

[Report 1900] / Medical Officer of Health, Woking U.D.C.

Contributors

Woking (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1900

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/qp7vfggv>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Woking Urban District.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT FOR 1900.

BY

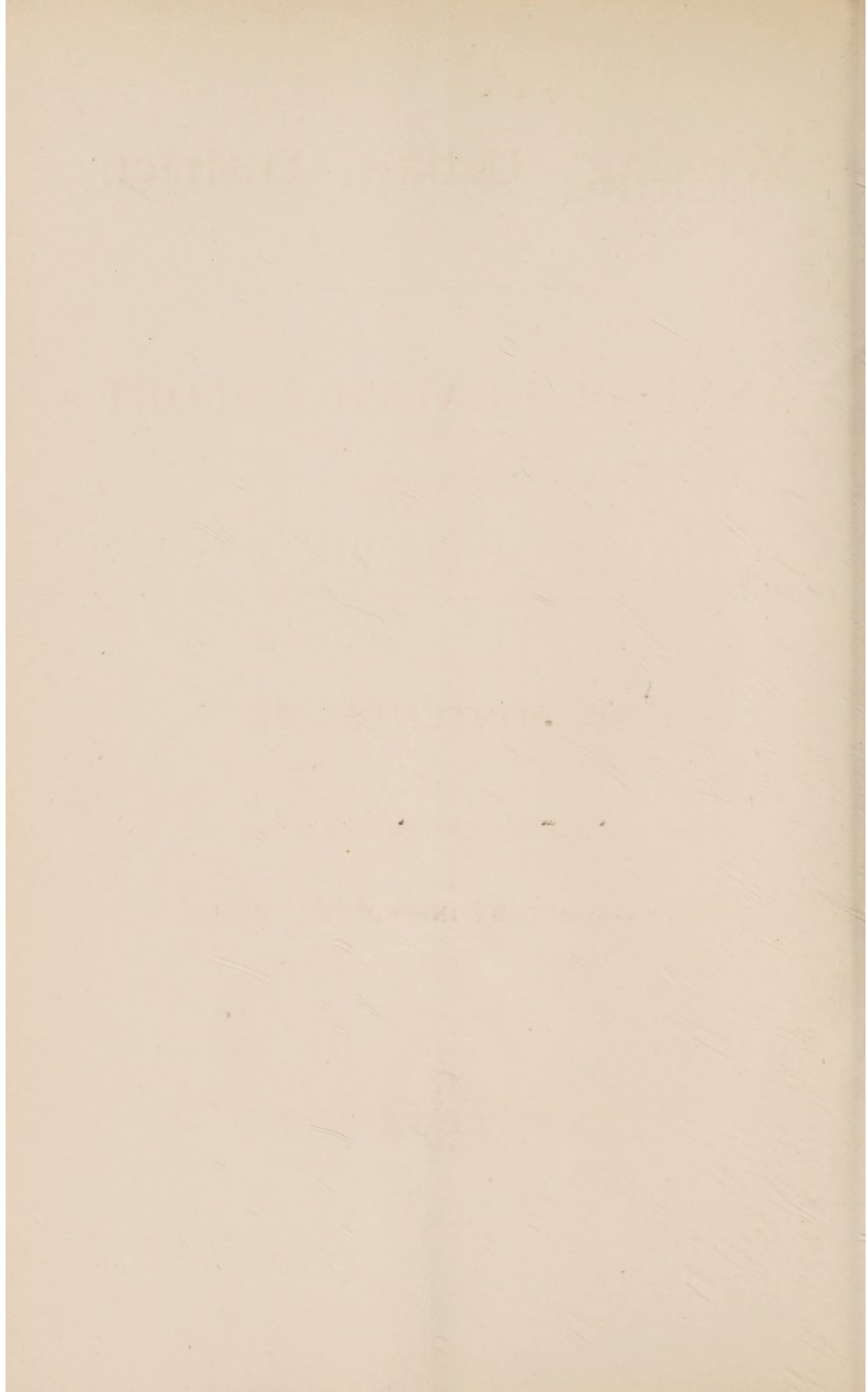
H. BEALE COLLINS,

Acting Medical Officer of Health ;

Medical Officer of Health for Kingston-upon-Thames.

WOKING :

GEORGE CHANDLER, PRINTER, GOLDSWORTH ROAD.



Woking Urban District.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT


For 1900.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

PART II.—SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30288599>

WOKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

FOR 1900.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District

Council of Woking.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you a Report on the Health of the District for 1900. This duty devolves upon me as Deputy for my friend, Dr. Wellington Lake, who died during the year whilst on active service in South Africa.

