LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL SANITARY COMMISSION.

VOL. III.

PART 2.—Tabular Abstract of Answers in Writing received to Circular Questions issued by the Commissioners, and Letters and Memoranda.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1874.

[C.—1109.] *Price* 2*s*.

CONTENTS OF VOL. III. PART 2.

	Page
TABULAR ABSTRACT OF ANSWERS in Writing in Reply to Circular Questions - - - - - - - -	213
LETTERS AND MEMORANDA - - - - - -	382

N.B.—When Parts 1 and 2 of Vol. III. are bound together, this Title Page and that issued with Part 1 (together with the List of Witnesses) must be cancelled.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL SANITARY COMMISSION.

VOL III.

Minutes of Evidence from November 1869 to June 1870.

Tabular Abstract of Answers in Writing received to Circular Questions issued by the Commissioners.

Letters and Memoranda.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1874.

[C.—1109.]

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY UNIVERSITY 13 JAN 76 MUSEUM OXFORD

CONTENTS.

	Page
List of Witnesses, November 1869—June 1870	iii
„ Answers to Circular Questions A. B. C. D. E. and F.	iv
„ Letters and Memoranda	ix
MINUTES OF ORAL EVIDENCE (November 1869—June 1870)	1
TABULAR ABSTRACT OF ANSWERS in Writing in Reply to Circular Questions	213
Questions (A.) to Officers of Local Board Districts, Boroughs, &c.	214
Answers (A. 1.) from Local Board Districts	216
„ (A. 2.) from Boroughs and Improvement Act Districts	254
Questions (B.) to Officers of Unions or Districts not under the Public Health Act, &c.	304
Answers (B. 1.) from Unions	306
„ (B. 2.) from Places other than Unions	314
Questions (C.) to Clergymen and others in Rural Districts	322
Answers from Rural Districts	324
General *Questions* (D.)	334
Answers to General Questions	336
Medical *Questions* (E.)	340
Answers to Medical Questions	342
Questions (F.) to Officers of Unreformed Corporations	370
List of Corporations *not included* in the Municipal Corporations Act	„
Answers from Unreformed Corporations	372
LETTERS AND MEMORANDA	382
A. Letters, &c. addressed to the Commissioners	383
B. Papers handed in by Witnesses	390
C. Letters referred by the Home Office	400

List of Witnesses. November 1863—June 1870.

Name of Witness.	Office held by Witness, &c.	No. of Question.	Page.
71. Thos. Huskinson, Esq.	Land Agent, Midland Counties	8497–8668	1
1*a*. Tom Taylor, Esq., *recalled.*	Secretary of the Local Government Act Office	8669–8807 9922–9926 12,346–12,436	13 79 205
61*a*. Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Denison, K.C.B., *recalled.*	Chairman of the Rivers Pollution Commission	8808–8816	22
72. Wm. M. Burke, Esq., M.D., F.C.P.	Superintendent of the Statistical Department, General Register Office, Dublin.	8817–8961	23
73. Rt. Druitt, Esq., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.	President of the Medical Officers of Health Association	8962–9208	28
74. Wm. Budd, Esq., M.D.	of Clifton, as to prevention of disease	9209–9394	42
75. Robert Baker, Esq.	Inspector of Factories	9395–9613	52
76. Mr. James Dewdney	Corn Miller, Dorking	9614–9662	62
77. Richd. Gay Francis, Esq.	Clerk to the Board of Guardians, Stow-on-the-Wold	9663–9694	65
11*a*. John Simon, Esq., F.R.S., *recalled.*	Medical Officer of the Privy Council	9695–9784 9927–9979	67 80
78. Arthur Helps, Esq., D.C.L.	Clerk of the Privy Council	9785–9921	73
79. Henry Bleckley, Esq.	Ironmaster, Warrington	9980–10,027	84
80. C. Marshall Hole, Esq.	Town Clerk, Tiverton	10,028–10,036	88
81. Basil T. Woodd, Esq.	Knaresborough	10,137–10,213	92
82. Rev. Henry T. Dowler	Vicar of Aldeburgh	10,214–10,315	95
83. Geo. F. Chambers, Esq.	Chairman of the Local Board, Bromley	10,316–10,417	98
84. Rd. Hy. Wyatt, Esq.	Parliamentary Agent	10,418–10,442	103
85. A. Batt, Esq., M.D.	Medical Officer, Witney Union	10,443–10,641	104
86. Rt. Weale, Esq.	late Poor Law Inspector	10,642–10,848	113
87. The Earl of Devon	late President Poor Law Board	10,849–10,971	124
88. Wm. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.	in charge of Judicial and Criminal Statistics, Ireland	10,972–11,076	132
89. E. S. Gordon, Esq., M.P. Q.C.	late Lord Advocate of Scotland	11,077–11,135	137
90. Wm. J. Mantle, Esq.	Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, Lincoln Union	11,136–11,305	140
91. C. F. Devas, Esq.	late Chairman of the Local Board, Bromley	11,306–11,369	147
92. Robinson Latter, Esq.	Clerk to the Local Board, Bromley	11,370–11,387	151
93. C. Diver, Esq.	Town Clerk of Great Yarmouth	11,388–11,503	153
94. Alexr. Brogden, Esq., M.P.	(as to Ulverstone)	11,504–11,594	157
95. Thos. P. Heslop, Esq., M.D.	Physician to the Queen's Hospital and the Children's Hospital, Birmingham.	11,595–11,687	162
96. Rev. Thos. B. Whitehurst	Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Warwick	11,688–11,754	167
97. Charles J. Blagg, Esq.	Clerk to the Magistrates, and a member of the Board of Guardians, Cheadle.	11,755–11,895	169
98. Alfred Power, Esq.	Chief Commissioner of Poor Laws, Ireland	11,896–12,078	179
99. W. S. Walker, Esq.	Chairman of Board of Supervision, Edinburgh	12,079–12,182	189
100. J. Hill, Esq., M.D.	Inspector of Poor Law Medical Officers, Ireland	12,183–12,260	195
101. Jno. Liddle, Esq.	Officer of Health, Whitechapel	12,261–12,345	199

List of Answers to the Circular Questions issued by the Commissioners.

(A. 1.)—Answers from Local Board Districts (other than Boroughs).

No.	Name of District.	County.	Answers made by	Office.	Date of Answer.	Page.
1	Acton	Middlesex	Alexander Helmsley	Clerk to Local Board	5 Aug. 1869	216
2	Alnwick and Canongate.	Northumberland	J. A. Wilson	„ „	25 Aug. 1870	„
3	Altrincham	Cheshire	C. H. Hinde	Acting Clerk to Local Board.	5 Apr. „	„
4	Ashford	Kent	Robert Farley	Clerk to Local Board	25 Apr. „	218
5	Astley-bridge	Lancashire	Thomas Dawson	„ „	10 July 1869	„
6	Aylesbury	Bucks	Henry Watson	„ „	2 Aug. „	„
7	Bala	Merionethshire	A. A. Passingham	„ „	23 July 1870	„
8	Barnard Castle	Durham and York	William Watson, jun.	Chairman of Local Board.	19 Apr. „	220
9	Bicester King's End.	Oxfordshire	F. H. Lindsey	Clerk to Local Board	9 Apr. „	„
10	Bicester Market End.	Oxfordshire	W. Foster	„ „	20 Aug. 1869	„
11	Birkdale	Lancashire	William Welsby	„ „	18 June 1870	„
12	Bishops Stortford	Hertfordshire	William Gee	„ „	29 June „	222
13	Bisley	Gloucestershire	E. Witchell	„ „	23 Sept. 1869	„
14	Bowdon	Cheshire	H. W. Evason	„ „	7 Aug. „	„
15	Bowness	Westmoreland	John Fisher	„ „	27 Sept. „	224
16	Braintree	Essex	J. D. Burden A. Cunnington	Chairman of Local Board. Clerk to Local Board	19 Apr. 1870	„
	Charlton Kings	Gloucestershire	S. H. Gael J. W. Gabb	Chairman of Local Board. Clerk to Local Board	8 Aug. „	„
18	Croston	Lancashire	W. Ascroft	„ „	31 Aug. 1869	226
19	Cuckfield	Sussex	Edward Waugh	„ „	4 Apr. 1870	„
20	Dawlish	Devonshire	Kingsland Snelgrove	„ „	27 Nov. 1869	„
21	Dolgelly	Merionethshire	D. Pugh	„ „	1 Oct. „	228
22	Eastbourne	Sussex	J. H. Campion Coles	„ „	12 Feb. 1870	„
23	Enfield	Middlesex	E. Letchworth	„ „	6 Aug. 1869	„
24	Exmouth	Devonshire	H. C. Adams	„ „	1 Nov. „	230
25	Gorton	Lancashire	George Candelet Peter Hindle	Chairman of Local Board. Clerk to Local Board	21 July 1870	„
26	Halstead	Essex	G. P. Arden	„ „	20 July 1869	„
27	Ham Common	Surrey	Thomas Weaver, jun.	„ „	Apr. 1870	232
28	Horfield	Gloucestershire	J. Walton	„ „	6 Apr. „	„
29	Hornsey	Middlesex	W. Hammond	„ „	25 May „	„
30	Howdon	Northumberland	J. B. Falconar	„ „	20 Sept. 1869	„
31	Ilfracombe	Devonshire	William E. Langdon	„ „	27 Sept. „	234
32	Ince-in-Makerfield	Lancashire	W. Winstanley	„ „	3 June 1870	„
33	Leamington	Warwickshire	H. C. Passman	„ „	7 Apr. „	„
34	Lillington	Warwickshire	George Rogers	„ „	4 Apr. „	236
35	Litchurch	Derbyshire	William Harvey Whiston.	„ „	20 Apr. „	„
36	Ludgvan	Cornwall	G. Semmens	„ „	28 Apr. „	„
37	Luton	Bedfordshire	George Bailey	„ „	21 Sept. 1869	238
38	Mold	Flintshire	C. Parry	„ „	30 July „	„
39	Newquay	Cornwall	W. E. Mitchell	„ „	18 Nov. „	„
40	North Bierley	Yorkshire, W.R.	W. Lancaster	„ „	7 Sept. „	„
41	Okehampton	Devonshire	Robert Fulford	„ „	24 Aug. 1870	240
42	Oldbury	Worcestershire	Messrs. Hayes and Wright.	Clerks to Local Board	Aug. 1869	„
43	Penrith	Cumberland	C. Fairer	Clerk to Local Board	11 Feb. 1870	„
44	Retford, West	Nottinghamshire	Joseph Cutts	„ „	14 Oct. 1869	„
45	Roxby-cum-Risby	Lincolnshire	J. W. Hamm	„ „	21 Aug. „	242
46	Rugby	Warwickshire	T. M. Wratislaw	„ „	19 Aug. „	„
47	Sale	Cheshire	Henry Dixon	„ „	16 Aug. „	„
48	Shanklin	Isle of Wight	James Simpson	„ „	18 Oct. „	244
49	Sidmouth	Devonshire	J. G. G. Radford	„ „	30 Sept. „	„

No.	Name of District.	County.	Answers made by	Office.	Date of Answer.	Page.
50	Southend	Essex	William Gregson, jun.	Clerk to Local Board	2 Aug. 1869	244
51	South Hornsey	Middlesex	E. B. Bennett	„ „	27 Aug. „	„
52	Stroud	Gloucestershire	E. Witchell	„ „	23 Sept. „	246
53	Swaffham	Norfolk	James Plimsaul	„ „	10 Apr. 1870	„
54	Towyn	Merionethshire	Thomas Edwards	„ „	8 Oct. 1869	248
55	Uckfield	Sussex	J. G. Langham, jun.	„ „	Aug. 1869	„
56	Wavertree	Lancashire	Joseph Evans	„ „	11 May 1870	„
57	West Derby	Lancashire	Messrs. Radcliffe and Layton.	„ „	18 Oct. 1869	250
58	Widnes	Lancashire	Arthur Field	Surveyor	4 July 1870	„
59	Windermere	Westmoreland	B. A. Irving	Clerk to Local Board	7 Sept. 1869	252
60	Winterton	Lincolnshire	H. Leversidge	„ „	27 Aug. „	„
61	Cwm-du	Glamorganshire	W. Powell	„ „	8 Oct. „	„

(A. 2.)—Answers from Boroughs and Improvement Act Districts.

No.	Name of District.	County.	Answers made by	Office.	Date of Answer.	Page.
62	Barrow-in-Furness	Lancashire	Wm. Ths. Manclarke	Town Clerk	19 Apr. 1870	254
63	Bath	Somersetshire	Thomas Jolly	Mayor	25 Oct. 1869	„
64	Batley	Yorkshire, W.R.	Thomas Dean	Town Clerk and Clerk to Local Board	May 1870	256
65	Bedford	Bedfordshire	T. W. Pearse	Town Clerk	10 Nov. 1869	„
66	Bideford	Devonshire	R. H. Brise	Clerk to Local Board	24 May 1870	„
67	Blackpool	Lancashire	Messrs. Charnley & Son.	Clerks to Local Board	31 Aug. 1869	258
68	Bolton-le-Moors	Lancashire	R. G. Hinnell	Town clerk	14 Apr. 1870	„
69	Bradford	Yorkshire, W.R.	W. T. McGowen	„	10 Aug. 1869	260
70	Bridport	Dorsetshire	F. W. Gundry	„	7 Apr. 1870	262
71	Brighton	Sussex	David Black	„	6 Sept. „	„
72	Bristol	*City and county*	J. G. Heaven	Clerk to Local Board	4 July „	264
73	Burton-upon-Trent	Staffordshire	T. N. Whitehead	Clerk to the Commissioners and Local Board of Health	9 Aug. „	„
74	Bury	Lancashire	W. Harper	Clerk to Commissioners.	23 Aug. 1869	266
75	Cambridge	Cambridgeshire	F. Barlow	„ „	2 Aug. „	„
76	Chatham (extra)	Kent	Thomas Hills	Clerk to Local Board	4 Aug. „	„
77	Cheltenham	Gloucestershire	E. T. Brydges	Clerk to Commissioners.	9 Apr. 1870	268
78	Coventry	Warwickshire	T. Browett	Town Clerk	30 Apr. „	„
79	Derby	Derbyshire	Joseph Jones	Clerk to Local Board	15 Feb. „	270
80	Devizes	Wiltshire	Alexr. Meek	„ „	31 July 1869	„
81	Dewsbury	Yorkshire, W.R.	Jesse Smith	Town Clerk	2 July „	„
82	Dover	Kent	Wollaston Knocker	„	7 July „	272
83	Exeter	Devonshire	W. Denis Moore	Clerk to Local Board	6 Apr. 1870	„
84	Fleetwood	Lancashire	J. Stanley	Clerk to Commissioners.	Aug. 1869	274
85	Folkestone	Kent	R. L. Bowler, M.D.	*A resident*	16 Nov. „	„
86	Gainsborough	Lincolnshire	Samuel Hayes	Clerk to Local Board	Apr. 1870	„
87	Gloucester	Gloucestershire	K. H. Fryer	Town Clerk and Clerk to Local Board.	28 May „	276
88	Gosport	Hampshire	Charles Mumby H. Compigné	Chairman of Board of Trustees. Clerk and Treasurer	31 Aug. 1869	„
89	Hartlepool	Durham	Thomas Beth	Town Clerk	31 Dec. „	278
90	Hastings	Sussex	Geo. Meadows	Clerk to Local Board	23 July „	„
91	Huddersfield	Yorkshire, W.R.	Joseph Batley	Town Clerk	10 May 1870	„
92	Keighley	Yorkshire, W.R.	Wm. & Geo. Burr	Clerks to Local Board	22 Sep. 1869	280
93	Kendal	Westmoreland	C. W. Grant	Clerk to Local Board	5 Aug. „	„
94	Kingston-upon-Hull.	*County of the City*	Chas. S. Todd	Town Clerk	14 Feb. 1870	280
95	Leeds	Yorkshire, W.R.	C. A. Curword	„	15 June 1870	282
96	Leek	Staffordshire	Robert Farrow	Sanitary Inspector	1 July 1869	„
97	Leicester	Leicestershire	John Stafford	Chairman of the Local Board.	16 July 1869	„
98	Leominster	Herefordshire	Geo. T. Robinson	Clerk to Local Board	26 Oct. 1869	„
99	Louth	Lincolnshire	Thomas F. Allison	Town Clerk	31 May 1870	„
100	Ludlow	Shropshire	John Williams	„	Sept. 1869	286
101	Malvern	Worcestershire	W. W. Cawley	Clerk to Local Board	6 Sept. 1869	„
102	Middlesborough	Yorkshire, N. R.	J. T. Belk	Town Clerk	19 May 1870	„

No.	Name of District.	County.	Answers made by	Office.	Date of Answer.	Page.
103	Newton-in-Mackerfield.	Lancashire -	R. Brierley - -	Surveyor - -	26 Sept. 1870	288
104	Northampton -	Northamptonshire	J. Hyde Pidcock -	Surveyor to Improvement Commissioners.	7 June 1870	„
105	Norwich - -	Norfolk - -	H. B. Miller - -	Clerk to Local Board	30 July 1869	„
106	Nottingham -	Nottinghamshire	Wm. Enfield - -	Town Clerk - -	30 July 1869	290
107	Preston - -	Lancashire -	Robert Ascroft -	„ - -	Dec. 1869	„
108	Ramsgate - -	Kent - -	James Webster -	Chairman of the Local Board.	22 Oct. 1870	292
109	Retford, East -	Nottinghamshire	William Newton -	Town Clerk - -	11 April1870	„
110	Runcorn - -	Cheshire - -	Alexander Day -	Law clerk - -	13 Oct. 1869	294
111	St. Neots - -	Huntingdonshire	C. R. Wade-Gery -	Clerk to Commissioners.	15 Mar. 1870	„
112	Scarborough -	Yorkshire, N. R.-	J. J. P. Moody -	Town Clerk and Clerk to Local Board.	2 Mar. 1870	„
113	Sheffield - -	Yorkshire, N. R.-	John Yeomans -	Town Clerk - -	30 Nov. 1869	296
114	Southport -	Lancashire -	Keighley Walton -	„ - -	8 June 1870	„
115	Stoke-upon-Trent	Staffordshire -	Rev. Sir Lovelace T. Stamer, Bart.	Rector and a Commissioner.	27 Aug. 1869	„
116	Teignmouth -	Devonshire - -	W. K. Hall Jordan -	Clerk to Local Board	17 Mar. 1870	298
117	Warwick - -	Warwickshire -	G. C. Greenway -	„ „	9 Oct. 1869	„
118	Whitehaven -	Cumberland -	John Collins - -	„ „	26 May 1870	300
119	Wigan - - -	Lancashire -	J. L. Hunter - -	Surveyor to Local Board.	23 May 1870	„
120	Wisbech - -	Cambridgeshire -	Francis Jackson -	Clerk to Local Board	30 Nov. 1869	302
121	Salisbury - -	Wiltshire - -	A. B. Middleton, M.D.	*A resident* - -	23 July 1870	„

(B. 1.)—Answers from Unions.

No.	Name of District.	County.	Answers made by	Office.	Date of Answer.	Page.
122	Atherstone Union -	Warwickshire -	W. Bishop - -	Clerk -	24 July 1869	306
123	Bromyard „ -	Herefordshire -	W. E. West - -	„ -	28 May 1870	„
124	Cerne „ -	Staffordshire -	W. Beach - -	„ -	16 May „	„
125	Cheadle „ -	Ditto - -	R. H. James - -	„ -	9 July 1869	„
126	Chesterton „ -	Cambridgeshire -	F. Barlow - -	„ -	3 Aug. „	308
127	Meriden „ -	Warwickshire -	J. A. Darlington -	Chairman *	12 July „	„
128	Neath „ -	Glamorganshire -	H. Cuthbertson -	Clerk -	30 July „	„
129	Poole „ -	Dorsetshire - -	J. Slade - -	„ -	26 May 1870	310
130	St. Ives „ -	Huntingdonshire -	E. A. Wallingford -	„ -	28 July 1869	„
131	Steyning „ -	Sussex - -	E. Cripps - -	„ -	17 May 1870	„
132	Uppingham „ -	Rutlandshire -	W. H. Brown - -	„ -	4 Aug. 1869	312
133	Wareham „ -	Dorsetshire - -	F. Filliter - -	„ -	13 May 1870	„
134	Wimborne and Cranborne Union	Dorsetshire - -	F. H. Tanner - -	„ -	16 July 1869	„

* Mr. Darlington states that his Answers are given entirely on his own behalf and responsibility, and not in his capacity as Chairman of the Meriden Board of Guardians, nor on behalf of the Petty Sessional Division of Coleshill.

(B. 2.)—Answers from places other than Unions not under the General Public Health, or any similar Local Acts.

No.	Name of District.	County.	Answers made by	Office.	Date of Answer.	Page.
135	Chichester - -	Sussex - -	E. Arnold - -	Town Clerk	13 Nov.1869	314
136	East Stonehouse -	Devonshire -	E. Wilkes - -	Clerk -	2 July „	„
137	Fairford - -	Wiltshire -	The Lord Dynevor -	Vicar -	16 Feb. 1870	316
			Robert Hayward	?		
			Henry Dancy			
			Saml. Vines			
138	Kimbolton - -	Huntingdonshire	Duke of Manchester -	Chairman -	13 Apr. „	„
			Valentine Hill.	?		
139	Kingswood in Oldland (Bristol).	Gloucestershire-	William Sandford -	Vicar -	16 May „	„
140	Kingswood (Wotton-under-Edge).	Ditto -	W. A. Long (on behalf of the Churchwardens, Overseers, and Parishioners assembled in Vestry).	Rector -	11 June „	„
141	Leigh - - -	Essex - -	W. Foster - -	A resident -	12 July „	318
142	Liversedge - -	Yorkshire, W.R.	John Robinson -	Assistant Overseer.	13 May „	„
			Thomas Beaumont -	Assistant Surveyor.		
143	Lostwithiel - -	Cornwall -	H. W. Kidd - -	Assistant Overseer.	10 Aug. „	„
144	Lower Whitley -	Yorkshire, W.R.	Joseph Taylor - -	„ „	7 July 1869	„
145	Ossett - - -	Ditto -	W. W. Wiseman -	Surgeon -	16 May 1870	320
146	Standish - -	Lancashire -	J. L. Hunter - -	Churchwarden.	23 May „	„

C.—Answers from Rural Districts.

No.	Name of District.	County.	Answers made by	Office.	Date of Answer.	Page.
147	Bibury - -	Gloucestershire -	Rev. H. Snow -	Vicar -	17 Sept. 1869	324
148	Bishops Cannings -	Wiltshire - -	J. H. Pedley - -	Overseer -		
149	Bures Hamlet -	Essex - -	Rev. W. Ewart -	Vicar -	30 May 1870	„
150	Bures St. Mary -	Suffolk - -	Rev. A. Hanbury -	„ -	28 July 1869	326
151	Corse - -	Gloucestershire -	Rev. A. H. Wyatt -	„ -	9 Dec. 1870	„
152	East Barnet -	Hertfordshire -	Charles Baxter -	A resident	31 Aug. „	„
153	Elm - -	Cambridgeshire -	Rev. E. Swann -	Vicar -	28 Sept. „	328
154	Frimley - -	Surrey - -	Rev. C. Stonehouse -	„ -	4 Aug. „	„
155	Frocester - -	Gloucestershire -	Thomas Ricketts, Esq. -	Vice-Chairman Board of Guardians.	25 Oct. „	„
156	Geddington -	Northamptonshire -	Rev. T. C. B. Cornwell	Vicar -	14 Feb. 1870	„
157	Great Chart -	Kent - -	Rev. D. Butler -	Rector -	18 Nov. 1869	„
158	Headcorn - -	„ - -	Rev. H. D. Sewell, M.A.	Vicar -	29 Nov. „	330
159	Lamorbey - -	„ - -	Rev. E. H. Carr -	Curate -	11 Aug. „	„
160	Lenham - -	„ - -	Rev. C. Parkin -	Vicar -	11 Sept. „	332
			Mr. S. T. Hatch -	Guardian -		
161	Nailsworth -	Gloucestershire -	E. T. W. Thomas -	Incumbent -	12 Oct. „	„
162	Wickwar - -	„ -	Rev. R. J. Lyon -	Rector -	1 Oct. „	„

D.—Answers to General Questions.

No.	Name.	——	Place to which Replies have reference.	Date of Answer.	Page.
163	Acland, T. D., Esq. -	M.P. for North Devon.	Rural districts generally - -	25 Feb. 1870	336
164	Baxter, Charles, Esq.	- - -	Districts outside metropolis -	31 Aug. 1869	„
165	Dymond, F. W., Esq.	Exeter - -	Devonshire - - -	26 Nov. 1869	„
166	Howes, E., Esq. -	M.P. - -	East Anglia - - -	1 Nov. 1869	338
167	Mould, General	Members of the Sidmouth Local Board.	Rural districts generally - -	30 Sept. 1869	„
	Hicks, Major				
168	Northumberland -	The Duke of -	„ „ - -	„ „	„

(E.)—Answers to Medical Questions.

No.	Name and Qualification.	Office, &c.	Place.	Date of Answer.	Page.
169	John Adamson, M.D.	"Convener" of Cleansing Committee.	St. Andrew's, N.B.	8th October 1869	342
170	T. C. Albutt - -	Medical Practitioner - -	Leeds - -	11th October 1869	„
171	Isaac Ashe, M.B., F.T.C.D.	Medical Officer of Health -	Warrenpoint -	11th November 1869	344
172	Edward Ballard, M.D.	Ditto - - - -	Islington - -	6th November 1869	346
173	Oswald H. Bell, M.D.	Professor of Medicine - -	St. Andrew's, N.B.	13th October 1869	350
174	C. A. Cameron, M.D.	Professor of Hygiene in Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.	Dublin - -	26th October 1869	352
175	David Davies -	Medical Inspector, Board of Health.	Bristol - -	21st September 1869	„
176	E. Long Fox, M.D. -	Physician to the Royal Infirmary.	Bristol - -	24th September 1869	354
177	E. Kennedy, M.D. -	J.P., &c. - - - -	Dublin - -	25th January 1870	„
178	E. D. Mapother, M.D.	Medical Officer of Health -	Dublin - -	24th September 1869	356
179	Robert McDonnell, M.D., F.R.S.	Registered Practitioner -	Dublin - -	1st October 1869	358
180	E. A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S.	Professor of Hygiene in the Army Medical School.	Netley Hospital -	19th November 1869	„
181	G. H. Phillipson, M.A., M.D.	Medical Practitioner - -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	9th October 1869	360
182	W. Rendle - -	Surgeon - - - -	Newington Causeway.	16th November 1869	„
183	D. Richmond, M.D. -	Medical Officer of Health -	Paisley, N.B. -	14th February 1870	362
184	J. H. Simpson, M.D.	Ditto - - - -	Pontefract -	10th November 1869	364
185	J. Whitefoord, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.	Medical Practitioner - -	Greenock, N.B. -	1st December 1869	366
186	Robert Elliott, M.D.	Medical Practitioner, late Alderman, and Ex-Mayor.	Carlisle - -	18th January 1870	„
187	William Reeves -	Poor Law Medical Officer -	Carlisle Union -	18th January 1870	368

(F.)—Answers from Unreformed Corporations.

No.	Name of District.	County.	Answers made by	Office.	Date of Answer.	Page.
188	Appleby -	Westmoreland -	J. P. Shepherd -	Town Clerk - -	9 Nov. 1870	372
189	Bishop's Castle -	Shropshire -	Thomas Griffiths -	„ - -	20 Oct. „	„
190	Fordwich -	Kent - -	Edward Plummer -	„ - -	9 Dec. „	„
191	Garstang -	Lancashire -	Richard Rawcliffe -	„ - -	30 Nov. „	374
192	Higham Ferrers	Northampton -	T. J. Starling -	„ - -	20 Jan. 1781.	„
193	Holt - -	Denbighshire -	John Edwards - / Thomas Rymer -	Mayor - - / Recorder - -	14 Oct. 1870.	„
194	Ilchester -	Somersetshire -	Edward Look -	Town Clerk - -	17 Aug. „	„
195	Kidwelly -	Carmarthen -	John Evans -	Bailiff - -	15 Nov. „	„
196	Laugharne -	„ -	John Hugh -	Portreeve - -	19 Oct. „	376
197	Lydd - -	Kent - -	Henry Stinger -	Town Clerk - -	14 Dec. „	„
198	Marazion -	Cornwall -	T. Willis Field -	Mayor - -	9 Nov. „	„
199	Montgomery -	Montgomery -	W. Wilding -	Town Clerk - -	9 Mar. 1871	„
200	New Romney -	Kent - -	Henry Stinger -	„ - -	14 Dec. 1870	„
201	Pevensey -	Sussex - -	J. H. C. Coles -	„ - -	27 Jan. 1871	378
202	Queenborough -	Kent - -	Richard Comyn -	„ - -	3 Nov. 1870	„
203	Seaford -	„ - -	J. S. Turner -	Deputy Bailiff -	12 Oct. „	„
204	Sutton Coldfield	Warwick -	E. H. Kittoe -	Warden - -	10 Feb. 1871	380

List of Letters and Memoranda.

Subject Matter.	Received from	Page.
A.—Letters, &c. addressed to the Commissioners.		
1. The Coincidence of Petty Sessional, Poor Law, and Highway Districts in the *County of Hants*, a Paper furnished by	The Viscount Eversley. [See Report, p. 54.] -	382
2. Local Authorities for Sanitary Matters. A Memorandum by	Sir T. D. Ackland, Bart., M.P. [See Answer No. 163, p. 336 *supra*.]	„
3. Local Authorities, from a Letter by - -	Rev. C. Frere, an *ex officio* Guardian of the *Stow Union*, Suffolk.	384
4. Permanent Mortgages, from a Letter by -	John Whitwell, Esq., M.P. - - -	„
5. (*a*) Vaccination, (*b*) Contagious Diseases, from a Letter by	J. D. Heaton, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the *Leeds* General Infirmary.	„
6. (*a*) Infectious Diseases, (*b*) Registration, from Replies to Questions E. by	John Leigh, Esq., Medical Officer of Health for *Manchester*.	385
7. The *Divided Authorities* in the Borough of *Stafford*. Extracts from two Letters by	R. W. Hand, Esq., Town Clerk of Stafford. [See Dr. Day's Evidence, First Report, p. 386.	„
8. Private Improvement Works, Recovery of Expenses by Local Boards of Health, being a Copy of the Report made to their Local Board in November 1868, by	Messrs. Radcliffe and Layton, Solicitors, the Clerks to the Local Board of West Derby, County Palatine of Lancaster. [See Answer No. 57, p. 250, *supra*.]	„
9. Recovery of Expenses, a Memorial to the Commissioners, by	The Gorton Local Government Board. [See Answer No. 25, p. 230, *supra*.]	387
10. Local Government for Sanitary Purposes in the State of *Massachusetts*, U.S.A., from Answers to Questions furnished by	H. J. Bowditch, Esq., M.D., Chairman; George Derby, Esq., M.D., Secretary of the State Board of Health.	388
B.—Papers handed in by Witnesses.		
11. The Board of Supervision as a Central Authority for *Scotland*. Extract from a Letter of	Sir R. Christison, Bart., M.D., Pres. R.S.E., &c., a Member of the Commission. (See his Evidence, First Report, p. 304.)	390
12. Qualifications for a proposed degree in "State Medicine." A Paper handed in by	Wm. Stokes, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., a Member of the Commission.	„
13. Registration of Disease. A Provisional Paper prepared by Arthur Ransome, Esq., and handed in by	H. W. Acland, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., a Member of the Commission.	391
14. (*a*) Pollution of Rivers, (*b*) Slaughtering of Cattle within Towns. The text of two old Acts of Parliament handed in by	John Lambert, Esq., a Member of the Commission -	392
15. Return of Inquiries made by Inspectors of the Local Government Act Office, 1866–1868, furnished by	Tom Taylor, Esq., Secretary of the Local Government Act Office.	393
16. Summary of Central Sanitary Functions performed under the *Home Office* by	Tom Taylor, Esq., Secretary of the Local Government Act Office.	398
17. Summary of Central Sanitary Functions, dealt with under the *Privy Council* by	John Simon, Esq., F.R.S., Medical Officer of Health of the Privy Council.	„
18. Local Inquiries and Provisional Order. A Letter from	E. B. Denison, Esq., Q.C. (now Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart.) [See Report, p. 39, and Answer 5941, First Report, p. 332.]	„
19. General Observations as to a proposed *Consolidated Health Act*. Extract from a Paper by	E. H. Pember, Esq., Q.C., of the Parliamentary Bar. (See Answer 4801, First Report, p. 267.)	399
C.—Letters referred by the Home Office.		
20. Construction of Buildings (Mr. Rawlinson's, Observations). Letter to the Home Secretary by	Medical Officers of Health in the Metropolis -	400
21. Recovery of Expenses. A Letter to the Secretary of the Local Government Act Office, by	Mr. G. Bailey, Clerk to the Luton Local Board -	„

TABULAR ABSTRACT

OF

ANSWERS IN WRITING RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN REPLY TO CIRCULAR QUESTIONS ISSUED BY THEM.

