Furness is almost entirely on the Limestone, from the Barrow boundary to the boundary with Ulverston Urban at Bardsea, and at the eastern boundary of the Rural District with the Ulverston Urban District at Plumpton, we find the Coniston Grit which occupies the rest of the Low Furness Division and joins with the Coniston Slate and Ireleth Slate at Kirkby and Gawthwaite. Coniston Grit outcrops near Foxfield and Broughton-in-Furness, but Coniston Limestone and Coniston Flag predominate over the bulk of the area of High Furness and Hawkshead. Slate Quarries for Blue Slate are worked at Coniston and Torver, and in the Seathwaite and Duddon Valley, where the Green Slate formation exists.

In the Kirkby Ireleth Township we find large quarries of the Lower Ireleth Slate, employing a considerable number of men. Copper Mines are found in the vicinity of Coniston, but the yield being insufficient to make the working a paying concern, the mines have been closed down. Coniston Limestone ranges across the whole of Furness from Duddon Bridge to Brathay. All the mountains of Furness are Green Slate and Porphyry, viz.: Coniston Old Man, 2,577 ft. high, Grey Friars, Dowcrag, Lambcrag, Wrynose, and Leather Barrow.

The Coniston Limestone, unlike the mountain limestone of Cartmel, is white and capable of being burnt



for lime, the Coniston Limestone is a darker colour and is not adapted for lime burning, but is useful for road metalling.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

**WATER SUPPLY.** The water supply available in the district is ample for every purpose and this fact has been seized upon by the Barrow Corporation and Grange Urban Council to supply themselves and their neighbours with water derived from the watersheds situated in the Rural District, and advantage has been taken of the enterprise shown to provide supplies for most of the larger villages and many small Hamlets in the Rural Area. The Council have provided 26 villages with water by gravitation and there are no less than 60 miles of water main, chiefly 3 inch, in the district. In all cases the supply is constant, and in no instance has there been any trouble from Plumbo-solvency. The Council has at present under consideration the provision of a supply to Haverthwaite and Backbarrow (Colton), and the supplementing of the supply to the Cartmel Valley. In addition to these the following villages and hamlets are in need of a supply, viz.: High Newton, Newby Bridge, Lakeside, Finsthwaite, Leece, Gleaston and Dendron.

**POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.** The Sewage of Cartmel Town and Coniston is discharged to a great extent into the streams which traverse the villages, and steps should be taken to provide for adequate treatment: this would necessitate the adoption of an up-to-date scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal. With the exception of these two villages there is no gross pollution of rivers or streams.

The number of villages for which sewage schemes have been provided is 22 and 9 other schemes are ready for completion when a convenient time arrives.



**DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.** No section of my Annual Report gives me less satisfaction than that relating to Dairies and Cowsheds. I am bound to submit that the cowsheds in the District are, in the main, very much below the standard of present-day requirements. Pre-war reluctance to press owners to incur expense, and war-time disabilities have combined to keep the cowsheds, generally, in the unsatisfactory condition which has prevailed too long. It seems to me that two things are to be desired: first that the Council, as the Local Authority, should take its duties under the Dairies and Cowsheds Order seriously and insist upon the observance of their regulations, and secondly, that if need be, the Law should be strengthened. We shall agree that all consumers should have milk supplied to them which has been produced under the healthiest conditions possible and this cannot be so under existing conditions.

The arrangements for the distribution of milk are the same as prevail in country districts, viz.: each dealer tippling (as it is called) from door to door, a system that is most wasteful of time and labour, but old customs die hard.

**MILK (Mothers and Childrens) ORDER 1918.** Your Council in conjunction with the Urban Districts of Ulverston and Dalton have made arrangements for the supply of milk, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, in necessitous cases, for infants and children under five and for expectant mothers, and the arrangements for obtaining a supply of milk free or at less than cost price, has been taken advantage of in a number of cases.