As I have only been in charge for part of the year, I would ask your indulgence for any omissions that may have been made inadvertently.

The District is divided in five Wards, and I have endeavoured to allocate the different cases of disease to their proper neighbourhoods.

Ward.	Name.	Acreage.		
		A.	R.	P.
Ward No. 1	Station and Maybury	753	2	0
Ward No. 2	Village and Mayford	2,098	2	12
Ward No. 3	Sutton and Bridley	3,116	1	10
Ward No. 4	Knaphill and Brookwood	1,582	3	17
Ward No. 5	St. John's and Goldsworth	1,337	3	19

It will be advisable to make arrangements with the Registrar General for returns of the population at the forthcoming Census for each Ward.

The District lies mostly on the Bagshot Sands, and has a low rainfall compared with most parts of the County. Houses are being built rapidly, and the population is rapidly increasing, but care requires to be taken that those persons laying out the estates should keep the roads in good order until they can be taken over by the Council. In many parts the mud in the winter months is likely to be detrimental to health.

This being the year before the Census, the estimates of *Population* must naturally be open to the highest degree of error. This is particularly the case with a rapidly growing town like Woking. At a guess I should give the *Population* at 15,000, for with that *Population* the *Birth-rate* would be 28·8, which is about the average for the last year during which there has been a decrease in the number of *Births*, owing to the absence of nearly 300,000 of the active male population in South Africa. The *Death-rate* under this estimate would be 13·2, a very low one, but not when the circumstances of the District are considered.

In a growing town there is an abnormally large proportion of young couples with families at the ages of the lowest mortality. The town is, in short, too new to have its proper proportion of old persons. The infant mortality is also low, 113 per 1,000 *Births*, and this shows that the *Population* is largely composed of persons of careful habits, who look after their children from an intelligent sense of duty.

It is, however, undesirable to over estimate the healthiness of a District, and I have therefore calculated out the increase of *Population* on the lines followed by Dr. Lake, and estimated it roughly at 14,000.

Infant Mortality. This is low, being $\frac{1}{3}$ less than the average mortality for the whole country.

The *Zymotic Death-rate* is 2.28, which is slightly higher than the average 2.21.

The *Death-rate* from *Phthisis*, or *Pulmonary Consumption*, is about 1 per 1,000, but if the other forms of *Tuberculosis* are added the rate will be 1.7. It is probable that this is above the true *Death-rate* as there is reason to believe that persons suffering from *Tuberculosis* choose Woking as a residence on account of its climatic conditions, and this will be even more the case when road making and paving are further extended.

Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.

January—4 cases in one house notified at once.

February—2 cases, domestic servants in different parts of the District.

April—2 cases.

May—4 cases of Knaphill.

1 case at Star Hill only diagnosed from complications arising after *Scarlatina*, which had passed unrecognized.

June-July—11 cases either attending Horsell School or in neighbourhood of children attending.

Horsell School closed.

August—1 case on Horsell Moor.

Horsell School re-opened.

September—5 cases in Horsell District.

Horsell School closed for a fortnight.

Certain scholars belonging to Horsell School attend at Goldsworth.

October—4 cases not attending or connected with Goldsworth School.

5 cases attending Goldsworth School. Of these

C. S. notified and sent to Hospital October 3rd

C. S. discharged from Hospital, not ill, October 10th

E. S. notified October 13th

C. S. sent away to grandparents' house

M. S. notified October 15th

J. M., an inmate of grandparents' house, October 17th

G. M., ,, ,, ,, October 18th

It would appear that C. S. was the carrier of infection to E. S., M. S., J. M., and G. M. The period of incubation, that is, between the infection and appearance of the rash is given as from a few hours to five days. There is no history of desquamation in the case of C. S., but he certainly had a rash and high fever before being sent to Hospital.

The Goldsworth Schools were visited, and the children examined. No evidence could be obtained that the boys from Horsell School had infected the Infants in Goldsworth School, but several "Infants" were excluded from School for varying periods as they showed signs of recent sore throat, &c.

November—2 cases in Barracks

1 case attending Goldsworth School

1 case, the sister of a child who returned home from the Isolation Hospital on a Friday, was taken ill on the following Monday.

December—1 case connected with Goldsworth School

3 cases in Brookwood Asylum. The first patient had recently been admitted.

The occurrence of return cases, such as mentioned above, are amongst the drawbacks of Isolation Hospitals. They occur in all large hospitals and appear to be more highly infectious than primary cases. They are less liable to occur if the patients are treated in very small wards, and in many cases it is found that although the infection is undoubtedly carried, there are no signs of illness. In other cases discharges from the nose or ear come on after leaving the hospital, and it has been suggested that this has been set up by the final bath. It would be well if this bath were not given on the day of final discharge, but on discharge to a separate convalescent block. Here the question of expense comes in, and it is a subject open to discussion whether it is necessary to send patients suffering from the present mild type of disease to an Isolation Hospital unless there is some special reason such as connection with the milk trade, overcrowding, &c., to necessitate it.