(A. 1.)—Answers from Local Board Districts, other than Boroughs.

(A. 2.)— „ „ Boroughs, Improvement Act Districts, &c.

A.—The following CIRCULAR QUESTIONS were issued by the COMMISSIONERS to the CHAIRMAN or CLERKS of LOCAL BOARDS constituted under the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT or the LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, and of IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS, TRUSTEES, or other local authority under LOCAL ACTS for sanitary purposes.

1. What is the name or title of the local board or other local authority?
2. Of what parishes or places does the district consist?
3. Is the district conterminous with poor law parishes or townships?
4. What is the area in acres of the district?
5. The rateable value?
6. (*a*) The population?
(*b*) Number of houses in the district by last census? Any remarkable change in their number since 1861.
7. What has been the rate of mortality per thousand of the population during each of the last three years?
8. Does the district of your local government consist of a municipal borough?
Or of a place or places under improvement commissioners?
Or of a place or places not having defined boundaries before the application of the Act?
Or, if the district do not fall under any of the above heads, explain the nature of the district?
9. Has the Public Health Act or the Local Government Act, or any part, and if so, what part, been applied to the district?
10. Was the Act applied by Order in Council upon petition of the inhabitants, or by provisional order confirmed by Parliament, or by adoption under 12th section of 21 & 22 Vict. c. 98, or how otherwise; and has any provisional order been made respecting the district under 77th section of the same Act?
11. What is the date of (1) the application of the Act if wholly adopted, (2) of successive adoptions in case different parts have been adopted at different times?
12. If the local board is constituted under a Local Act, what is the date and title of the Act? (*Annex, if practicable, a copy of the Act, and any Acts amending the same.*)
13. What officers are employed by the local authority for any purposes in connexion with the execution or exercise of sanitary powers? State the name of each office, and the salary and the duties attached to each. Is there in your district a health officer? Was he appointed under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Acts, 1868? Does an inspector under the Factory Acts or the Workshops Act, 1867, act in your district? Does a certifying surgeon?
14. Does the local authority in any way receive advice and assistance in the discharge of sanitary duties from any medical source?
15. Is there any regular system of inspection of your district for the purpose of ascertaining unhealthiness or the reverse of its several parts?
16. Have you contributed from the rates to hospitals or erected them provisionally? If there is a hospital in your district are infectious cases admitted readily; by payment or otherwise?
17. Have you any public disinfecting apparatus? Under what regulations is it used? Have you ever used any plan for disinfecting sewers? If so, what plan?
18. How are patients suffering under infectious diseases conveyed?
19. Are the powers for inspecting food efficient?
20. Is the coroner of your district also a sanitary officer or a medical practitioner, or originally educated as one?
21. Have the guardians obtained sanitary reports of their districts, and at what cost?
22. Has registration of *disease* been attempted?
23. What means exist for immediately ascertaining the presence of any epidemic disease in your district?
24. Do these means seem to you sufficient?
25. Is the information given respecting the existence of such disease immediately acted on?
26. Is any record made or published of (1) death, (2) disease which does not end in death, in any of the public institutions of your district?
27. If you have had any special outbreaks of disease since 1853, explain shortly the nature of the disease, and give the date. Had you any difficulty, legal or other, in meeting those outbreaks?
28. Are there any districts specially affected by fever, diarrhœa, rheumatism, or consumption, or in which cholera specially prevailed during its visitations in this country? If so, is the cause known?
29. Is the public sewerage and drainage of the district generally sufficient; and if not, in what respect is it deficient? Is the subsoil waterlogged, if so, is there power of draining? Can you restrain house-building on waterlogged soil, and, if so, what depth do you require the water to be from the lowest floor?
30. Explain the mode by which your sewers are ventilated. Are they or the house drains ventilated wholly or in part by rain pipes? Are—
(1.) The sewers,
(2.) The house drains, carefully trapped.
31. In what manner is the sewage disposed of,—by sale of the solid excrement to farmers, gardeners. and others; or by drainage into neighbouring stream, by irrigation with liquid sewage, or how otherwise? Has any change been made in your method; and have any legal or other difficulties been experienced in disposing of the sewage, or in carrying sewers or drains beyond the district, or through private property? If so, state the nature of such difficulties, and how, in your opinion, they may be removed.
32. What amount has been realized by the sale or disposal of the solid or liquid sewage during each of the last three years?
33. Are the houses generally supplied with waterclosets or privies capable of being flushed with water; or with cesspools, ashpits, earth closets, or earth privies? If cesspools or ashpits, are they deodorized, and how?
34. (1) Do the houses generally drain into the public sewers? (2) And if not, what proportion of the houses are still without the requisite means of communication?
35. (1) In what manner is the district supplied with water? (2) If from a stream or river, does any drainage run into it above or at the point at which the water for use is drawn? (3) In case of there being a system of waterworks, is water laid on to each house, and is there a constant supply? (4) Is the rainfall utilized directly by (1) public reservoirs or (2) tanks or the like in private houses, and is the supply generally sufficient and of good quality?
36. Are there tenements in your district without water supply and needing it? And have the 76th section of the Public Health Act, 1848, and 51st section of the Local Government Act, 1858, been acted upon in correction of such cases; and have they been found sufficient or otherwise?
37. Have any works undertaken by the local authority been afterwards abandoned? If so, state why they were abandoned, and the amount of expenditure incurred in respect of them?
38. Have any works of water supply or drainage constructed by the local authority been found imperfectly constructed, and insufficient for the purpose for which they were intended. If so, what amount was expended upon them?
39. What powers are vested in the local authority for the regulation of streets or buildings, and are those powers sufficient? Do they refer exclusively to buildings constructed after a certain date, or do they affect all buildings? Are they actually exercised especially as regards drainage, ventilation, and other sanitary conditions of new houses?
40. Have you reason to believe that overcrowding has arisen from the operation of your building byelaws, &c., and consequently increased cost or scarcity of cottages?
41. Have any measures been taken by the local authority to prevent overcrowding in dwellings, and have those measures been successful?
42. What are the powers of the local authority with respect to the making of byelaws, and have you found any, and if so, what difficulties in enforcing such byelaws?
43. Have any byelaws been made by the local authority defining or regulating the duties of the clerk or surveyor?
44. *Annex a copy of your byelaws.*
45. Have the existing powers for the abatement and removal of nuisances been found sufficient, and if not, what further powers are needed?
46. Have any defects been found in the law with respect to enforcing the execution of private improvement works, and obtaining repayment for the outlay? If so, state the nature of such defects.
47. If extensive works have been undertaken and executed by the local board, has there been any marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the population? If so, state the grounds for arriving at this conclusion.
48. Has there been much, if any, local opposition to the execution of any public works by the local authority, and if so, to what works, and on what grounds?
49. Is there any district under a local board adjoining the district which might be advantageously incorporated with it? If so, state the reasons why such incorporation appears desirable?
50. Is there any populous place adjoining the district, and not under a local board, forming part of the town population of the district which ought to be annexed to it? If so, state the area, population, and rateable value of such place, and the reasons in favour of such annexation?
51. Have you any suggestion as to what should be the local authority for sanitary matters in neighbouring rural districts?
52. What is the total amount of local rates levied during each of the last three years, for which the accounts have been made up, specifying the total and the rate in the pound of each rate separately? viz.,
(*a.*) General district rate.
(*b.*) Special district rate.
(*c.*) Private improvement rates.
(*d.*) Water rates.
(*e.*) Gas rates (if any).
(*f.*) Other rates (not poor rates), if any, specifying them.
53. What have the poor rates amounted to in each of the same three years? What has been the rate in the pound for each of the three years?
54. How many separate rates for separate purposes are levied by the local authority?
55. What is the amount received by the local authority during the same period on account of loans and repayments for private improvement works?
56. What is the total amount of expenditure, and amount of work executed during the same period (viz. the last three years), under the following heads:—
(*a.*) Constructing and repairing sewers and drains.
(*b.*) Constructing streets and road.
(*c.*) Constructing works of water supply.
(*d.*) Constructing other public works.
(*e.*) Constructing private improvement works.
(*f.*) Salaries of officers.
(*g.*) Repayment of (1) principal on loans, (2) interest.
(*h.*) Law charges.
(*i.*) Other expenses.
(*k.*) Has any difficulty been experienced in making or levying the rates required for all or any of these purposes? If so, explain the nature of the difficulty.
57. What has been the entire expenditure for permanent works of water supply, and what districts (if any) beyond the boundaries of your district are thus supplied? Are the waterworks within the area under the jurisdiction of the local authority?
58. What is the extent of the borrowing powers possessed by the authority, and are they sufficient?
Have any legal or other difficulties been experienced in obtaining loans for the works executed and to be executed?
And has any reluctance been shown by the local authority in borrowing money in consequence of being unable to obtain the same at a low rate of interest?
59. What is the total amount borrowed by the local authority since its formation, specifying the amount of each loan, the purpose for which it was raised, and the rate of interest; and stating, also, whether the loan was obtained from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, from a public company, or from private persons?
60. By whom are the accounts of the local authority audited?
What is the amount which has been paid off in respect of each loan, and how much still remains due?
61. (*a.*) Has a sinking fund been established for repayment of any loans?
(*b.*) What is its present amount including interest?
(*c.*) On what securities is it invested, and at what rate of interest?
62. How far does the auditor reside from the district of the local authority, and what is the amount annually paid to him for his services and expenses?
63. How many surcharges or disallowances have been made by him during each of the last three years? State the total amount surcharged or disallowed in each year, and the number and total amount of such surcharges and disallowances reversed on appeal.
64. Have any defects not above mentioned been brought under your notice in carrying into execution the existing laws relating to public health in the district? If so, you are requested to specify such defects.
The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you will furnish them with any suggestions you may be able to offer for improving the present state of the law or the constitution of authorities with respect to any of the matters before referred to or other matters affecting public health in your district.

The ANSWERS to QUESTIONS **A** have been Abstracted according to the following Scheme.

Column.	Question.	Subject, &c.
1	1, 8–12	Constitution of Local Board or other [Urban] Authority.
2	2–7; 49–50	Districts. [A., area; R.V., rateable value; P., population; H., houses; D.R., death-rate (per 1,000).]
3	13–15, 19	Officers; Medical Advice; Inspection.
4	16–18, 20–28	Hospital accommodation; Treatment, &c. of disease.
5	29–34	Sewerage, &c.
6	35–38, 57	Water supply, &c.
7	39–45	Action of the Board.
8	46–48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	Works. Expenditure. Audit.
9	52–54, 56*k*	Rates.
10	55, 58–61	Loans.
11	51, 64	Suggestions.

(A 1.) ANSWERS from LOCAL BOARD DISTRICTS, other than BOROUGHS.

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c., of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**	**39-45.**	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
1. Acton. (Middlesex). Acts adopted under §12. *May* 1866.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of ACTON. A. - - 2,305 0 0 R.V. - £35,000 0 0 P. H. D.R. — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	The *Surveyor* is also *Inspector of Nuisances*. One of the Board is a medical man. There is *no regular inspection*.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No *disinfection* of sewers. *Coroner* was a medical man.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. *Sewers* are ventilated by rain water pipes and patent ventilators. *House drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into Stamford Brook Sewer. Houses generally have *waterclosets*, and drain into the sewers. Privies are being done away with.	*Water supply* is from the Grand Junction Waterworks. It is *not constant*. *Rainfall* passes into the sewers, except when intercepted by private persons. There *are* tenements *without water*. §76 P.H.A. and §51 L. G. A. only authorize a compulsory supply at 2*d.* per week, and *are deficient*. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings seem sufficient. They refer mainly to *new* buildings, and are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. *Byelaws* made under § 34, defining duties of clerk, &c., are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Power is wanted for the removal of piggeries, and to prevent the boiling of offal.	There has been a difficulty (from local circumstances) in recovering expenses of works in private roads. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. Sewers £ 6,138 11 9 Streets 868 8 3 Salaries 866 11 8 Repayments: Principal 500 0 0 Interest 881 2 0 Law charges, &c. 3,571 6 5 — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides at Staines, and receives 3*l.* 3*s.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) To March 1867 £865 1 6 „ 1868 1,778 2 11 „ 1869 2,348 3 4 *Poor Rates.* Cannot answer. No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 482*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* *Borrowing powers* (one year's value) are sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 10,000*l.* (half originally from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, but afterwards taken up by an insurance company, who lent the rest). 500*l.* has been paid off. No sinking fund.	Acts require amendment in respect of payment of expenses of private improvement in roads: the present machinery is too complicated.
2. Alnwick and Canongate. (Northumberland). P. H. Act applied by provisional order, which was confirmed *July* 1850.	The district is *conterminous* with the two *parishes* of ALNWICK and CANONGATE. A. (cannot say). R. V. - £14,000 0 0 P. (1861) 6,494. H. - 988. Per 1,000. D.R. 1867 - 22·9. 1868 - 23·25. 1869 - 26. — No *adjoining* district which might be included.	*Surveyor* and *Inspector of Nuisances*, 105*l.* per annum. No health officer. An inspector under the Factory Act acts in the district. He is a certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. There is a *regular system of inspection* by a committee, annually appointed, of the Local Board. There are no powers for the inspection of food.	No contributions to *hospitals*. Infectious cases are received at the fever hospital attached to the workhouse. No *disinfecting* apparatus. *Infected* patients are conveyed in a hand carriage covered over. *Coroner* not a medical man. Guardians have obtained sanitary reports. No *registration of disease*. No special means for ascertaining the presence of any *epidemic disease*. When such is known to exist immediate steps are taken to arrest its progress. Deaths are registered in the public institutions. In 1869 there was an outbreak of typhus fever, but there was no difficulty in meeting it. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. *Subsoil* not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated by rain-down water pipes. *House drains* are carefully trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into the river 12 miles from the town. This plan is objectionable. No legal difficulties therefrom. Houses are generally supplied with *waterclosets*, and drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from springs; water is laid on to each house, and the supply is *constant*, except for a few months in the summer, when the supply is turned off at nights. There *are no* tenements without water. No abandoned works. The water main was imperfectly constructed, and was taken up at a cost of 100*l.* About 13,000*l.* has been expended on works of water supply. The works are within the district.	*Byelaws* have been made for the regulation of streets and buildings. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws; admonition has generally met the cases; but the subject is a difficult one. Byelaws do not regulate the duties of clerk or surveyor. No difficulty in enforcing byelaws. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. The streets, lanes, yards, and tenements are kept in much better order. The water supply is a great boon, and the people are generally more healthy. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. Sewers £ 7 2 3 Streets and roads 521 2 2 Other public works 2,230 7 9 Private improvement works 4 0 0 Salaries 587 18 0 Repayments: Principal 1,650 0 0 Interest 1,125 0 0 Other expenses 305 15 0 — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides about 33 miles from the district, and receives 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate* at 9*d.* £ 542 7 4 *Special District Rate* at 8*d.* £418 15 3 *Water Rate* at 1*d.* £75 3 11 The above three separate rates are levied half-yearly. *Poor Rates* about 2*s.* in 1*l.* per annum. No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* as under the Acts. No difficulty in obtaining or reluctance to borrowing money. *Amount borrowed*, 14,424*l.* Sewerage £ 13,000 Filter bed 300 Ditto 400 Ordnance survey 524 To purchase an old property 200 from private persons, at 4 per cent. No sinking fund. Loans are paid off every three years by proceeds of Special District Rate.	The board of guardians would be the proper authority for sanitary matters in neighbouring rural districts. No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
3. Altrincham. (Cheshire). P. H. Act applied upon petition of the inhabitants in 1851.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of ALTRINCHAM. A. - - 657 0 0 R.V. - £28,777 1 3 P. (1861) 6,628; probable yearly increase, 200. H. - 1,267; average yearly increase about 40. D.R. No statistics. — There is a district immediately adjoining under a Local Board, viz., Bowden [Cf. No. 14], but there is no feeling at present in favour of an incorporation, and there is no other *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Clerk*, 40*l.* *Surveyor and Inspector*, 70*l.* Collector, &c. 80*l.* Sub-inspector of Nuisances, 81. 8*s.* Superintendent of fire engines, 10*l.* 10*s.* Medical officer, 10*l.* There is a *regular system of inspection*. Power of inspecting food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*; there is a fever hospital and provident dispensary supported by small payments of members, aided by public subscription. *Disinfecting powders* used. No organised system for conveyance of *infected* patients. *Coroner* not a medical man. *No registration of disease*. *Epidemic disease* ascertained through report of medical officer. Means sufficient. Information immediately acted on. Record of death and disease (?) made by guardians. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public drainage* generally satisfactory. The soil and subsoil very light, the latter being a pure open sand, so that there is no risk of waterlogging. *Sewers* are ventilated by rain pipes. *Sewage* is disposed of to farmers and gardeners. *Proceeds nil.* Liquid sewage is at present drained into a neighbouring stream; but irrigation works will be shortly completed. The better houses (a large proportion) have *waterclosets*, others *ashpits and cesspools*. No regular system of deodorization. *All* houses drain into public sewers.	*Water supply* is from the North Cheshire Water Company, from the reservoirs of the Manchester Corporation; the water is laid on to each house, and is *constant* and of exceptionably good quality. §76 P. H. A. and §51 L. G. A. have been acted upon and found sufficient. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings under P. H. and L. G. Acts, and refer to ALL buildings. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. The measures taken to prevent overcrowding have been successful. *Byelaws* made under the Acts; do not regulate duties of clerk; are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. There has been a great improvement in the *sanitary condition* by the drainage and sewerage, and further improvement is anticipated when the works in progress are completed. Only opposition is by a landowner, through whose land the sewage will pass to the new sewage farm. The statutory notices have been given, and he has lodged an objection under 24 & 25 Vict. c. 61. § 6. — Expenditure, 3 years. Streets £ 977 14 3 Salaries 522 1 1 Repayments: Principal and interest 723 1 4 — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides about 14 miles from the district, and receives 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) 1866, at 1*s.* 6*d.* £1,543 13 9 1867, at 1*s.* 4*d.* 1,400 8 1 1868, at 1*s.* 4*d.* 1,481 0 0½ *Poor Rates.* 1866, at 1*s.* 4*d.* 1,442 19 11 1867, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 1,693 12 4 1868, at 1*s.* 4*d.* 1,613 2 2 No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 66*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* *Borrowing powers* as under the Acts. *Amount borrowed*, 3,000*l.*, at 4 per cent., from an insurance office, and 600*l.*, at 5 per cent., from a private bank. Amount repaid, 1,135*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* No sinking fund.	

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c., of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
4. Ashford. (Kent). L. G. Act put in operation *May* 1863 by provisional order, and by the 27&28 Vict. c. 26. an old Local Lighting and Watching Act was repealed.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of ASHFORD. A. - - 2,785 2 10 R.V. - £28,200 0 0 P. (1861) 6,950; supposed now to be over 8,000. H. Increase since 1861 about 200. D.R. - 1867, 21 per 1,000. 1868, 17 „ 1869, 23 „ There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Surveyor* and *Inspector of Nuisances*, 50*l.* per annum; he inspects workshops. There is a certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. *No regular inspection.* No case of improper food being offered for sale has occurred.	No contribution to *hospitals*; a small cottage hospital with about 8 beds has lately been established, supported by voluntary contributions. No disinfecting of sewers. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. *No registration of disease.* No means of ascertaining presence of *epidemic disease.* No *record* of death or disease. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* having a good fall is in a good state. *Subsoil* (gravel) is entirely drained; main drains are from 8 to 12 feet below surface. *Sewers* are ventilated by rain water pipes. *House* and *street drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into the river Stour below the inhabited part of the parish. No legal difficulties therefrom. *Closets* are more general since waterworks were instituted. Cesspools still exist among the lower class houses. About two-thirds of the houses communicate with the sewers.	*Water supply* partly by a private water company from springs. Supply *constant*. *Rainfall* not generally utilized. Only a few private houses have tanks, others have water butts. There is one public pump in the centre of town; most houses have pumps, and few tenements are without supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Byelaws* have been made for the regulation of streets and buildings. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. No measures are taken as to overcrowding. (Copy sent.) No difficulty experienced in abatement of nuisances.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. The only works undertaken have been for drainage, which has been found sufficient. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 263 10 6 Salaries - - - - 276 0 0 Repayments: Principal - - - - 72 5 3 Interest - - - - 43 3 5 Law charges - - - 4 4 0 Other expenses - - - 3,015 11 1 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor for East Kent, who resides 13 miles from the district. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* - 916 17 11 1868, at 1*s.* 6*d.* - 1,409 14 9 1869, at 1*s.* 4*d.* - 1,292 6 10 *Poor Rates.* 1867, at 2*s.* 8*d.* - 3,106 3 8 1868, at 3*s.* 2*d.* - 3,755 3 9 1869, at 3*s.* 4*d.* - 4,047 2 1 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers*, 400*l.* No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed* at different times between 1864 and 1869, 513*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, from private persons, at 5 per cent., for drainage purposes. Amount repaid, 214*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* No sinking fund.	
5. Astley Bridge. (Lancashire). Acts adopted upon petition of the inhabitants, *Feb.* 1864.	The district comprises *parts* of two *townships* (LITTLE BOLTON and SHARPLES).—The boundaries were defined before the adoption of the Act. The district is suburban. A. - - 1,210 1 21 R.V. - £17,572 7 6 P. (in 1861 about) 4,000; yearly increase, 60. H. (about) 735; yearly increase, 15. D. R. (about) 22. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included. [*See* No. 68.]	*Surveyor*, 10*l.* per annum, and 1½ per cent. commission. *Sanitary Inspector*, 8*l.* per annum. No advice from a medical source. *Inspection* is regularly made. No inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. *No registration of disease.* *Epidemic disease* is only ascertainable through the Registrar of Births and Deaths. Means *insufficient*. No public institution in the district. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. *Subsoil* is clear from water. *Sewers* are ventilated by down spouts. *House drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into the river Tonge (so diluted as not to be a nuisance). *Houses* generally have *privies and ashpits*. The ashes act as deodorizers. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks. It is laid on to each house, and is good in quantity and quality. There are *no* tenements without water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* of the Acts as to streets and buildings are carried out as far as practicable. *No overcrowding* in the district. No measures are necessary to prevent it. *Byelaws* made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works have been undertaken. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 1,829 13 0 Streets - - - - 3,031 9 3 Salaries - - - - 201 0 0 Repayments: Principal - - - - 338 4 9 Interest - - - - 488 15 8 Law charges - - - 31 4 8 Other expenses - - - 1,147 9 8 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 12 miles from the district, and receives 10*l.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) Three years (1*s.* in the 1*l.*) 1,856*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* *Poor Rates.* (2*s.* in the 1*l.*) 4,038*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* as under the Acts. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 5,000*l.*, at 5 per cent, from an insurance company. Amount repaid, 346*l.* 10*s.* No sinking fund.	Neighbouring *rural* districts should adopt the Acts. No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
6. Aylesbury. (Bucks). P. H. Act applied *Sept.* 1849, by Order in Council, upon petition of the inhabitants. No order under § 77.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of AYLESBURY. A. - - 3,200 0 0 R.V. - £24,280 0 0 P. (about) 6,700. H. (1861) 1,200. Many houses have been built since, and the number is now about 1,400. D. R. (about) 22. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Clerk* (a solicitor), 40*l.* per annum. *Inspector of Nuisances*, 26*l.* per annum. No advice from a medical source. Inspector reports anything special. Powers of inspecting food efficient. No officer of health. No inspector under the Factory or Workshops Acts. No certifying surgeon.	No contribution to *hospitals*. Infectious cases are not admitted to County Infirmary, but removed to a separate building at the Union; they are usually conveyed in some borrowed vehicle. No disinfecting apparatus. *No registration of disease* other than in the County Infirmary and County Prison. *Coroner* not a medical man. *Epidemic disease* ascertained through practising surgeons. Means sufficient. Information is acted upon so far as practicable. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district since sewerage carried out.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. *Sewers* are not ventilated. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* drains into the neighbouring stream (it is proposed to try irrigation). Houses have *waterclosets* or *privies*, &c. Cesspools and ashpits are not deodorised. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from the Chiltern Hills Water Company (artesian wells seven miles from the town); also from *public pumps*. Water is not laid on to every house. *Rainfall* is utilized privately. There *are* tenements without water. § 76 P. H. A. and § 51 L. G. A. are of no use, as the supply would exceed 2*d.* per week. Waterworks belong to a company who supply Aylesbury and the villages between. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings, &c. conferred by the Acts are ample, and are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. Board have interfered in such cases. *Byelaws* made under the Acts; do not regulate duties of clerk, &c.; are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) There is no power to make byelaws to regulate public recreation grounds. Nuisance removal powers have generally been found sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works have been undertaken. Not much opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 263 5 0 Streets and highways - 2,113 16 1 Repairs to pumps - - 11 1 0 Salaries - - - - 198 0 0 Repayments: Principal - - - 100 0 0 Interest - - - - 57 0 0 Law charges - - - 10 15 8 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 35 miles off. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 1,154 7 5 1867, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 1,192 1 10 1868, at 2*s.* - 1,613 12 2 *Poor Rates.* 3*s.*, 3*s.*, and 2*s.* 9*d.* in the 1*l.* No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* under the Acts sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining the (only one) loan required. *Amount borrowed*, 1,000*l.*, at 6 per cent., from the County Bank. Amount repaid, 200*l.* No sinking fund.	*Boards of Guardians* would be the best authority for *rural* districts, though they might not be considered *local*. Have not met with any particular defects in the existing laws.
7. Bala. (Merionethshire). L. G. Act adopted upon petition *July* 1859.	The district consists of *part* of the *parish* of LLANGEILL, (including the *town* of BALA). The boundaries were defined at the time of the adoption of the Act. A. - - 115 1 4 R. V. - £2,649 9 9 P. - 1,255. H. - 341. D. R., 1867, 36 per 1,000. „ 1868, 47 „ „ 1869, 24 „ There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances*, at 3*l.* per annum. There is a medical health officer, (not appointed under the Artizan and Labourer Dwelling Acts, 1868). An inspector under the Factory Acts acts in the district. *No regular system of inspection.* Powers of inspecting food are efficient, though not by the Local Authority.	No contribution to *hospitals* (none in district). No disinfecting apparatus. No plan for disinfecting sewers. *Coroner* not a medical man. Guardians have not obtained sanitary reports. *No registration of disease.* *Epidemic disease* is ascertained by the inspector of nuisances; means sufficient, and information immediately acted upon. There are no public institutions in which disease or death could be registered. In 1868 there was an outbreak of *scarlet fever*, chiefly confined to young children. No unhealthy district.	The *drainage* is surface drainage, except for about 80 yards in the back street. *Subsoil* is not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated partly by traps and partly by water pipes. *Sewage* is disposed of by sale, and realizes 3*l.* 11*s.* per annum. Houses are supplied with *waterclosets* or *privies*, which drain into cesspools dug deep into the soil, but which are not deodorized. No privy or watercloset communicates with the public drains.	*Water supply* is obtained from wells dug seven or eight feet into the gravelly soil. Supply plentiful, owing to the water of the lake percolating through the gravel. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	Byelaws define the duties of clerk and surveyor; they are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works have been undertaken. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 26 18 11 Salaries - - - 47 11 2 Repayments: Principal - - - 50 0 0 Interest - - - 16 0 0 Other expenses - - 259 14 5 *Accounts* audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides 38 miles from the district, and is paid 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1867, at 9*d.* - 85 5 7 1868, at 1*s.* - 114 8 11 1869, at 1*s.* - 106 19 2 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* 9*d.* - 386 4 4½ 1868, at 2*s.* 9*d.* - 386 4 4½ 1869, at 2*s.* 9*d.* - 394 15 10 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts from private works. *Amount borrowed*, 200*l.*, for drainage and highways, from private persons, at 4 per cent. Amount repaid, 50*l.* No sinking fund. 20*l.* per annum is to be paid out of the General District Rate until the debt is paid off.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56-7, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
8. Barnard Castle. (Durham and York). P. H. Act (except § 50), applied upon petition of the inhabitants, *June* 1850.	The district comprises *parts* of the two *parishes* of BARNARD CASTLE and STARTFORTH. A. - - 195 2 2 R. V. - £6,440 7 8 P. (about) 4,500. H. 767. No remarkable change since 1861. D. R. (about) 21. — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Clerk and Surveyor*, salary 30*l.* per annum; *Inspector of Nuisances* and *Turncock*, 21*l.* 10*s.* per annum. No health officer. An inspector under the Workshops' Act, 1867, acts. No certifying surgeon. One of the board is a medical gentleman in large practice. Inspection is regularly made by committees of the board. Powers of inspecting food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals* (none in district). *No disinfecting*, except that lime and brushes are supplied gratis. No plan for disinfecting sewers except flushing from water-mains. *Coroner* not a medical man. Guardians obtain *sanitary reports* through relieving officers at an annual cost of 37*l.* *Diseases* treated by the medical officer of the dispensary are registered. *Epidemic disease* is ascertained from the medical gentlemen called in; their reports are acted on; *means* sufficient. There was an outbreak of *measles* in 1865, and of *scarlet fever* in 1867. No difficulty in meeting these outbreaks. *Cholera* was prevalent in 1849 from defective drainage and existence of nuisances in close and crowded yards.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. *Subsoil* is not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated wholly by rain pipes. *Sewage* is discharged into river Tees. No legal difficulties therefrom. Houses generally have *waterclosets*. Privies are not capable of being flushed, are sufficiently distant from houses, and are inspected and cleaned. *Ashpits* are not deodorised; they are regularly inspected. *Houses* generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is by gravitation from a copious spring of the purest quality to a reservoir; it is laid on to each house, and is *constant*, except in times of severe drought. Waterworks are *outside* district; no outside district is supplied. *Rainfall* is not utilized. There *are no* tenements without water. § 76 P. H. A. and § 51 L. G. A. have been acted upon and found sufficient. No abandoned works. Some members of the board think the reservoir is not of sufficient capacity.	*Powers* as to buildings conferred by the P. H. and L. G. Acts are sufficient. They affect all buildings in the district, and are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws; measures have been taken to prevent it, and have been successful. *Byelaws* made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c., and are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. There has been a decided improvement in the sanitary condition of the population. Typhus and typhoid fever, which were epidemic prior to the application of the P. H. Act, have not even appeared in an epidemic form since. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers (repairs) - - 48 17 7 Private improvement works 4 18 4 Salaries - - - 252 10 0 Repayments: Principal - - - 600 0 0 Interest - - - 457 10 8 Other expenses - - 38 5 7 Total expenditure for water supply, 3,000*l.* — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 15 miles off. He is paid 3*l.* 3*s.* No surcharges.	(Three rates are levied at different amounts for the two parishes.) *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, 1*s.* 7*d.* and 1*s.* - - 404 11 2 1868, ,, - 465 16 10 1869, ,, - 464 11 4 *Special District Rate.* 1867, 1*s.* 2*d.* and 8*d.* - - 355 19 5 1868, ,, - 341 15 5 1869, 1*s.* 2*d.* and 6*d.* - - 336 18 11 *Water Rates.* 1867, at 2*d.* and 2*d.* 44 1 11 1868, ,, - 43 2 0 1869, ,, - 43 5 11 *Poor Rates.* 1867, 1*s.* & 1*s.* 3*d.*, 330 12 0 1868, 2*s.* & 1*s.* 5*d.*, 628 5 0 1869, 1*s.* 6*d.* & 1*s.* 7*d.*, 487 0 0 No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* *Borrowing powers* under the Acts (6,000*l.*) sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining or reluctance to borrow money. *Amount borrowed*, 5,900*l.*, originally at 4 per cent., since raised to 4½ per cent., from private persons. Amount repaid, 3,300*l.* No sinking fund.	Local authority in neighbouring rural districts should be the Poor Law guardians as at present. — No defects in existing laws brought under notice.
9. Bicester, King's End. (Oxfordshire). Acts adopted *May* 1859, upon petition of the inhabitants.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of BICESTER, KING'S END. A. - - 1,433 0 0 R. V. - £2,900 10 0 P. - 388. H. D. R. — The *adjoining township* of BICESTER, MARKET END, which is under a Local Board; has its own drainage, which flows in another direction. There is no place which should be included.	No *officers* employed; the members of the board act. Advice from a medical source when required. *Inspection* is made upon complaint; a committee being appointed to examine and report. No inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting. Infected patients are treated at home. *Coroner* not a medical man. Guardians employ sanitary inspectors. *Epidemic disease* ascertained from medical officer of the union; means sufficient. Information is acted upon. No record is published of disease or death. No outbreak of disease since 1853.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. *House drains* are trapped. Sewage discharged into a brook a considerable distance off. No legal difficulties therefrom. Houses generally have *waterclosets* and drain into sewers.	*Water supply* is from wells. *Rainfall* is not utilized. Supply is sufficient and good. There *are no* tenements without water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings are sufficient, they affect *all* buildings, and are exercised. *No overcrowding*. No byelaws made. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works have been required. — Expenditure, 3 years. 224*l.* — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who lives at London. He is paid 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* - 51 1 9 1868, ,, - 80 10 0 1869, ,, - 61 7 0 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. It has not been necessary to borrow.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
10. Bicester, Market End. (Oxfordshire). Acts adopted under § 12. *June* 1862.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of BICESTER MARKET END (including the *hamlet* of WRETCHWICK). A. - - 2,217 1 5 R. V. - £3,553 2 11 P. - 2,711. H. (about) 600. D. R. 19 or 20. — There is an *adjoining* district under a *Local Board*. There is no place which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances* (is also *surveyor*). No health officer appointed of late. Advice from a medical source when required. Powers of inspecting food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is a parish "pest house." No disinfecting. Infected patients are conveyed in carts. *Coroner* not a medical man. *Epidemic disease* ascertained through the relieving officer and medical officers of the board of guardians; means sufficient. Information is acted upon. No record is published of disease or death. There was an outbreak of *small-pox* in 1864; there was not much difficulty in meeting it. *Cholera* used to be prevalent, owing to want of sanitary measures.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. *Sewers* are ventilated by shafts and rain water pipes. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is disposed of by sale of solids and by irrigation; proceeds *nil*. Houses have (a) *waterclosets*, or (b) *privies*, with cesspools and ashpits. All houses (a) and part (b), drain into the sewers.	*Water supply is* from pumps, springs, and a small (unpolluted) stream. There *are no* tenements without water. No abandoned works. Tanks and filter-beds were originally constructed too near the town and had to be removed.	Board has *power to* improve lines of streets, remove obstructions, and regulate buildings. As regards drainage, the powers refer to all buildings, and are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws; no measures against it have been needed. *Byelaws* made under the Acts do not regulate duties of clerk or surveyor. (Copy sent.) No difficulty in enforcing byelaws. Nuisance removal powers are generally sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. Average number of deaths has been reduced from 64 to 54 per annum. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 3,213 0 0 Streets (repairs) - - 1,134 9 2 Other public works - - 40 17 9 Salaries - - - - 310 6 11 Repayments: Principal - - - 350 0 0 Interest - - - - 322 14 1 Law charges - - - 99 5 6 Other expenses - - - 14 3 8 — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 62 miles off, and receives 4*l.* 4*s.* per ann. No surcharges.	*General District Rates.* (Four levied each year.) £ s. d. 1866, 3 at 1*s.* - 724 13 4 1867, 4 at 1*s.* - 986 1 6 1868, 4 at 1*s.* - 1,009 1 1 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, at 2*s.* 10*d.* 1,011 16 3½ 1867, at 2*s.* 4*d.* 925 15 9½ 1866, at 2*s.* 2*d.* 861 10 5½ No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 350*l.* No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 5,500*l.* (in three loans), all at 5 per cent., from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. Amount repaid, 675*l.* No sinking fund.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
11. Birkdale. (Lancashire). Acts adopted under § 12. *May* 1868.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of BIRKDALE. A. - 1,629 1 35 R. V. - £23,100 0 0 P. (about) 3,000. H. (1861) 350; (1870) 580. D. R.; no correct means of ascertaining (supposed 18 to 20). — It is not desirable that the district should be incorporated with any other. There is no *adjoining* populous place not under the L. G. Act. [*See* No. 115.]	*Surveyor, Inspector of Nuisances*, and *Collector* (one person), 80*l.* per annum. No officer of health. No factories or workshops requiring inspection in district. No advice from a medical source. There are no public markets in the district.	There is no *hospital* in the district. No disinfecting apparatus. There is a covered carriage at the Poor House for infected patients. The county *Coroner* is a solicitor. The P. L. Union is divided into two districts, with committees for each for sanitary purposes. *No registration of disease.* No organized means to ascertain *epidemics*. No public institutions within the district. No outbreak of disease since 1863. No unhealthy district.	The district is about to be *sewered*. It consists principally of sea sand. The houses are detached, and are drained by cesspools. House drains *are trapped*. Cesspools are cleaned out by the occupiers. There has been a difficulty in obtaining an outfall. Houses generally have *waterclosets*.	*Water supply* is by a company, from red sandstone, eight miles distant. Water is laid on to each house. *Rain water* is utilized by tanks to each house. No tenements needing water. No abandoned works. None yet constructed.	*Powers* as to buildings conferred by the Acts and byelaws made thereunder. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. No measures necessary as to this. No difficulty in making *byelaws*, which do not regulate duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. There was private opposition as to the outfall for the sewer beyond the district. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Streets and roads - 2,832 0 0 Private improvement works 710 0 0 Salaries - - - 360 0 0 Law charges - - 42 8 10 Other expenses - - 1,011 15 0 — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides about 40 miles away; annual payment 10*l.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied by Local Board.) £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 1,047 17 9 1868, ,, 1*s.* 4*d.* 1,053 4 11½ 1869, ,, 1*s.* 6*d.* 1,329 19 9 *Water Rate.* 5 per cent. on rateable value. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. Nov. 1868, at 1*s.* 883 11 0 ,, 1869, at 8*d.* 657 17 6 May 1870, at 10*d.* 874 10 5 No difficulty in levying.	*Borrowing powers* up to rateable value; 10,000*l.* loan just authorized for sewers. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 3,900*l.*, at 4¼, 4½, and 4¾ per cent., from private persons. There is a *sinking fund*, 196*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; at present in the bank, to a separate account.	The machinery for the rural districts, as now vested in the committees of the board of guardians, is sufficient. It, perhaps, might be better placed in the hands of *Waywardens*.