## **HOUSING.**

I cannot but feel that the efforts of the Authority and the Officials to fulfil the provisions of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., 1909, have been to a great extent a pitiable failure, partly due, no doubt, to the weakness of the Act, but chiefly, so far as we are concerned in this district, to the inadequacy of the machinery to carry out its provisions and the lack of any continuity of effort. Inspections are regularly made and reports furnished thereon by the Designated Officer, and upon these reports notices are



issued for the provision of remedies for any existing defects, but here the matter ends, and simply because we have no official whose duty it is to see that the work is carried out. I am bound to admit, of course, that it has been difficult to obtain labour and material, but even when allowance is made for this, there has been a great want of energy and enterprise in working the Act.

**GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.**—There are 4,377 houses in the district, 3,152 being of the working class type. During the year under review, 5 new houses have been erected, and there can be little doubt but that there has been a very considerable shortage; this necessitates an amount of overcrowding which is neither healthy nor desirable. As to dealing with specific cases of overcrowding, this has been impossible on account of the difficulty of finding accommodation for the displaced population. To meet this shortage the Authority has decided to erect 100 new working class dwellings, and will, as soon as possible, commence with 50 as a first instalment.

**FITNESS OF HOUSES.**—The general standard of accommodation is such as may be found in any Rural District, neither better nor worse, the defects generally, affect, usually, the ventilation, drainage, water supply, and privy accommodation. No steps have been taken to close houses that might be regarded as unfit for habitation, for the reason, as just stated, that it was impossible to provide accommodation for the displaced population.

**UNHEALTHY AREAS.**—It could scarcely be said that we have any areas which would come under the provisions of Part I, or Part II, of The Housing Act, 1890.

#### TABLE OF INSPECTIONS.

	Houses Inspected.	No. Defects.	Notices issued.	Done.	Nothing done.	In hand.
Cartmel	64	34	30	—	23	7
Hawkshead	60	39	21	—	21	—
High Furness	44	32	12	—	12	—
Low Furness	199	75	124	29	95	—
	367	180	187	29	151	7



From the above it will be seen that next to nothing has been done in the way of remedial work.

In the next few pages I shall adopt the plan which has been the custom in former Annual Reports, and say a few words about each Division in turn.

## CARTMEL DIVISION.

**WATER SUPPLY.** Delay in the execution of schemes, either of water supply or sewerage, does not, as a rule, induce favourable comment, but in view of the altered conditions as regards the new village of Flookburgh West it is fortuitous that the Cartmel Divisional Committee have not wholly committed themselves to the Simpson Ground Reservoir project; for on all hands it will be agreed that it would have been disastrous to have incurred so large an expenditure to be followed by the abandonment of the Flookburgh Aerodrome scheme. The Committee are, however, to be congratulated in persevering with their intention to secure a permanent augmentation of the Holker Lower water supply, with a possible extension to other parts of the district.

## DRAINAGE.

**LINDALE-IN-CARTMEL.** The Council having adopted the Divisional Committee's recommendations, I hope that early in the coming year the sewerage of Lindale may be put in hand.

**FLOOKBURGH.** The scheme propounded by Messrs. Vickers Ltd., for the treatment of the sewage effluent from the new Village, having been provisionally approved, it may reasonably be anticipated that no time will be lost in carrying out the work.

**CARTMEL TOWN.** The Divisional Committee are fully alive to the necessity for a proper scheme of drainage and sewage disposal for Cartmel Town, the necessity



for which is demonstrated on every occasion of repair or modification of existing drainage systems, but as, I am sure the Committee will take up the question so soon as other works in the district are out of hand, I will refrain from further comment.

## HAWKSHEAD DIVISION.

**HAWKSHEAD & SAWREY WATER SUPPLY.**  
The year under review has been an exceedingly trying time as regards water supply, and it is a matter for congratulation that the inhabitants of Hawkshead and Sawrey experienced but little inconvenience during the period of drought.

**HAVERTHWAITE.** I am sincerely glad that the old subject of a water supply for Haverthwaite has been revived, for there is no part of the district where an adequate supply of wholesome water is more urgently needed.