In Preston, Swansea, Kingston, and other places without Isolation Hospitals, there is no more *Scarlatina* than where 90 per cent. of the cases are isolated in hospital, and there is a corresponding decrease in the cost of maintaining the hospitals.

On account of many mild cases escaping observation, and keeping the disease alive, it is impossible to isolate all the cases even if the accommodation could be provided.

It is possible that the great prevalence of *Scarlatina* in a mild form may really be the best means of safeguarding us against the return of the virulent type of the disease as it formerly existed. Inoculation for *Plague* and *Typhoid Fevers* causes a slight attack of the disease, which, for some time, acts as a protection against the grave form of the disease as it would be contracted in

the ordinary manner. We also know that comparatively mild diseases introduced into island populations for the first time have assumed most alarming forms. It therefore seems right at this time to consider this question, and await the presentation of further evidence.

The most effective method of checking this and other infectious diseases is by frequent school inspection. One authority in recently appointing a Medical Officer of Health stipulated that he should daily visit all absentee school children. This could, of course, only be done in very small districts, but it would probably prove economical both from the Sanitary and the Educational point of view. It is not merely what the doctor discovers at an inspection, but there is the warning carried home to the parents that they cannot send children suffering from sore throat or rash to school without considerable risk of being found out.

Diphtheria.

January	—2 cases	...	Rainfall	2·9 inches.
February	—1 case	...	„	5·03 „
March	—nil	...	„	1·02 „
April	—nil	...	„	0·78 „
May	—2 cases (Barracks)		„	1·26 „
June	—2 cases	„	„	1·82 „
July	—3 cases	...	„	1·24 „
August	—2 cases	...	„	2·47 „
September	—2 cases	...	„	0·41 „
October	—6 cases	...	„	1·82 „
November	—1 case	...	„	1·64 „
December	—9 cases	...	„	2·42 „

I have given the Rainfall for each case, as I have little doubt but damp causes a condition of the throat that renders a person susceptible to *Diphtheria*. This condition may also be caused by other irritating conditions, such as dust from wooden pavements, &c. There was an increase of the disease during wet weather in December, but not during wet weather in January and February. It is possible that in those months the rain fell very heavily for a short time and acted as a cleanser, whilst in the December outbreak it fell gradually and caused a general dampness. Part of the heavy fall of 5.03 was due to snow.

In most of the cases damp surroundings were observed either in the condition of the roads or gardens, or in the state of the houses. In the latter case the dampness may have been relative not sufficient to substantiate proceedings in a Court of Law, but quite enough to warrant a medical hygienist fixing upon it as a contributing cause of the disease. Young observers are apt to be over positive and do not always see with the same eyes as those who have studied these matters for a life-time.

The discovery of the *Diphtheria Bacillus* has led to the introduction of Antitoxin. A large dose administered promptly will usually cut short the disease and should be given before the patient is sent to hospital. All other susceptible persons in the house should then be given a small dose as a preventative. The administration of the dose appears to have no ill effects, and if at the cost 2/6 an attack of this disease can be prevented, it will be an economy for the ratepayer as well as a blessing for the individual. I believe this can be done, and you have wisely arranged that for poor persons who cannot afford to pay for this preventative inoculation, a free supply will be issued to the medical attendant.

In only one of the cases were the premises above suspicions, and that was a domestic servant who had been visiting friends outside the District. There was, however, no evidence of infection.

Erysipelas.

The cases of this disease do not call for account.

Other Septic Diseases.

One of the two deaths from this disease may have been of *Diphtheritic* origin.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever.

Seven cases were notified, of which five were in two houses at Sutton. How the disease originally arose was not definitely ascertained, but the disease was undoubtedly spread by the carelessness of the attendants, before the case was removed to hospital. Either by allowing the feeding utensils to be washed in the vicinity of the well, or, as I was informed, by using these articles to dip water from the well, the water became contaminated and the other persons were infected. The water was analysed and found to be of doubtful character. The houses are very old and not over clean, but nothing absolutely insanitary was discovered. The case of death was a soldier in Barracks, and is not included in the deaths in Woking. The other case was mild in character, and does not call for comment.

Measles.

There were 4 deaths. The disease seems to have been prevalent in March, when 3 of the deaths took place, but they were all in St. John's. The other death was a child in Barracks in July.