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation, Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. — Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**	**39-45.**	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
12. Bishops Stortford. (Hertfordshire). Acts adopted by Order in Council upon petition of ratepayers. *Feb.* 1867.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of BISHOPS STORTFORD. A. - - 3,241 0 0 R. V.(about) £25,400 0 0 P. (1861) 5,180; now about 6,000. H. now about 1,000; considerable increase since last census. D. R. 21 (including the deaths in the union house). — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances* (also acts as *Surveyor*), 85*l.* per annum. No medical officer of health. No advice from a medical source (except suggestions volunteered). Inspector makes occasional house to house inspection of district. Powers of inspecting food are not rigidly enforced.	No contribution to *hospitals*. (There is an infirmary at the union house.) Carbolic acid and other disinfectants are used. No special mode of conveyance for *infected* patients. *Coroner* is a solicitor. (Unable to answer questions 21-26.) No record is published of disease or death. The district has for many years been exempt from any serious outbreak of *epidemic* disease. No unhealthy district.	An entirely new system of *sewerage* is about to be undertaken. Plans are about to be submitted to the L. G. Act Office for approval. At present the cesspool system is in operation for two-thirds of the houses. The sewage of the residue is discharged into the *Stort*. Nothing is realized by the sale of *sewage*. Existing sewers are not ventilated.	*Water supply* is by a private company, who have laid on water within a few weeks. Supply is *constant*, and is stated to be of good quality. It is not intended to act upon § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act till the new sewerage is laid down. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to streets and buildings, as given by the Acts, are exercised. *No overcrowding* therefrom. No measures taken to prevent this, except in common lodging-houses. *Byelaws* have recently been made. No difficulty as yet in enforcing them. (Copy sent.) They do not regulate the duties of the clerk or surveyor. The difficulty as to nuisance removal powers is in *ascertaining* the "existing powers." The sanitary laws should be simplified and consolidated.	No works of private improvement have been enforced. There has been no local opposition; the inhabitants generally are anxious for a good system of sewerage. — Expenditure 3 years. [In consequence of the passing of the Lee Conservancy Act, which involved the necessity of a new system of sewerage, and works for the disposal of sewage, public works have been in abeyance.] Salaries, 181*l.* per annum. — *Accounts* audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides about 30 miles off, and receives 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1867-8, 2*s.* - 1,890 0 0 1868-9, 2*s.* 2*d.* - 2,050 0 0 1869-70, 2*s.* 9*d.* 2,650 0 0 *Poor Rates.* About 3,600*l.* per annum; 3*s.* 2*d.*, 3*s.* 2*d.*, and 3*s.* No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *No loans* have yet been contracted, but the Local Board must shortly borrow to a large amount; (1) for defraying the cost of sewerage, water, &c., and (2) for the purchase of land to be used for irrigation. It is probable that these loans will not amount to one year's assessable value of the district (25,000*l.*); they must under the existing law be paid off within 30 years. The amount to be invested in land will probably exceed 8,000*l.* The ratepayers will be compelled to liquidate this during the next 30 years, and the land will then devolve upon their successors free from incumbrance. Other local authorities who have obtained land on lease will escape this burden altogether. It would be a salutary amendment of the laws to empower Local Boards to borrow on permanent mortgage the sums to be invested in the purchase of land.	
13. Bisley. (Gloucestershire). Acts adopted under § 12, *August* 1864. No order under § 77.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of BISLEY. A. - 11,621 0 0 R. V. - £12,700 0 0 P. 4,692. H. D. R. — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	An honorary *surveyor*. *Inspector*, 10*l.* per annum, who has also other duties. No officer of health. Factory, &c. inspector acts. No advice from a medical source. No regular inspection. No inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting. *Coroner* not a medical man. *No registration of disease.* *Epidemic* disease not ascertained, except from the medical practitioners: their information acted upon. This means sufficient. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	There is *no public sewerage*. *Subsoil* not waterlogged. Houses have either *waterclosets* or cesspools, which are generally deodorised by lime.	*Water supply* is from private wells only. *Rainfall* is utilized by tanks, &c. Very few tenements are without water. § 76 P. H. A. and § 51 L. G. A. have not been acted upon. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Byelaws* apply to *new* houses only; they are sufficient, and generally observed. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. No measures taken as to this. *Byelaws* made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. No works have been undertaken. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Salaries - - - - 146 9 10 Highway repairs, &c. - 1,124 8 4 — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 16 miles off. No surcharges.	(Two rates are levied.) *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1866, at 4*d.* - 105 0 0 1867, at 2*d.* - 52 10 0 1868, at 2*d.* - 52 15 0 *Highway Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, at 6*d.* - 270 8 3 1867, at 8*d.* - 319 0 2 1868, at 10*d.* - 368 10 0 *Poor Rates.* Cannot answer. No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* as under the Acts. Amount borrowed *nil.*	(*See* answer from Stroud, No. 52.)
14. Bowdon. (Cheshire). Acts adopted *Jan.* 1864, by resolution of ratepayers under § 12. No order under § 77.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of BOWDON. A. - - 828 0 0 R. V. - [a]£15,677 11 7 - [b]£3,119 5 1 P. (1861) 1,827. H. - 301; (60 added since 1861). D. R. (cannot ascertain). [a] To district rate. [b] To highway rate. — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included. [*See* No. 3.]	*Surveyor* (inspects buildings), 20*l.* per annum; is also *Inspector of Nuisances*; 5*l.* per annum. No health officer or inspector of workshops (not required). Medical advice *not required.* *No regular inspection:* district healthy. No shops in district.	No contribution to *hospitals* (none in district, one in adjoining township). No disinfecting. *Coroner* is a solicitor. Guardians of the union (Altrincham) obtain sanitary reports. *No registration of disease.* District small, and well worked by the clergy. These means sufficient for a country district. In case an *Epidemic* threatened, the Board would take all needful steps. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. Soil is sandy. *Sewers* are ventilated through charcoal. *Sewers* and *house-drains* are trapped. The *sewage* is collected in tanks. Solids sold to a farmer, who pays 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum (including rent of land). Liquids drain into a neighbouring stream. Houses mostly have *waterclosets*; others ashpits. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from the North Cheshire Water Company, who purchase from the Manchester corporation. Water is laid on to each house, the supply is *constant*. *Rainfall* is utilized privately. The supply on the whole is sufficient and good. There *are no* tenements without water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers*, as to streets and buildings, conferred by the Acts, and byelaws made thereunder. *No overcrowding.* *Byelaws* made under sec. 34. (Copy sent.) Powers are exercised. No difficulty in enforcing byelaws. None made as to duties of clerk, &c. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. No statistics to show improvement in condition of the population. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 280 4 5 Streets - - - - 1,201 8 8 Cab-stands - - - 57 14 4 Private improvement works 758 8 0 Salaries - - - 322 2 10 Repayments: Principal - - - 275 0 0 Interest - - - 269 10 0 Law charges - - - 105 6 0 Other expenses - - 837 9 1 — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 20 miles off, and receives 6*l.* 6*s.* per ann. Only one surcharge made (1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*), and this was afterwards reversed.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1866-7, at 1*s.* 4*d.* 871 8 0 1867-8, „ 916 15 11 1868-9, „ 900 4 5 *Highway Rate.* (In parts where general district rate not levied.) £ s. d. 1866-7, at 10*d.* 114 11 3 1867-8, „ 141 0 10 1868-9, „ 120 12 7 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866-7, at 10*d.* 686 18 5 1867-8, at 12*d.* 833 8 11 „ at 6*d.* 417 13 4 1868-9, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 1,304 6 7 No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 746*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* *Borrowing powers* under the Acts sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 2,750*l.* (two loans), at 3½ per cent., for sewerage works, from Public Works Loan Commissioners. Amount repaid, 366*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* No sinking fund.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c., of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
15. Bowness. (Westmoreland). Acts adopted under § 12, *June* 1867. Boundaries of district previously settled by order of Home Secretary. Provisional order under § 77, incorporating a portion of a turnpike road, made 9th Nov. 1868, and confirmed by 32 & 33 Vict. c. 124.	The district comprises a *part* of the *township* of UNDERMILBECK. A. (besides water) 825. R. V. - £6733 5 0 P. 1,312. H. D. R. (not known). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Clerk, Treasurer, Surveyor*, who is also *Inspector of nuisances* and pleasure boats and *Collector* of rates. No district health officer; no Inspector under the Factory or Workshops Acts; no Certifying Surgeon. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection. No inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting. *Infected patients* are not removed. *Coroner* not a medical man (a solicitor). *No registration of disease.* The place being small, the Board trusts to its members hearing of any outbreak of *epidemic* immediately it takes place. There has been no necessity to act since the Act was adopted. No record of death published. No outbreak of disease since 1853.1 No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* sufficient, the district having been thoroughly drained by the Local Board. The district lies on a solid rock. *Sewers* ventilated by man-holes, in which charcoal is placed. *Sewers and house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into Lake Windermere after being passed through charcoal, and means taken to prevent a nuisance. Houses generally have *water-closets* which drain into the sewers; some few have *cesspools*, which are not deodorized.	*Water supply* is by wells at present, but an Act has lately been obtained for supplying water from a stream supposed to be pure. *Rainfall* is utilized privately. Present water supply is not sufficient in quantity, but good in quality. There are tenements *without water.* § 76 P. H. A. and 51 L. G. A. have not been acted upon. No works have been attempted.	*Powers* as to buildings as under the L. G. Act, 1858. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. It has not as yet been found necessary to take measures to prevent this. *Byelaws* made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) No difficulty found in enforcing same. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect to private works. The works having only recently been completed there is no means of ascertaining effect on the sanitary condition of district. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure. For year ending March 1869, the first year for which accounts are made up. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 299 0 0 Salaries - - - - 103 14 2 Other expenses - - - 280 6 8 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who lives about 20 miles off, and is paid 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* Total amount of the rates levied since the formation of the board, viz., 2 years (at 1*s.* and 8*d.* in the 1*l.* respectively,) 493*l.* 7*s.* No other rates. *Poor Rates.* Not known; district only a *part* of the township. No difficulty in levying.	No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 1,000*l.* (in two loans), at 4½ per cent., from private persons. The whole is still owing. A sinking fund is intended to be established.	No defects in existing law brought under notice.
16. Braintree. (Essex). P. H. Act applied in 1850 by order in Council upon petition of the inhabitants.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of BRAINTREE. A. - - 2,242 0 0 R. V. - £13,882 0 0 P. - 4,620 D. R. (not known). There is an adjoining *populous place* called BOCKING END, which ought to form part of Braintree district; any proposal to annex it would meet the violent opposition of all owners and occupiers.	*Clerk* (salary not fixed). *Treasurer* (no salary). *Surveyor and Inspector*, 104*l.* *Collector*, 2 per cent. on amount collected. No advice from a medical source. No regular inspection.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No hospital in district. No disinfecting. *Coroner* is a solicitor. No special means for ascertaining *epidemic* disease. No record published of death or disease. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	The town portion of the district has been *sewered*. *The disposal of sewage* is difficult. The Board (1) irrigate; (2) sell the solids; (3), filter; each as far as practicable. Changes have been frequently made; cannot say how difficulties can be removed. Proceeds little or nothing. Houses generally have *water-closets*, and drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is by the board, from an artesian well. It is laid on to each house, and is *constant*. *Rainfall* is not utilized. There are no *tenements* without water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. 5,000*l.* nearly has been spent on the waterworks. *Bocking End* is partly supplied.	*Powers* as to buildings as under the Acts. No byelaws as to buildings. *Byelaws* made under the Acts do not regulate duties of clerk, &c.; are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. Not in a position to state whether there has been an improvement in the sanitary condition of the population or not. A great deal of local opposition to the execution of all the *public works* on the ground of the expense. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Salaries - - - - 492 1 0 Repayments: Principal - - - - 608 17 8 Interest - - - - 1,001 17 1 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 20 miles off, and is paid 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for each audit. No surcharges.	*General District Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* 6*d.* 1,180 4 1 1868, at 2*s.* 6*d.* 1,207 5 5 1869, at 2*s.* 8*d.* 1,301 11 0 *Water Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* - 315 6 2 1868, „ - 341 18 9 1869, „ - 356 12 9 *Poor Rates.* Do not know. No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers*, one year's rateable value. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 8,000*l.*, at 5 per cent., from an insurance office; 200*l.*, at 5 per cent., from private individuals. Amount *paid off*, 2,152*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* No sinking fund.	
17. Charlton King's. (Gloucestershire). L. G. Act adopted *November* 1861.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of CHARLTON KING'S. A. - - 3,120 0 0 R. V. - £20,000 0 0 P. (1861) 3,443. H. (1861) 768, (now) 781. D. R. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included. The district is to a large extent rural, and the parishioners wishing to preserve the integrity of their parish consented to the local sanitary government extending over the whole, instead of a part being put under it and part left out, thus causing a division of rule, and consequently of interest therein. [*See* No. 77.]	*Clerk; Surveyor; Inspector of Nuisances* (who is also assistant surveyor), 48*l.* per annum. *Collector.* No health officer. No inspector under the Factory or Workshops Acts. No certifying surgeon. No medical advice except from the medical officer of the union. There is a regular system of inspection by a committee appointed by the Board. No inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. Filtration of the streams polluted by sewage has been tried to some extent. *Coroner* not a medical man. It is believed that the guardians have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. *No registration of disease.* *Epidemic disease* would be ascertained by the officers of the Local Board and union, and when brought under the consideration of the Board, in such a way that they may be acted upon, the Board takes proceedings. There have been *measles*, *small-pox*, and *low fevers*, but they have not been general or extensive, and there has been no *cholera*. The cause of these attacks is crowding, want of ordinary cleanliness, and dissipated habits of life. No unhealthy district.	No general system of *sewerage* has been carried out. A portion of the district drains into the Cheltenham sewers, and for this compensation is paid; but this arrangement is unsatisfactory. *Subsoil* is not watercogged. In some cases the *sewage* is collected in cesspools, and is used as manure by private individuals; in others it drains into the culverts and drains originally made for road drainage, and finds its way to the streams. The connexion of several of these drains with the streams has lately been cut off, and the sewage disposed of, partly by irrigation and partly by mixing it with dust and using it as manure. There are lands in the district on which a large proportion of its sewerage might be utilized without artificial lifting, but the proprietors object to this. In 1864 a system of sewerage for the most populous part of the district was devised, and the consent of the Home Secretary was obtained to borrow money for the purpose, but opposition was raised, chiefly by the Cheltenham Commissioners, and the scheme was abandoned. The better class of houses are supplied with *waterclosets*; the poorer with cesspools, or earth closets, which are not deodorized, but cleansed. While the difficulty about the outfall continues, it is desirable not to increase, but rather to diminish the number of houses which drain into the sewers or culverts.	*Water supply* is mainly from wells; many houses resort to the public springs and streams; and partly from the Cheltenham Waterworks Company, which cuts off the water at its sources *in the district*, and impounds it in a reservoir mainly for the supply of the town of Cheltenham; this latter supply is constant. *Rainfall* is utilized in private houses. The water supply is defective, and there are several tenements without a proper water supply, and the Board cannot supply the want, on account of the springs being diverted. There was a fixed portion of water reserved by the Water Company's Act still to pass down some of the ancient channels; but that is insufficient for agricultural purposes, and utterly inadequate to domestic demands, and for the replenishment of the sand bed waters, in which bed the wells are sunk. Of some springs taken by the company, no portion has been reserved. The natural rights of the inhabitants of the district have been sacrificed at the solicitation of trading capitalists to the interests of others. A scheme for sewerage works was commenced, but abandoned. The cost incurred was for the plans only. No imperfectly constructed works.	As to private streets and squares, powers should be given to the Board to contract with owners to do the repairs, and the majority of such owners should have power to bind all, and to raise a contribution. *Byelaws* are now being prepared. The powers to make byelaws are *optional*, but powers necessary to effect the objects of the law should not be left to be exercised or not at discretion: either further rules should be laid down by the statute, with power to make byelaws in qualification thereof, or it should be referred to some superior authority to intervene on application on behalf of the public, after continued neglect on the part of the Board. An office like the General Board of Health would do this. Quarter sessions would be better than no resort at all. Such appellate authority would promote the deliberations of Local Boards. The law against *overcrowding* does not reach the evil arising (as it often does) from so many members of the same family dwelling in one tenement. Nuisance removal powers are not sufficient. Further powers ought to be given for the protection of running waters, so as to prevent the throwing of hard rubbish and the outflow of filth into them.	In respect of private improvement works, it seems doubtful whether the Board has power to compel owners to put in cesspools to houses built before the Act was adopted, and which drain into road drains or streams. Also whether "Sewer Authority" in sec. 10 of 29th Vict. c. 90. includes a local board under L. G. Act, 1858. *Vide* sec. 49 of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63. Corrections are required as to distributing charges, and facilitating their recovery. The effect of improving private streets and houses has been beneficial. The works have improved the property and the habits and tastes of the people generally; dirty streets contain dirty houses, and dirty houses have dirty inmates. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers (for use of) - 43 12 6 Streets and roads - - 2,185 9 10 Private improvement works 21 11 8 Salaries - - - 376 10 0 Law charges - - 50 11 4 Other expenses - - 371 17 0 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides about 10 miles off, and receives 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* for his services. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. Oct. 1865, 2*s.* (balance) - 253 11 11½ Oct. 1866, at 2*s.* 721 14 9½ Jan. 1868, at 1*s.* 8*d.* (and arrears) 1,232 9 2 1869 at 1*s.* 8*d.* (on account) 881 6 10 No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 19*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* *Borrowing powers* as under the Acts. Amount borrowed, *Nil.*	A foul ditch existed in the *Cheltenham* district, caused by the overflow from cesspools through private drains in the *Charlton* district. There was a doubt as to whether either board had any power to compel the abatement of the nuisance summarily. *Vide* Reg. *v.* Cotton, 28 L. J. R. C. 22. Many defects in the Law have been brought under the notice of the Board. There ought to be a *controlling sanitary* authority. The abolition of the General Board of Health was a retrograde movement in sanitary policy. Many things which now perplex and vex local authorities and others would by that Board have been cleared up. The Committee of Privy Council is perhaps now the fittest authority; it has already sanitary jurisdiction and has medical assistance; such a

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**
17. Charlton King's—*cont.*					
18. Croston. (Lancashire). Acts adopted 1863.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of CROSTON. A. - - 2,350 0 0 R.V. - £7,000 0 0 P. (1861) 1,790. H. - 360. D. R. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included. (The neighbouring districts are under a highway board.)	*Surveyor*, 8*l.* per annum. *Nuisance Inspector*, 1*l. Collector of Rates*, 8*l.* No health officer. Inspector of factories and certifying surgeon act. One of the board is a medical man. There is no regular system of *inspection*. Nuisance Inspector sees to inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No hospital which receives infectious cases. Disinfecting powder is kept. The Preston *coroner* (a solicitor) officiates. No particular means of immediately ascertaining *epidemic disease*; means sufficient. No particular disease is prevalent. No particular outbreak of disease since 1853. No *cholera* for last 30 years. -	The country is flat, and nearly all drainage is surface drainage. *Sewage* is discharged into the river Yarrow. No change been made in the method employed. Houses are supplied with *privies*, not flushed with water. No public scheme of sewerage has been constructed.	*Water supply* is from wells; there is no system of waterworks.
19. Cuckfield. (Sussex.) L. G. Act adopted under § 12, *May* 1860.	The district comprises *part* of the *parish* of CUCKFIELD. A. - - 207 0 0 R.V. - £3,390 0 0 P. (about) - 1,000. H. (about) - 200. No great change since 1861. D.R. No statistics. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Clerk*, 10*l.* 10*s. Surveyor* (no salary). *Treasurer* (no salary). *Collector*, 5*l.* 5*s. Inspector of Nuisances*, 5*l.* 5*s.* No health officer. No inspector under the Factory or Workshops Acts. No certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. Inspector of Nuisances makes a weekly return to the board. No inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting. Infected patients conveyed by ordinary flys, &c. *Coroner* is a solicitor. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. *No registration of disease.* No means for immediately ascertaining presence of *epidemic disease.* No record of death or disease published. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. *Subsoil* is not waterlogged; no restraint on building thereon. *Sewers* are *not* ventilated; sewers and most of the *house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into meadows at a distance from the town, and used by the tenants; no change has been made in method; no legal difficulties have arisen. Houses generally have *water-closets*, a few *earth-closets*, but many *privies and cesspools.* Cesspools and ash-pits are not in any way deodorised.	*Water supply* is from wells and pumps. *Rainfall* is utilized privately. Ordinary supply of water is not very good. Many tenements are without regular supply of water, but as there are no waterworks, § 76 P. H. Act, and § 51 L. G. Act, cannot be acted on. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.
20. Dawlish (Devonshire). L. G. Act adopted *Jan.* 1860.	The district comprises *part* of the *parish* of Dawlish. A. - 1,274 2 4 R. V. - £13,855 2 6 P. (about) 4,000. H. - - 729. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Surveyor*, 40*l. Inspector of Nuisances*, 10*l.* No officer of health. Inspector of factories does not act in district, nor a certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. There is a regular system of inspection. Inspection of food is efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals.* No disinfecting apparatus. Infected patients conveyed by assistant nurses in carriages. *Coroner* not a medical man. Guardians have appointed sanitary inspectors to report to them. Cost not known. *No registration of disease.* *Epidemic disease* ascertained through parish surgeon. Means sufficient. Information immediately acted on. No record of death or disease published. No special outbreaks of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. *Subsoil* is not waterlogged. *Sewers* are not ventilated; *house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* discharged into the sea. Houses not generally supplied with *waterclosets*, but drain into the *sewers.*	*Water supply* is by wells. Many tenements are without water supply. There is no water company for public supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. — Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
				body would have weight in the country and not be considered so open to political influences as the Home Department. Such an authority might lay down or sanction subordinate regulations for the locality after hearing parties which might supersede the necessity of making byelaws. Little additional expense to the public would be occasioned by such supreme jurisdiction. It appears that as much or more money is now spent on the medical and legal staff of the Privy Council and Local Government Act Office as was paid to the salaried members of the General Board of Health. *Highways.*—In districts like this where the rateable value of the land bears a large proportion to that of the houses; but where from close house building in parts there must be sewers and town requisites the burden of highway repair presses too heavily on house property. On appeal from Local Board some control over the expenditure of trustees of turnpike roads ought to be vested in some competent authority. The burden of these roads is immense on the Local Board. We contribute to one here, the trustees of which set at nought the express directions of the Act, which if carried out would save outlay on the roads. *Buildings and Streets.*—Building powers are not sufficient to prevent building on existing narrow streets, alleys, and footpaths, or altering for the worse, and crowding with buildings the spaces about existing houses. Power is also required to prevent projections from houses overhanging streets, &c. *Consolidation of Statutes.*—No doubt a well-considered consideration of the laws of health would be beneficial. They are some of them the offspring of the principle of centralization and some of the opposite principle of provincialism. The public interest would be best promoted by these forces having respectively proper well-defined influences. The effect of the law is much weakened by the idea that one chapter flows from one principle and another from the opposite principle, and people speculate upon the probability of alteration by one principle in future legislation overreaching the other. The authority of control would probably best bring about a reduction of the laws to consistency.
Powers as to buildings as under Act. *No overcrowding.* No measures needed. *Byelaws* made under Act of 1858, and the incorporated Acts, define duties of clerk, &c. No difficulty in enforcing them. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No private works attempted. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure. All money raised has been expended in roads and sewers. £ s. d. Salaries of officers - - 12 0 0 Law charges - - - 5 5 0 *Accounts* audited by district auditor, who resides at Manchester, and is paid 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum. The board consider this payment an overcharge, the auditing of the accounts being a couple of hours work only. No surcharges.	*Two Rates are levied.* *Local Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s.* - 348 0 0 1867, „ - 348 0 0 1868, „ - 348 0 0 *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 2*d.* - - - 78 0 0 *Gas* is supplied by the Croston Gaslight Company. No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. Amount borrowed, *nil.*	The board cannot suggest any improvement, except having the accounts audited for a much [smaller] amount per annum.
No byelaws as to buildings have been adopted. No measures taken to prevent *overcrowding.* *Byelaws* can be made under L. G. Act: none made as to duties of clerk, &c. [*Qu.: any made at all.*] Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works have been undertaken. Expenditure, 3 years. Salaries - - - £75. *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 14 miles off, and receives 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	Two rates are made. *General District Rate* £352. *Highway rate,* (Amount not given). No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* as under the Acts. *Amount borrowed,* NIL.	No defects in the existing laws; existing laws brought under notice.
Powers as to buildings as under the Act, but refer only to buildings constructed *after* a certain date. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws; measures have been taken to prevent this. *Byelaws* have been made under L. G. Acts; do not regulate duties of clerk, &c. Some recently made, and not yet confirmed by Secretary of State. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. Sanitary condition of population has been improved. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers (1866) - - - 4 18 5 „ (1867) - - - 121 16 6 „ (1868) - - - 124 18 2 Salaries (in each year) - 130 0 0 Repayments: Principal (in each year) - 80 0 0 Interest (1866) - - - 88 10 0 „ (1867) - - - 84 1 4 „ (1868) - - - 81 1 9 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides about 16 miles from district, and is paid 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rates.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1866, at 2*s.* - 1,018 9 0 1867, at 1*s.* 8*d.* 865 11 6½ 1868, at 2*s.* - 1,033 11 2¾ *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866 - - 1,561 7 11½ 1867 - - 1,670 4 11 1868 - - 1,682 11 3 At 6*d.* and 5*d.* in the 1*l.* alternate quarters. No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. The only *money borrowed* by the Dawlish Local Board has been 2,000*l.*, at 5 per cent., from a private person, for the purchase of the Dawlish Lawn as a public pleasure ground; repayable in 25 years. Amount repaid, 400*l.* No sinking fund.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
21. Dolgelly. (Merionethshire). L. G. Act adopted under § 12., *Nov.* 1865.	The district comprises the *town* of DOLGELLY as defined in the order forming the district, and is *not conterminous* with any Poor Law district. A. unknown. R. V. - £4,000 0 0 P. (about) 2,000. H. (about) 750. D. R. unknown. — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances*, 1*l.* per annum No health officer; Factory inspector and certifying surgeon act. No advice from a medical source. No regular inspection. No inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. *No registration of disease.* No means of ascertaining presence of *epidemic disease.* No record of death or disease published. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. *Sewers* are ventilated by a small continued stream of water from the adjacent river, which flows always through them. No necessity to trap house drains on account of the peculiar position of the town. *Sewage* runs to a reservoir and solid matter taken away by owner of adjacent land. Proceeds *nil.* Liquid is chiefly absorbed; a minute quantity only flows into the main river below where it is used for domestic purposes. No legal difficulties have arisen. Houses only in part supplied with *privies* or *waterclosets.* Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from pumps and wells, but waterworks are in course of construction by a company. *Rainfall* is not utilized. A free supply of water and of good quality is always to be had. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings as under the Acts are exercised. *No overcrowding* from operation of bye-laws. No measures have been taken as to this. Powers of making *byelaws* as under the Acts; none made regulating duties of clerk, &c.; the only difficulty has been in preventing pigs being kept within the district without the consent of board. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 2,000 0 0 Salaries - - - - 60 0 0 Law charges - - - 8 16 0 — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 34 miles off, and is paid 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) At 2*s.* 4*d.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.* 10*d.* Total 1,107*l.* *Poor Rates.* 1*s.* in the 1*l.* No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private improvement works. *Borrowing powers*, 2,000*l.*, are sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 1,700*l.* and 300*l.*, at 5 per cent., from the Public Works Loan Commissioners; amount repaid 170*l.* No sinking fund.	No defects in existing laws brought under notice.
22. Eastbourne. (Sussex). L. G. Act adopted by resolution of the inhabitants, *Nov.* 1858.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of EASTBOURNE. A. - - 5,500 0 0 R. V. - £5,000 0 0 P. (about) 10,000. H. number not known; an increase of several hundreds since 1861. D. R. average about 15. — No *adjoining* district which should be included.	A *sanitary committee* of the board has recently been appointed, and there is an *Inspector of Nuisances*, who is also the *Surveyor.* No factory inspector or certifying surgeon. Some members of the board are medical men. *No regular inspection.* No inspection of food.	There is only a *convalescent hospital* in the district. No disinfecting. *Coroner* is a solicitor. No means of ascertaining presence of *epidemic disease.* No record published of death or disease. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is considered most efficient. *Sewers* are ventilated by ventilators in the road, fitted up so as to admit of charcoal being placed in them when considered necessary. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into the sea two miles from the town. No legal difficulties. Houses generally have *waterclosets*, and drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is by a company from artesian wells. Universal and constant supply. *Rainfall* is not utilized. A few tenements are without *water supply*, but arrangements are being entered into for the supply of such tenements. § 76 P. H. A. and § 51 L.G.A. have not been acted upon. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings conferred by the Acts refer almost exclusively to *new* buildings, and are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. No measures have been taken except under the Common Lodging Houses Act. *Byelaws* have been made under the Act. (Copy sent.) No difficulty has arisen with respect to Nuisance removal powers.	No private improvement works have been executed or needed. No manifest alteration has been observed in public health. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 5,083 16 1 Paving, &c. - - - 1,659 0 6 Other public works - 28 0 3 Repayments: Principal - - - 810 4 0 Interest - - - 732 5 7 — Accounts audited by Mr. G. M. Arnold, who resides at Gravesend. The amount paid averages about 6*l.* 6*s.* for 3 years. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* - 2,355 1 2 1868, at 2*s.* 3*d.* 2,579 11 10 1869, at 2*s.* 9*d.* 2,925 9 10 *Poor Rates.* 1867, at 3*s.* - 4,036 4 11 1868, at 3*s.* 10*d.* 4,883 0 9 1869, at 3*s.* - 4,257 12 6 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* as under the Acts are ample. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 7,000*l.*, at 4½ per cent., 5,000*l.* at 5 per cent., 500*l.* at 4 per cent., from companies. Borrowed for works of drainage and paving, &c. No sinking fund.	The Board conceiving it to be a matter of great public importance, in a sanitary point of view, that the water for the supply of waterclosets should not be used for dietetic purposes, prepared a byelaw with respect to waterclosets, thinking that they might lawfully require that the water for the supply of such closets should not be used for drinking purposes. First, because of the great importance of securing, so far as possible, a certain and constant supply for the waterclosets by preventing any exhaustion of it for *other* purposes; and next because of the equally great importance of preventing the use, for dietetic purposes, of water always liable to be contaminated by foul gases escaping into it from the watercloset if there were any intercommunication. This byelaw was, in September 1869, submitted to the Secretary of State for his sanction, but he declined to give it his approval upon the ground that he was advised it was *ultra vires*, and recommended the Board to take the opinion of an eminent counsel on the question, stating that if such opinion were favourable he would reconsider his decision. But as the opinion of counsel would not be binding or conclusive against any party, the Board suggested that the Secretary of State should sanction the byelaw without such an authority, leaving it to any dissatisfied party to question its legality, in which event the Board would have carried it to the Queen's Bench for decision. The Secretary of State, however, declined to accede to such suggestion, and the matter was consequently not proceeded with any further.
23. Enfield. (Middlesex). P. H. Act applied upon petition of the inhabitants, *June* 1850.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of ENFIELD. A. - - 12,460 0 0 R. V. - £68,875 0 0 P. (1861, 12,410; now about) 15,000. H. - 2,308. D. R. (about) 75 (?). — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Surveyor*, 100*l.* per annum *Inspector of Nuisances*, 35*l.* per annum. No advice from a medical source. Powers of inspecting food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. (None in district). *Disinfecting* only in exceptional cases by chloride of lime. *Infected patients* are not removed. *Coroner* is the coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster. No sanitary report obtained by guardians from the board. *No registration of disease.* Inspector of Nuisances has instructions to report cases of *epidemic disease*; means sufficient; information given is acted upon. No record published of death or disease. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. *Sewers* are ventilated by rain-water pipes. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* (part) passes through tanks, whence the solids are removed by a farmer at an expense to the board of about 60*l.* per annum. The liquid and the rest of the sewage flows through an intercepting cut, constructed by the East London Waterworks Company, into the river Lee. The board, in consequence of notice from the conservators, have under consideration a scheme for irrigation. Houses generally have *waterclosets*, and drain into sewers.	*Water supply* (by the board) is from artesian wells. Supply is *constant*, but only in a *part* of the district. *Rainfall* not utilized directly. There are, from the nature of the district, tenements without water. No abandoned works. 6,200*l.* has recently been expended on the extension of the works for water supply.	*Powers* as to building, see byelaws. (Copy sent.) *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. *Measures* have been taken to prevent this. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Water supply - - - 7,400 0 0 Salaries (inclusive of poundage to collectors) 2,556 11 8 Repayments: Principal and interest - 3,911 6 7 Law charges - - - 84 16 2 — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides in London, and is paid 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*Rates.* Houses. Land. Gen. dist. rate A. 10*d.* 2½*d.* „ „ B. 8*d.* 2*d.* Special dist. rate 10*d.* 2½*d.* Water rate - 15*d.* nil. Highway rate - 2*d.* 2*d.* *Poor Rates.* No information. The greatest difficulty in levying has been in fixing the area to be rated for the purpose of repaying sums borrowed on mortgage of rates of entire district to defray cost of permanent works, from which, from the nature of the district, only a portion of the parish could derive any benefit.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers*, one year's assessable value, sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining money. The board has always shown reluctance in borrowing money at 5 per cent. *Amount borrowed.* £12,000 Globe Insurance Office - 5 % 7,200 Public Works Loan Commissioners - - - 5 „ 3,100 Royal Exchange Assurance Company - - 5 „ £22,300 No sinking fund. The debt is paid off by equal annual instalments of principal and interest.	