**COLTHOUSE.** The question of improving the water supply to the Hamlet of Colthouse is under consideration.

## DRAINAGE.

**HAWKSHEAD.** The arrangements for the disposal of sewage call for no unfavourable criticism by me, but as the owner of the tank field is apparently wishful that the tank should be removed from his land, negotiations for the purchase of land from the Grammar School Trustees will be re-opened.

## HIGH FURNESS DIVISION.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—Kirkby Ireleth—Burlington Schools. I thank the Council and the Divisional Committee for extending the water main to the Burlington Schools. This means that practically the whole Township of Kirkby Ireleth, excepting of course outlying dwellings, enjoy the benefits of a gravitation Water Supply.



## LOW FURNESS SUPPLY.

### WATER SUPPLY.

ALDINGHAM.—One of the most satisfactory experiences I have had in recent years, is the manifest desire of the inhabitants of the Township of Aldingham, expressed through their Parish Council, that their villages should all be supplied with water by gravitation. I have always felt some reluctance to urge the necessity (which is real) for extending the water mains to Gleaston, Dendron and Leece, but it is a healthy sign, that, notwithstanding, the heavy burden of rate, the Parish Council desire the Council to consider the expediency of carrying out the extension.

GREENODD AND PENNYBRIDGE.—Twenty years ago, more or less, a gravitation water supply for Greenodd, Pennybridge, was deemed to be a necessity. The erection, in recent years, of residential property, as well as the accession of visitors in summer time, emphasises the desirability of the subject being revived. I have a vision, that, possibly, the natural reservoir of Blawith Fell, (Beacon Tarn), might be utilised for watering the whole of Crake Valley.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.—Owing to increased wages and horse hire, the cost of removing house refuse has materially increased, but I can confidently assure the Council that no part of their work can be considered of greater importance or more satisfactory in its results. That it is appreciated by the inhabitants is abundantly shown by the applications made for the extension of the arrangements.

The Council undertake to remove the refuse from the following villages and hamlets and the work is done by contract.

CARTMEL DIVISION.—Allithwaite, Backbarrow, Cark, Cartmel, Flookburgh, Lindale.

HAWKSHEAD DIVISION.—Backbarrow (Colton), Bouth, Claife, Haverthwaite, Hawkshead.



HIGH FURNESS.—Broughton-in-Furness, Conis-ton, Torver.

LOW FURNESS.—Greenodd, Lindal (Town End), Loppergarth, Osmotherley, Swarthmoor, Three Bridges, Trinkelt and Pennington Township generally.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CON-TROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS—There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Rural Area and no Offensive Trades.

SCHOOLS.—The sanitary condition and water sup-ply of the Public Elementary Schools may be said to be generally satisfactory.

FOODS.—During the year it has been necessary to condemn four carcasses of fresh Beef prepared for food, on account of Tuberculosis, and considerable trouble has arisen through the unsatisfactory condition of a good deal of the frozen meat supplied to the butchers.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.—The births registered during the year have numbered 336, which produces a birth-rate of 19·0 per 1000. In the year 1918 there were 291 births, the birth-rate being 17·0 per 1000.

### DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per 1000.
Cartmel	71	53	124	29·4
Hawkshead	23	25	48	13·8
High Furness	33	34	67	15·9
Low Furness	50	47	97	19·2
Totals	177	159	336	19·0

There were 6 male illegitimate children born and 8 females.

There has been an increase in the number of births in all the four Divisions, but more especially in the Cartmel



Division, and this is accounted for, to a great extent, by the fact that the New Village of Flookburgh has added considerably to the population of the Division, a population, too, made up chiefly of young married people.