Whooping Cough.

8 deaths and 5 under 1 year.

It will be noticed that new tables have been issued by the Local Government Board, and many diseases formerly grouped under "other diseases" are now entered separately, such as *Cancer* and *Alcoholism*. The tables seem so to be an improvement in arrangement, and the information obtained is likely to be useful in the future.

Bakehouses.

I have visited the bakehouses. One is underground, but well arranged and fairly well lighted. Several of the newer bakehouses are quite models and reflect very creditably upon their owners.

I have paid numerous visits to your District, and have attended two enquiries. The first was in reference to the Boundary Road, and I hope matters will soon be satisfactorily settled.

I have made myself acquainted with the District, which is likely, in the near future to increase greatly in size and prosperity.

It appears that a certain amount of household refuse comes into the District from London. Before long you may have to consider the erection of a dust destructor for your own use, and it would then be advisable to obtain powers to compel persons introducing this refuse to deposit it at your destructor, so that it might be burnt and purified before coming into the town.

This may be looking very far ahead, but it must be remembered that cheap and serviceable paving stones are made out of destructor refuse, and that London Districts are paying 3/- a ton for the disposal of such refuse.

I have to thank you for the attention you have always given to reports and recommendations.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. BEALE COLLINS.

Medical Officer of Health, *pro. tem.*

Building Byelaws.

The following table, which Mr. G. J. Wooldridge, the Council's Surveyor, has kindly furnished, shewing the number of Plans approved and Houses erected in the Parish of Woking since 1890, demonstrates the remarkable development of the Parish since it was constituted an Urban District in 1895.

1890	...	...	...	92 Plans approved.
1891	...	...	...	61 Do.
1892	...	...	...	99 Do.

	Houses.		Stables, Additions & other Buildings		Public Buildings Erected	Roads Constructed
	Approved	Erected	Approved	Erected		
1893	79	62	29	28	3	..
1894	136	98	43	42	1	6
1895	244	135	24	23	...	9
1896	288	228	41	41	2	6
1897	218	137	60	52	...	2
1898	129	82	42	37	3	3
1899	141	100	47	44	1	...
1900	108	86	22	21	1	...

TABLE I.—For whole District of Woking.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Deaths Under One Year of Age		Deaths at all Ages Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions	Deaths of Non-residents registd. in District	Deaths of Residents beyond District.	Deaths at all Ages Nett.	
		Number	Rate*	Number	Rate of 1,000 Births registd.	Number	Rate*				Number	Rate*
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1890	7850	272	34.5								128	16.3
1891	8050	239	29.5								107	13.3
1892	8250	230	24.2								134	16.2
1893	8450	283	33.4	27	95						100	11.7
1894	9660	274	28.4	34	124						105	10.7
1895	10120	289	30.0	45	155						134	14.2
1896	11075	342	35.4	35	102						130	11.8
1897	11646	376	32.2	40	104	245	21.0	105	101	4	134	11.1
1898	12715	372	29.3	46	126	264	20.7	113	102	11	162	12.7
1899	13350	394	29.4	52	135	256	19.1	115	99	16	189	14.1
Averages for years 189-1899	10116	306	30.2	39	127	255	20.2	111	100	10	132	13.0
1900	14000	432	30.8	49	113	299	19.9	134	117	17	199	14.2

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 8,889. Total population at all ages, 9,776. Number of inhabited houses, 1,584. Average number of persons per house, 6.1, at Census of 1891.



TABLE II.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year
	<i>a.</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d.</i>
1890	7850	272	128	
1891	8050	239	107	
1892	8250	230	134	
1893	8450	283	100	27
1894	9660	274	105	34
1895	10120	289	134	45
1896	11075	342	130	35
1897	11646	376	134	40
1898	12715	372	162	46
1899	13350	394	189	52
Averages of Years 189 to 1899	10116	306	132	39
1900	14000	432	199	49



TABLE III. Cases of Infectious Disease during the Year 1900.

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified in whole District.					Total Cases notified in each Locality							No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality						
	At all Ages	At Ages†---Years				Station and Maybury	St. John's	Knaphill and Brookwood	Village	Sutton	Barracks	Brookwood Asylum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25															25 to 65	65 and upwards
Small-pox ...																			
Cholera ...																			
Diphtheria ...	30	8	16	6		9	6	7	3										
Membranous croup ...						4													
Erysipelas ...	7	1	1	3	1			1											
Scarlet fever ...	54	5	24	9	6	34	7	5		1	4	3	26	6	5	1			
Typhus fever ...																			
Enteric fever ...	7	2	2	3				1	5	1						5			
Relapsing fever ...																			
Continued fever ...																			
Puerperal fever ...																			
Plague ...																			
Totals	98	24	43	20	10	47	13	41	3	6	12	3	35	10	12	1	6		

Woodbridge Isolation Hospital, also Military Isolation Hospital, Chertsey Isolation Hospital, Surrey County Hospital.