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c., of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49 50.	13,15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.
24. Exmouth. (Devonshire). P. H. Act applied by provisional order upon petition of inhabitants, *August* 1850.	The district (the *town* of Exmouth) comprises *parts* of two *parishes*, Littleham and Withycombe Raleigh. A. - - 373 2 0 R. V. £15,127 10 0 P. - - 5,228. H. - - 1,225. There have been about 120 houses pulled down since 1861 to form new streets, and nearly as many built. D. R. (average) 18. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances*, 15*l.* per annum. He inspects sewers, drains, butchers' slaughter-houses, common lodging-houses, scavenging, and the public lights. *Surveyor*, 30*l.* per annum. No health officer. Nuisance inspector acts under the Workshops Act. No certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. Besides the inspector there is a sewage committee.	No contribution to *hospitals*; none in district. No disinfecting. *Coroner* not a medical man. No registration of disease. No means of ascertaining presence of *epidemic disease*; no information given. No record published of death or disease. Outbreak of *cholera* in 1866, chiefly in the centre of the town, where the houses were small and crowded. No legal or other difficulty in meeting the outbreak.	*Public sewerage* is deficient for want of a regular system; the lower part of the town is very flat. *Subsoil* not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated from gratings and rain pipes. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into the river Exe. Houses generally have *water-closets* or *privies*, and drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from a water company, who have expended 14,000*l.* *Not half* of the houses are supplied. Supply is *constant* and very good. §76 P. H. A. and §51 L. G. A. 1858, have not been acted on. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.
25. Gorton. (Lancashire). L. G. Act adopted under § 12. *October* 1863.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of Gorton. A. - 1,484 0 0 R.V. - £63,769 0 0 P. (1861) 9,897. (1870) 22,500. H. (1861) 1,878. (1870) 4,500. D. R. Unable to answer. The populous place of *Kirkmanshulme*, a detached portion of the township of Newton Heath, and included within the boundary of the township of Gorton, ought to be annexed; it is three miles away from *Newton Heath*, and is not connected with any Local Board.	*Surveyor*, 75*l.* per annum. *Assistant Surveyor*, 104*l.* *Inspector of Nuisances*, 130*l.* No health officer. There is an inspector under the Factory Act, 1867, acting in the district; also a certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. There is a regular system of inspection by the medical officer of the Chorlton Union. Powers for inspecting food efficient.	No *hospital* in the district. No disinfecting apparatus. Infectious cases are conveyed in a van provided for that purpose. *Coroner* is a solicitor. No registration of disease. The existence of any epidemic disease would be ascertained by the Inspector of Nuisances. Means seem sufficient, and information given of the existence of disease would be immediately acted upon. No record published of death or disease. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Drainage* is generally sufficient. Soil not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated by street grids and rain pipes. Sewers and house drains are now being trapped. The whole of the sewage runs into the river Irwell. Houses generally supplied with privies and ashpits; no means of flushing, and generally they drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* is obtained from the Manchester Waterworks; it is laid on to each house, and the supply is *constant*. There *are no* tenements without water supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.
26. Halstead. (Essex). P. H. Act applied by Order in Council, *Dec.* 1852.	The district comprises *part* of the *parish* of Halstead. A. - - 500 0 0 R. V. £11,107 10 0 P. (about) 6,000. H. } no means of as- D. R. } certaining. District formerly consisted of the *whole of the parish* of Halstead, but by Provisional Order dated 15th *June* 1865, it was altered so as to comprise only those portions of the parish lying within a circle, the radius of which is 1,000 yards, and the centre is the middle of the bridge over the river Colne, at the end of High Street, Halstead. There is no *adjoining* populous district which should be included.	*Clerk*, 45*l.* per annum. *Surveyor, Collector, and Inspector of Nuisances*, 110*l.* There is no health officer. No factory inspector, inspector of workshops, or certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection. Powers for *inspecting food* are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*, except that on outbreak of smallpox in 1867 the board established a temporary hospital. There is no hospital *now*. The want of an isolated hospital for the *Union* is very much felt, and has been repeatedly represented to the board of guardians, but without effect. There is a *disinfecting* apparatus; it is left entirely under the control of the surveyor, there being no medical officer. Patients were conveyed to the temporary smallpox hospital in a close carriage, which was afterwards broken up. *Coroner* is a solicitor. *Epidemic disease* is ascertained by the Inspector of Nuisances; means insufficient. Information given is acted upon as far as possible. No record *published* of death or disease. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient; *subsoil* is gravel; building on waterlogged soil is provided for in *building byelaws*. *Sewers* are ventilated by the water drains connected with the main sewers, which are not trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into neighbouring stream or river. *No legal proceedings* at present, but a protest has been made by owners of property on the banks of stream. Houses have *waterclosets* where surveyor thinks necessary; others cesspools and ashpits, which are not deodorised. About two-thirds drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from an artesian well, and is laid on whenever required by the owner. *Rainfall* not utilized except privately. There are tenements *without water*, but § 76 P. H. A., and § 51 L. G. A., have been acted upon and found sufficient. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. Both waterworks and drainage have been *extended* from time to time. Entire expenditure on waterworks, 3,800*l.*; no other district is supplied. Waterworks are under Local Board.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. — Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
Powers as to buildings conferred by the Acts are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. No measures taken as to this. *Byelaws* made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No private improvement works or extensive works at all have been undertaken. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. Sewers - - - - 492 10 4 Repairing streets, &c. - 617 18 5 Salaries - - - - 360 0 0 Repayments: Principal and interest - 109 0 0 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides about 28 miles off, and is paid 5*l.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) 1866-7, 8*d.* - 899 0 0 1867-8, 8*d.* - 910 8 4 1868-9, 8*d.* - 920 0 0 *Poor Rates.* Each year at 2*s.* 1,512 15 0 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* as under the Acts. *Amount borrowed*, 500*l.*, from a private person, at 6 per cent., for sewerage works. 272*l.* 12*s.* has been paid off on account of principal and interest. No sinking fund.	L. G. Act the best *for all districts*. Committees under the N. R. and San. Acts don't work well. The constitution of local boards of health is very good. We have had no difficulty during 19 years. Where a person having a right of drainage into another person's property creates a nuisance, and sends it into a neighbour's premises, the person on whose premises it is found, and who does not create it, is bound to remove it; but the person who creates it should, if possible, be made to contribute towards the abatement.
Powers for the regulation of streets and buildings are quite sufficient. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws; no measures taken as to this. Byelaws made under the L. G. Act. There are none defining the duties of the clerk or surveyor. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers sufficient.	There has been difficulty in collecting the repayments, for private improvement works, arising chiefly from a want of priority of claim upon property. There has been a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the population since paving and sewerage works were executed. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. Private improvement works - - - 19,173 17 0 Salaries - - - 1,167 0 0 Repayments: Principal - - - 2,850 0 0 Interest - - - 2,770 6 3 Law charges - - - 61 13 8 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 14 miles from the district, and receives 12*l.* 12*s.* for his services. There was one surcharge in the year 1867 of 29*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* reversed on appeal.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) 1867, at 1*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* - - 2,728 1 1 1868, at 2*s.* in 1*l.* - - 4,300 16 4 1869, at 1*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* - - 4,116 4 4 *Poor Rates.* 1867, at 2*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* - - 4,798 1 2 1868, at 4*s.* in 1*l.* - - 8,184 2 0 1869, at 3*s.* in 1*l.* - - 7,248 14 7½ There has been some difficulty in levying on account of want of priority of claim.	Amount received for private works. 1867 - 2,522 18 10 1868 - 3,270 6 10 1869 - 3,440 0 3 No limit to borrowing powers. No difficulties in obtaining loans. There has been great reluctance shown in borrowing money for private improvements on account of the rate of interest, 5 per cent., as more cannot be charged to property owners, leaving all the expenses of surveying, &c. to be charged on the district rate. These expenses ought to be a legal charge on owners of private property. *Amount borrowed*, 35,300*l.*, (25,000*l.* at 3 per cent., 10,000*l.* at 5 per cent.,) from Public Works Loan Office. Amount repaid, 3,416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* No sinking fund.	*See* "Memorial."
Powers as to buildings by byelaws, which affect all buildings; they are exercised and found sufficient. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws; no measures are taken as to this. Powers as to *byelaws* under Acts have been found sufficient, and are enforced without difficulty; byelaws define duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No *defects* in respect of private improvement works. There has been a general improvement in condition of the population from the works which have been undertaken. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. Sewers - - - 171 4 11 Repairing roads - - 522 19 5 Water supply - - 219 7 0 Other public works - 421 4 0 Salaries - - - 602 8 0 Repayments: Principal - - 1,086 13 4 Interest - - - 1,183 17 4 Law charges - - 8 2 6 Other expenses - - 1,993 4 9 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides about 30 miles off, and is paid 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* One surcharge in 1867, 100*l.*, being the cost of the temporary small-pox hospital; surcharge reversed on appeal.	(Four separate rates are made.) *General District Rate.* Dec. 1866, at 2*s.* £767 12 9 / £126 1 10 Oct. 1867, at 1*s.* 4*d.* 587 13 10 Mar. 1868, at 1*s.* 4*d.* 586 4 10 Jan. 1869, at 1*s.* 4*d.* (part uncollected) 309 3 9 *Private Improvement Rate.* 1866 - - 27 13 9 1867 - - 23 5 7 1868 - - 14 17 8 *Water Rates.* 1866 - - 183 18 5 1867 - - 234 8 11 1868 - - 251 10 1 *Loan Rates.* (Made over whole parish, being the original district.) July 1866, at 1*s.* 3*d.* 775 19 1 June 1867, at 1*s.* 2*d.* 707 6 2 July 1868, at 1*s.* 2*d.* 687 3 5 No difficulty in levying. *Poor Rates.* 1866, at 3*s.* - 2,586 13 6 1867, at 4*s.* 2*d.* 3,807 1 6 1868, at 3*s.* 2*d.* 2,887 8 3	*Amount received* for private works, 74*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* *Borrowing powers* under Act sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money; rate 5 per cent. *Amount borrowed*, 500*l.*, from a private person; 3,500*l.* from a public company. Amount repaid, 1,883*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* No sinking fund.	The overseers and guardians of the poor should be the local authority for sanitary matters in rural districts. No defects in existing laws brought under notice.

Constitution of Local Board.	District.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7; 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**	**39-45.**	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
27. Ham Common. (Surrey). Acts adopted upon petition by inhabitants, *Aug.* 1861.	The district comprises *part* of the *hamlet* of HAM. A. - - 600 0 0 R.V. - £1,750 0 0 P. - 1,265. H. - 229. D. R. 1866 - 36 deaths. 1867 - 31 „ 1869 - 18 „ The remainder of the parish ought to adopt the L. G. Act. The board would then have power of watering, lighting, and draining that part of the parish of which they are now only Surveyor of Highways. No populous place *adjoining* which should be included.	*Clerk*, 20*l.* per annum. *Surveyor* and *Inspector of Nuisances*, 25*l.* *Collector*, 2½ per cent. on amount collected. No inspector under the Factory Acts. No certifying surgeon. The Local Board receives advice (qu. medical) from the guardians. Inspector of Nuisances makes a regular inspection of district.	No contribution to *hospitals*; none in district. No disinfecting apparatus; disinfecting powder has been used successfully. *Coroner* of the county acts. There are no means for ascertaining *epidemic* disease. There has not been any. The Kingston Guardians publish (?) a record of death and disease. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	No *public sewerage*, except for surface water. *Subsoil* used to be waterlogged, and water used to stand in the cellars of most of the houses throughout the winter. *Sewage* is privately disposed of to farmers, &c. The Thames Conservators prevent the board from using their sewer, except for surface water drainage. Houses are supplied with *cesspools*, which are occasionally disinfected. No houses drain into sewers.	*Water supply* is by wells. Some houses have water laid on from a *water company*. *Rainfall* is not utilized. § 76 P. H. A. and § 51 L. G. A. have not been acted upon. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	There is only one small street in district. No building byelaws made. *Byelaws* made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. Since the making of the sewer the district has been much more healthy, for it has made every house in the district dry. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Salaries - - - - 172 10 3 Repayments: Principal and interest - 538 8 2 Other expenses - - 813 4 8 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 12 miles off, and is paid 2*l.* 2*s.* per day, and expenses usually 14*s.* or 15*s.* No surcharges.	(Two rates are levied.) *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1866-7 - - 229 16 6 1867-8 - - 231 17 11 1868-9 - - 234 15 8 *Highway Rates.* 1866-7 - - 353 9 10 1867-8 - - 257 11 0 1868-9 - - 193 3 9 No difficulty in levying. *Poor Rates.* No information.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* as under the Acts. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed* for purpose of making a sewer for surface water, 3,000*l.*, from the Royal Exchange Office. No sinking fund.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
28. Horfield. (Gloucestershire). Acts adopted under § 12, *May* 1866. The constitution of the board, both as to members and officers, was completely changed at the last election. Hence the deficient return.	The district comprises *part* of the *parish* of HORFIELD. A. R. V. - £6,177 0 0 P. (about) 2,000. H. Since 1861 the Local Board district has been formed, and the number of houses built since that time has been very large. D. R. (no answer).	*Inspector of Nuisances*, 5*l.* per annum, to direct removal of anything prejudicial to health and obstruction to the traffic. *Surveyor*, 10*l.*; also reports on the size and conveniences of new houses. No advice from a medical source. No regular *inspection* of district.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. (Questions 20-28 *not answered*.)	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. Subsoil is not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated by means of the common street gratings. *Sewage* is drained into the sewer of the Bristol Local Board of Health. Some houses have *waterclosets*, but most have privies capable of being flushed with water. The cesspools which exist are not deodorised, but made perfectly *water-tight*, and arched over. Houses generally, when practicable, drain into sewers.	*Water supply* is partly from wells and rain-water cisterns, partly by the *Bristol Waterworks Company*. This supply not always sufficient though always of good quality. No tenements without water supply. No abandoned works. One drain communicating with main sewer, which cost about 100*l.*, was found imperfectly laid, but it has recently been relaid by the contractor.	*Byelaws* as to buildings, &c. have been made, and affect all new buildings, and are especially exercised as regards drainage. *No overcrowding* therefrom. No case of overcrowding has ever come before the Local Board. Byelaws made under the L. G. Act, 1858, define duties of clerk, &c. No difficulty in enforcing byelaws. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	(Questions 46-51 *not answered*.) Expenditure from formation of district to last audit (March 1869). £ s. d. Sewers - - - 1,841 1 2 Streets - - - 630 18 9 Private improvement works 310 17 0 Salaries - - - 136 17 4 Repayment: Principal and interest - 155 0 0 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law Auditor, who lives about 24 miles off, and is paid 5*l.* 5*s.*	*General District Rate.* (Only rate, and is levied half-yearly.) £ s. d. Dec. 7, 1866, at 9*d.* - - 196 1 8 July 30, 1867, at 8*d.* - - 182 0 5 Jan. 10, 1868, at 8*d.* - - 185 19 11 July 28, 1868, at 1*s.* - - 288 3 3 Jan. 12, 1869, at 1*s.* - - 295 12 5 July 27, 1869, at 1*s.* - - 301 17 5½ *Poor Rates.* (No answer.)	*Amount received* for private works, 247*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* *Amount borrowed*, 1,900*l.*, from P.W.L. Commissioners, at 5 per cent.; 300*l.* from private person, at 5 per cent.; 200*l.* from Society of Odd Fellows, at 4½ per cent. No sinking fund.	
29. Hornsey. (Middlesex). The Acts were adopted by a resolution of the inhabitants in vestry, *August* 1867.	The district comprises the northern *part* of the *parish* of HORNSEY. A. - - 2,700 0 0 R. V. (about) £63,000 0 0 P. (about) 11,000. H. have increased by about one-third since 1861. D. R. (no answer). Parish is in *Edmonton Union* (seven parishes). The whole of the districts in the river Lee valley might most advantageously be connected for drainage purposes. No *adjoining* populous place which should be annexed. [*See* No. 51.]	*Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances*, 200*l.* per annum. No health officer. No official advice from a medical source: medical men are on the board. A committee of the vestry(?) occasionally make a house to house inspection. Powers of inspecting food are ample.	No contribution to *hospitals*. McDougall's disinfecting powder is used. No special means for the conveyance of *infected* patients. *Coroner* is a medical man. No registration of disease. No special means for ascertaining *epidemic disease*. No record published of death or disease. No outbreak of disease since 1853. District specially healthy.	*Public sewerage* is insufficient. No provision for *subsoil* drainage. No outfall or complete system of sewerage, owing to an *injunction*. *Sewage* is discharged into streams, especially river Lee. Houses generally have *waterclosets*. Cesspools are not deodorised. Houses generally drain into the sewers, but *all new houses* are provided with *cesspools*.	*Water supply* is from the New River Company. Supply is *not constant*, and there is *no Sunday supply*. This is felt to be a great want. No tenements are without water.	*Powers* as to buildings are under byelaws, and are sufficient; they are exercised. No overcrowding from the operation of byelaws. Measures are taken to prevent this. *Byelaws* made under the Acts. *Standing orders* regulate the duties of clerk and surveyor. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No extensive works have been carried out. *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides five miles off, and receives 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. Mar. 1868, at 1*s.*, 2,164 18 4 Oct. „ „ 2,464 2 3 *Water Rate.* (New River Company.) 6*d.* in the 1*l.* per annum. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* - 7,346 0 0 1868, at 1*s.* and 1*s.* 2*d.* - 8,900 0 0 1869, at 2*s.* 4*d.* 10,000 0 0 No special difficulty in levying.	*Amount borrowed*, 600*l.*, at 5 per cent. (for lighting), from a private person; 2,500*l.*, at 5 per cent., (for the erection of new offices), from a public company. Amount repaid, 100*l.* (of the first loan).	The district is for the most part undrained, there being no outfall. The board have been anxiously engaged in devising some means of effectually draining the district, but no hopes of doing so without the assistance of Parliament.
30. Howdon. (Northumberland). Acts adopted under §§ 12 and 16, *April* 1864.	The district comprises *part* of the *parish* of WALLSEND. A. - - 10 0 14 R. V. - £1,512 0 0 P. - 1,313. H. - 260. D. R.; no means of ascertaining. There is no *adjoining* district under a *Local Board* which should be included. *East Howdon* (P. 270; R. V., 271*l.*) should be annexed to the district.	*Inspector of Nuisances*, 2*l.* 10*s.* No health officer. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection. No inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*; none in district. No disinfecting apparatus; *sewers* disinfected by chloride of lime. Infected patients are conveyed in cabs. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. No registration of disease. No means for ascertaining presence of *epidemic* but through inspector, who resides on the spot. Means sufficient, considering the smallness of the district. Information given by him is acted on. No record published of death or disease. No outbreak of disease since the establishment of the Local Board. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. Subsoil is not *waterlogged*. *Sewers* are ventilated by stench traps and large man-holes; not by rain pipes. *Sewers* and *house drains* are carefully trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into the river Tyne. Houses generally have earth privies and ashpits, deodorised by chloride of lime. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is by the Whittle Dene Water Company, and by a village well. *Rainfall* is not utilized. No tenements without water supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	Byelaws have been made as to *buildings*. Powers are exercised. They prevent *overcrowding*. *Byelaws* are made under the Act; define duty of surveyor, not of clerk; they are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No private improvement works of any consequence have been executed. No extensive works undertaken, but the sanitary condition of the population has been improved. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 69 2 9 Streets - - - - 24 2 1 Other public works - 15 3 0 Salaries - - - - 58 11 2 Repayments: Interest (1868) - - - 40 3 5 Law charges - - - 2 5 1 Other expenses - - - 123 13 9 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who lives seven miles off; he is paid 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s.* 6*d.* - 154 18 5 1867, at 1*s.* - 145 18 6 1868, at 1*s.* 6*d.* - 140 18 4 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, at 2*s.* - 186 13 0 1867, at 1*s.* 6*d.* - 128 3 0 1868, at 2*s.* - 152 9 0 No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 600*l.* *Borrowing powers*, sufficient. *Amount borrowed*, 600*l.*, at 5 per cent., from private persons, to pay for works executed. Public Loan Commissioners do not lend in respect of works *executed*, which has caused the board some difficulty. No reluctance to borrow money. Amount repaid, *nil*. No sinking fund.	A Local Board would be the best authority for rural districts. No defects in existing laws brought under notice.

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**	**39-45.**	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 62.**
31. Ilfracombe. (Devonshire). P. H. Act applied upon petition of the inhabitants, *April* 1851. No order under § 77.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of ILFRACOMBE. A. - 5,583 0 0 R. V. - £18,154 10 0 P. - 3,802. H. - 700. D. R. - 18. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Surveyor*, 65*l*. *Inspector*, 25*l*. No officer of health. No factory inspector, or inspector under the Workshops Act. No certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. No regular inspection. Powers for inspection of food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* is a solicitor. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians except through the relieving officers, who are appointed inspectors of nuisances. *No registration of disease. Epidemic disease* only ascertained through Inspector of Nuisances; means not sufficient. Information given is immediately acted upon. No outbreak of disease since 1853. The quay in the district of St. Philip and St. James is affected by fever, caused by bad drainage.	*Public sewerage* is now complete. *Sewers* are not ventilated. *House drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is emptied into the sea at low-water level. Houses generally have *waterclosets* or privies capable of being flushed. Houses generally drain into *the sewers*.	*Water supply* is by gravitation from a stream free from pollution. Supply is laid on to each house and is *constant*, sufficient, and good. *Rainfall* is utilized. No tenements without water. § 76 P. H. A. and § 51 L. G. A. have been acted upon and found sufficient. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. Waterworks are under the jurisdiction of the Local Board. Waterworks are within area; no outside district is supplied.	*Powers* as to buildings as under L. G. Act and Towns Police Clauses Act refer only to new buildings; they are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws; measures taken to prevent this. *Byelaws* made under § 115 P. H. Act, define duties of clerk, &c. Immense difficulty in getting convictions before the magistrates, who sit five miles from Ilfracombe, and *out of the district*. *Nuisance removal powers* are by no means sufficient. Greatest difficulty to gain a conviction before the magistrates; only one is resident; there should be three or four at least.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. There has been a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the population by means of the drainage and water supply. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 299 16 0 Streets - - - - 1,526 7 2 Water supply - - - 2,756 16 11 Other public works - 1,266 19 5 Salaries (and collector, 6*d*. in the pound) - - 120 0 0 Repayments: Principal and interest - 3,395 5 4 Law charges - - - 100 0 0 Other expenses - - 150 0 0 Account audited by J. N. Vowler, Esq., who lives 36 miles off, and is paid 5*l*. 5*s*. No surcharges.	*General district rate* (includes supply of gas) 2*s*. 6*d*. per 1*l*. each year. *Special District Rate.* 6*d*. per 1*l*. each year. *Water Rates,* According to tariff. A highway rate is levied beyond the town district. No difficulty in levying. *Poor Rates.* 2*s*. in the 1*l*. each year.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers*, one and a half year's assessable value, hitherto sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 21,100*l*., part from public companies, and part from private persons. Amount repaid, 17,518*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*. No sinking fund.	*Highway boards* should be the *local* authority for sanitary matters in rural districts. The great defect is the paucity of resident magistrates, and the distance at which the court is held. A magistrates meeting in the town is imperative, as the board have to send their clerk and officers five miles to get a summons heard. The meetings are only held once a month at Combmartin, to the great impediment of business.
32. Ince-in-Makerfield. (Lancashire). L. G. Act adopted under § 12, *Sept.* 1866. No order under § 77. Sanitary Acts were previously carried out by nuisance removal committees and board of highways.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD. A. - 2,320 0 0 R. V. - £36,840 9 8 P. (1861) 8,266. H. - - 1,533. There has been a great increase in labourers dwellings since 1861. D. R. (cannot ascertain). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Surveyor*, 25*l*. per annum. *Clerk and Inspector of Nuisances*, 50*l*. per annum. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection, other than monthly reports by nuisance inspector. No inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians for some years back. *No registration of disease. Epidemic disease* ascertained through nuisance inspector and parish medical officers; means sufficient. Information given is acted upon. No record of death or disease published. There was an outbreak of *Cholera* in 1866. No difficulty in meeting outbreak. The want of pure water was much felt, and is so still, by the working population.	*Public sewerage* was bad, but since adoption of Acts extensive works have been executed, and are being continued. New buildings are not allowed unless the *subsoil* can be well drained. *Sewers* are not ventilated. *All new house drains* are trapped. *House sewage* is turned into brooks, &c. Contents of privies, &c., and drainage of stables, shippons, &c., are not admitted into the sewers. Houses have cesspools or ashpits, which are cleansed by the Local Board, and disinfecting power is plentifully used. Houses drain into sewers.	No waterworks have been constructed, but a scheme is under consideration. Present supply is by water pumped out of coal mine. Water is not laid on to each house. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. 1,500*l*. has been spent on *permanent* works of water supply. No outside district is supplied. Present temporary source is within the district.	Powers as to *new* streets and buildings under *byelaws*, which are enforced. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. No measures found necessary as to this. *Byelaws* made under § 34 do not define duties of clerk, &c.; are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works have been undertaken by the board. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 1,039 18 7 Water supply - - - 2,187 7 9 Salaries - - - - 298 12 0 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 20 miles off, and is paid 5*l*. 5*s*. per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) 1*s*. 8*d*. on buildings. 5*d*. on land. } 2,400*l*. per annum for 3 years. *Poor Rates.* Average 3 years, 2*s*. in the 1*l*. No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* are sufficient; no difficulty in obtaining loans. 2,000*l*. has been borrowed this year for waterworks, at 4½ per cent., from private persons. No sinking fund.	The board of guardians should be the local authority in *rural* districts. The Local Board entered into an agreement for obtaining water from a source outside the district, which has been abandoned because the board has no power to lay pipes along the highway *outside* their district, and because of the expense of obtaining a private Act, although there was no opposition. Power should be given to Local Boards to lay water mains along highways *outside* their districts. Local Boards should be compelled to appoint and pay proper and efficient officers, subject to regulations by, and approval of, a Secretary of State, and who should hold their offices as officers under the Poor Law.
33. Leamington. (Warwickshire). P.H. Act applied by provisional order, *June* 1852.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of LEAMINGTON (in the Warwick Poor Law Union). A. - - 1,571 0 0 R. V. - £102,750 5 0 P. (1861) - 17,454. H.; about 700 have been added since year 1861. D. R.; no means of ascertaining. The *adjoining* Local Board districts of Milverton and Lillington should be incorporated; they are to all intents one district, and would benefit by one water supply, sewage works, sewers, and public contracts for street repairs, cleansing, watering, and gas supply. [See No. 34.]	*Inspector of Nuisances* (who is also *Superintendent of Police*), 250*l*. per annum. Surveyor, 350*l*. per annum; town surveyor and manager of waterworks. An inspector under Workshops and Factory Acts acts in district. No advice from a medical source. Inspector of nuisances reports to the Local Board any nuisance in his district. No complaints as to quality of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is a hospital in the town admitting *infectious cases*, supported by voluntary contributions. *Disinfecting* by charcoal filters over man-holes. *Sewers* are kept flushed with water. *Infected patients* are conveyed in public conveyances. *Coroner* of the district was originally a solicitor. Guardians have appointed inspectors of nuisances. *No registration of disease. Epidemic disease* ascertained through Poor Law medical officer. A medical officer for health in all towns would be better. Information received is acted upon. No record of death or disease in *public institutions* is published. No special outbreak of disease for many years. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. No soil needing restriction against building. *Sewers* ventilated by gratings in centre of streets with charcoal filters. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* works of the town are now let to the Native Guano Company, who treat the sewage by their patent A. B. C. process. The board has made arrangements with the Earl of Warwick to let the sewage of the district for irrigation purposes. Proceeds of sewage about 250*l*. per annum. Houses are supplied with *waterclosets*. *Cesspools* and *ashpits* are required to be covered over. All houses drain into sewers.	*Water supply* from summit reservoirs to which the filtered (unpolluted) river water is pumped. *Supply constant*. *Rainfall* is utilized privately. There *are no* tenements without water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. Waterworks are under the jurisdiction of the local authority; the Local Board districts of Milverton and Lillington are supplied with water.	*Powers* as to buildings as under the Acts and byelaws. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. There is an inspector of *lodging-houses*. *Byelaws* made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c., and are enforced without difficulty. (Copies out of print.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient, as far as the district of the Local Board is concerned.	Claims in respect of private improvements have been contested, but the Board has always succeeded. The only difficulty is in not having any definite *mode of apportionment* set forth under authority. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 6,587 3 7 Streets - - - 8,546 8 0 Water supply - - 3,915 18 0 Other public works - 9,735 18 2 Private improvement works 1,678 18 7 Salaries - - - 2,628 5 1 Repayments: Principal - - 4,354 5 7 Interest - - - 6,483 13 10 Law charges (Chancery suit) - - - 3,240 13 3 Other expenses (public grounds) - - 15,051 14 3 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides at Worcester, and is paid 12*l*. 12*s*. Surcharges in 1866, 7*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*.; in 1867, 2*l*. 2*s*. (None reversed on appeal.)	(Two rates are levied.) *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s*. 6*d*. 6,560 11 7 ,, at 1*s*. 5*d*. 6,243 10 11 1867, at 1*s*. 5*d*. 6,286 12 5 ,, at 1*s*. 6*d*. 6,744 19 1 1868, at 1*s*. 6*d*. 6,810 14 4 ,, at 1*s*. 5*d*. 6,510 10 1 *Water Rates.* 2½ per cent. charged on rateable value. One-fourth discount off if paid on first application. £ s. d. 1866 - - 1,445 3 3 1867 - - 1,715 12 0 1868 - - 1,721 3 0 *Poor Rates.* Two rates in the year at 10*d*. No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 2,123*l*. 18*s*. 3*d*. *Borrowing powers*, one year's rateable value, to the present sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 73,98Cl., from private individuals and public companies. Amount repaid, 10,738*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*. A sinking fund, amounting to 500*l*., invested on old paving rate has now paid off so much of the loan.	A committee appointed annually from the board of guardians would work well in improving sanitary matters in *rural* districts, the union boundary forming a district.