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered in the district has been 231, from this number 12 deaths of non-residents, which have been transferred, must be deducted, and 30 deaths of residents dying outside the district must be added, this gives a nett return of 237 deaths and is equal to a death rate of 13·4 per 1000. In the year 1918 there were 234, equal to a death-rate of 14·6 per 1000.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per 1000.
Cartmel	37	41	78	15·9
Hawkshead	12	19	31	8·9
High Furness	21	21	42	9·0
Low Furness	39	47	86	15·0
Totals	109	128	237	13·4

INFANTILE DEATHS.—In Infants under one year old there have been 25 deaths, and this is equal to an Infantile death-rate of 74·4 per 1000 births, in the year 1918 there were 23 Infantile deaths out of 291 births, the Infantile death-rate being then 79 per 1000 births.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFANTILE DEATHS.

	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile Death-rate.
Cartmel ...	9	72·5
Hawkshead ...	0	00·0
High Furness	3	44·7
Low Furuess	13	134·0
Totals	25	74·4



## CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

Premature Birth	...	3
Influenza	...	5
Congenital Defects	...	8
Difficult Labour	...	1
Bronchitis	...	5
Convulsions	...	1
Measles	...	1
Gastritis	...	1

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This important department of Public Health administration is under the control of the Lancashire County Council who have one of their Medical Officers and two Female Health Visitors operating in the neighbouring Urban Districts of Ulverston, Dalton and Grange-over-Sands. So far the Rural District has not been touched, except in a very casual way, but I understand, that in the near future an additional Female Health Visitor will be appointed and the whole of the Rural District will then be included in a thoroughly organised scheme.

SENILE DEATHS.—In persons of 65 years of age and upwards there have been 107 deaths, as compared with 84 in the year 1918.

Cartmel	...	39
Hawkshead	...	14
High Furness	...	27
Low Furness	...	27

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 Total 107

PHTHISIS.—From Phthisis or Pulmonary Consumption there has been 18 deaths, distributed as follows, 3 in the Cartmel Division, 3 in the Hawkshead Division, 2 in the High Furness, and 10 in Low Furness, in the year 1918 there were 12 deaths from this cause.



The County Council undertakes the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis for which purpose an open air Sanatorium has been erected at High Carley in the Pennington Township and this is capable of accommodating 104 patients. In addition to this, a Dispensary has been established at Ulverston, attended by one of the County's Medical Officers twice a week. It would be early to speak of the adequacy of the scheme or of the necessity for extension.

I do not think that any complaint need be raised on the score of want of co-operation of the Medical Profession, except as regards their reluctance to report cases sufficiently early. There can be little doubt but that Sanatorium treatment is capable of effecting a cure when cases are taken in the very earliest stages, but when the disease has become well marked only a very small proportion derive anything but the most temporary benefit. I would, therefore urge Medical Practitioners to give every doubtful case the benefit of treatment at the earliest possible moment. Arrangements have been made at the Dispensary for home visiting and after care.

**VENEREAL DISEASES.** The treatment of this class of disease is quite in the initial stage and has been taken over by the County Council who have organized propaganda addresses in various parts of the district. Free Hospital treatment, also, is provided by the Council and every facility given for investigation. Time has not permitted of the development of the scheme to any great extent and it is too early to say anything as to the readiness of sufferers to avail themselves of the treatment.

**ZYMOTIC DEATHS.**—There have been 4 deaths from diseases of the Zymotic type, equal to a Zymotic death-rate of '22 per 1000. In the year 1918 there were 12 deaths from this type of disease, the Zymotic death-rate then being '70 per 1000.

The deaths have been distributed as under :—



Whooping Cough  
Puerperal Fever  
Measles

	Cartmel.	Hawkshead.	High Furness.	Low Furness.	Totals.
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	1	1
Measles	—	—	1	1	2
Totals	1	—	1	2	4

### NOTIFICATION OF CERTIFICATES RECEIVED.

	Scarlet Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Puer- peral Fev.	Pneu- monia.	Diph- theria.	Mal- aria.	Acute Polio- myelitis.	Ty- phoid Fev.	Phth- isis.	Tuber- culosis.	Meas- les.	Totals.
Gartmel	3	7	—	5	1	3	1	1	12	6	21	60
Hawkshead	2	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	3	1	7	19
High Furness	13	—	—	6	5	1	—	—	1	1	65	92
Low Furness	9	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	8	3	29	52
Totals	27	9	1	13	7	7	1	1	24	11	122	233



**SCARLET FEVER.** There has never been any severe epidemic of Scarlet Fever in the district, as the figures show. The most severe incidence of the disease was in the High Furness division, viz., at Coniston and Torver, cases cropping up occasionally between August and the end of the year.