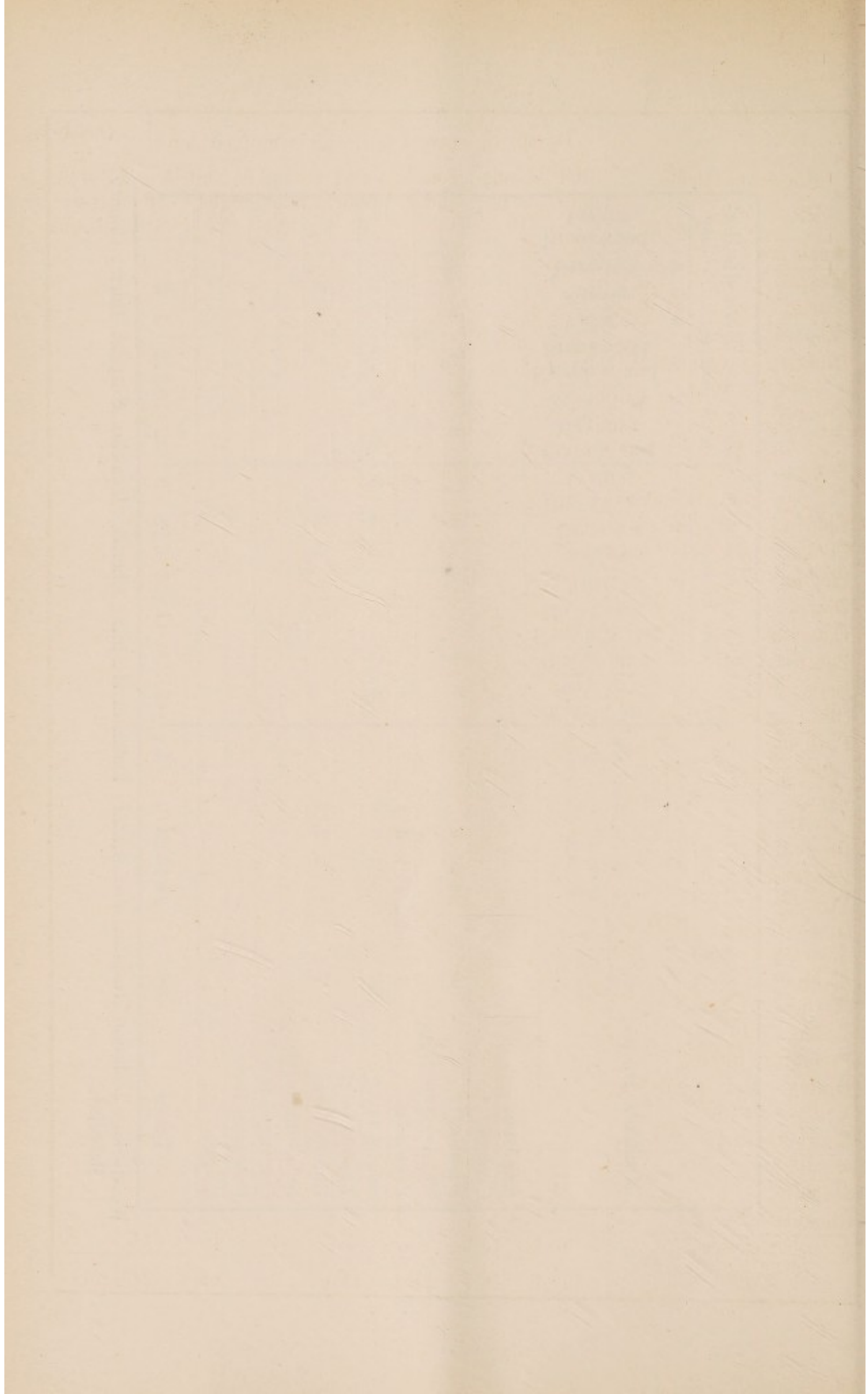


TABLE IV. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1900.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole District at subjoined Ages.							Death- in Public Insti- tutions
	All ages	Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards	
Small-pox ...								
Measles ...	4		2	2				
Scarlet fever ...								
Whooping cough ...	8	5	3					
Diphtheria and mam- branous croup ...	8		5	3				
Croup ...								
Fever {	Typhus ...							1
	Enteric ...							
	Other continued							
Epidemic Influenza ...	7					6	1	3
Cholera ...								
Plague ...								
Diarrhœa ...	12	9	3					
Enteritis ...	1					1		2
Puerperal fever ...								
Erysipelas ...	2	1	1					
Other septic diseases ...	2		1			1		
Phthisis ...	17		1		6	10		10
Other tubercular diseases	7	2	2	1	1	1		3
Cancer, malignant dis- eases ...	13					8	5	1
Bronchitis ...	10	6	2			1	1	2
Pneumonia ...	11	4	1			3	3	7
Pleurisy ...								
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs ...	1					1		1
Alcoholism {	4					4		
Cirrhosis of liver {								
Venereal diseases ...								
Premature birth ...	5	5						
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	5	4				1		
Heart diseases ...	18				1	8	9	7
Accidents ...	5		1	1		2	1	
Suicides ...	1					1		
Rheumatic fever ...	3			1		2		
All other causes ...	55	13	6	3	1	16	16	80
All causes ...	192	49	28	11	9	66	36	117

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 351

LECTURE 1

MECHANICS

PROBLEM SET 1

PROBLEM 1

PROBLEM 2

PROBLEM 3

Woking Urban District.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR,

For the Year 1900.

Working in the Electric Control.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

INSPECTOR

Woking Urban District Council.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District
Council of Woking.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, and in doing so desire to thank you for the consideration that has been given to any matter that it has been my duty to place before you.

I desire also to express my gratitude to the Clerk, the Surveyor, and the Assistant Surveyor for the assistance they have at all times extended to me.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