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c., of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
34. Lillington. (Warwickshire). L. G. Act adopted under § 12, *July* 1859. No order under § 77.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of LILLINGTON. A. - - 1,305 1 0½ R. V. £10,179 1 9 P. - - 480. H. (90 in 1861) 111. D. R. (no answer). There are three *adjoining* Local Boards, viz.: LEAMINGTON, LILLINGTON, and MILVERTON. The latter boards were formed to avoid being annexed to LEAMINGTON. [See No. 33.] There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances* is also *Surveyor*, at 52*l.* per annum. No inspector under Factory or Workshops Acts. No certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. There is *no regular inspection.* No inspector of food, there is not a shop or public-house in Lillington.	No contribution to *hospitals.* *Infectious cases* are admitted into a hospital in the district without payment. No disinfecting apparatus. No sanitary reports by guardians. *No registration of disease.* No means for ascertaining presence of *an epidemic.* No record of death or disease in *public institutions* is published. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. *Sewers* are ventilated in part. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into the sewers of the Leamington Local Board district, and is about being pumped on to land of Lord Warwick by the Leamington board. Houses have *waterclosets*; in a few cases there are ashpits. Houses drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from the Leamington waterworks; is of good quality. There are *no tenements* without water. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have not been acted upon. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings are sufficient. Byelaws apply to new buildings, and are exercised especially as regards drainage, ventilation, &c. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. No measures taken as to this. *Byelaws* made under § 34 do not define duties of clerk, &c.; no occasion to enforce them. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. *No extensive works* have been undertaken. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Water supply - - 200 0 0 Salaries - - 306 0 0 Repayments: Principal - - 32 13 4 Interest - - 44 0 9 Other expenses - - 60 0 0 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 30 miles off, and receives 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only one rate levied.) £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s.* 4*d.* - 492 10 11 1867, ,, - 498 15 2 1868, ,, - 509 5 2 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s.* 8*d.* - 763 16 3 1867, at 1*s.* 9*d.* - 844 17 11 1868, at 1*s.* 7*d.* - 783 17 6 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers,* 10,000*l.*, quite sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed,* 450*l.*, in two loans of 250*l.* and 200*l.*, for water supply from Leamington PoliceSuperannuation Fund, at 5 per cent.; repayable in 20 equal annual instalments. Amount repaid, 71*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* No sinking fund.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
35. Litchurch. (Derbyshire). P.H. Act and L.G. Act adopted under § 12, *May* 1866.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of LITCHURCH. A. - - 726½ 0 0 R. V. - £30,262 7 3 P. - - 10,850. H.; there has been a great increase since 1861. D. R. (no answer). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included. [*See* No. 79.]	*Inspector of Nuisances,* 30*l.* per annum. *Surveyor,* 50*l.* per annum, who report upon nuisances and give notices for their removal. No officer of health. No inspector under the Factory or Workshops Acts. No certifying surgeon. One of the board is a medical man. Powers of inspecting food are sufficient(?), but there is great difficulty in obtaining convictions against persons who have unsound and bad food in their possession.	No contribution to *hospitals.* No hospital in the district, but the Derbyshire General Infirmary is within a few yards of the boundary. No disinfecting apparatus. Sewers are flushed when necessary, and lime has been used. *Coroner* (for 30 years) is a solicitor. *No registration of disease* by Local Board. *Epidemic disease* ascertained from the board of guardians and their officers; means sufficient. Board *would* (should the case arise) act upon information. A *record* of the deaths is made, and included in the weekly returns of the Derby Local Board.	The board are *now constructing* a system of main sewerage within their district. *Sewers* are not ventilated. *Sewers and house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* at present discharged into the river and partly into dead waters; by the new system the sewage will be filtered before passing into the river, and the discharge into the dead waters will be entirely done away with. Houses generally have *waterclosets* or privies with cesspools, which are deodorised with ashes and refuse. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply,* by a system of waterworks, in the hands of a company. It is not laid on to each house. The supply has not been very good, but the company are laying down new pipes to meet the larger demand. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings as under the Acts are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws, but the contrary. No necessity for any measures being taken. *Byelaws* made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers have been at present sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. *Sewerage* works are not yet in operation. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers (about) - - 2,622 6 3 Streets - - - - 639 13 4½ Salaries - - - - 422 17 8 Interest - - - - 63 12 4 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who lives at St. Asaph. He is paid 5*l.* 5*s.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) Three years (at 9*d.* in the 1*l.*) 2,917*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.* No difficulty in levying. *Poor Rates.* (No answer.)	*Amount received* for private works, 1,370*l.* *Borrowing powers,* 10,820*l.*, at present sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed,* 820*l.*, for erection of offices and purchase of land, at 4½ per cent.; 5,575*l.* for main drainage, of which 175*l.* is at 4 per cent., and remainder at 4½, from private persons. *Sinking fund,* 231*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, invested in 3 per cent. consols.	The execution of the existing laws might be much more readily carried out if the various and complicated Acts of Parliament were consolidated.
36. Ludgvan. (Cornwall). Acts adopted upon petition of the inhabitants, *June* 1864.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of LUDGVAN. A. - - 4,544 0 0 R. V. - £7,788 18 8 P. - - 3,480. H. (no change) 605. D. R. 1867, 13$\frac{6}{8}$; 1868, 16$\frac{8}{8}$; 1869, 18$\frac{5}{8}$. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances,* 40*l.* per annum. No inspector under the Factory or Workshops Acts. No certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. The district is occasionally visited by members of the board and the inspector.	No contribution to *hospitals.* No *disinfecting* apparatus. *Infected* patients are conveyed in the van of the union. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports by guardians. *No registration of disease.* Seldom any *epidemic disease* requiring inspection. No record published of death or disease in public institutions. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No special disease except the *consumption incidental to miners.*	Parish does not require sewerage on account of the dryness of the soil. All houses have not *waterclosets,* but they are being enforced.	*Water supply* is by streams, into which drainage does not empty. There *are no* tenements without water supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. No expenditure on permanent works of water supply.	*No overcrowding.* In one or two cases parties have been summoned before the magistrates. Only such general powers as are allowed by the Act are exercised. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. No large works have been executed. (Expenditure last 3 years, nil.) *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides about 70 miles off, and is paid 3*l.* 3*s.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 290 6 2 *Special District Rate.* £ s. d. 30 0 0 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. Average - - 617 15 0 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Nothing borrowed.*	

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c., of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13, 15-19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
37. Luton. (Bedfordshire). P. H. Act applied, *June* 1850, by Order in Council upon petition of the inhabitants.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of Luton. The *parish* of Luton is composed also of several hamlets, over which Local Board has no authority. A. - - 2,317 0 24 R. V. - £53,682 18 0 P. 15,329. H. (no great change) 2,724. D. R. (no answer). Part of West Hyde hamlet, in the parish of Luton, also portion of Bircot, which forms *naturally* part of the district, should be incorporated with it; by an artificial legal difficulty they are not.	*Clerk* to Local Board, 100*l.* per annum; conducts all legal proceedings for the removal of nuisances. *Surveyor* and *Inspector of Nuisances*, 130*l.* per annum. No officer of health now. There is an *Inspector* under the *Workshops* Act. Occasional advice from a medical source. *Regular inspection* by committees acting under the Local Board. *Inspection of food* efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*; none in district. No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* a solicitor. (No answer to questions 22-28.)	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. *Subsoil* is not waterlogged. *Main sewers* only are ventilated generally by rain pipes. *House drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is all deodorised and sold to the farmers in the district. Proceeds average 60*l.* per annum. Houses generally have *water-closets* and privies. No earth privies. Cesspools and ashpits are well emptied under the byelaws. Houses generally drain into sewers.	*Water supply* is generally from wells and pumps. A waterworks company has now almost completed its works, &c., and will shortly be in full operation. There are some tenements with bad water which will very shortly be supplied by compulsion. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	Full *powers* as to buildings are given under the Acts, and are generally carried out, as also ventilation and other sanitary conditions. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. No provisions required. *Byelaws* applying to buildings, laying out of new roads, and suppression of nuisances, should be enforced by a Building Act, &c. A county court jurisdiction should also be given to prevent local influence and prejudices having weight. (Copy of byelaws sent.)	Three months in which to object to Surveyor's apportionment of private improvement expenses is too long; one month would be sufficient. Where a large sum is recoverable a writ should issue for the amount, and the matter should not be left to a petty local tribunal. There has been a marked improvement in sanitary condition of population on account of drainage, &c. Slight opposition to the execution of works on account of expense. Expenditure, 3 years. Salaries of officers - - 1,036 12 1 Repayments: Principal - - - 2,622 4 6 Interest - - - 2,513 11 3 Law charges (parliamentary expenses) - - 751 7 11 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides about five miles distant, and is paid 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	Two rates are levied. *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 7,000 0 0 *Special District Rate.* £ s. d. 182 7 11 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, 2 rates at 1*s.* 3,819 3 7 1867, 3 do. do. 6,892 2 4 1868, 2 do. do. 4,641 0 10 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* have been exercised to about 35,600*l.* No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 5,900*l.* from Public Works Loan Commissioners, and the rest from insurance offices; 1,500*l.* at 4*l.* 15*s.* per cent., rest at 5*l.* per cent.; 26,184*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* is still due. No sinking fund.	The Luton board should take in all the hamlets or rural districts, of which there are five or six. Proceedings to enforce Public Health Act are clogged with too much formality, and allow of many technical objections. Where nuisances exist, or sanitary improvements are necessary, no legal or unnecessary impediment should exist for recovery of expenses, which should be recoverable by distress, without a summons at all, in all matters under 10*l.*
38. Mold. (Flintshire). L. G. Act adopted by resolution of the owners and ratepayers, under § 12, *December* 1858. No order under § 77.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of Mold. A. - - 616 0 0 R. V. - £9,708 0 0 P. 3,753. H. (about 100 built since 1861) 701. D. R. Total deaths in Mold parish; population 12,000:— 1867 - - 398 1868 - - 373 1869 - - 283 There is no *adjoining* district under a Local Board which should be included. The township of Brocoed (area, 1,103 acres; population, 1,000; R. V. 4,069*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*) ought to be annexed. It is now a part of the parliamentary borough, and forms part of the town, though outside the boundary of the township.	*Surveyor* and *Nuisance Inspector*, 1*l.* per week. He was appointed under the *Artizans and Labourers Dwellings* Acts, 1868. Inspector under the Factory Acts acts. No certifying surgeon. Occasional advice from a medical source. *Regular inspection* by the surveyor, who reports monthly. Powers of inspecting food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting. *Coroner* is a medical practitioner. *Sanitary reports* obtained by guardians for the parish of *Mold*, at a cost of 12*s.* per week. No *registration of disease* by the board. *Epidemic disease* ascertained from medical man appointed by the board of guardians; means sufficient. Information given is acted upon. There are no public institutions in the district. There was an outbreak of *cholera* in 1866. No difficulty in meeting this. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. The drains are ventilated by the flushing from the waterworks. *House drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into a neighbouring stream, and applied to land in the district. Proceeds, *nil.* No difficulty has been experienced. The bulk of houses have privies with ashpits attached. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is by public waterworks from springs. Water is laid on to each house. *Rainfall* is generally utilized. There *are no* tenements without water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings under the L.G. Act are sufficient, and are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. Measures taken to prevent this. *Byelaws* made under the L. G. Act do not define duties of clerk, &c., and are sufficient; are enforced without difficulty. (Copy annexed.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works except drainage have been undertaken. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. Sewers - - - 500 0 0 Paving - - 1,000 0 0 Salaries - - 248 2 6 Repayments: Principal - - - 105 1 11 Interest - - - 135 12 4 Law charges - - 10 15 0 *Accounts* audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides 18 miles off. He is paid 5*l.* 5*s.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1866, at 7¾*d.* - 261 7 11½ 1867, at 1*s.* 2*d.* - 507 11 6½ 1868, at 1*s.* 10½*d.* 829 5 0 *Poor Rates.* For each of the years, at 3*s.* 6*d.* £ s. d. 1,698 18 0 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* as under the Acts. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 1,500*l.*, viz., 1,000*l.* for paving, and 500*l.* for main sewer, from private persons. Amount repaid, 178*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* The loans are repaid by 20 and 30 annual instalments.	No defects in existing laws brought under notice.
39. Newquay. (Cornwall). L. G. Act adopted upon petition of the inhabitants, 1868.	The district comprises *part* of the *parish* of St. Columb Minor. A. (about) - 240 0 0 R. V. - £2,638 0 0 P. (about) 1,050. H. - - 266. D. R. (believe about) 24. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	A police constable of the Cornwall county constabulary acts as *Inspector of Nuisances*, and regularly inspects all parts of the district. One of the board is a medical man. Inspection of food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*; none in the district. No disinfecting. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. *No registration of disease.* *Epidemic disease* ascertained from resident surgeon, a member of the board; means sufficient. No record of death or disease in public institutions published. No unhealthy district. There has never been a death from cholera in the district.	*Sewerage* is sufficient in some parts and deficient in others. *Subsoil* is not waterlogged. *Sewers* and *house* drains are not trapped. Most of the *sewage* is discharged into the sea.	*Water supply* is by wells only; the water is good and the wells are rarely dry. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	The *byelaws* of the board provide for the regulation of the streets, and are sufficient. No overcrowding from the operation of byelaws. No measures required. (Copy of byelaws sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure. Salary of clerk - - - 6 0 0 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides about 45 miles off, and is paid 3*l.* 3*s.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) 5*d.* in the 1*l.* per annum. No difficulty in levying. *Poor Rates.* (No answer.)	No receipts for private works. *No money* has been borrowed.	The *county constabulary* should be the local authority for rural districts, but should be directed by the *medical officers* of the union.
40. North Bierley. (Yorkshire). L. G. Act adopted under § 12, *Nov.* 1865.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of North Bierley. A. - - 3,090 0 0 R. V. - £31,142 7 10 P. - - 12,500. H. in 1861 - 2,663; increased rapidly since 1861. D. R. (not known). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances*, 15*l.* per annum. No health officer. An inspector under the Factory Acts acts in the district, also a certifying surgeon. One of the board is a medical gentleman. There is no *regular system of inspection.* No inspection of food.	No contributions to *hospitals*; none in the district. No disinfecting. No means of conveyance of infected patients; the district has been comparatively free from fever. *Coroner* is a solicitor. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. *No registration of disease.* No means of ascertaining the presence of *epidemic* disease. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	There is *no public sewerage.* Houses generally supplied with *privies and ashpits* not capable of being flushed with water. Ashpits are deodorised with ashes and refuse from the houses.	*Water supply* is partly by natural wells and streams, and partly from a waterworks company which purchases its water from the corporation of the borough of Bradford. Water is not laid on to each house. Supply is *constant*. *Rainfall* is not utilized. There *are no* tenements without water. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have not been acted on. No works have been constructed.	*Byelaws* have been made for the regulation of streets and buildings; they refer only to *new* streets and buildings. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. No measures have been taken. *Byelaws* made under the Acts do not define duties of clerk, &c.; are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No private works, nor any extensive works have been undertaken. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. Streets - - - - 1,501 14 2 Salaries - - - - 265 16 0 Highway repairs - - 4,413 8 11½ General expenses - - 146 7 2 *Accounts* audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides about 30 miles off. He is paid 4*l.* 4*s.* No surcharges.	Two rates are levied. *General District Rates.* £ s. d. At 3*d.* - - 289 6 8 „ 1*s.* - - 1,218 7 0½ „ 6*d.* - - 624 0 4½ *Highway Rates.* £ s. d. „ 8*d.* - - 896 2 11 „ 1*s.* - - 1,406 7 4 „ 1*s.* - - 1,439 11 3 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. „ 2*s.* - - 2,688 18 4½ „ 1*s.* 8*d.* - 2,341 4 9½ „ 2*s.* - - 2,878 11 5 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. Local authority has not *borrowed* any money.	The Local Board are of opinion that though there may be works of sewerage or water supply in the district the land ought to be assessed to the full value thereof for the repairs of highways, and not on one-fourth that value. The board believe that this is the chief obstacle in Yorkshire districts to the execution of works of sewerage and water suppiy.

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c., of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
41. Okehampton. (Devonshire). P. H. and L. G. Acts adopted under § 12 in 1864.	The district is the *borough* of Okehampton, and *part only* of the *parish* of Okehampton. A. - - 502 2 24 R. V. - £2,675 18 4 P. - 1,500. H. - 428 in the parish, three-fourths of which are estimated to be in the borough; the number has increased since 1861. D. R. 1867 - 17. 1868 - 16. 1869 - 26. There is no district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances* and *Surveyor*, at 5*l.* No health officer. No inspector under the Factory or Workshops Acts in the district. No certifying surgeon. No medical assistance, except in a special case. There is a regular system of inspection. Food inspection powers efficient, if carried out.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. No cases of infectious diseases have been known. *Coroner* not a medical man. Guardians obtain sanitary reports of their districts from the County Police Superintendents (who are their Nuisance Inspectors), at a cost of 16*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per annum. No registration of disease. The existence of *epidemic disease* would be ascertained by the Poor Law medical officer. Means sufficient; the information given would be acted on immediately. No record published of disease or death. *Fever* was very virulent in 1866, but it was stamped out. Fever is prevalent in some parishes of the union, but not within the area of the Local Board.	*Sewerage* and *drainage* are defective. Sewers and house drains are not trapped. Sewage drains into the river. Houses generally are not supplied with waterclosets. Those within a hundred feet of the public sewers drain into them.	*Water supply* is obtained from wells collected in a reservoir. It is not laid on to each house. The supply, except during a drought, is *constant*, and water good. There are tenements *without water supply*, and needing it, but this will be remedied. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	Powers for the regulation of streets and buildings under byelaws are exercised. *No overcrowding* is known to exist. Byelaws are made under the Acts; regulate duties of surveyor and clerk. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers sufficient.	No private improvement works executed. Works of water supply have been completed, and since then there has been a great improvement in the sanitary condition of the population. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. Sewers - - - £ 54 4 10 Streets and roads - - 310 1 3 Water supply - - 1,450 8 7 Salaries - - - 60 12 0 Repayments: Principal - - 38 6 8 Interest - - - 57 10 0 Other expenses - - 48 19 11 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides out of the district, and receives 4*l.* 4*s.* each audit. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* 202*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* *Water Rents.* 26*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* (one year.) *Poor Rates.* 323*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* at 2*s.* 1½*d.* in 1*l.* No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers*, one year's rateable value. No difficulty in obtaining or reluctance to borrow money. *Amount borrowed*, 1,500*l.*, for works of water supply and street improvement, at 5 per cent., from an insurance company. Amount repaid, 38*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* No sinking fund.	The drainage of the district could be effectually carried out if the corporate trust property were vested in the Local Board for the specific purposes upon which it is held, namely, the repair of the streets and bridges within the borough, and common good of the inhabitants; and this ought to be dealt with by a general Act to regulate the Local Government of the boroughs not included in the Municipal Corporations Act.
42. Oldbury. (Worcestershire). P. H. Act applied by provisional order in 1857.	The district comprises *parts* of the *townships* of Oldbury and Warley Wiggern. A. - - 1,600 0 0 R.V. - £45,646 0 0 P. 18,000. H. (no great increase since 1861) 3,200. D. R. (no answer). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances*, 40*l.* *Clerk*, 65*l.* *Surveyor of Highways*, 60*l.* *Rate Collector*, 3 per cent. commission. No health officer. Factory inspector and certifying surgeon act. No advice from a medical source. There is no regular system of inspection. There is a difficulty in getting a competent person to pronounce upon the fitness of food.	No disinfecting apparatus. Carbolic acid is used occasionally. No particular mode of conveyance for infected persons. *Coroner* is an attorney. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. *No registration of disease* by the *Local Board*. No means of ascertaining presence of *epidemic* disease. No record of death or disease in public institutions published.	There is *no public sewerage*. *Subsoil* in part of the parish is waterlogged; building thereon can be restrained. *Sewage* is sold to farmers in its mixed state as taken from ashpits. No change made in the method. For two years the removal has been done by the parish (? owners), and is almost self-supporting. It used to cost the board 400*l.* per annum. Houses have privies and ashpits: *a few* have cesspools.	*Water supply* is part by the South Staffordshire waterworks, and part by private pumps. Supply is *not* constant. *Rainfall* is not utilized. There are tenements without water, which need it. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have not been acted upon. Plans for a general system of sewerage have been made, but the carrying out abandoned on account of the cost. No imperfectly constructed works.	Plans of new buildings are submitted to the board for approval. Powers are not exercised as regards drainage, &c. *No overcrowding*. Measures have been taken to prevent this. *Byelaws* made under the L. G. Act regulate the duties of clerk, &c. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient, except as to the smoke nuisance.	The board has had no experience as to *defects* with respect to private improvement works. There has been local opposition to the system of sewerage on the grounds of great expense. (No answer to questions 56-63.)	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s.* - 1,610 4 8 1867, at 1*s.* 4*d.* - 1,959 0 7 1868, at 10*d.* - 1,271 15 0 (No answer to questions 53-56.)	—	—
43. Penrith. (Cumberland). P. H. Act applied by Order in Council, *June* 1851.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of Penrith. A. - 7,663 0 0 R.V. - £37,186 0 0 P. (1861) 7,946. H. (1861) 1,721; (162 erected since 1861). D. R. (not known). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Clerk*, 80*l.* per an. *Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances*, 125*l.* *Collector*, 60*l.* Surveyor has been appointed under the Workshops Act, 1867. No certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. Committees of the board make periodical inspections of the district. No difficulty in inspecting food.	No *hospital* in the district. No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. No registration of *disease*. No means of ascertaining *epidemic disease*. No record published of death or disease in any public institutions. The local authority have not had occasion to exercise any powers on the outbreak of any disease. No particularly unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. No proper ventilation of *sewers*; rain pipes to a very small extent: the man-hole and lamp-hole covers are the only means. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is used for irrigating. No difficulty in disposing; proceeds *nil*. Houses generally have *waterclosets*; the privies are not capable of being flushed. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from the river Eamont (unpolluted). Supply is *constant*, laid on to nearly every house, and is of excellent quality. *Rainfall* is not utilized. When any tenement without water is discovered, the board requires water to be laid on under the sections, which have been found sufficient. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. Total expenditure for works of water supply, 11,892*l.*, which are within the area and under jurisdiction of the local authority. No outside district is supplied.	*Powers* as to buildings contained in the byelaws made under the L. G. Act are sufficient; they apply only to new buildings, and are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. Measures are taken occasionally to prevent this. *Byelaws* made under § 34, define duties of clerk, &c., and are enforced without difficulty; they are being revised. Nuisance removal powers are generally sufficient.	Present law as to private improvement works is objectionable: the occupier should, on requisition, do the requisite work, and in default be liable to be fined by the justices. There has been a striking improvement in the sanitary condition of the district. There was at the outset much opposition to the execution of works, but not of late years. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers (about) - - 300 0 0 Salaries - - - 755 0 0 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who lives 18 miles off, and is paid 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	Two rates are levied. *General District Rate.* 1*s.* in the 1*l.* on tenements of upwards of 6*l.*, and 9*d.* in the 1*l.* on 6*l.* and under. Total for 3 years, 6,698*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* *Water Rates.* At 6*d.*, 7*d.*, and 7*d.*, (3 years) £1,392 0 5 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866-7, at 1*s.* 2*d.* 2,130 0 3 1867-8, at 1*s.* 2*d.* 2,061 6 6 1868-9, at 1*s.* - 1,779 13 2 Tenements of 6*l.* and under rated at one-fourth less. No difficulty in levying. No sinking fund; the board pay off 300*l.* annually out of General District Rate.	*Amount received* for private works, 200*l.* *Borrowing powers*, one year and a quarter's assessable value, is quite sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*—for sewerage and water supply, 11,498*l.*; waterworks extension, 3,482*l.*; flagging, sewering, &c., 700*l.*; from private persons, at 4 to 4½ per cent. Amount repaid, 900*l.*	No defects in existing laws brought under notice. *Loans* should be advanced by Government on the principle of land drainage loans. Officials of Local Boards of Health should be placed in a more independent position by making their appointment and dismissal subject to the approval of a central authority, on the same principle as Poor Law officers.
44. Retford, West. (Nottingham). P. H. Act applied by Order in Council in 1850.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of West Retford. A. - - 928 2 16 R. V. - £4,496 18 7 P. - 630. H. - 167. D. R. (no answer). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included. [*See* No. 109.]	Chairman, Clerk, Surveyor, Inspector of Nuisances, Treasurer. (No answer to questions 14, 15, 19.)	*Coroner* is a lawyer. Means of ascertaining *epidemic* sufficient. No record of death or disease in public institutions is published. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district. (No answer to questions 16-18, 21-23, 25.)	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. *Sewers* are ventilated by rain pipes. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into neighbouring streams. Houses are supplied with *waterclosets* and *privies*, and drain into sewers.	*Water supply* is by wells and pumps; there is a plentiful supply of water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings are sufficient, and refer to all buildings. *No overcrowding*. *Byelaws* define duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No *defects* in respect of private improvement works. The parish was thoroughly drained about six years ago, and paid for by private subscriptions, &c. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. Clerk, 3*l.* per annum.	(No *rates* levied by Local Board.) Poor rates, 1*s.* in the 1*l.*	No receipts for private works. *Amount borrowed*, NIL.	

