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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

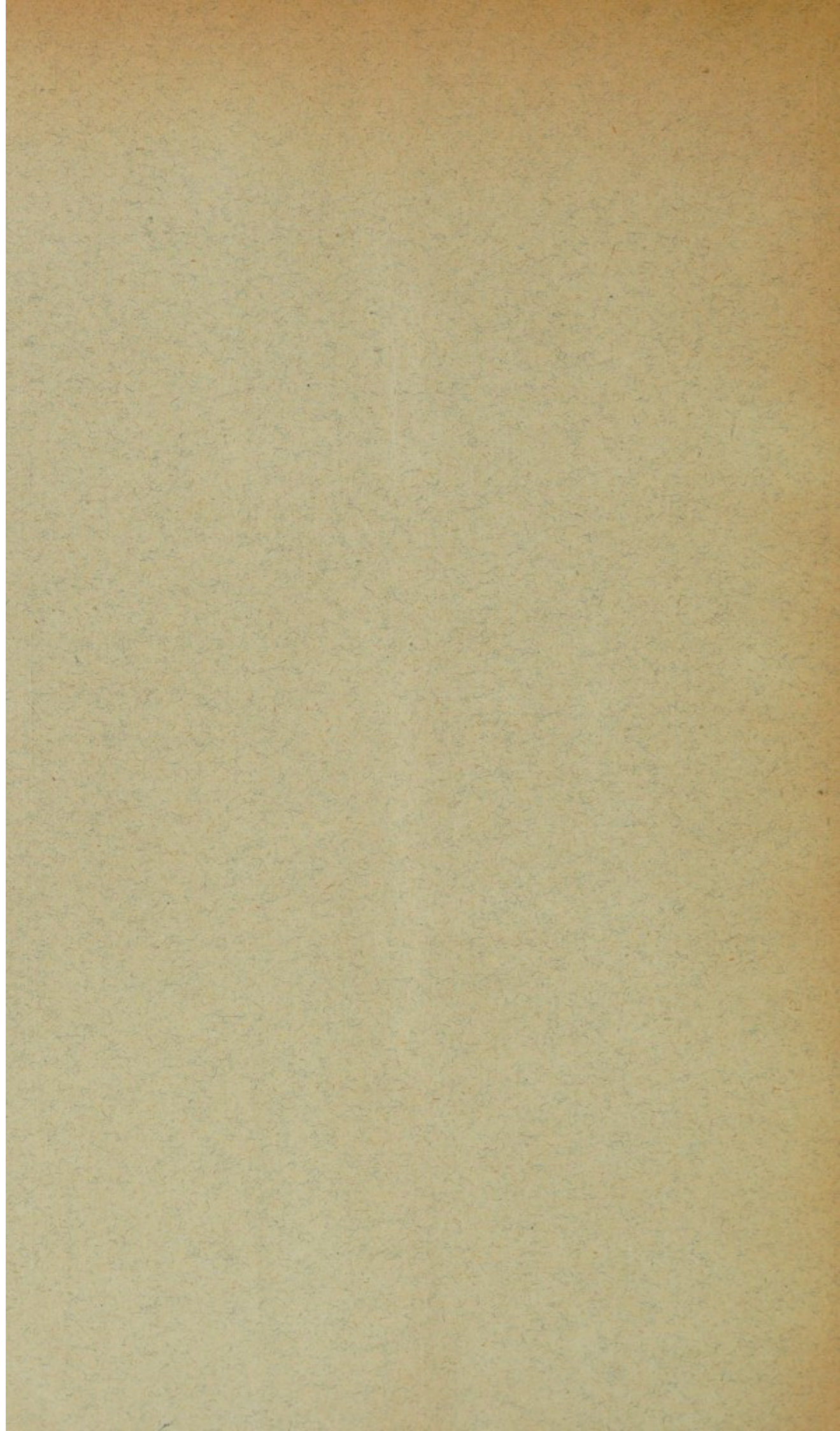
HARTISMERE RURAL DISTRICT

*For the year ending December 31st, 1893.*

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Sanitary Condition of the Hartismere Rural District,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1893.