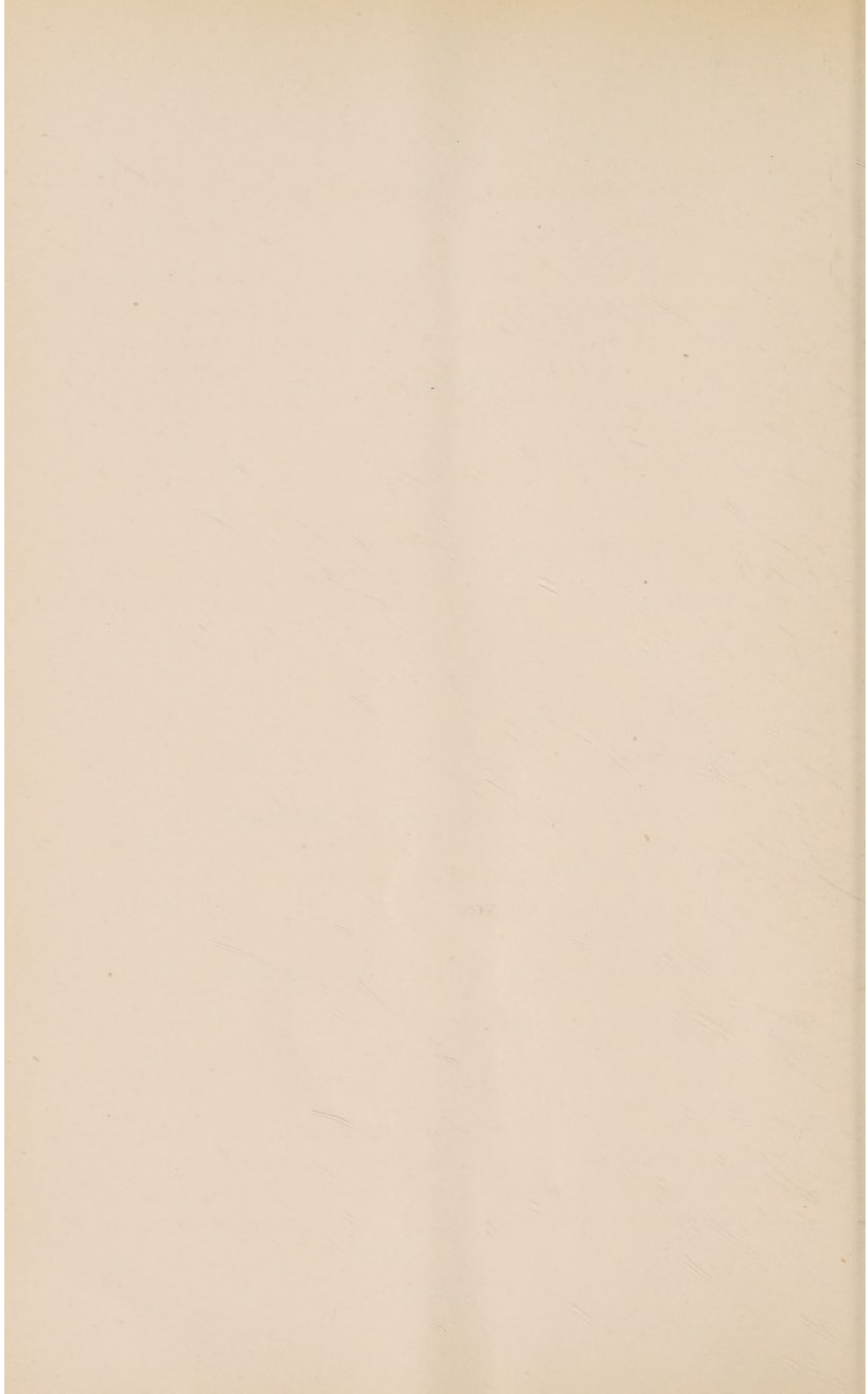
JOSEPH H. ABLETT,

Assoc. San. Inst., D. Hyg.

London District Council

CONTENTS.

- 1—SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION
- 2—NUISANCES
- 3—HOUSE DRAINAGE
- 4—INFECTIOUS DISEASES
- 5—WATER SUPPLY
- 6—SANITATION OF DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS
- 7—SLAUGHTER HOUSES
- 8—TENT AND VAN DWELLERS
- 9—THE RECONSTRUCTION OF PRIVIES TO WATERCLOSETS
- 10—THE REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE



Systematic Inspection.

During the year 356 houses were systematically inspected as to their sanitary condition. It is by this method of inspection that many insanitary defects are discovered, and the Sanitary Authority are enabled to bring about such improved conditions as clean and healthy dwellings, proper means of drainage, and a supply of wholesome water.

By systematic inspections are meant inspections independent of such enquiries as to outbreaks of disease, or into unwholesome conditions to which attention has been specially called by complaint or otherwise.

1. *Nuisances.*

During the year 400 notices had been served to abate various kinds of Nuisances, of which 361 were abated and 39 remained on the books at the close of the year.

3. *House Drainage.*

It is gratifying to be able to record that during the past year 1,000 houses have been provided with proper means of drainage, and connected to the sewers of the Council, making a total of 1,500 houses connected during the short period of eighteen months.

4. *Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.*

During the year 82 cases of Infectious Disease were notified from 60 houses, which were inspected as to their sanitary condition; and the proper means taken to prevent the spread of the infection.

The first stage of disinfection of the dwellinghouses is that by sulphur fumigation, which were disinfected as follows.

34	houses	after	cases	of	Scarlet	Fever.
18	„	„	„	„	Diphtheria.	
3	„	„	„	„	Typhoid	Fever.

I am of opinion that the question as to which is the best and most effectual means for the disinfection of dwellinghouses should receive your attention during the coming year.

Water Supply.

Section 62 Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 6 and 7 Public Health Water Act, 1878.