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c., of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**
45. Roxby-cum-Risby. (Lincolnshire). L. G. Act adopted under § 12, *Jan.* 1863.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of ROXBY-CUM-RISBY (Glanford Brigg Union). A. - - 4,730 0 0 R. V. - £6,271 15 0 P. - 350. H. - 68. D. R. 20. There is no *adjoining* district which should be added. (*See answer*, No. 60.)	No advice from a medical source. There is no regular system of inspection. (No answer as to officers employed.)	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* is a solicitor. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. *No registration of disease.* No means of ascertaining presence of epidemic. No record of death or disease in public institutions is published. No outbreak of disease since 1853.	The drainage is good. (No answer to questions 30-34.)	Water supply is by wells to each cottage and farm. There *are no* tenements without water.
46. Rugby. (Warwickshire). P. H. Act applied, by Order in Council, *Sept.* 1849.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of RUGBY. A. - - 1,617 0 0 R. V. - £40,000 0 0 P. - 8,300. H. - 1,463; since 1861 100 have been built chiefly for the artizan class. D. R. (no information). There is no *adjoining* district under a local board which should be included. The ecclesiastic district of *New Bilton* (H. about 127, P. 600), the houses in which are within 150 or 200 yards of houses in Rugby town, and which is supplied with gas from Rugby, should be included. Some of the wells are contaminated by sewage from privies, and the drainage is defective.	*Inspector of Nuisances* (is also *Surveyor*), 126*l.* per annum. *Officer of Health* an M.D., paid by fees. No factory inspector or certifying surgeon. There is no regular system of inspection. Powers of inspecting food seem efficient, but the Acts should be consolidated. Ocular inspection by the justice should be dispensed with, and evidence on oath substituted. Inspection cannot always be had at the time, and the food is frequently in a different state than when seized.	No contribution to *hospitals*; it is doubtful whether "temporary" applies to the building or to the reception of the sick. A private nursing house has lately been established by subscription. No disinfecting apparatus. Infected patients are conveyed in a special carriage. *Coroner* is an attorney. *Epidemic* disease ascertained by report of Officer of Health. Means sufficient. No information has been as yet given. No record of death or disease in any public institution is published. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. Subsoil is not *waterlogged*. *Sewers* are ventilated partly by ventilating shafts trapped with charcoal chambers; partly by the rainspouts to the tops of houses. *Sewers* and *house drains* (except as aforesaid) are trapped. In 1868 the board commenced irrigation to prevent the further pollution of the river Avon. Amount obtained from the tanks was hardly saleable. Houses generally have *waterclosets*, and drain into the public sewers. Single houses outside the town do not communicate with the sewers.	*Water supply* partly from collecting drains and partly from the river Avon (unpolluted). Water is supplied to nearly all the houses within the town. *Rainfall* is not utilized publicly, nor privately, to any considerable extent. No tenements *without water* within a reasonable reach of the mains. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act as amended by the Rugby Waterworks Act, 1863, which *extends the rate* to 1*s.* 6*d.* in the 1*l.*, are acted upon. An artesian well was undertaken, but the water procured proved a strong salt brine; cost was 3,000*l.* Entire expenditure on water supply, 18,700*l.*; they are within the area, and under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority. No district beyond the boundaries is supplied, but the Board have power by their Act to supply *New Bilton*. (See Column 2.)
47. Sale. (Cheshire). Acts adopted by a resolution of the owners and ratepayers under § 12, *Nov.* 1866.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of SALE. A. - - 1,981 1 20 R. V. - £30,310 3 11 P. (in 1861, 3,031) 5,000. H. (in 1861, 607) 921. D. R. - 1865 - 18 1866 - 20·9 1867 - 16·6 1868 (no data). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances*, 20*l.* per annum. *Assistant Inspector*, 8*l.* One of the Board is a medical man; and when necessary the opinion of two medical men is obtained. No *regular* system of *inspection*; the Inspector of Nuisances makes periodical inspection of common lodging houses and slaughter-houses. Powers of *inspecting food* efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* not a medical man. *No registration of disease.* *Epidemic* disease ascertained through medical men ready to give information; that information would be acted upon. Means sufficient. No record of death or disease in public institution is published. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is not at present sufficient, but there is a scheme of drainage under consideration which will thoroughly drain the township. *House drainage* at present carried into existing watercourses. *Drains* of houses erected since the Act are *trapped*. Houses are either supplied with *waterclosets* capable of being flushed with water, or with privies and ashpits, or both. All houses built since the adoption of the Act, and having waterclosets, are required to have cesspools. Cesspools and ashpits not deodorised.	*Water supply* is from the Manchester Waterworks. The water is collected in the Derbyshire hills. Water laid on to each house, and there is a *constant* supply. *Rainfall* not utilized. There are *no tenements* without water. The 76th sec. P. H. Act has been acted on and found sufficient.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
No byelaws made. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient. (No answer to questions 39-42.)	(No answer to questions 46-48.) Expenditure, 3 years. Salaries, 16*l.* per annum. *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides at Grantham, 70 miles off. He is paid 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* No surcharges.	(Two rates are levied.) *General District Rate.* £ *s.* *d. 1866, at 4*d.* and 1*d.* 28 16 0 1867, at 4*d.* and 1*d.* 28 16 0 1868 - - - Nil. *Highway Rate.* 1866, at 8*d.* - 212 3 6 1867, at 6*d.* - 158 17 4½ 1868, at 10*d.* - 263 4 7½ *Poor Rates.* 1866, at 1*s.* 6*d.* - 478 9 3 1867, at 1*s.* 4*d.* - 444 12 0 1868, at 1*s.* 8*d.* - 527 13 0	*Amount borrowed*, NIL.	
Powers as to buildings, &c. as under the Acts are exercised. Powers are required (1) for local authority to consent to the breaking up streets, and to compel reinstatement by private persons; (2) to prescribe *the line* as well as the width of a new street; (3) to refuse sanction to erection of new buildings in a new street, of which no plan of a general line has been deposited and approved. What is a *new street* requires to be defined? *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. No general measures taken to prevent it. *Byelaws* made under the Acts do not definitely regulate duties of clerk, &c. To remove nuisances it should not be needful for local authority to enter after notice by their own officer, it is a repetition and a cause of delay.	Powers should be given enabling the receipt of the rent of premises in cases when the expenses of private improvement works are not declared payable by instalments. (Sec. 33 of L. G. Act.) Extensive works have been undertaken, and the town is generally freed from bad odours, and the wells are uncontaminated. A market and baths, works which the board are empowered to execute, have not been undertaken, on the ground of cost. Expenditure 3 years. £ *s.* *d. Sewers and irrigation works 6,426 3 6 Water supply - - 596 0 9 Private improvement works 384 18 5 Salaries - - - 813 15 0 Repayments: Principal - - 3,701 3 9 Interest - - 2,936 10 6 Law charges - - 139 1 6 Other expenses - - 6,408 3 0 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides at Worcester. He is paid 8*l.* 8*s.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Four levied each year.) 1867, at 4*d.*, 8*d.*, 3½*d.*, 9*d.* - £ *s.* *d.* 2,853 1 10 1868, at 10*d.*, 2½*d.*, 10*d.*, 2½*d.* 3,130 0 1 1869, at 3½*d.*, 11*d.*, 3*d.*, 10½*d.* 3,144 17 1 *Water Rates.* 1867, at 4*d.* and 3*d.* - £ *s.* *d.* 666 13 1 1868, at 3½*d.* and 3½*d.* - 698 19 11 1869, at 3½*d.* and 3*d.* - 673 9 2 *Highway Rates.* £ *s.* *d. 1867, at 1½*d.* - 52 4 10 1868, at 2½*d.* - 86 14 6 1869, at 2½*d.* - 96 11 6 *Poor Rates.* (No answer.) No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 385*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* *Borrowing powers*, one year's assessable value of the district, and one more, if required, exclusive of 10,000*l.* for water supply under the Rugby Waterworks Act, 1863. Loans generally have been obtained at a moderate rate of interest. *Amount borrowed*, 37,979*l.*, viz., 15,000*l.* from public companies, at 4 per cent., 6,800*l.* under the Rugby Waterworks Act, at 4½ per cent., and the rest from private persons, at from 3½ to 5 per cent. 10,329*l.* has been paid off, and there is a *sinking fund*; 887*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* invested in consols.	The Poor Law guardians should be the sanitary authority in rural districts, with the relieving officers and police as their officers. Occasional inspection by an independent official is desirable, to obviate local influences. Periodical returns should be made of inspections under San. Act, § 20; also of public works authorized, but not undertaken. The Secretary of State should have *full power* to compel execution of works. *Common lodging-house* should be defined. There should be power (1) to refuse or revoke licenses to hackney carriages. (2) To charge expenses of fire engines attending fires *within* the district. (3) To make byelaws regulating local markets and fairs held in the streets. (4) To establish free libraries. (5) As to the registration of owners' claims to vote. (6) Proof of ownership. (7) Duration and stamping of proxies. (8) To fill a casual vacancy caused by person elected refusing to serve. The powers of the Local Board, when constituted a Burial Board, require consolidating and simplifying and arranging; the funds for meeting expenses should be clearly defined, &c. It is doubtful whether and when the Local Board is to act as a Local Board or as a separate Burial Board.
Powers as to buildings under byelaws refer only to houses erected since the adoption of the Act, and are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. *Byelaws* made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c.; are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No private nor any extensive works have been undertaken. Expenditure. 1867-8. 1868-9. Adoption of Acts - - £ *s.* *d.* 45 2 4 — £ *s.* *d.* Establishment charges - 153 19 9 138 15 4 Salaries - - 170 11 6 195 0 0 Surveys and plans - - 45 10 0 112 0 0 Removal of nuisances - 2 9 2 2 6 0 Highway expenses - - 639 2 11 742 3 6 Election expenses - - — 13 9 2 Purchase of sewer - - — 20 0 0 Total - £1,056 15 8 1,223 14 0 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who lives at Rochdale. He is paid 6*l.* 6*s.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ *s.* *d. 1867-8, at 1*s.* 3*d.* 1,221 17 0 1868-9, ,, 1,344 8 3 *Poor Rates.* 1866-7, at 2*s.* - 2,483 14 9 1867-8, at 1*s.* 4*d.* 1,699 5 3 1868-9, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 2,253 0 2 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers*, as under the Acts. *Amount borrowed*, Nil.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c., of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
48. Shanklin. (Isle of Wight). L. G. Act adopted upon petition of the inhabitants, *Aug.* 1863.	The district comprises *parts* of the *parishes* of SHANKLIN and BRADING. A. - - 241 0 0 R. V. - £5,967 10 6 P., fluctuating in winter, 1,500; in summer 3,000, more or less. H. in 1861, 140, now 350, and rapidly increasing. D. R. (cannot tell). — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances* (is also Surveyor and Turncock), 70*l.* per annum. There is no *health officer.* No advice from a *medical source.* There is no *regular* system of *inspection.* No powers for the *inspection of food.*	No contribution to *hospitals.* No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by the Guardians. No *registration of disease.* No record of death or disease in public institutions is published. No means for *ascertaining epidemic.* No special outbreak of disease since 1853. The district has been hitherto free from infectious diseases. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is becoming *insufficient*, in consequence of the exhaustion of amount borrowed, and rapid increase in building. Application is now being made for increase of borrowing power. The soil is dry and sandy. *Sewers* not trapped. *House drains* trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into the sea. *Houses* generally have *water-closets*, and drain into the sewers: greater provision will be made when the necessary means are procured.	*Water supply* is by natural outflow through pipes from the rock above the level of the houses. Water is laid on to each house on application from the owner or occupier. Supply is *constant.* *Rainfall* is not utilized. There *are* no *tenements* without water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. Entire expenditure for permanent works of water supply, 1,957*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The supply is limited to the district, and the works are under the jurisdiction of the Local Board.	*Powers* as to buildings under the L. G. Act. *No overcrowding.* No measures have been required as to this. *Byelaws* made under the Act define duties of clerk, &c. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. The works of drainage have been executed with a view to the *preservation* of the general healthy state of the district. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 205 18 1½ Streets - - - 106 18 8 Water supply - - 304 12 10 Salaries - - - 182 10 0 Repayments: Principal - - - 197 12 9 Interest - - - 576 9 7 Law charges - - 36 19 8 — *Accounts* audited by J. W. Patterson, who resides about 30 miles off. No surcharges.	Two rates are levied. *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* - 392 18 2 1868, „ - 431 0 8 1869, „ - 501 3 8 *Water Rates.* 1867, at 1*s.* - 64 4 11 1868, „ - 92 5 5 1869, at 9*d.* - 90 4 2 Charges for water supplied for special purposes, for fountains, gardens, &c.: £ s. d. 1867 - - 43 11 11 1868 - - 91 18 10 1869 - - 99 6 2 *Poor Rates.* 1867, at 1*s.* 6*d.* - 246 0 11 1868, at 2*s.* - 481 0 1 1869, at 2*s.* - 500 2 9 No unusual difficulty in levying.	*Borrowing powers,* 4,100*l.*, not sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining the above sum; the board wish to obtain another sum. *Amount borrowed* for drainage and water supply, at 5 per cent. per annum, from the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, viz.: 1864, No. 1 - 2,000*l.* 1865, No. 2 - 1,700*l.* 1866, No. 3 - 400*l.* Amount repaid on— £ s. d. No. 1 - 166 6 10 No. 2 - 80 13 4 No. 3 - 12 6 10 still due, 3,840*l.* 13*s.* No sinking fund.	
49. Sidmouth. (Devonshire). L. G. Act adopted in 1863.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of SIDMOUTH. A. - - 1,539 0 0 R. V. - £11,389 0 0 P. - 3,400. H. - 738. D. R. 15·30. — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances.* No advice from a *medical source.* *Inspection* is regularly made by the Inspector. Powers of inspecting food efficient.	No *hospital* in the district. No *disinfecting* apparatus. *Coroner* not a medical man. No registration of *disease.* *Epidemic* ascertained from medical officer of the guardians; means sufficient. Information given is acted on as far as practicable. No record of death or disease is published. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is not generally sufficient. The whole district is not drained, and some of the drainage is very imperfect. *Sewers* are not ventilated. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. *Sewage*, as far as the scheme is completed, flows into the sea at low-water level. Houses generally supplied with privies and cesspools, without flushing with water or deodorising. Houses generally drain into the sewers, but the drainage in many cases is ineffective.	*Water supply* is from springs in adjoining hills and wells in various parts. Part is supplied from a private water company. There *are many* tenements without water. § 76 P.H.A., and § 51 L.G.A. have not been acted on. No abandoned works.	*Powers* as to buildings under byelaws. No *overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. No measures have been taken as to this. *Byelaws* made under the Act define duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. A partial system of drainage was carried out in 1868. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 1,000 0 0 Streets - - - 300 0 0 Salaries - - - 80 0 0 Repayments: Principal - - - 90 0 0 Interest - - - 87 15 0 Law charges (about) - 40 0 0 — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who lives about 50 miles off. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1866, at 10*d.* and 2½*d.* - - 689 16 2 1867, at do. - 603 2 2 1868, at 1*s.* and 3*d.* 845 18 3 *Poor Rates.* 2*s.* 8*d.* in the 1*l.* No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers,* mortgage on rates at 5 per cent. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed* from West of England Insurance Company, at 5 per cent., viz., 1,100*l.* for drainage, 300*l.* for paving. Amount repaid, 90*l.* No sinking fund.	Landlords should be required by law to supply their tenants with sufficient quantities of wholesome water.
50. Southend. (Essex). L. G. Act adopted *July* 1866.	The boundaries of the district were defined when the Act was adopted. It is not *conterminous* with Poor Law parishes. A., about 2,400 0 0 R. V. - £11,600 0 0 P. estimated at 2,500. (Census not taken separately for the district). H. D. R. (no answer). — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances.* No *health officer.* No *inspector* under Factory Act. No advice from a medical source. No *regular* system of *inspection.*	No contribution to *hospitals.* No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by the guardians. *No registration of disease.* No means for ascertaining presence of *epidemic* disease. No record of death, or disease in public institutions is published. There was an outbreak of *cholera* in 1866.	*Public sewerage and drainage* is *not* sufficient. *Sewage* is generally discharged into the sea. Houses are generally supplied with cesspools; they are not deodorised; the greater proportion are without means of communication with the sewers.	*Water supply* is by waterworks. Water is not laid on to each house. No abandoned works. Waterworks are not under the jurisdiction of the local authority.	Ordinary powers for making byelaws; no difficulty in enforcing them; they do not define duties of clerk, &c. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No opposition to the execution of works. *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who lives 17 miles off, and is paid 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* No surcharges. (Questions 56–7 not answered.)	(Questions 52–54 not answered.) No difficulty in levying rates.	No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money.	
51. South Hornsey. (Middlesex). Acts adopted under § 12, *May* 1865. No order under § 77.	The district consists of a *part* of the *parish* of HORNSEY. A. (about) - 195 0 0 R. V. - £34,614 0 0 P. (estimated) 8,000. H. upwards of 900; a great number have been built since 1861. D. R. (no means of knowing this). — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included. The adjoining districts are either under a Local Board or form part of the Metropolis. [*See No.* 29.]	*Inspector of Nuisances* (who is also Surveyor of the highways), 100*l.* per annum. No *health officer.* No advice from a medical source. No necessity for any systematic *inspection.* Powers of inspecting food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals.* None in the district, but the German Hospital in the immediate vicinity. Small-pox hospital admits patients on payment of two guineas. No public *disinfecting apparatus.* Burnett's or Condy's fluid is used, and also chloride of lime for sewers. *Coroner* was a medical man. The board is not the authority under the *Diseases Prevention Act.* No special outbreak of disease since 1853. At the time of the cholera there was not a single case in the district.	*Public sewerage and drainage* excellent, being connected with the Metropolitan main drainage system. No *water-logged soil.* *Sewers* are ventilated by air shafts in the centre of the road; *house drains* by rain-water pipes. *House drains* and *sewers* carefully trapped. Houses generally have *water-closets*, and drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* from mains of the New River Company, which is turned on every day (Sunday excepted) for about half an hour. Supply sufficient, and of good quality. *Rainfall* not utilized. There *are no* tenements without water supply. No abandoned works.	*Powers* as to buildings under byelaws made and confirmed under L. G. Act, 1858. They are restricted by the Act to buildings constructed after the adoption of the Act, 12th May 1865, and are exercised. No *overcrowding* from operation of the building byelaws. Measures to prevent *overcrowding* have been taken by bringing the district under the operation of the Sanitary Act, 1866, and making certain byelaws. *Byelaws* made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c.; are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. No *extensive works* have been undertaken. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 151 8 6 Other public works - - 5,231 5 2 Private improvement works 315 0 0 Salaries - - - - 464 8 0 Law charges - - - 270 5 8 Other expenses - - 1,738 3 11 — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor. He is paid 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 4,427 2 9 *Highway Rates.* £ s. d. 2,716 5 9 *Poor Rates.* No separate account of poor rate is kept for *South Hornsey*; the Poor Rate for the whole parish for the last three years has been 2*s.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 4*d.* in the 1*l.* respectively. No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 307*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* *Borrowing powers,* the assessable value for one year of the premises assessable within the district. No money has been borrowed.	

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 62.
52. Stroud. (Gloucestershire). P. H. Act applied upon petition of the inhabitants. *Jan.* 1857.	The district comprises *that part* of the *parish* of STROUD which is situate within a mile of the parish church. A. (about) 990 0 0 R. V. - £17,500 0 0 P. (about) 7,500. H. (no change of importance since 1861). D. R. (no means of ascertaining). There is no *adjoining* district under a Local Board which should be included. A populous suburb on the outskirts of the town, but in the parish of PAINSWICK. A. (about) - 30 R. V. (about) - 2,000 P. (about) - 800 might be advantageously incorporated for paving, lighting, water supply, and drainage.	*Surveyor and Inspector*, 75*l.* per annum. No officer of health. An inspector under the Factory Acts has the district in his charge. The officer of the Local Board acts as inspector under the Workshops Act. There is also a *certifying surgeon*. No advice from a medical source. Regular inspection is made by surveyor and inspector; in time of cholera members of the board act personally as a visiting committee. *Inspection of food* scarcely efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No *hospital* where *infectious diseases* are admitted. No *disinfecting* apparatus. Bird's sewage powder is very efficacious in disinfecting *sewers*, and is generally used. *Infected patients* treated in their own houses. *Coroner* not a medical man. Guardians do little or nothing in respect of sanitary reports; an inspector of nuisances was appointed, but discharged, as is supposed, on account of cost. No *registration of disease* attempted. *Epidemic* disease ascertained through the medical men. Means sufficient where there is a small population. Information given is immediately acted upon. No record of death or disease in public institutions is published. No special outbreak of disease since 1853 till last year, an outbreak of *fever* then occurred, in consequence of the pollution of water in a well by the sewage. Local authorities should have the power to forbid the use of polluted well water. There is more *fever* in the crowded districts, on account of dirty habits of the people.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. Subsoil is not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated by rain-pipes, and a few extra pipes against the houses. *Sewers* and *house drains* generally carefully trapped. *Sewage* is disposed of to Bird's Sewage Company, who deodorise it, and dispose of the solid matter mixed with other manures; the water then discharged into the Frome. *Amount realized*, nominal. Houses generally have *waterclosets* or privies. There are a few cesspools emptied very irregularly, and not much care taken in many instances. The whole of the town, except a few cottages, drain into the sewers. There are two hamlets a mile distant not drained at all.	*Water supply* is from waterworks. Water laid on to each house occupied by tradespeople and other principal inhabitants; as regards cottages, one cistern supplies three or four houses. Supply *intermittent*. No public reservoirs, but each householder collects *rainfall* in tanks, &c. There are no *tenements* in the town without water. The two hamlets are without adequate supply, and there are no means of relieving them except at very great expense. Total expenditure for water supply, 8,400*l.*; works partly within and partly without district. Four or five houses outside the district are supplied. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings conferred by the Acts. Byelaws for regulating the construction of new streets and buildings refer to *new* works only, and are exercised. No *overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. Measures have been taken in one case only, which was successful, but the magistrates required very strict proof of overcrowding. *Byelaws* made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c., and are enforced without much difficulty. (Copy sent.) It would be a great improvement if the powers for removal of nuisances were embodied in a more complete code. At present there are three or four Acts relating to Nuisances constituting a sort of medley, and creating much confusion.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. There is considerable improvement in the poorer districts; there is less fever than formerly prevailed. No opposition to the execution of works, except that the gas company, to preserve their monopoly, successfully opposed the confirmation of a provisional order authorising the borrowing of money for the erection of gas works, which the Board proposed to erect under the powers of an old Paving and Lighting Act. Expenditure. 3 years. Sewers - - - - 258 8 5 Water supply - - - 632 6 3 Other public works - - 27 0 0 Salaries - - - - 669 13 8 Repayments: Principal - - - 1,080 0 0 Interest - - - - 2,287 7 3 Other expenses - - 3,669 6 11 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 20 miles distant, and is paid 5*l.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Two rates levied.) £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* 10*d.* 2,102 10 5 1868, at 2*s.* 7*d.* 2,054 16 1 1869, at 2*s.* 6*d.* 1,940 11 1 *Water Rents.* 1867 - - 462 12 5 1868 - - 483 8 11 1869 - - 495 16 3 *Gas Rates.* At 6*d.* in the 1*l.* each year, averaging about 105*l.* per annum. No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* is limited by the Acts. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 7,500*l.*, for sewerage works, at 4*l.* 15*s.*; 8,400*l.* for waterworks, at 4*l.* 10*s.*, from private persons. *Sinking fund*; a deposit is made at the bank, and now amounts to 720*l.*	An officer of health should be appointed for every Poor Law Union, who should be an *ex officio* guardian for sanitary purposes. He should have power to take legal proceedings to remove Nuisances, and to order the construction of drains, privies, &c., an appeal lying (1) to the guardians, and (2) from them to the magistrates. 1. There is no power to make byelaws to regulate water supply. 2. It is not clear that Local Boards have power to execute waterworks *without* the district, or to supply houses so situated. 3. There are no summary means to prevent the pollution of streams by persons out of the district. 4. When a district is intermixed with other parishes, there is not sufficient power to pass through the latter so as to carry the works into all parts of the district.
						5. There is no power to enable a person to drain into a sewer, if in so doing he has to pass through a neighbour's premises. The above matters should be remedied by giving additional powers. 6. A notice to remove a nuisance should extend to all removals of such nuisances for a given time. 7. Pigstyes should not be allowed within a certain distance of a dwelling house. 8. Disinfectants should be supplied to poor persons in cases of *epidemic* diseases at the cost of the Board. 9. There should be power to *destroy* as well as disinfect clothing, &c., and compensation allowed. 10. Persons using disgusting or obscene language in the streets should be apprehended and fined. 11. Also persons committing a nuisance in the streets or against any property, or drunk and creating an obstruction or disturbance, and children lying upon the footways, or throwing stones in the streets.				
53. Swaffham. (Norfoik). P. H. Act applied, by Order in Council, in 1850.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of SWAFFHAM. A. - 7,300 0 0 R. V. - £14,617 12 6 P. - 3,558. H. 886 (no change since 1861). D. R. 1866-7, 21. „ 1867-8, 32. „ 1868-9, 24. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Clerk*, 25*l.* per annum. *Inspector of Nuisances, Rate Collector*, and *Road Surveyor*, 60*l.* No other *health officer*, inspector, or certifying surgeon (except scavengers [!]). Advice from medical men who at various times inform *Nuisance Inspector* of fever, &c. There is no regular system of *inspection*. No inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*; none in the district. No *disinfecting* apparatus nor plan for disinfecting *sewers*. Infectious cases are attended at their own homes. *Coroner* not a medical man. *Epidemic disease* ascertained through private information from medical men. *Means* sufficient, and immediately acted on. One case of *cholera* occurred in October 1866; the premises were disinfected with chloride of lime. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* not quite sufficient, and improvements are contemplated. Subsoil is not *waterlogged*. *Sewers* not ventilated. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. Contents of common privies is disposed of privately; liquid sewage from principal outfalls is irrigated on some few acres of private pastures, and sediment carted by tenant. The board are about to ascertain if there is a fall to carry sewage about 1½ mile beyond the town. Proceeds *nil*. A few houses have *waterclosets*, which drain into dead wells. The *privies* of the drained portion of the town are capable of being converted into *waterclosets*, and flushed; they are common privy cesspools and ashpits. It is not known if they are deodorised. About three-fourths drain into sewers.	*Water supply* is by a private water company, from a deep well or shaft. Small cottages use same tap, conveniently situated in yards and streets. Supply *constant*. *Rainfall* utilized by public ponds and private reservoirs, but larger portion goes down the public sewers. There *are no* tenements without water. No abandoned works.	In case of new houses being built, owner or builder inquire of surveyor the situation and depth of public sewer; in all such cases they have been able to drain. Not aware of any *overcrowding* except that there are too many houses in proportion to the ground they stand on; in all such cases the houses have been built a considerable number of years. Byelaws seldom necessary; not any in force now; none made defining duties of clerk, &c. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works undertaken for many years; the first formation of underdrains have answered the purpose intended. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. Sewers - - - - 41 18 10 Streets - - - - 823 10 1½ Other public works - - 44 11 2 Salaries - - - - 264 9 0 Repayments: Interest - - - - 2 0 10 Law charges - - - 11 16 6 Other expenses - - 337 17 11 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides at Norwich, 28 miles off. He is paid 3*l.* 3*s.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1866-7, at 1*s.* 3*d.* 475 17 3½ 1867-8, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 576 7 2 1868-9, at 6*d.* - 192 12 11 *Poor Rates.* 1866-7 - - 1,723 11 4 1867-8 - - 1,490 8 4½ 1868-9 - - 1,515 2 0 *Difficulty in levying*, having to go over the ground eight or ten times, or more, to collect a rate.	No receipts for private works. No necessity up to the present time to *borrow* any money.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
54. Towyn. (Merionethshire). P.H. Act (except sect. 50) applied by Order in Council upon petition of the inhabitants, *May* 1851.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of Towyn, (which comprises 10 townships). A. - - 21,251 2 13 R. V. - £14,051 10 6 P. (1861), 2,859. H. - 692. D.R. 1866, 27. 1867, 26. 1868, 22. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances*, 3*l.* John Pughe, Esq., of Aberdovey, surgeon, performs duties of health officer gratis; he was appointed under the Artizans' Act. There is no *Inspector* under the Factory or Workshops Act. There is a *certifying surgeon*. There is no *regular* system of *inspection*. Powers of inspecting food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*; there are none in the district. *Disinfecting* fluids have been used when requisite. *Infected patients* are removed by parish authority. *Coroner* not a medical man. Not aware of any *sanitary* reports obtained by the Guardians, or registration of *disease*. *Epidemic* disease ascertained by report of medical officers. Means sufficient, and information immediately acted on. Not aware of any record made or published of death or disease in any public institution. No special outbreak of disease since 1853, but a light fever from overcrowding during progress of the railway work in 1866. No fatal case. No unhealthy district.	There is no regular system of drainage; cannot restrain building on *waterlogged* soil. *Sewers* and *house drains* are ventilated by open grating. Some *house drains* are trapped. Sewage is discharged into the neighbouring streams. No change made, and no legal difficulties. Houses not generally supplied with waterclosets, privies, &c. About half the houses drain into the sewers; the other half are without the requisite means.	*Water supply* from public pumps and wells. Very few houses take the water, and there is no regular supply in the reservoir. There *are* many tenements *without water*. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have not been acted on. Water supply not completed for want of funds; they are imperfectly constructed; about 1,750*l.* has been expended on them. No other district supplied. Waterworks are within the area, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Local Board.	*Powers* as to buildings under the L. G. Act, 1858, refer to buildings constructed after a certain date, and are not regularly exercised. *No overcrowding*; at present many cottages are vacant. No measures necessary to prevent overcrowding. *Byelaws* made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c.; are enforced with some difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. No *extensive works* have been undertaken. There has been *opposition* to the water supply works on account of expenditure. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 21 14 2½ Works of water supply - 1,750 0 0 Salaries - - - - 198 6 7 Repayments: Principal - - - 101 3 6 Interest - - - 155 12 6 Law charges - - - 64 16 4 Other expenses - - 795 10 7½ *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 12 miles from Towyn, and 9½ from Aberdovey, where meetings of the board are alternately held. He is paid 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* i. Establishment charges. ii. Sub-district of *Towyn*. iii. Sub-district of *Aberdovey*. i. £ s. d. 1867 - - 68 1 6½ 1868 - - 100 1 2 1869 - - 131 9 6¾ ii. 1867 - - 40 17 0 1868 - - 33 8 2½ 1869 - - 37 0 8½ iii. 1867 - - 82 3 7 1868 - - 22 3 7½ 1868 - - 16 18 1 *Water Supply.* £ s. d. 1868 - - 120 7 6 1869 - - 136 8 6 *Gas.* £ s. d. 1868 - - 43 19 11 1869 - - 61 17 10 *Highway Rates.* £ s. d. 1867 - - 217 4 3½ 1868 - - 98 16 5½ 1869 - - 111 8 11½	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* are sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining money, but reluctance to borrow, not being able to obtain money at a low rate of interest. *Amount borrowed*, 1,700*l.*, from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, repayable by 20 equal instalments, including interest. Amount repaid, 101*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* No sinking fund. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. March 1867 - 2,299 19 5 „ 1868 - 2,291 0 4 „ 1869 - 2,240 18 6 The general district rate has been objected to, and appealed against.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
55. Uckfield. (Sussex). L. G. Act adopted under § 12, April 1859. No order under § 77.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of Uckfield. A. - - 1,717 0 0 R. V. - £5,629 5 0 P. 1861, 1,740; now, 2,000. H. 1861, 318; now, 320. D. R. (no answer). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances*, who performs duties of Surveyor and Collector of Rates; he is paid 25*l.* per annum. No advice from a medical source. No *regular inspection* is required. Powers of *inspecting* food not efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* not a medical man. No registration of disease. Not aware of any means of ascertaining presence of *epidemic* disease. No record of death or disease in any public institution published. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* and *drainage* are sufficient. *Sewers* and *house drains* are carefully trapped. The *sewage* is disposed of to an adjoining farmer at a nominal rent; amount realized, 2*l.* per annum. Houses generally are supplied with *waterclosets* or privies capable of being flushed with water, and drain into *sewers*.	*Water supply* is by wells. There *are no* tenements without water. No expenditure for water supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*No powers* as to buildings. *No overcrowding*. No measures taken to prevent it; not required. *Byelaws* can be made by Local Board, but they have not found it necessary to do so, except that byelaws have been made defining duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) *Nuisance removal* powers are sufficient. *Accounts* audited by the Poor Law auditor, who lives at Brighton, 16 miles off. He is paid 3*l.* 3*s.* No surcharges.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. The only works undertaken have been the drainage of the town, by which the sanitary condition of the people has been much improved. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Salaries - - - - 215 11 6 Repayments: Principal - - - 304 3 11 Interest - - - 298 12 7 Other expenses - - 69 13 4	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) 1866, £ s. d. 4 May, at 1*s.* - 245 4 0¾ 7 Dec., at 1*s.* 4*d.* 335 8 7 1867. 3 May, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 376 10 0½ 1 Nov., at 1*s.* 4*d.* 334 15 5 1868. 1 May, at 1*s.* 2*d.* 299 0 8½ 4 Dec., at 1*s.* - 275 8 10½ *Poor Rates.* (Cannot answer.) No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers*, 2,500*l.*, sufficient for the present. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 2,500*l.*, from a public company. Balance due 1st Jan. 1869, 1,778*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* No sinking fund.	No defects under the existing laws brought under notice.
56. Wavertree. (Lancashire). P.H. Act applied by Order in Council, upon petition of owners of property and ratepayers, *June* 1857.	The district is *conterminous** with the *township* of Wavertree (part of the ancient parish of Childwall, in the hundred of West Derby). It is divided into (1) an *inside* or village district and (2) an *outside* or country district. A. - - 1,799 2 15 R. V. - £52,297 0 0 P. (1861) 5392 (estimated) 7,000. H. D. R. 1866, 21. 1867, 19. 1868, 17. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances*, 30*l.* per annum. He is also Surveyor of Roads and Buildings at 156*l.* per ann. *Medical officer* of health paid according to work done. *No regular* system of *inspection* beyond that of Nuisance Inspector reporting. Inspection of food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*; none in the district, but one in West Derby, in the union, where cases of fever are removed and admitted readily, without fee. No disinfecting. Township very healthy. Public sewers flushed with water occasionally. Infected patients are conveyed in the union van. *Coroner* not a medical man. No registration of disease. *Epidemic disease* ascertained by inspector, who, if the cases are bad, employs the medical officer, who immediately reports; and disinfecting by carbolic acid, Condy's fluid follows. These means sufficient. The information given is always acted on immediately. The board keeps a register of deaths and diseases. There was an outbreak of *Diphtheria* in Jan. 1870, confined to a few cottages in an outlying country part of the district, where there is no drainage at present. No unhealthy district.	The 'inside' or village district is thoroughly sewered, with an outlet into the Liverpool corporation sewers; the 'outside' or country district is not sewered, but is about to be, and plans are being prepared. There is subsoil somewhat *waterlogged*, which will be remedied by the intended sewerage. Sewers *ventilated* by rain pipes. *House drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into Liverpool corporation sewers, and thence into the river Mersey. All better class houses have *waterclosets*; the smaller class privies and ashpits; a few small cottages have waterclosets, but this is not approved of; they get out of order, and are affected by frost. Houses generally drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* is from the Liverpool Corporation, who lay on water to each house over the whole district. Rainfall is not utilized except in some private houses. No tenements *without* water. § 76 P.H.A. and § 51 L.G.A. have been acted upon and found sufficient. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings sufficient, and exercised, except as to houses erected before the passing of the Acts. Difficulty as to cellars, alterations, unhealthiness. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. Measures have been taken to prevent this. *Byelaws* made under the Acts. Difficulties exist in controlling *strength of timbers*, and further powers are being sought. (Copy sent.) The Board experiences no difficulty as to the removal of Nuisances, except in the case of *pigs*, where the complaint must come from the person aggrieved instead of from the board's inspector.	There should be power to obtain money in advance for private improvement works (sewering, paving, &c.) A difficulty is consequently found in execution of works. Powers are being sought. The health of the population has been much improved by the execution of the *inside* sewerage. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Constructing streets - - 568 6 6 Repairing streets, scavenging, &c. - - - 6,233 1 0 Private improvement works 1,421 18 9 Salaries - - - - 949 10 0 Repayments: Principal - - - - 1,000 0 0 Interest - - - - 802 0 0 Law charges - - - 224 8 4 Other expenses - - - 717 13 6 *Accounts* audited by Government auditor, who resides at Manchester, and receives 12*l.* 12*s.* annually. Only one *surcharge*, 80*l.*; reversed on appeal.	*General District.* (*a*) Village or inside. £ s. d. 1867 - at 1*s.* 8*d.* 1,806 14 7 1868 - „ 2,111 10 6 1869 - at 1*s.* 6*d.* 1,852 9 9 (*b*) Country or outside. 1867 - at 6*d.* 377 11 6 1868 - at 9*d.* 383 5 5 1869 - at 8*d.* 530 7 5 *Highway.* 1867 - at 10*d.* 806 15 6 1868 - at 7*d.* 588 17 8 1869 - „ 587 3 3 *Special District* No. 1. 1867 - at 1½*d.* 49 14 5 1868 - at 2¼*d.* 87 12 7 1869 - at 3*d.* 110 12 1 *Special District* No. 2. 1867 - at 5*d.* 49 14 6 1868 - at 7*d.* 74 8 5 1869 - at 6*d.* 62 2 9 *Special District* No. 3. 1867 - at 1*d.* 42 3 4 1868 - at 1*d.* 53 10 4 1869 - at 1½*d.* 73 10 10 *Outlet Rate.* 1867 - at 1*d.* 90 18 10 1868 - at 1¼*d.* 154 8 8 1869 - at 1½*d.* 154 7 5 *Poor Rates.* 1867 - at 2*s.* 2*d* 1868 - at 2*s.* 0*d.* 1869 - at 1*s.* 6*d.* No difficulty in levying.	Amount received for private works, 214*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* When any works are contemplated, the board applies in each special case for power to borrow. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 7,300*l.*, from private persons, 6,900*l.* at 5 per cent., 400*l.* at 4½ per cent. 3,200*l.* paid off from *sinking fund*; present balance, 41*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*	Neighbouring districts are all under Local Boards, and are, generally speaking, well managed. A memorial from Local Boards round Liverpool has been sent to the Home Office, praying for a supplementary bill for further powers to Local Boards, embodying all required to make them very efficient governing bodies.