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*To the Sanitary Authority of the Rural District of Hartismere.*

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GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report of the Sanitary state of your district, prepared in accordance with the instructions issued by the Local Government Board.

*Localities.*—The Localities adopted for the statistical parts of this report are the same as in previous reports, and are constituted thus—

*Botesdale Division.*—Consisting of the parishes of Botesdale, Burgate, Gislingham, Mellis, Palgrave, Redgrave, Rickingham Superior and Wortham, containing in 1891 a population of 4,209, exclusive of the children in the Wortham Workhouse Schools.

*Eye Division.*—Consisting of the parishes of Brayesworth, Brome, Oakley, Occold, Redlingfield, Stoke Ash, Stuston, Thorndon, Thornham Magna and Parva, Thrandeston and Yaxley, containing in 1891 a population of 3,413. The municipal borough of Eye is excluded, as it forms a separate Sanitary District.

*Mendlesham Division.*—Consisting of the parishes of Aspall, Bacton, Cotton, Finningham, Mendlesham, Rishangles, Thwaite, Westhorpe, Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford, Wickham Skeith and Wyverstone, containing in 1891, a population of 4,950.

Statistics relating to Births and Deaths are given *in extenso* in the appended tables, but the following principal conclusions may be here noted—

*Births.*—336 births were registered in your district during the year, being at the rate of 26·6 per 1,000 of population, the rates in former years being—

1892.....	30·5
1891.....	27·7
1890.....	28·4
Average of 5 years 1885-89.....	29·8
„ 5 years 1880-84.....	32·2
„ 10 years 1870-79.....	31·3

It will be noticed that with the exception of the year 1892, the Birth-rate shows a steady decline during the last 14 years. The Birth-rate throughout England and Wales shows the same tendency to decline, that for 1893 being 30·8, and the average of the previous 10 years being 31·9. These rates, it will be noticed, are considerably higher than the corresponding rates in the Hartismere Rural District.

*Marriages.*—The number of Marriages in the District, which had shown a decided decrease in recent years, showed an increase in 1890, to be again followed by a decrease in 1891 and 1892. The returns for 1893 are not yet complete. The actual number of Marriages that took place in your district and in the Urban Sanitary District of Eye (which is not separated in the quarterly returns of the Registrar-General) was

1892.....	96
1891.....	94
1890.....	109
Average of 5 years, 1885-89.....	92
„ 5 years, 1880-84.....	94
„ 10 years, 1870-79.....	107

*Deaths.*—After correcting the registered number of deaths by the addition of the deaths in public institutions of persons belonging to the District, and the omission of



deaths of persons not belonging to the District, but brought into the District with their fatal disease on them, the number of deaths was 194 the Death-rate being 15·4 per 1000. The rates in former years were—

1892.....	19·3
1891.....	17·3
1890.....	18·7
Average of 5 years, 1885-89.....	15·7
„ 5 years, 1880-84.....	16·0
„ 10 years, 1870-79.....	18·0

The death-rate in country districts in England and Wales is recorded by the Registrar-General as 17·4 per 1000 in 1893, and as averaging 17·6 per 1000 in the 10 years, 1883-92. The increase in the death-rate during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892 is, in my opinion, entirely due to the outbreak of influenza in those years, and the low death-rate of 1893 would have been still more favourable had influenza been absent.

The death-rates in the Divisions show considerable variations, and are :—

Eye Division ... ..	12·6 per 1000
Botesdale Division ... ..	14·0 „
Mendlesham Division ... ..	18·5 „

The mortality of children under one year of age was 18·0 per cent. of the total deaths, and 10·4 per cent. of the registered births. The mortality amongst children under 5 years of age was 26·5 per cent. of the total deaths.

These rates, though not so favourable as those of the years 1890 and 1891, shew a satisfactory decrease in infantile mortality compared with the period 1870-79 when the sanitary laws were not fully brought into operation.