**TYPHOID FEVER.** The one case of Typhoid Fever notified occurred at Lindale in Cartmel at the end of August. I have so frequently mentioned the unsatisfactory condition of the sewerage of Lindale in connection with these outbreaks, that it is satisfactory to know that, at last, there is a probability of a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the village being carried out.

**INFLUENZA.** In the early part of the year your district was subject, like the Country generally, to a recrudescence of the epidemic of Influenza and 25 deaths were due, either directly or indirectly to this cause and these were distributed as under:—

	Und. 1-	1 & 2.	2 & 5.	5 & 15.	15 & 25.	25 & 45.	45 & 65.	65 & up.	Total.
Cartmel	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	4	11
Hawkshead	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
High Furness	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	6
Low Furness	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
Totals	5	—	1	1	—	6	6	6	25

It is thus seen that the majority of the deaths arise in infants and between the ages of 25 and 65.

**HOSPITAL ISOLATION.** An Infectious Diseases Hospital has been provided for the Joint Districts of Ulverston Rural, Ulverston Urban and Dalton Urban, and little difficulty is, usually, experienced in persuading Parents and guardians to allow sufferers to be removed, indeed, I find that it only needs the loyal co-operation of the Medical Practitioners in charge of cases to ensure that every case is isolated in Hospital.



For the treatment of Small Pox should any cases unfortunately, arise, an agreement has been entered into with the Borough of Barrow-in-Furness.

BACTERIOLOGICAL. Every facility is given to Practitioners to have bacteriological investigations made and the various serums are provided by the Authority free

In concluding this report I must thank my colleagues for their kindly co-operation at all times.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. H. PATTERSON.

L R.C.P. LOND., M.R.C.S. ENG., D P.H. LOND.,

Medical Officer of Health.

*25th March, 1920.*



# RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ULVERSTON.

## REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the year ending 31st December, 1919.

	Cartmel Division.	Hawks- head. Division.	High Furness Division.	Low Furness Division
Complaints received	12	15	17	21
Houses and premises inspected	391	289	468	495
Common lodging houses inspected				
Common lodging houses registered				
Cases of over-crowding reported	1			3
Orders issued for informal sanitary improvements	10		8	39
Statutory notices	2		8	7
Work carried out after notice	2		1	7
Work not done			7	
Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	8	3	14	20
Cases of bedding and clothing destroyed				
Privy accommodation provided				
Privies cleansed or repaired	5	2	13	8
Sewage tanks cleansed	10	4	2	10
Water-closets substituted for privies			4	8
Ashpits or middensteads emptied	1244	225	213	731
Ashpits or middensteads repaired	5	2	5	6
Removal of accumulations of refuse or other offensive matters				
Removal of Animals improperly kept				
Drains trapped, ventilated, or repaired	11	1	5	19
Orders issued for protection or improvement of water supply			3	
Wells closed				
Seizures of unwholesome food	2			
Slaughter-house inspections	30	12	30	30
Slaughter-houses registered	6	5	5	5
Bakehouses inspected	6	3	4	2
Legal Proceedings				
Inspections under Factory and Workshops Acts	91	47	48	68
No. of Dairies and Cowsheds on register	32	23	25	63
Dairies and Cowsheds inspections	128	80	92	242
Schools disinfected				
No. of W.C's.	205	161	236	238
No. of Privies	902	672	376	884

THOMAS HUDSON,

Inspector of Nuisances.