* A difficult question as to *boundaries* has arisen between the Local Board and the Local Boards of the adjoining townships of Garston and Allerton (whose districts are also *conterminous* with their respective townships). The ancient boundary of the township is supposed to run *along* or *contiguous to* a road called "Rose Lane," which again is supposed not to be a highway; but it is very difficult to determine the true line of boundary, as the evidence is contradictory, and the question could at present only be settled by expensive and protracted litigation.

Two questions therefore arise, (1) which Board shall repair "Rose Lane," if it be a public road? and (2) by whom should the road be paved, &c. if it is a private street not adopted by the public, so as to enable the Board doing the work to recover from the adjoining owners?

The respective Local Boards are willing to agree upon a common boundary, or to have the same settled by a referee: but they have no power to do this, as such an agreement would not bind the owners of property adjoining the road; and further legislation is required (1) to provide machinery for determining a disputed boundary, and (2) to silence doubts which have arisen respecting the power of Local Boards to enforce § 69 of P.H. Act as regards owners of property *not* in their district in respect of the construction, paving, sewering, levelling, &c. of a street which lies partly or wholly *within* their district. Clauses for this purpose were prepared by the clerks of the three Local Boards, and laid before the Home Secretary in 1870, with a request that he would introduce them into a Bill then before Parliament.

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
57. West Derby. (Lancashire). L.G. Act adopted by owners and ratepayers of the whole district under § 12. *January* 1860.	The district comprises *parts* (1) of the *parish* of West Derby (so much as is not comprised within the parliamentary and municipal boundary of *Liverpool*,) (2) of the *parish* of Walton-on-the-Hill (37 acres). A. (about) 5,561 0 0 R. V. (in 1869) - £150,491 0 0 P. (in 1861, 16,215) now about 26,260. H. (in 1861, 2,982) now about 4,758. (Marvellous increase in number of P. and H.) D. R. 1866, 20. 1867, 19. 1868, 19. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Treasurer, usual banker's charges; two joint clerks, being a firm of solicitors, 350*l.* Surveyor, 350*l.* Two assistant Surveyors, 245*l.* 14*s.* Road Surveyor, 150*l.*, and 50*l.* for keep of horse and trap. Inspector of new buildings, 104*l.* Inspector of Sewers, 104*l.* Inspector of Nuisances, 120*l.*, and uniform. Collector, commission on rates collected. Book-keeper, 120*l.* There is no medical officer of health. Inspector of Nuisances is the Sanitary Inspector, and appointed previously to the Artizans and Labourers' Dwelling Acts, 1868. No advice from a medical source other than from several members of the board (who are medical men). All parts of the district are visited periodically by the Inspector of Nuisances. Powers for inspecting food are believed to be efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is no hospital. No disinfecting. *Coroner* not a medical man. The board is supplied by the Registrar of Births and Deaths (who registers disease according to the medical certificate) weekly, with a copy of his return so far as it relates to the district of the board, for which they pay 10*l.* per ann. *Epidemic disease* immediately ascertained by this means, which are sufficient and immediately acted on.	*Public sewerage* and *drainage* are sufficient, as the new system of sewers adopted by the Local Board, and approved by the Secretary of State, is carried out and extended. No waterlogged subsoil. *Sewers* ventilated by air shafts connected with the manholes, the foul air passing through charcoal. *House drains* partly ventilated by rain pipes, where the outlet of such pipes are not near the windows of such houses. *House drains* and *sewers* carefully trapped. The board applied for the necessary borrowing powers to enable them to construct an outlet to the sea, which were refused, and they are now considering the subject of the disposal of sewage by utilization or otherwise. A yearly sum has been paid to a contractor for removing the nightsoil, &c. from ashpits, &c. The contents of the sewers at present discharge into streams, which ultimately make their way to the sea. Houses built previous to the adoption of the Act have *privies*; those built since have *waterclosets*, cesspools, and ashpits. These, if a nuisance, are disinfected with carbolic acid. Many *privies* have been turned into waterclosets, and the board taking steps under the Act to cause others to be converted. Many houses *drain* into the public sewers, and the whole will as the sewerage works progress.	*Water supply* is by the Corporation of Liverpool, who by their Acts have to provide a supply to the district for domestic purposes. The water is obtained from impounding reservoirs and from wells. It is laid on to each house (except in the rural parts of the district, where it is still supplied from private wells). Supply *constant*. *Rainfall* utilized at some few houses in rural district, but not systematically by the board or other body. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act not put in force in consequence of the satisfactory arrangements with the Corporation of Liverpool for the necessary supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	Powers as to *buildings* under the Acts and under certain byelaws which have been published and confirmed are enforced and exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. The board's Inspector of Nuisances inspects the common lodging-houses, and sublet houses (or houses let in lodgings and occupied by more than one family), which has doubtless had a good effect. *Byelaws* have been made under the Act. Great difficulty in enforcing some. They do not define duties of clerk. Recent legal decisions have shown that many *byelaws* suggested by the Local Government Act Office cannot be supported, *e.g.* that as to persons commencing to build before the approval of the plans. Local Boards cannot make byelaws relating to the closing of or otherwise dealing with houses unfit for human habitation, if built before the constitution of the district, although these are the houses which really require to be looked after, and in many cases closed. Power is also required to prevent rooms over privies, &c. from being occupied as sleeping apartments. There is considerable difficulty in giving *byelaws* in evidence; it should be sufficient to produce a printed copy signed by the clerk to the board. Local boards should have further powers for dealing with offensive ditches, ponds, pools, &c.; they should be enabled to fill up such places when existing by the sides of roads, and throw the surface of land so gained into the road.	As the law now stands, the practical remedy of the board for the recovery of the expenses of private improvement works is against the owners of the premises *at the time the work is completed*. These are generally builders, having their property mortgaged to the full value, and purchasers from them subsequently to the completion of the works are not liable to the board, neither is the property liable. On the construction of § 69 P. H. A. and § 62 L. G. A., the Home Office states (1) "that the remedy "against the premises applies only to "cases where the premises continue "in the hands of the person liable at "the time of the completion of the "work;" and (2) that the Local Board, after having taken proceedings successfully before the magistrates for summary recovery of expenses under § 69, cannot, in the case of mortgaged property (where the mortgagors are insolvent and the mortgagees afterwards take possession), make an order declaring such expenses payable by instalments, and proceed for their recovery against the owner or occupier for the *time being*. The sanitary condition of the population has increased through the drainage works carried out by the board, and works of drainage and other sanitary improvements which the board have caused the owners of property to carry out. There has been successful local opposition (1) to the construction of an outfall sewer, on the ground that the board should utilize their sewage on land instead of discharging it into the sea; and (2) to widening and improvement of a road. Expenditure, 3 years. Sewers - - - - £ 33,191 s. 9 d. 10 Streets - - - - 11,538 13 0 Private improvement works 2,570 17 6 Salaries - - - - 3,192 16 11 Repayments: Principal - - - 1,892 7 2 Interest - - - 5,038 13 2 Law charges* - - - 3,098 3 4 Other expenses - - 15,658 14 3 *This includes the successful opposition to the application by the Liverpool Corporation for an Act to enable them to do away with all slaughter houses, &c., in Liverpool, and construct and maintain a monster public abattoir, &c. within the district of the Local Board. *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor. He resides upwards of 30 miles off, and is paid 14*l.* 14*s.* per annum, and 1*l.* 1*s.* for every day after two days. The only surcharge (in 1867 the sum of 63*l.* the amount paid as salary to the solicitor to the board) was remitted on appeal.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s.* 2*d.* 6,163 1 10 1867, at 1*s.* 11*d.* 10,507 18 2½ 1868, at 1*s.* 9*d.* 10,483 4 5½ The local board follow the assessment made by the Poor Law guardians, and have experienced delay in obtaining the use of the assessment and rate book from the guardians.	*Amount received* for private works, 2,988*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 45,585*l.* from insurance companies at 5 per cent. Amount repaid, 2,256*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* No sinking fund.	The expenses incurred by the Board in respect of private improvement works should be a first charge upon the property, and subsequent purchasers, mortgagees, and assignees should be liable for the same, as also should the tenant, to the amount of the rent due from him, he being empowered to deduct any moneys paid by him from his rent. The Board should also be entitled to obtain payment of the estimated cost of the works before commencing them. If the Board accept any instalment from a defaulter against whom an order by the justices has been obtained, the jurisdiction of the justices is thereby ousted, and the order cannot afterwards be enforced. The proceedings for the recovery of expenses due to the Board for private improvements have to be taken before justices of the peace. The Board should have the same right as is possessed by other corporations of proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction. [Cf. Memorial.]
58. Widnes. (Lancashire). L.G. Acts adopted upon petition of the inhabitants, *August* 1865.	The district consists of Widnes, Farnworth, Upton, Appleton, and Moss Bank, and is *conterminous* with Poor Law *townships*. A. - - 4,000 0 0 R. V. - £49,000 0 0 P. - 12,000. H. - 500. Increase about fourfold since 1861. D. R. about 20 (and decreasing). No *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances*. Salary includes other duties. Factory and Workshops Act Inspector acts in district. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. The registrars report to the Board means insufficient for ascertaining the presence of *epidemic disease*. No record published of death or disease in public institutions.	There is little, if any, *public sewerage*; the whole is defective. There is no *ventilation* of sewers. *Sewage* is sold to farmers. Amount realized, *nil*. Cost of removal, 100*l.* per annum. Houses have *cesspools*, which are not deodorized, and do not communicate with sewers.	*Water supply* is from waterworks from a well; is laid on to each house; and is *constant*, sufficient, and good. There are tenements needing water supply. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act are being used, and found sufficient. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	Powers as to *streets and buildings* as under the Acts; refer to buildings constructed after a certain date. They are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws; measures have been taken to prevent this. *Byelaws* do not regulate duties of clerk or surveyor. No difficulty in enforcing them. Nuisance removal powers are quite sufficient.	As to private improvement works, there is a difficulty in finding the *right owner* in case of change of property. The sanitary condition of the population has improved. There has been much local opposition to the execution of works on the ground of expense. Expenditure. [No answer. Report of the auditor not come to hand.] *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides at Manchester, and is paid according to circumstances. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* Only rate levied (amount and rate in the pound not specified). No difficulty in levying. *Poor Rates.* (Not answered.)	No receipts for private works. (Questions 58-61 not answered.)	

Constitution of Local Board.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
59. Windermere. (Westmoreland). Acts adopted upon petition of the inhabitants, *Nov.* 1865.	The district comprises *part* of the *parish* of APPLETHWAITE, (a parish taken from the *old parish* of WINDERMERE). A. (about) 100 0 0 R. V. - £4,007 0 0 P. (about) 850. H. (not known). D. R. (not known). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Two *Inspectors of Nuisances*. No salary. No health officer. No inspector under the Factory Acts. No certifying surgeon. The district is so small that anything requiring attention would in some form at once come to the knowledge of the Board. The only medical man in the district is a member of the Board, and would at once report any *epidemic*. No inspection of food; the district so small, that until recently it was without a butcher.	No contribution to *hospitals*. None in the district. No disinfecting apparatus. No case of infectious disease has occurred. No special *Coroner* for the district. No registration of disease. Means of ascertaining *epidemic disease* perfectly sufficient, and information immediately acted on. No record of death or disease in public institutions is published. A *low fever*, referred by medical men to bad drainage, occurred in 1868, before the district was put under the L. G. Act. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. Subsoil not waterlogged. The main sewers are not very long, and have a great fall; consequently little gas is generated, and no special means of *ventilation* have been adopted. *Sewers and house drains* are trapped; the *sewage*, having been largely mixed with water on leaving the outfall, winds for some distance, 200 yards, through a dense wood, and is then caught in a cesspool; thence for some 200 yards through a dense wood, and finally through 300 yards of pipe, and reaches Lake Windermere almost as pure as water. A farmer undertook the expense of making the cesspool on condition that he might use the contents. About half the houses have *waterclosets*; the rest have the old ashpits, covered in, but not deodorised, except by ashes. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	Waterworks are being established. At present the majority of the houses are dependent on wells and rain water. Not many tenements are *without water*. No necessity to apply § 76 P. H. Act, and § 51 L. G. Act. No abandoned works.	*Powers* as to buildings under L. G. Act, 1858, are sufficient, and as to *draining* have been rigorously exercised. Powers as to making of *byelaws* under L. G. Act, 1858; none yet adopted. No measures required to prevent *overcrowding*. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. Since the village has been properly sewered and drained, there has been very little fever of a typhoid character. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 554 1 7 Streets - - - 338 11 8 Private improvement works 243 19 8 Salaries - - - 3 0 0 Repayments: Principal - - - 48 0 0 Interest - - - 56 19 0 Other expenses - - 95 17 10 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides 15 miles off. He is paid 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1867, at 6*d.* - 83 7 10 1868, at 9*d.* - 142 16 0 1869, at 9*d.* - 146 1 1 *Poor Rates.* (Not known.) No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 243*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 600*l.*, for the formation of sewers and highways, at 5 per cent., from the Land Securities Company. The loan of 600*l.* was almost sufficient; a small surplus has been taken from rates. No sinking fund.	
60. Winterton. (Lincolnshire). Acts (so far as lighting and sewerage are concerned) adopted in 1863.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of WINTERTON. A. - - 3,484 3 2½ R. V. - £7,788 17 6 P. - 1,780. H. (no change since 1861) 424. D. R. about 20. The *adjoining* district of Roxby (*see answer No.* 45) should be included; one set of officers would manage both very well. There is no populous place not under a local board which should be annexed.	Clerk, 20*l.* per annum. *Surveyor* and *Inspector* of *Nuisances*, 46*l.* 16*s.* per annum; *Collector* (also of poor rates,) 25*l.* Medical officer, 10*l.* per annum. There is a regular system of inspection. Powers of inspecting food efficient.	No contribution to hospitals (none in district). *Infected patients* remain at home. *Coroner* is a solicitor, and lives more than 20 miles from Winterton. Innumerable *sanitary reports* have been obtained by the Guardians; cannot say the cost. Registration of *disease* kept by the board's medical officer. *Epidemics* ascertained by the medical officer, who goes through the parish nearly every day. Means sufficient, and information immediately acted on. No outbreak of disease for the last three years; before that date *fever* prevailed; no legal difficulty in meeting it. The Temperance Hall cottages are supposed to be unhealthy for want of air and privy accommodation (one privy for seven families), and poverty of tenants.	*Public sewerage* is good. Subsoil is gravel, and very porous. *Sewers* are ventilated by patent stench traps. *Sewers* are trapped, and nearly all the *house drains*. *Sewage* discharged into a constant running brook, which runs parallel with the town, and discharges itself into the river Humber, four miles off. Houses not generally supplied with *waterclosets*, but with cesspools, &c., which are not often deodorised. Houses generally drain into the sewers,	*Water supply* is from pumps and wells; always plentiful and naturally excellent. There *are no* tenements *without water*. No expenditure for water supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings under the Acts are sufficient. They refer to buildings constructed after a certain date, and are exercised. *No overcrowding*; no measures taken to prevent it. Powers of making *byelaws* have never been exercised. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. Extensive works of draining and sewerage were carried out soon after adoption of the Act, which no doubt caused all the fever which was prevalent three or four years ago. No drainage or sewerage works had been done for nearly 100 years, and the digging up of all the stagnant drains caused all the mischief; since then great improvements have taken place. This should be a caution to all towns pulling up ancient drains and sewers. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 306 6 4½ Streets - - - - 1,981 8 5½ Fixing lamp posts and lighting the town - - 173 9 3 Salaries - - - 270 8 0 Election charges - - 15 18 3 Other expenses - - 39 4 9¾ *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides at Grantham, 70 miles off, and is paid 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* No surcharges.	Two rates are levied. *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 549 1 11½ *Highway Rates.* 1,316 8 11½ *Poor Rates.* 1866-7, at 1*s.* 4½*d.* 532 0 0 1867-8, at 1*s.* 5½*d.* 568 0 0 1868-9, at 1*s.* - 606 0 0 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* have not been exercised.	Board of guardians are of no use. An independent person should be stationed in the centre of about every five villages, to execute such works as the justices in petty sessions would sanction. No defects under the existing laws brought under notice.
61. Cwm-du, (Glamorganshire). The P. H. Act was applied by Order in Council upon petition of the ratepayers, *June* 1858.	The district is *conterminous* with the hamlet of Cwm-du in the parish of LLANGONOYD. A. - 4,111 R.V. - £14,150 19 0 P. (1861) 4,154 (now) 5,000 H. (1861) 332 (now) 715 D.R. 1869, 22·16. 1870, 20· The *adjoining hamlet* of *Llangonoyd Higher*, A., 6,400; R.V., 5,653*l.*; P., 1,700; (not under a local board) should be annexed; from the natural configuration of the district there would be greater economy in the expenditure for both districts.	Clerk, 10*l.* per annum. Collector, 10*l.* per annum. Surveyor, 40*l.* per annum. Inspector, 10*l.* per annum. Treasurer, 5*l.* per annum. No health officer. Factory inspector acts, also certifying surgeon. Medical advice is received from the officer employed at the town works. There is a regular system of inspection. Powers of inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*; the ward provided a temporary hospital during the cholera epidemic in 1866. No disinfecting apparatus. Sewers are disinfected with carbolic acid, lime, &c. *Coroner* not a medical man. Guardians obtained sanitary reports of these districts during the cholera epidemic. No registration of disease. *Epidemic disease* would be ascertained by the medical officer of the district; these means are sufficient; the information given would be immediately acted upon. No record published of death or disease in any public institution. There was *scarlet fever* and *small pox* in 1863 and *cholera* in 1866. No difficulty in meeting these outbreaks. No unhealthy district. When cholera prevailed the houses were damp and the drainage bad.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient for present requirements. There is good natural drainage. Building on waterlogged soil is not allowed. Sewers and house drains are trapped. Sewage drains into the stream except where cesspools are used. No change has been made. Houses have waterclosets or privies capable of being flushed, except where cesspools are used. Cesspools are deodorized by carbolic acid, lime, &c. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from springs above the drainage level, which are stored in reservoirs and conveyed through the main streets. Supply is not constant. *Rainfall* is utilized privately. Supply is sufficient except in some districts in a dry season. There are tenements without water; provision is being made for them. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to streets and buildings as under the Acts; refer to buildings constructed after the constitution of the districts. They are exercised. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws; measures to prevent it have been taken. *Byelaws* are made under the Acts; regulate the duties of clerk, &c.; no difficulty in enforcing it. Nuisances removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. The sewerage, waterworks, &c., carried out by the board, have had a beneficial effect upon the sanitary condition of the population. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 6 5 1 Highways - - - - 482 11 5 Streets - - - - 87 0 7 Water supply - - - 28 2 1½ Other public works - - 25 1 11 Private improvement works 16 15 0 Salaries - - - - 236 18 6 Law charges - - - 25 10 6 Other expenses - - - 68 14 0 *Accounts* audited by the South Wales district auditor, who resides 50 miles off, and is paid 3*l.* 3*s.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1866 - - - 561 15 9 1867 - - - 253 1 8 1868 - - - 264 19 1 1869 - - - 265 5 11 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867 - at 3*d.* 2,119 16 8 1868 - at 3*d.* 2,148 8 0 1869 - at 3*d.* 2,198 19 9 No difficulty in levying.	*Borrowing powers* have not yet been exercised.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.

(A 2.) Answers by the Chairmen or Clerks of Local Boards in Boroughs, Trustees, or other Local Authority, under

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation, Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.
62. Barrow-in-Furness. (Lancashire). The Corporation is the *Local Board*. Borough incorporated by charter, June 1867. L. G. Act was adopted under § 12, *August* 1867, but its application ceased on the commencement of a *Local Act, July* 1868.	The district comprises (*? parts* of) the *townships* of Barrow, Hindpool and Salthouse, Roose, Furness Abbey, Newbarns, Hawcoat, Roa, Barrow Island, and Thwaite Flat, all in the *parish* of Dalton-in-Furness; it is not conterminous with poor law parishes or townships. A. - - 7,570 0 0 R. V. - £18,000 0 0 P. (1870) 17,000. H. - 2,662. D.R., not known. — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Borough Surveyor, Inspector of Nuisances and Lodging-houses, 150*l.* per annum. No officer of Health. No Inspector under the Factory or Workshops Acts. Medical advice from one of the council, who is a medical man. There is no regular inspection. Powers of inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is a hospital within the borough to which patients are readily admitted free. No disinfecting apparatus. There is no borough *coroner*. No registration of *disease* attempted. No proper means of ascertaining presence of *epidemic disease*. Records of death and disease are kept in the Cottage hospital. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Sewers* are partly deficient in fall. Sewers are ventilated in part by rain-water pipes and in part by ventilators in the streets. House drains are generally carefully trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into the sea. No change has been made, and no legal or other difficulties have been experienced. Houses are not generally supplied with *water-closets*, but with ashpits and privies, which are not deodorized. Houses generally drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* is by a system of waterworks; the water is unpolluted. Water is laid on to each house, and the supply is *constant*. Rainfall utilized by a public reservoir, and by tanks in private houses. There are no tenements without water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The gas and waterworks have recently been purchased by the corporation.
63. Bath. (Somersetshire). Functions of *Local Board* performed by a Committee of the town council appointed every year, called the "City Act Committee," consisting of 22 members, who hold a meeting every Monday. The P. H. Act, 1848, was applied to the district by the "City of Bath Act, 1851." Copy Act sent.	The district is the *city* and *borough* of Bath; the municipal district is not *conterminous* with poor law parishes or townships. A. - - 3,745 0 0 R. V. - £244,474 12 0 P. - 54,260. H. - 8,603. D. R., 1866, 23·4; 1867, 22·4; 1868, 21·5. — It would be desirable to incorporate the parish of Charlecombe (A. 571; P., 378; R. V., 4,372*l.*), and the whole of Combe Down (Monckton Combe, A., 540; P., 1,271; R. V., 4,845*l.*), as these districts lie at a considerable elevation above Bath, and their drainage is mostly by dead holes, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of some springs supplying Bath with water. There is no *adjoining* populous place.	Medical officer, salary 125*l.* per ann. Inspector of Nuisances, 100*l.* per annum. Engineer of sewers, salary 100*l.* per annum. Inspector under the Factory Act acts in the district. Medical advice from its own officer, and, if occasion requires, from others. Regular system of inspection, and a report by the medical officer read to the committee every week. Powers of inspecting food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals* or *dispensaries*. There are two large hospitals and several dispensaries within the district, well supported. No disinfecting apparatus. Carbolic acid and lime are used when required. Patients suffering under infectious diseases conveyed by ordinary vehicle. The *coroner* of the district is a lawyer. No sanitary reports obtained by the guardians. No registration of disease. *Epidemic disease* ascertained from the books kept at the hospitals, &c., and from information furnished to the medical officer by the medical practitioners; these means are *not sufficient*. Landlords or occupiers of houses should furnish immediate information. The information given is immediately acted on. A record of death and disease is made in all the public institutions, and is published annually by two of them. *Variola* was epidemic in 1858; 108 deaths occurred in 12 months. *Scarlet fever* was epidemic in 1863-4; 214 deaths in 12 months. *Measles* (a mild form) was epidemic in the autumn of 1867. There were some cases of enteric fever in 1860 and 1862. The central part of *Walcot parish*, near Ballance Street, is more subject to fever than any other part of Bath. *Cholera* has not appeared since 1832.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. *Subsoil* is not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated through trays of charcoal, and partly by rain-water pipes. House drains are trapped with stoneware gully pipes. *Sewage* drains into the river Avon. No change made, except to do away with "dead holes," and drain into the river. No sewers extend beyond district. River is rendered foul by towns (Trowbridge, Bradford) and several villages above Bath on the Avon. Houses generally have *water-closets*. Privies are being converted into water-closets. Earth closets are being fixed to about 150 houses. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is by springs. No drainage runs into the water, which is conveyed perfectly pure through pipes into the reservoirs. The water is laid on in 7,500 houses; remainder are supplied from wells and springs. Supply intermittent. Rainfall is not utilized. § 76 P. H. A., and § 51 L. G. A. have been acted upon in some cases, and have been found sufficient. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The corporation, under a Local Act, in the year 1846 made waterworks. The sum expended has been nearly paid off out of the rents. No district beyond the boundary (except about 90 houses in the parish of *Batheaston*) is supplied. The waterworks are *not within* the area under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority.