*Zymotic Diseases.*—The seven principal zymotic diseases, viz.—small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, fever, and diarrhœa, caused 17 deaths. In the Mendlesham Division these diseases caused  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total deaths; in the Botesdale Division,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and in the Eye Division  $8\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. These, although more numerous than last year, are still well below the earlier years shewn in Table E, and bearing in mind the exceptional dryness of the summer which would tend



to the spread of some diseases of this class, notably fever and diarrhœa, this result cannot be regarded except as evidence of satisfactory sanitary progress.

Table B. (which shews the new cases of infectious sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health—the principal diseases being classified), shows that small-pox was entirely absent from the district throughout the year; that scarlet fever prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the district (but principally in the Mendlesham and Eye Divisions) that a few cases of diphtheria occurred—principally in the Botesdale Division; that 2 cases of typhoid fever occurred in each of the Botesdale and Mendlesham Divisions and one in the Eye Division; that 2 cases of puerperal fever occurred in the Botesdale Division and none elsewhere. Twenty-three cases of erysipelas were reported. No infectious disease occurred in the Workhouse at Eye, but one case of diphtheria occurred in the Industrial School at Wortham.

*Comparison of Localities.*—The following table shews the mortality statistics of the Eye Division, compared with those of the Botesdale and Mendlesham Divisions:—

Divisions.	Death rate per 1000.		Percentage to total deaths	
	From all causes.	From seven principal zymotic diseases.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths under five years.
Eye ... ..	12·6	·8	13·9	25·6
Botesdale ...	14·0	1·1	18·6	28·8
Mendlesham ...	18·5	1·8	18·9	25·0

*Systematic Inspection.*—The work of systematic inspection and nuisance removal has been carried on as in former years, namely, by frequent inspection of all parts of the district by the Inspector of Nuisances, accompanied on some occasions by the Medical Officer of Health, the visits being so arranged that no portion of the district has escaped their joint supervision during the year, while separate visits have been made to such parts as seemed from special circumstances to require it. The



sanitary state of the district is well maintained. The following is a summary of the work done during the year, taken from the Sanitary Inspector's report:—317 notices have been given for sanitary improvements, 14 new privies have been built, 94 old ones cleansed and repaired, 12 removed from objectional situations, 14 vaults filled up and converted to the pail system, 13 houses provided with new drainage, 14 house drains repaired and trapped, 11 foul ditches cleansed, 30 accumulations of manure removed, 1 new cesspool made, 7 cesspools cleansed, 8 cesspools or gutters filled up, 7 cases of swine improperly kept removed, 3 cases of overcrowding abated, 3 houses repaired, 2 premises cleansed, 63 houses cleansed after infectious diseases, and 1 house closed as being unfit for human habitation. In addition, the tanks and ditches in connection with the Public Drainage at Mendlesham have been cleansed.

In Table G will be found a summary of the work of nuisance removal since my appointment as Medical Officer of Health in 1878, from which it appears that in your district during 16 years the number of notices given for sanitary improvements has averaged 273, and the number of nuisances removed has averaged 300 each year.

*Water Supply.*—In consequence of the severe and prolonged drought, the water supply of the district occupied a still greater share of the attention of your Officers; but so far as the supply of water for *drinking* purposes is concerned, there can be no doubt that the scarcity, prolonged though it was, was not so severely felt nor so detrimental to the public health as would have been the case a few years since. Owners and occupiers generally took advantage of the drought to cleanse the ponds which usually yield supplies of drinking water, so that very many ponds throughout the district have been cleansed without any intervention from the Sanitary Authority, and do not appear in the summary here given. I have made chemical analyses of 27 specimens of drinking water, of which I have reported 13 “unfit” for drinking or domestic uses. In consequence of my reports, the following results have been obtained:—One new well has been made supplying water to 2 houses, 16 wells have been repaired and cleansed supplying water to 42 houses, 1 new pump has been fixed for the use of 3 houses, 5 pumps have been repaired



supplying water to 20 houses, 13 ponds have been cleansed supplying water to 37 houses. Thus 104 houses have during the year received an improved supply of water, and in addition, the public wells throughout the district have been kept in order, 9 wells and pumps having been repaired during the year as well as two large public ponds. In addition a contract has been accepted for providing a new public well in the parish of Cotton. One certificate has been granted that a proper supply of water has been provided to a new house under the Public Health (Water) Act, and there is one case still standing over in Mellis in which houses have been built and occupied but no certificate has been granted in consequence of the supply of water not being deemed satisfactory to the Sanitary Authority.