During the year I submitted 10 samples of water to the Medical Officer of Health for examination.

2	samples	was	reported	as	Good	Water
7	„	„	„	„	Suspicious	Water
1	„	„	„	„	Bad	Water

Notices were served in 7 instances to cleanse the wells; 19 houses were supplied with water from the Company's mains after the necessary notices.

The Company's Water was laid on to 51 houses previously deriving their water supply for drinking purposes from wells, upon notices being served upon the owners to provide proper means of drainage and sufficient w.c. accommodation.

By this means the desired end of providing a wholesome supply of water for drinking purposes was attained, and the expense of having the samples analysed was avoided.

6. The Sanitation of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, which were made by the Council in September, 1899, upon the lines of the Model Regulations approved by the Local Government Board, have been of much service in improving the sanitary conditions of the Dairies and Cowsheds in the Parish, and I am of opinion that as they become more generally known they will be still more rigidly observed.

Upon considering the special attention given to the inspection of Cows and Cowsheds in this Parish, there appears one fact which is possibly to be regretted, that a large portion of the milk produced is sent to London, and the greater portion of the milk consumed by the inhabitants is brought from the adjoining Districts.

It is hoped that the same care is taken in the Districts from which it is derived, that prevails in our own.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops' Order of 1899.

Provide that the milk of a cow suffering from Tubercular disease of the Udder shall not be sold or used for human food.

In March last the Council appointed Mr. A. C. Wild, M.R.C.V.S., to examine the cows at premises registered as Cowsheds by the Dairies Order of 1885, twice during the year and at other times whenever it appeared that any cow was suffering from Tubercular disease of the Udder with a view of giving a certificate under the order.

Whenever it was practicable I accompanied him in his inspections, the first inspection was made during the month of May, and at the 20 Cowsheds visited, there was found 284 cows.