*Notification of Infectious Diseases.*—The number of cases notified under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, during the year was 160, and included—

113 cases of Scarlet Fever		
23	"	Erysipelas
17	"	Diphtheria (including 2 Membranous Croup)
5	"	Typhoid (Enteric) Fever
2	"	Puerperal Fever

In addition to these seven cases of Scarlet Fever were detected in which Notification had been neglected. All these cases were investigated, and the results are shown in Table F appended to this report. These results may be thus summarised—

*Scarlet Fever* occurred in 18 parishes, 51 houses were affected, and 120 cases and no deaths occurred. The epidemic was a continuation of that reported last year, and was of an extremely mild character, as is shown by the fact that there was no fatal case recorded. In 25 of the 51 houses affected, the disease did not spread, only one case occurring in each of these houses. The disease spread by direct infection from house to house, frequently through want of care in allowing healthy children to come into contact with those who were suffering, or had recently suffered from the disease. In several cases the disease was not notified, and amongst them was an instance at Thwaite from which I was able to trace the probable infection, directly or indirectly of 9 other cases in Thwaite, 15 in Cotton, and 3 in Mendlesham; such carelessness cannot be too strongly condemned.



*Diphtheria* occurred in 5 parishes, 8 houses being affected, and 17 cases occurred, 3 of them proving fatal. Of these outbreaks, 2 originated outside the district, in 3 the water used for drinking purposes was contaminated, 5 were associated with obvious sanitary defects, and in 2 cases the disease was probably conveyed through the medium of school-attendance; in each instance the sanitary defects were remedied.

*Typhoid (Enteric) Fever* occurred in 4 parishes, 5 houses being affected and 5 cases and 1 death occurred. One case was contracted outside the district, and in one no obvious sanitary defect was found. In the remaining 3 cases obvious sanitary defects and impurity of water supply were found to exist; steps to remedy these matters have been taken in each case.

*Puerperal Fever*.—Two fatal cases occurred within 3 weeks of each other, both in Palgrave, and attended by the same midwife; there were at about the same time other cases in adjacent districts.

*Erysipelas*.—Twenty-three cases were reported, eleven being in the Botesdale Division.

*Measles* was not so prevalent as last year; one fatal case occurred in the Eye Division.

*The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act 1889* continues to work beneficially. Great difficulty has been experienced in inducing the heads of households to notify the existence of the disease in their houses, and this neglect is fostered by the very prevalent opinion that in cases in which a medical man is in attendance, the notification by the head of the household is unnecessary. This matter has been under discussion at your meetings, and the conclusion arrived at has been that the Act should be administered as it stands, and that the dual notification should be insisted on; several prosecutions have consequently taken place.

The notification by the medical attendants has been usually well carried out—but I would again draw attention to the fact that *early* notification is essential for successfully dealing with outbreaks, and that delay in notifying is



not compliance with the Act which requires that notification shall be made "forthwith" on the practitioner becoming aware of the existence of an infectious disease as defined by the Act.

*Influenza.*—For the fourth year in succession, influenza again became prevalent; though not to so great an extent as in 1890 and 1892 and though the death-rate from all causes has been low, yet it would have been more satisfactory still had influenza not again prevailed, for 4 deaths were directly attributed to that disease.

*Closure of Elementary Schools.*—During the year 1893 the Schools at Thornham Magna and Parva and at Brayesworth have been closed on account of measles, the Redgrave and Botesdale schools on account of diphtheria, and the Thornham Magna and Parva school on account of scarlet fever.

*Offensive Trades.*—The offensive trades of the district have as far as possible been kept under supervision, and an attempt to establish the business of slaughtering horses at Palgrave in an entirely unsuitable situation called for the interference of the Sanitary Authority.

*Legal Proceedings* have been necessary in 5 instances—in all of which convictions were obtained—3 were cases in which heads of households were fined for not having notified the existence of scarlet fever, the cases having been notified by the medical man in attendance. One was a case in which no medical man was called in, and the case not notified until detected by your Sanitary Officers whilst investigating other cases which originated from it. The other case, in which legal proceedings were taken, was summoned for not complying with a notice of the Sanitary Authority to provide proper drainage for houses.

*Palgrave Drainage.*—This drainage is not yet fully completed—but in my opinion this should be done without further delay—as until completed there is considerable danger of nuisances arising from the unfinished state of the work.

*Necessity for Infectious Hospital.*—The results of the investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease afford

instances from time to time of outbreaks caused by importation into the district, *e.g.*, by servants and others sent home on account of illness, and also of disease spreading in families through want of efficient isolation. All this points to the advantage to be derived from the possession of a Hospital for the reception and isolation of infectious cases. As the law at present stands, this accommodation can be provided by the Sanitary Authority, but it would probably be more economical and more efficient if the County Council had the power to provide such accommodation at suitable centres in the county.

*Inspection of Bakehouses.*—Under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1883, which imposes on me the duty of inspecting every place in which the making of bread for sale by retail is carried on in the District, the principal bakehouses in the District have been visited by your Inspector or by myself. We found them generally well kept, but in one instance it was necessary to issue notices to secure the proper cleanliness and ventilation of the Bake Office.

The duties of the Inspector of Nuisances have in my opinion been satisfactorily carried out.

I am, Gentleman,

Your Obedient Servant,

EDGAR G. BARNES, M.D., Lond.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

EYE, Feb. 12, 1894.







## TABLES

Appended to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer  
of Health for the year 1893.



Table of DEATHS during the year 1893, in the Rural Sanitary District of Hartismere, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

[illegible]

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

[illegible]

TABLE B.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1893, in the Rural Sanitary District of HARTISMERE; classified according to DISEASES, AGES and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.			Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.												
	Census, 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1893.	(c.)			(d.)	(e.)	1	2	3	4	FEVERS.				9	10	11
												Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.			
(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal	Cholera.	Krysipelas.			
Mendlesham Division ...	4950	4950	147	Under 5 5 upwds.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Botesdale Division ...	4209	4209	110	Under 5 5 upwds.	—	32	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6			
Eye Division ...	3413	3413	79	Under 5 5 upwds.	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—			
Worham House ...	55	33	—	Under 5 5 upwds.	—	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Totals	12627	12605	336	Under 5 5 upwds.	—	52	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	23			

"Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District since January 1st, 1890.  
There is no infectious hospital in the district.



**TABLE C.**

**HARTISMERE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.**

Table showing the Population, Births, Deaths and Marriages for the year 1893, compared with the years 1890, 1891 and 1892, and the averages of the five years 1885-89, the five years 1880-84, and the 10 years 1870-79.

	Hartismere Rural Sanitary District.				Botesdale Division.			Eye Division.			Mendlesham Division.				
	Estimtd. Popltn.	Births	Deaths	Marriages including Boro' of Eye	Estimtd. Popltn.	Births.	Deaths *	Estimtd. Popltn.	Births.	Deaths *	Estimtd. Popltn.	Births.	Deaths *		
1893.	12605	336	194		4209	110	59	3413	79	43	4950	147	92		
1892.	12612	385	242	96	4209	139	92	3413	101	59	4950	145	91		
1891.	12627	350	218	94	4209	111	73	3413	97	47	4950	142	97		
1890.	12713	362	238	109	4248	116	75	3433	98	63	4974	147	99		
Average of 5 years 1885-89.	12973	387	204	92	4365	127	75	3493	103	53	5046	157	75		
Average of 5 years 1880-84.	13408	432	215	94	4559	143	83	3597	113	55	5170	177	81		
Average of 10 years, 1870-79.	14032	440	253	107	4801	145	92	3825	117	62	5390	179	102		
The children in Wortham Schools are included in the population of the Hartismere District, but not in that of the Botesdale Division.					Hartismere R.S.D.			Botesdale Divn.			Eye Division.				
					No. of Inhabited Houses 1891 ...			980			766				
					Population at Census, 1891 ...			4209			3413				
				Average No. of Persons in each House .....				4.4				4.4			
				Area in Acres .....				49199				14716			
												Mendlesham Division.			