The result being that only 2 Cows were suspected of having Tubercular disease of the Udder, which were subjected to the tubercular test. In one case there was no reaction, and the cow was declared free ; in the other case the cow reacted, the owner was notified of the disease and a copy of the order sent him, and he decided to get rid of the cow.

The second inspection was made during the month of September, and as before whenever it was practicable I accompanied him at his inspections ; 275 cows were found in the cowsheds and no case of Tubercular Disease of the Udder was reported.

*Contagious Diseases (Animal's) Act, 1866, Dairies, Cowsheds,
and Milkshops' Order of 1885 and 1886.*

Number of persons registered as Cowkeepers	...	19
" " " Dairymen	... ..	14
" " " Purveyors of Milk	... ..	23
Number of Cowsheds found in a dirty condition, and in which limewashing was done after notice	... ..	14
Number of Cowsheds, which, upon inspection, was found in a defective condition, and which was put in thorough repair after notices	... ..	2
Number of Cowsheds where the floors were found defec- tive, and notices served to make good the defects	... ..	5
Number of Cowsheds found overcrowded and remedied after notice	... ..	1
Contravention of Regulations relating to the Cleansing and Drainage, and complied with after notice	... ..	8

In one instance only was Infectious disease notified during the year from premises at which milk was purveyed. The patient was at once removed to the Isolation Hospital, the premises disinfected, and the supply of milk in hand destroyed.

The Brookwood Asylum which contains a population, including inmates and staff, of about 1,200, derive their milk supply from the cows kept on their own premises.

The Mayford Industrial School with a population of inmates and staff of about 190, also derive their milk supply from their own cows kept on the premises.

Of the 19 registered Cowsheds, none of them are situated in the Station Ward, but are in the less populated portion of the District.

Neither do any of them come under Part II of the Council's regulations, as the cows are habitually grazed on grass land during the greater part of the year, and when not so grazed are habitually turned out during a portion of each day.

Slaughter Houses.

(a) Licensed Slaughter Houses.

There are only two licensed slaughter houses in the District :—one at Knaphill, and the other situated in the Station Ward, which is subject to an annual license.

(b) Registered Slaughter Houses.

There are five registered slaughter houses in the District, three situated in the Station Ward, one in the Village Ward, and one in Saint John's Ward.

These buildings, unlike the former ones, are not so suitable structurally for the purpose of slaughtering cattle for human food. I presume they were built many years ago when there was no Building Byelaws in force in the District.

They have been inspected from time to time, with respect to the cleansing, linewashing, and removal of filth at proper intervals, and on the whole the provisions of the Byelaws were fairly satisfactorily carried out.

By the completion of the Scheme of Sewerage for the District, the opportunity has been taken of enforcing the provisions of proper means of drainage for the slaughter houses. Notices have been served in four cases, two have been completed, and the others will shortly be put in hand.

In the drainage of the slaughter houses, I have insisted upon the provision of specially constructed intercepting chambers so as to prevent the solids from entering the Councils' sewers. The liquid matter will also flow through chamber and deposit some of its suspensory matter, and then pass into the drain.

8 *Tent and Van Dwellers.*

The Byelaws made by the Council in 1898, have been very advantageous to the District.

During the year the various encampments have been inspected at intervals whenever practicable, and, notwithstanding the natural repugnance of this class of people to the ordinary conditions to the dwellers in houses, I cannot help but think that in this District there is a distinct improvement in the conditions, with which you, as a Sanitary Authority are empowered to cause to be brought about.

In 8 cases it was found necessary to serve notices; 3 to provide a supply of wholesome water, 3 to provide sufficient privy accommodation, 1 to remove an accumulation of refuse, and 1 to thoroughly cleanse the premises.

9. *The Reconstruction of Pail Privies to Water Closets.*

During the year, in the Station Ward, 600 pail privies were converted to water closets, 85 of these were situated immediately under sleeping rooms, which were a menace to the public health.

By the provision of water closets and their connection to the sewers the full benefit of the Drainage System is accorded to the inhabitants of these houses.

At the close of the year there remained about 150 pails in the Station Ward to be dealt with.

A large number of pail privies have been converted to water closets in the Saint John's and Knaphill Ward. But as these were not emptied by the Council no exact figures as to the number had been obtained.

10. *The Removal of House Refuse.*

As you are aware that no system for the removal of house refuse periodically, is obtained other than in the Woking Station and Maybury Ward.

I beg to submit for your earnest consideration during the ensuing year, a suggestion previously made in the Annual Report by Dr. Lake that :—“The system of scavenging as adopted in this Ward has been so successful and so appreciated that it might well be extended to other populous parts of the Parish.”