TABLE D.

## HARTISMERE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Table showing Annual Birth-rate, Rate of Mortality and Percentage of Deaths amongst children during the year 1893, compared with the years 1890, 1891 and 1892, and with the averages of the five years 1885-89, the five years 1880-84, and the ten years 1870-79.

Division or District.	Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 population.				Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 population.				Deaths of Children under one year.						Deaths of Children under 5 years. Percentage to Total Deaths.			
	Har.	Botes.	Eye.	Mend.	Har.	Botes.	Eye.	Mend.	Percentage to Total Deaths.			Percentage to Registered Births.			Har.	Botes.	Eye.	Mend.
									Har.	Botes.	Eye.	Har.	Botes.	Eye.				
1893	26.6	25.1	23.1	29.7	15.4	14.0	12.6	18.5	18.0	18.6	13.9	18.9	10.4	10.0	26.3	28.8	25.6	25.0
1892	30.5	33.0	29.6	29.3	19.2	21.9	17.3	18.4	21.5	23.9	20.3	19.7	13.5	15.8	28.9	35.9	25.4	24.2
1891	27.7	26.4	28.4	28.7	17.3	17.3	13.8	19.6	13.3	12.3	8.5	16.5	8.3	8.1	24.8	19.2	19.1	31.9
1890	28.4	27.3	28.5	29.5	18.7	17.6	18.3	19.9	15.6	14.7	14.4	16.2	10.2	9.5	22.7	20.0	19.2	26.3
Average of 5 years 1885-89	29.8	29.0	29.4	31.1	15.7	17.1	15.1	14.8	18.4	17.2	18.3	19.8	9.7	10.3	26.6	25.7	23.9	29.2
Average of 5 years 1880-84	32.2	31.3	31.4	34.2	16.0	18.2	15.2	15.6	20.2	20.8	20.0	20.2	9.7	11.4	31.4	32.5	31.1	31.7
Average of 10 years 1870-79	31.3	30.2	30.5	33.1	18.0	19.1	16.2	18.8	20.9				12.1		28.4			



TABLE E.

## HARTISMERE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Table showing the Number of DEATHS from each of the 7 Principal ZYMOTIC DISEASES for the year 1893, compared with the years 1890, 1891 and 1892, and the averages of the five years 1885-89; the five years 1880-84; and the ten years 1870-79.

Disease.	1893	1892	1891	1890	Average of 5 years, 1885-89.	Average of 5 years, 1880-84.	Average of 10 years, 1870-79.
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	·4
Measles ..	1	4	5	1	1·0	2·4	2·1
Scarlet Fever ..	—	1	2	—	·2	4·8	3·5
Diphtheria ..	3	1	—	3	2·0	4·4	1·7
Whooping Cough ..	4	1	12	2	4·8	3·2	5·8
Fever ..	3	—	1	2	·6	2·6	4·3
Diarrhoea ..	6	5	5	3	3·2	4·4	5·7
Totals	17	12	25	11	11·8	21·8	23·5

**TABLE F. HARTSMERE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT. Table showing particulars of OUTBREAKS OF ZYMOIC DISEASES investigated during the year 1893.**

Date.	Disease.	Locality.	Origin of Outbreak, Sanitary Defects, etc.	Houses affected.	Persons attacked.	Deaths.
January	Scarlet Fever	Cotton	Probable infection from last year's outbreak at Rickinghall	1	1	—
March	"	Redgrave	Infection from adjacent district.	1	1	—
"	"	Thorndon	Origin not traced.	1	4	—
"	"	Occold	Ditto. Adjacent parish to Thorndon.	1	1	—
April to August	"	Thorndon Magna and Parva	Ditto	12	40	—
May	"	Wickham Skeith	Infection from Thorndon.	1	2	—
June	"	Wetheringsett	—	1	1	—
July & August	"	Occold	Imported from Ipswich.	1	1	—
September	"	Oakley	Removed from Thorndon suffering from the disease.	2	5	—
"	"	Gissingham	Origin not traced. Adjacent parish to Thorndon.	1	1	—
Oct. & Nov.	"	Thwaite	Infection from previous cases not notified.	2	5	—
Oct. to Dec.	"	Cotton	Infection from Thwaite.	5	10	—
"	"	Thorndon Magna and Parva	—	6	15	—
November	"	Stoke	Infection from London.	5	12	—
"	"	Reddingfield	Origin not traced. Adjacent parish to Thorndon.	3	4	—
"	"	Wetheringsett	Infection from adjacent district.	1	1	—
December	"	c. Brockford	Probable infection from adjacent district.	1	1	—
"	"	Rishangles	Ditto.	1	4	—
"	"	Mendlesham	Infection from Thwaite.	1	3	—
"	"	Mellis	Origin not traced. Adjacent parish to Thorndon.	2	2	—
"	"	Bacton	Ditto. Adjacent parish to Mendlesham.	1	4	—
"	"	Westhorpe	Infection from Great Yarmouth.	1	1	—
"	"	Yaxley	Origin not traced. Adjacent parish to Thorndon and Mellis.	1	2	—
Jan., Feb., March & May	Diphtheria	Redgrave	First case came from Ipswich suffering from the disease. Water impure, drain leaking near well.	51	120	—
February	"	Worham	Privy very foul. Manure accumulation five yards from door. Site very damp. Water impure.	1	4	1
March	"	Redgrave	Offensive ditch near house.	1	1	—
"	"	Botesdale	Probable infection through school attendance from Redgrave cases. Drinking water impure.	1	4	1
April	"	Redgrave	Probable infection through school attendance.	1	1	—
June	"	Worham	Imported from adjacent district.	1	2	—
September	"	Yaxley	Privy offensive and dilapidated. Diphtheria in same house some years ago.	1	1	—
December	"	Stuston	Gutter near door.	1	3	—
April	Typhoid Fever	Brome	Probably contracted outside district.	8	17	3
August	"	Finingham	Drainage blocked. Well previously (July 6th) reported as unfit for drinking purposes.	1	1	—
October	"	Worham	No obvious sanitary defect.	2	2	1
"	"	Gissingham	Privy joins house. No vault. Six yards from pond, which has not been used for some months since drought set in.	1	1	—
November	Puerperal Fever	Palgrave	No medical man in attendance on either case at time of birth, but both attended by same midwife. Privy near door, and drainage blocked in second case.	5	5	1
				2	2	2



TABLE G.

## HARTSMERE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Summary of Sanitary Work from 1878 to 1893 inclusive.

	Averages of 5 years, 1878-82.	Averages of 5 years, 1883-87.	Averages of 5 years, 1888-92.	1893.
Notices given for Sanitary Improvements....	255	275	280	317
Privies new (including earth and water closets) ...	39	34	15	14
" repaired, &c. ...	112	106	64	120
Drainage, new ...	25	23	15	13
" repaired, &c. ...	28	34	26	41
Cesspools, new ...	3	3	3	1
" and foul ditches cleansed ...	17	17	24	18
" " filled up ...	23	12	12	8
Manure nuisances removed ...	23	16	17	30
Animals improperly kept removed ...	11	10	5	7
Houses and premises cleansed ...	5	5	4	5
Overcrowding abated ...	5	4	4	3
Houses cleansed after infectious diseases ...	44	25	26	63
Analyses of drinking water made ...	20	19	32	27
New water supply provided ...	3	5	3	1
Existing water supply purified ...	9	15	13	34
New houses certified under Public Health (Water) Act	3	8	4	1
Unclassified ...	0.5	0.2	1.2	1
Legal proceedings ...	2.4	0.2	1.2	5

HARTISMERE UNION, SUFFOLK.

RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

EDGAR G. BARNES, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health,

ADDRESS—EYE.

Feb 27<sup>th</sup> 1894

Dear Sir.

I am requested by Mr. Barnes  
to forward you copies of his  
Annual Report for 1893.

Yours faithfully

E. A. Onyon.

The Librarian

British Medical Association