or where the District is or has been under Improvement Commissioners, Local Acts for Sanitary purposes.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61	51, 64.
Powers as to buildings, see "Barrow-in-Furness Corporation Act (1868)," and byelaws as to streets and buildings. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws. Measures have been taken to prevent it in lodging-houses by byelaws. The *byelaws* made under the Local Act are enforced without difficulty; they do not define duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. Expenditure, 1½ years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 425 14 8 Streets and roads - - 1,641 16 11 Private improvement works - - - 2,479 1 11 Salaries - - - 450 10 0 Law charges - - 2,587 0 0 (2,214*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* of this amount was consequent upon transfer of gas and waterworks.) Other expenses - - 1,723 0 0 *Accounts* audited by J. G. Bissett, who resides in the district, and is paid 50 guineas annually since 4 Oct. 1869. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1868, at 1*s.* 10*d.* 3,225 0 0 1869, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 2,749 0 0 1870, at 1*s.* 2*d.* 2,362 0 0 *Poor Rates.* 1867, 8*d.*; 1868, 10*d.* and 8*d.*; 1869, 10*d.* and 8*d.* No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* (*Local Act*, § 220) 150,000*l.*, are sufficient. *Amount borrowed*, 125,000*l.* at 5 per cent. to purchase gas and waterworks, received from a public company. No sinking fund.	—
Byelaws made under the L. G. Act are in force in the district; they refer exclusively to *buildings* constructed since the date of the Act. The powers are exercised. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws. Steps have been taken whenever necessary; but there has been very little overcrowding in the district. Some difficulty has been experienced as to the construction of the term "new streets" under the *byelaws*. No byelaws defining duties of clerk or surveyor. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are generally sufficient.	The notices from the board in respect to improvement works are generally complied with; in all cases where works have been done by the board, the outlay has been repaid. No extensive works have been undertaken. There has been no opposition. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 5,019 14 6 Streets and roads - 15,400 7 1 Private improvement works 500 7 3 Salaries - - - 2,372 8 10 Repayments: Principal - - 1,000 0 0 Interest - - - 728 3 1 Law charges - - 143 10 7 Other expenses - - 24,640 2 7 *Accounts* audited by two auditors appointed by the burgesses, and one appointed by the mayor. They are resident within the district. 6*l.* 6*s.* is paid to those appointed by the burgesses. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1866, 1*s.* 3½*d.* 14,183 13 9 1867, 1*s.* 3½*d.* 14,107 15 0 1868, 1*s.* 4½*d.* 15,210 2 0 *Special District Rate.* £ s. d. 1866, ½*d.* - 458 16 8 1867, ¾*d.* - 715 5 9 1868, ¾*d.* - 702 0 0 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866 - - 30,950 1 4½ 1867 - 36,046 15 0½ 1868 - 34,221 12 1¼ No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 3,000*l.* *Borrowing powers* sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 9,200*l.* at 4 per cent. for sewerage works from private persons. Amount repaid, 2,000*l.* No *sinking fund* loans repaid out of special rate.	The existing laws relating to public health may be sufficient, but a great difficulty arises in discovering the present state of the law from the recent great multiplication of Acts of Parliament, original and amending. If the law was codified, and enacted in one simple Act, the local authorities would be placed in a position to enforce the law with greater certainty and promptitude.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c., of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
64. Batley. (Yorkshire, W.R.). P. H. Act applied by Order in Council, upon the petition of the inhabitants, in 1853. The district was divided into wards, and the number of members of the board increased from 9 to 15 by Provisional Order in 1863.	The district (a municipal borough) is *conterminous* with the *township* of Batley. A. - - 2,038 0 0 R.V. - £52,680 0 0 P. (now about) 20,000. H. (1861) 2,990. There has been a great and rapid increase since last census. D.R. (about) 25. *All* the *adjoining* districts are governed by local boards. [*See* No. 61.]	Inspector of Nuisances, 21*s.* per week. There is no health officer. A factory inspector for a large district which included this township. There is a certifying surgeon under the Factory Acts for the township. No advice from a medical source. There is no regular inspection. Powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. Carbolic acid, disinfecting powder has been and is frequently used. Infected patients are conveyed by private conveyances and hackney cabs. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports by the guardians. No registration of *disease*. *Epidemics* ascertained by report of the sanitary inspector. Means sufficient and immediately acted on. A record of death and disease is published by the guardians. There have been three outbreaks of *scarlatina*; and diseases among children such as *measles* and *small-pox*.	The *sewerage* and *drainage* can scarcely be said to be sufficient, as the population is much scattered. The drainage has, however, progressed, and most of the populated portion of the borough is now tolerably well drained. House drains are ventilated by rainfall pipes and the grates in the streets. The solid *sewage* is taken away by farmers and others, the liquid principally drains into the neighbouring 'beck' or watercourse, which runs through the town. Houses are generally supplied with privies not capable of being flushed with water. Some with waterclosets. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is principally by towns water under the Dewsbury, Batley, and Heckmondwike Waterworks Acts, and partly from private sources. Water is laid on to most of the houses, but there is *not* a constant supply. Rainfall is partly taken into tanks and rain-butts. The town water is of excellent quality. Tenements without water supply, and needing it. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The expenditure by Batley for permanent works of water supply has been near 60,000*l.*; the works are to supply Dewsbury, Batley, and Heckmondwike. The Batley Board has authority over the works within their district.	Powers as to buildings given by the P.H. and L. G. Acts, and the byelaws made under them. *No overcrowding* from the operation of building byelaws. Measures have been taken by the sanitary inspector to prevent it. *Bylaws* have been made under the Acts; they do not define duties of clerk, &c. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure. (*No return.*) *Accounts* audited by auditors appointed by the burgesses. Previous to the incorporation of the borough by the Poor Law auditor, he was usually paid 6*l.* per annum. The present auditors have not hitherto received any salary. No surcharges.	The local board has only levied a general district rate. The Town Council has made a borough rate since the town was incorporated. *General District Rate.* 2*s.* per 1*l.* No water rates, the *water rents* have been sufficient to pay the interest of money borrowed. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* - 4,529 17 3 1868, ,, 2*s.* - 4,691 3 4 1869, ,, 3*s.* 6*d.* 5,144 2 2	*Borrowing powers*, 74,666*l.*, which is sufficient for the past and to complete works in progress. No difficulty in procuring, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed* (no return).	The greatest difficulty experienced by the board has been with reference to the recovery of rates, and like powers as for recovery of poor rates would be very useful.
65. Bedford. (Bedfordshire). Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough. The L. G. Act was adopted under § 12, partly *April* 1862, wholly *January* 1864. A provisional order under § 77 has been made.	The *borough* of Bedford is *conterminous* with five Poor Law parishes. A. - - 1,902 0 0 R.V.(abt.)£51,583 0 0 P. (1861) - 13,412. H., no answer. D.R. { Burials in cemetery, 1866, 249. 1867, 272. 1868, 312. Other burials about 10 a year. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Treasurer's Clerk*, 250*l.*; *Surveyor*, 250*l.*; *Manager* of land used for irrigation, 2*l.* 2*s.* per week; *Inspector of Nuisances*, 20*l.* per annum; Engine drivers, 24*s.* and 21*s.* per week, respectively. *No health officer.* A factory inspector visits the district. No certifying surgeon. Members of the medical profession have been employed on special occasions. There is no inspection made except by the Inspector of Nuisances. Powers for inspecting food are believed to be efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. *Infectious cases* are admitted in an hospital within the district. No disinfecting apparatus. A conveyance for *infectious patients* is provided at the hospital. *Coroner* is a medical practitioner. Not known whether guardians have obtained sanitary reports. *Registration of disease* has not been attempted. No specific means of ascertaining the presence of *epidemic disease*. Means *might* be but have not yet been found insufficient. Information given is acted upon. A record of diseases and deaths is kept at the infirmary. *Typhoid fever* is occasionally prevalent, but the complaint has been pretty evenly distributed throughout the neighbouring villages. No difficulty in meeting the outbreaks. No unhealthy districts.	*Sewerage and drainage* of the district is considered sufficient. *Subsoil* is not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated, partly by special pipes, partly by rain pipes. *Sewers and house drains* are carefully trapped. *Sewage* is disposed of by irrigation upon land leased by the local authority. No change has been made. No legal difficulty has arisen. Houses generally have *waterclosets* or privies capable of being flushed with water, and drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is by waterworks. When the rental is under 20*l.* the board have power to compel water to be laid on, and where it is laid on there is a *constant* supply. *Rainfall* is utilized to some extent (? privately). § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have not been acted upon. No abandoned works. Works constructed are believed to be well done, and sufficient for the purposes intended. No district beyond that of the local authority is supplied with water.	*Surveyor* inspects the sites and plans of all new streets and buildings, and reports thereon; also all buildings in course of erection, to see that the byelaws are complied with. These are made under the Acts, they do not regulate duties of clerk, &c., some specially refer to new buildings. The powers are exercised specially as regards drainage, ventilation, and other sanitary conditions. Overcrowding has not arisen therefrom. No measures have been necessary as to this. Nuisance removal powers generally appear to be abundantly sufficient, as to *smoke* they appear to be sufficient, but in consequence of the prevalence of that nuisance they are not exercised.	P. H. Act (§ 69) provides that private improvement expenses shall be paid by owners according to the frontage of their respective premises, in such proportions as shall be settled by the surveyor, or in case of dispute by arbitration. The surveyor considers himself bound to settle the proportions according to the extent of frontage only, without consideration of other circumstances. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers and drains - - *17,840 0 10 Streets and roads - - 3,104 9 4 Water supply - - 15,270 0 5 Private works - - 771 12 0 Salaries - - - 2,096 19 2 Repayments, principal - 2,397 19 4 ,, interest - 6,492 2 10 Law charges - - - 186 0 1 Other expenses - - 7,802 12 7 * This sum includes the cost of an embankment to carry a sewer on the bed of the river, and the cost of forming a road to the irrigation works. *Accounts* are audited under the Municipal Corporation Act. Auditors reside in district and receive 2*l.* 2*s.* for each of two audits. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* 11*d.* 5,956 9 8 1868, ,, 3*s.* 2*d.* 6,587 5 5 1869, ,, 3*s.* 6*d.* 7,627 9 2 *Private Improvement Rate.* £ s. d. *1869 - - - 31 12 0 * (Previously paid without a rate.) *Water Rates.* £ s. d. 1869 (first year of levy) - - 659 3 1 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866-7 - - 7,836 11 11 1867-8 - - 6,599 2 4 1868-9 - - 7,720 8 11 No unusual difficulty in making or levying rates.	*Loans* for private works in 1869, 8,000*l.* *Amount repaid*, 477*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Local authority may borrow amount required with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to be repaid in 30 years; unless the amount exceeds one year's assessable value, when the time may be extended to 50 years. *Amount borrowed*, 5,000*l.* (to repay old debts) at 4½ per cent. and 45,000*l.* at 5 per cent., in each case from a public company; 47,268*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* is still due. No sinking fund.	The nuisance of smoke from fireplaces and furnaces for trade purposes, which do not, as far as practicable, consume the smoke arising from the combustibles used therein, prevails in the borough. Qu. whether this occurs from a defective state of the law respecting the nuisance of smoke, or from a reluctance with the local authority to exercise its power.
66. Bideford. (Devonshire). The L. G. Act was adopted under § 12, *Jan.* 1869. No provisional order under § 77.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of Bideford. A. - - 3,196 0 0 R.V. - £14,578 9 6 P. - - 6,742. H. (Large increase within last 10 years). D.R. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Surveyor, 100*l.* per annum. Inspector of nuisances, 8*l.* per annum. There is no public health officer. No advice from a medical source. Annual inspection from house to house. Powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* is a medical practitioner. *Epidemics* ascertainable through the report of the inspector of nuisances. Means sufficient. Information immediately acted on. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	The L. B. are now carrying out a general system of *drainage* for the whole town. Soil is not waterlogged. *Sewers* ventilated partly by charcoal ventilation, partly by rain pipes. House drains are carefully trapped. Drainage is carried into the river Torridge, which flows through the town. No change has been made, and no difficulties have yet arisen. Houses do not at present drain into the public sewers; but it is intended to connect the whole of houses and closets with the main sewers now being laid.	The local board are now carrying out a system of water supply. The supply will be *constant*. A large reservoir, capable of holding 22,000,000, will be constructed on a stream near the town. No drainage runs into the stream. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The waterworks are all within the district.	Powers as to buildings are under the P. H. and L. G. Acts and the Acts incorporated therewith. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws. No measures taken as to this. *Byelaws* made under the powers conferred by the above Acts are enforced without difficulty. They do not regulate duties of clerk. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - - £238 Streets and roads - - - 704 Private improvement works - 150 Salaries - - - - - 473 *Accounts* audited by the borough auditors, who reside in the town, and are allowed 2*l.* 2*s.* per day whilst engaged. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. May 1867, at 1*s.* 8*d.* - 748 0 3 Jan. 1868, at 1*s.* 4*d.* - - 616 7 3 July 1868, at 1*s.* 8*d.* - - 769 4 8 Feb. 1869, at 1*s.* 4*d.* - - 619 9 5 Aug. 1869, at 1*s.* 4*d.* - - 620 0 0 No difficulty in levying.	*Borrowing powers*, any sum not exceeding 17,000*l.*, to be repaid within 50 years; are sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining money; but reluctance shown, as it was impossible to borrow at less than 5 per cent. *Amount borrowed* during *past year* from an insurance company, 8,000*l.*, for the purpose of works of water supply, and 5,000*l.* for works of sewerage, at 5 per cent. per annum. No sinking fund.	

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c:	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7; 29-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51. 64.
67. Blackpool. (Lancashire.) Board constituted under the Blackpool Improvement Acts (1853, 16 Vict. c. xxix., and 1865, 28 & 29 Vict. c. ccxiv.) P. H. Act and L. G. Act have been applied to the district.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of LAYTON with WARBRICK. A. - - 2,229 3 17 R. V. - £48,576 15 0 P. } Both doubled since last census 3,600 H. } 800 D. R. (no means of ascertaining). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Three *Inspectors of Nuisances*, at 25s., 20s., and 20s. per week. No health officer. Inspector under the Factory Acts, &c. No certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of *inspection*. Powers of inspecting food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is no hospital in the district. No disinfecting apparatus. No arrangement for conveyance of infected patients. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by the guardians. No registration of disease. *Epidemic disease* is ascertained through the inspectors. Means *insufficient*. No record of death or disease is published. There were outbreaks of *small-pox* in 1866 and 1868, not very bad. There was great difficulty in keeping the infected people and their attendants from visiting other and non-infected houses. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. Sub-soil is not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated by rain pipes. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into the sea below low-water mark, being conveyed in pipes three feet in diameter. No legal or other difficulties have been experienced. One half the houses have *waterclosets*, the others have privies, which are not deodorised. All are supplied with ashpits. Houses drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* is from the Fylde Waterworks Company; the water is unpolluted. There is a constant supply to five-sixths of the houses. There are no tenements without water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings refer to buildings constructed after a certain date, and are exercised. No measures taken to prevent *overcrowding*. No *byelaws* made regulating duties of clerk, &c.; those made are insufficient. It is intended to get others added at the next sessions.	No *defects* in respect of private improvement works. The sanitary condition of the population has been much improved; there is no complaint now of insufficient drainage. There was some opposition to the promenade and carriage drive works, but everything was settled satisfactorily. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 2,647 19 6½ Other public works (promenade and carriage drive) - - - - 50,000 0 0 Salaries - - - - 1,091 9 0 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who lives 50 miles off. He is paid 20 guineas. No surcharges.	(Two rates levied.) *General District Rate.* 1866, at 1s. 8d. 1867, at 1s. 8d. 1868, at 1s. 5d. *Special Rate.* 1866, at 2d. 1867, at 1d. 1868, at 1d. *Poor Rates.* 1866, at 1s. 1867, at 1s. 4d. 1868, at 1s. 4d. No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 911*l.* 6s. 1½*d.* *Borrowing powers* double the rateable value in June 1868. Not sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 68,583*l.* 10s. 6*d.* at about 4½ per cent., from private persons. There is a sinking fund which now amounts to 3,038*l.* 18s. 1*d.*, which is "in the bank" at 1 per cent. below bank rate; it is intended to change this.	
68. Bolton-le-Moors. (Lancashire.) The Corporation of Bolton are the Local Board. P. H. Act, 1848, except §§ 4-34, 50, 66, 75, 93, 105, 107, 121, 138, 141, 142, 152, was applied originally by the "Borough of Bolton Act, 1850;" but now apply by virtue of the Bolton Improvement Act, 1854. (Copies of the latter Act, and of Local Acts of 1864 and 1865, sent.)	The district (the *borough* of BOLTON) consists of the *township* of GREAT BOLTON and *parts* of two other *townships* (LITTLE BOLTON * and HAULGH). A. - - - 1,840. R.V. - - £239,801 P. (estimated) 80,000 H. (1861) - 13,325 (now) - 15,854 including 383 cellar dwellings. D.R. (1867 - 30·49; 1868 - 25·52; 1869 - 26·75) The local board districts of *Halliwell* and *Sharples*, or portions of them, should be incorporated with the borough, as by the increase of buildings in the town and neighbourhood a great part of these districts named appear to belong to the town, and the inhabitants and occupiers of works use the streets and trade of the town as much as the residents. Portions of the *townships* of RUMWORTH and GREAT LEVER, into which mill works and population from the borough have extended, should also be annexed. In effect they are parts of the town, except as regards local government and taxation. [* *See* No. 5.]	*Medical officer of health*, who reports upon dwellings unfit for human habitation, under Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Acts, 1868, and is paid for services actually rendered. *Inspector of nuisances*, who inspects generally, (except slaughter houses and provisions,) and sees to the due observance of byelaws relating to lodging houses; salary, 120*l.* per ann. An *assistant-inspector* of nuisances, salary, 52*l.* per ann. An *inspector* of *meat, provisions*, and *slaughter-houses*, 80*l.* per ann. An assistant inspector to aid No. 4, when required, at 10*l.* per ann. There is an inspector under the Factory Acts, and also certifying surgeons within the borough. The Inspector of Nuisances makes regular inspections of all parts of the borough. The powers for inspecting food are not so efficient as desirable.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is an infirmary; but infectious diseases are not admitted. No disinfecting apparatus, nor plan for disinfecting sewers. Cases of infectious disease are removed in ordinary cabs. *Coroner* is an attorney. Guardians do not obtain any sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. *Epidemic disease* is reported by the district surgeon to the guardians. This plan seems sufficient; and action is immediately taken by the officers of the union, or the sanitary officers of the corporation. A record of death and disease is kept at the infirmary. There has been no outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district, except that in some of the confined courts and alleys *fever* prevails occasionally.	*Public sewerage and drainage* are generally sufficient, but complaints are made of the sewage draining into the river within the borough, and on this account intercepting works are being constructed. The *subsoil* is not waterlogged; but if it were, the corporation has no restrictive power. *Sewers* are ventilated partly by grates and partly by rain-water pipes. Sewers and house drains generally are carefully trapped. *Sewage* runs into a stream which flows through the borough; other methods of disposing of it are being considered. No attempt to carry sewers beyond the district has been made, but the intercepting sewers are being carried through private grounds without any difficulty. About 300 houses have *waterclosets*. The remainder generally have privies, and open ashpits, which are not deodorized, otherwise than by house ashes. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from reservoirs, the sources being the moorlands four or five miles from the town. The *rainfall* upon the moorlands is utilized directly by the reservoirs, and the supply generally is sufficient and good. All houses within the borough are supplied with water. § 76 P. H. Act, and § 51 L. G Act, are used to compel the taking of water. In using these powers no difficulty has arisen. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The entire expenditure for permanent works of water supply has been 373,971*l.* 0s. 8*d.* Ten other townships are supplied. The waterworks are situate *outside* the district.	The powers as to the regulation of streets or buildings are under the P. H. Acts, and byelaws founded on them, which however do not apply to streets and buildings in existence prior to the adoption of the P. H. Act, 1848. The powers so vested are actually exercised, but are found to be ineffective. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws. Measures have been taken to prevent this. Powers for making *byelaws* are conferred by the Municipal Corporation Act, 1854, 6 Wm. IV. c. 76.; L. G. Act, 1858; the Sanitary Act, 1866; the Common Lodging-houses Acts, and the Bolton Improvement Act, 1864. There is no difficulty in enforcing the byelaws, except those for regulating the formation and construction of new streets and buildings, as to the validity of which there is much doubt. Byelaws do not define duties of clerk, &c. (Copies of byelaws sent.) Nuisance removal powers are generally found sufficient.	There is great difficulty in obtaining repayment of the outlay on *private works*, because of the remedies provided by the P. H. and L. G. Acts being insufficient, uncertain, and not easy of application. The corporation has extensive waterworks, large market-house, town hall, park, and recreation grounds; some of these have had a beneficial effect upon the sanitary condition of the population. Much inferior property has been removed, and the inhabitants driven to more healthy dwellings. No opposition to the execution of works, except to the market-hall, which has proved a financial success. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 21,731 10 4 Streets - - - - 15,803 12 3 Water supply - - 145,747 7 9 Other public works - 35,616 17 1 Private improvement works - - - - 18,846 7 0 Salaries - - - - 2,620 18 4 Repayments, principal - 3,766 13 4 „ interest - 3,717 14 2 *Accounts* audited by persons appointed under the Municipal Corporations Act. They reside in the district, and each of the two burgess auditors receives 8*l.* 8s. a year. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* Average for the whole borough at 1s. 4½*d.* in £— £ s. d. 1866-7 - 11,873 3 2½ 1867-8 - 12,024 17 9 1868-9 - 12,531 17 10 *Borough Rate*, at 1s. 2*d.* in £— 1866-7 - 11,808 4 6 1867-8 - 12,011 12 6 1868-9 - 12,413 11 4 *Water* for domestic and shop purposes is supplied at a fixed scale, varying with the rent of the tenement, and increased where the tenement is *outside* the borough. For supplies through meter, the charge is 6*d.* per 1,000 gallons *inside*, and 9*d.* *outside* the borough. *Gas* is supplied by a private company at 3s. 4*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet. *Poor Rates.* 1867, at 3s. 4*d.*, and 1s. 6*d.*, and 1s. 6*d.* - £ s. d. 24,685 13 11 The rate in the £ differs in the three townships. 1868, at 1s. 4*d.*, and 1s. 6*d.*, and 1s. 6*d.* - 15,673 18 4 1869, at 1s. 6*d.*, and 1s. 4*d.* - 16,564 11 0 No difficulty in levying.	A loan of 23,000*l.* was obtained from the Public Works Loan Commissioners in 1856, and in 1868 a further loan of 20,600*l.* for private works under the Manufacturing Districts Acts. Of the above 16,663*l.* 5s. 4*d.* has been repaid in the last 3 years, as also 17,572*l.* 10s. 3*d.* on account of private works executed with other moneys. The *borrowing powers* are 601,400*l.* under the Local Acts, and 177,934*l.* under the Public Works Acts, 1863. These powers are not sufficient by 120,000*l.* at least. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. The total amount borrowed is 673,704*l.* The sum of 64,976*l.* has been repaid, and there remains due 608,728*l.* The average rate of interest payable on ordinary loans is 4*l.* 6s. 6*d.* per cent.	

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c., of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**
69. Bradford. (Yorkshire, W. R.). The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses are the local board. The Bradford Local Improvement Act, 1850, incorporated *parts* of the P. H. Act. No Provisional Order under § 77. There are also Local Improvement Acts, 1866 and 1868, and Local Waterworks Acts, 1854-5-8, 1862-8-9.	The district (the *municipal borough*) is *conterminous* with the four *townships* of BRADFORD, HORTON, BOWLING, and MANNINGHAM. A. - - 6,508 0 0 R. V. (1868) £481,552 (1869) £503,399 P. (1861) 106,218 (1869) 138,000 H. (1861) 24,288. There has been great increase since 1861, and all are well occupied. D. R. 1866 - 28·2 1867 - 25·3 1868 - 24·26 The death rate is in a great measure attributable to exceptionally large infantine mortality, caused by large numbers of children being deprived of maternal care and nurture, the mothers being factory operatives.	*Borough Surveyor* and Waterworks Engineer, 700*l.* per ann. *Assistant Surveyor*, 250*l.* 3 *Clerks* (private improvements), 300*l.* *Clerk* (to superintend new buildings), 60*l.* *No Medical Officer of Health*, but three *Sanitary Inspectors*, two at 100*l.* per ann. each, and one at 60*l.* (They act under the Artizans, &c. Act, 1868). *Officer* under Workshops Act, 1866, 91*l.* (also charged with the suppression of the smoke nuisance). Factories are under the Government Inspector. The police act as auxiliaries to the Sanitary Staff. The Union medical officers render every assistance, and a weekly return (showing the localities where deaths have occurred) is presented to the Sanitary Committee (of the town council) by the clerk to the guardians. The sanitary inspectors carry out a regular system of inspection of their respective districts. Inspection of animal food and fish is efficient. The council are unable to carry out the Act of 1860 (in checking adulteration of food), as they have no separate Court of Quarter Sessions.	There are two *hospitals*, supported by voluntary contributions, in addition to the hospital at the union workhouse. No difficulty as to admission of *infectious cases*. A *fever* hospital (voluntary) is also being erected. *Guardians* provide temporary hospitals on any indication of *epidemic* disease. No disinfecting apparatus. The sewers are disinfected in the summer with lime. Guardians have a conveyance for *infected patients*. *Coroner* is a medical practitioner. The cost of sanitary reports has been covered by the salaries of the officers. No registration of *disease*. The union medical officers are always on the look out for the earliest indication of *epidemic* disease. Means sufficient. Information immediately acted upon, and house to house visitation by members of the council (who have the whole borough arranged in districts for the purpose) is instituted. A weekly return is made to the sanitary committee by the superintendent registrar of the number of deaths, and the cause of each death. A record is made at the hospitals of diseases which do not end in death. In 1866 there was a slight visitation of *cholera*. There are no unhealthy districts.	*Public sewerage and drainage* is being vigorously proceeded with; the only difficulty is from the outfall polluting the river. *Subsoil* is dry. *Sewers* are ventilated by warehouse and house *rainpipes*, and by gullies in the streets. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. *Liquid sewage* is drained into the river. Contents of privies are disposed of by the contractor. By an order of the Court of Chancery the council is to defecate the sewage by *Jan.* 1872. No difficulty in carrying drains through private property. *Nightsoil, ashes,* and *rubbish* were removed at a cost, in 1866 and 1867, of 5,400*l.*; in 1868, of 3,750*l.* Houses generally have *privies*, better class *waterclosets*. Cesspools and ashpits are deodorised by ashes. *Houses* generally drain into the sewers.	There is an extensive system of waterworks by gravitation. No drainage enters any of the springs or streams. Water is laid on to each house with few exceptions, and proceedings are pending to enforce a supply to them. Supply is partly from springs of great purity, partly by impounding mountain streams and the rainfall. Under recent Acts the corporation are authorised to construct several additional reservoirs, and the scheme, when complete, will secure an abundant supply of pure water to outlying districts as well as to the borough. No difficulty has been felt in working under § 76, P. H. Act, and § 51, L. G. Act; but it would be an improvement if an additional remedy were provided by way of pecuniary penalty, recoverable summarily before the magistrates. No abandoned works. Some of the reservoirs have given way from defective workmanship, and have had to be, or are, being restored at a cost of upwards of 36,000*l.* The entire expenditure for permanent works of water supply is about 800,000*l.* Eighteen districts beyond the boundaries of the district are supplied. The works are partly within the area under the jurisdiction of the local authority. One reservoir is nearly 30 miles off.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51 64.**
The powers for the regulation of streets or buildings are those under the L. G. Act, 1858, and byelaws under the 34th section. They refer exclusively to buildings erected after the passing of the Act. They also regulate drainage, ventilation, and the sanitary condition of the houses. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws; these byelaws have been modified so as to facilitate the erection of cottages. The law on this subject requires amendment, § 29 N.R. Act, 1855, can only be set in motion by a medical officer of health or two medical practitioners. Power should be given to *Sanitary Inspectors* to take proceedings. Byelaws are made under the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835, the L. G. Act, 1858, and the Local Acts. Difficulty has been found in dealing with offences against the building byelaws, especially with regard to the occupation of business and shop premises as dwelling houses, as cases can only be dealt with after the lapse of six months from date of offence, and it is only a matter of accident when any case of this kind is detected. There should be power to enter buildings sanctioned as business premises only, but inspected to be used as dwellings, and the nuisance, if proved, should be dealt with as an offence for structural conversion. Byelaws do not regulate the duties of clerk or surveyor. Existing powers for the abatement and removal of nuisances have been found quite sufficient.	No difficulty has been found with respect to enforcing the execution of private improvement works, but the recovery of the outlay would be much simplified if all the regulations as to apportionment were swept away, and if the amount expended were made recoverable as a simple contract debt. There is a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the population. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 51,675 0 11 Streets and roads - - 60,395 9 9 Water supply - - - 54,188 14 4 Other public works - 151,553 11 0 Salaries - - - - 12,614 14 9 Repayments: Principal - - - 40,168 17 6 Interest - - - 125,260 8 2 Law charges - - - 15,450 4 5 Other expenses - - 7,819 0 5 *Accounts* are audited by persons under the Municipal Act, who reside in the district, and are paid 2*l.* 2*s.* a day. No disallowances.	*General District Rate.* £ 1866, at 2*s.* in the 1*l.* 36,562 1867, at 2*s.* ,, 40,857 1868, at 2*s.* 6*d.* ,, 55,107 *Special Water Rate.* 1866, at 1*s.* in the 1*l.* 18,281 1867, at 6*d.* ,, 10,214 1868, at 6*d.* ,, 11,021 *Lamp Rate.* (Including Water Rate). 1866, at 2*d.* in the 1*l.* 3,022 1867, at 4*d.* ,, 6,793 1868, at 2*d.* ,, 3,664 *Borough Rate.* 1866, at 5*d.* in the 1*l.* 8,446 1867, at 5½*d.* ,, 10,298 1868, at 5½*d.* ,, 10,574 *Poor Rates.* 1866, at 1*s.* 8*d.* in the 1*l.* 25,804 1867, at 2*s.* ,, 30,113 1868, at 2*s.* ,, 40,512 No difficulty in levying.	Private works are defrayed from general district rate, and afterwards recovered from owners. Borrowing powers, 1,500,000*l.*, are sufficient. No difficulties in borrowing. The local authority think they are unfairly treated in being obliged to borrow money for public works in the open market. *Amount borrowed*, 1,272,255*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* viz.: £ s. d. Street improvements - - 293,088 8 8 Sewerage - - - - 103,010 13 7 Markets and fairs - - - 21,429 0 0 Permanent works - - - 30,167 0 0 Water supply - - - 824,560 9 11 Rate of interest varies from 4 to 5 per cent. A sinking fund is provided for repayment of every loan obtained by the corporation; it is not the practice to invest the amount paid to sinking fund, but to apply it in extinguishment of the debt *pro tanto*.	Sanitary boards for rural districts should be constituted. Unless rural districts are placed in a sanitary condition they nullify the good effects of urban sanitary arrangements. (1) One cardinal defect in the existing law consists in the heavy rates required to provide interest and sinking fund on money borrowed. As the sanitary works of a town are to a given extent beneficial to the public generally, Government ought to enable the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance funds required at a low rate of interest repayable in 50 years. (2) Another defect equally serious is the unnecessary costliness of obtaining parliamentary powers. Questions connected, *e.g.* with local waterworks should be heard on the spot by an engineer sent down from the Home Office. Larger powers also should be given to the Home Office to enforce sanitary measures where no local authority exists for the purpose. (3) § 49 San. Act, 1866, falls short of its object. It only empowers the Secretary of State to enforce the requirements of *General Acts* relating to the Public Health, whereas some towns are in such matters governed under *Local Acts*. The power should be extended so as to give the Home Office authority to intervene where such Local Acts are disregarded. § 49 should be amended in another particular. It can only be set in motion on complaint. If no complaint be made, the Act may remain a dead letter. The government should send a commissioner to inquire, in certain given cases, what Local or General Sanitary Acts are in force for a district, and whether they are properly carried out. If not, then, on the officers report of default, all the powers of this section should come into play, as they now do on complaint lodged. It might be sufficient to give the power in reference to all places where the death rate exceeds a specified number per thousand. In most towns a portion of the inhabitants are desirous of having the law faithfully observed; but as the members of the governing body have to depend on votes for election, they are liable to be overborne against their own convictions. It is not uncommon in the history of towns, to find the most faithful and intelligent public man defeated in an election because the wrongdoers organise an opposition against him. (4) The amendment (which it is expected may be proposed) of § 19 of San. Act, 1866, by striking out branch 3, would be a mistake; because, taken in connexion with the provision "Secondly," the whole scope of the enactment in its present form is just and equitable, by enabling magistrates to look fairly at all the circumstances of the case. A new provision is wanted for rendering *workmen* liable to penalty for creating nuisance, if the works be properly constructed and in good order, and the fault lies entirely with the servant. There is a byelaw to that effect in operation here, and it works very satisfactorily. (5) Some of the witnesses who have been examined have expressed an opinion that all expenses incident to the abatement of causes of sickness and mortality, created by defects connected with dwelling places, should be borne by the owners of such places and not by the public. If this extreme view be acted upon, sanitary reform will become impracticable, by reason of its oppressiveness. It is very proper that the owner should bear all the cost of remedying nuisances and defects solely arising from or existing upon his own premises; but the most fatal fever-breeding places in large towns are clusters of buildings made unwholesome from being too crowded *on a given area*, and excluding a proper supply of light and air. The true remedy for such cases is the demolition of part of the cluster of buildings, so as to provide open space for the remainder, or the reconstruction of the whole; and for works of this kind, the just rule as to expense is that as the alterations to be made are for the benefit of the public the public ought to pay for them. This principle was embodied in the Liverpool Sanitary Act, 1864, which was honoured with the public approval of Lord Brougham on more than one occasion, and has worked with great success. (6) Building regulations for the local districts should be established by some other machinery than that of *byelaws*, because there are rules of practice in force in the courts of law respecting byelaws which render it impossible to frame them free from fault in connexion with such a business. The difficulty is really little more than one of nomenclature. If, instead of talking about byelaws, power were given to the Home Office to settle and approve of street and building regulations for a corporation or local board, and it were enacted that the same should not be open to objections in point of form, there would not I think be any further difficulty. If the regulations, however clumsy, were in an Act, they would be binding. What is wanted is to give them the same efficacy when not in an Act, but sanctioned by the Home Secretary. (7) There are numerous provisions in the Public Health and Local Government Acts, where *private works* are to be executed by the local authority, on default by owner, after notice. It would be most useful if pecuniary penalties might be enforced on summary proceedings before justices, instead of compelling the local authority to do the work. Disputes as to ownership, as to the necessity for the work, and the cost of it, would then all be settled beforehand, instead of, as now, after the work is completed; and in many cases the owner could get the work executed much more economically than the local authority. It was proposed to insert some such power in a local Act, but Lord Redesdale objected that the proposal was in effect to alter a general Act, and that if the latter were defective it ought to be amended. (8) An amendment is required of the provision at the end of § 34 of the L. G. Act, 1858. It should be made clear that conversion *by user* of the premises is meant, as well as by structural alteration; and as justices can only summarily interfere within six months from the commission of an offence, words should be added to the proviso to the effect, that every continuance to convert by user shall constitute an offence. It is a common practice for persons to get plans passed as for business premises exclusively, in which case the requirements insisted upon for open space for a dwelling house cannot be enforced. After the lapse of sufficient time for the local officers to lose sight of the premises, they are quietly turned into use as a dwelling house; and unless the trick be detected within six months the magistrates will not interfere. This is an abuse which ought to be suppressed. Some magistrates question whether conversion by user is covered by the Act, and this ought to be made clear.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8–12.	2–7, 49–50.	13–15, 19.	16–18, 20–28.	29–34.	35–38, 57.
70. Bridport. (Dorsetshire.) The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses are the local board. The P. H. and L. G. Acts were adopted by petition of the inhabitants under § 12, *Aug.* 1859.	The borough comprises the *parish* of BRIDPORT, and *parts* of the *parishes* of Allington, Bathenhampton, Burton, Bradstock, Bradpole, Symondsbury, and Waldditch. A. - - 358 3 0 R. V. £15,870 0 0 P. - - 8,004 H. D. R. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Clerk, 70*l.* per annum. Sanitary inspector, 30*l.* per annum. Surveyor of highways, 10*l.* There is no officer of health. No medical advice from any paid officer. There is a regular system of inspection. The inspector of nuisances inspects food.	A *cholera hospital* has been erected in case of such disease breaking out. Sewers are periodically disinfected by disinfectants being poured down. No means of conveying infected patients. *Coroner* not a medical man. No registration of disease *Epidemic disease* is ascertained by the reports of medical men practising in the borough, and the report of the inspector of nuisances. Means *sufficient*, and immediately acted upon. A Report of deaths is made by the registrar to the council. *Fever* has occasionally appeared.	*Public sewerage and drainage* are not sufficient; the attention of the authorities, however, is now directed to the best mode of remedying defects in drainage. *Sewers* are ventilated by air holes, trapped. The vaults [of privies] are emptied from time to time; in some instances the waterclosets are connected with the drains which discharge themselves into the rivers. Some houses have waterclosets, but the majority privies. Many houses drain into the public sewers. Proceeds of disposal of sewage, *Nil.*	*Water supply* is insufficient. Attention is being directed to obtain a supply of water from a distance. At present there is no water supply beyond the wells and springs on the premises. No works have been undertaken as yet.
71. Brighton. (Sussex). The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses are the local board. The L. G. Act was adopted under § 12. *March* 1860. A provisional order has been made under § 77, altering and repealing parts of a local Act. Local board constituted under 6 Geo. IV. c. clxxix.	The district (the *municipal borough*) is *conterminous* with the *parish* of Brighthelmston, otherwise BRIGHTON. A. - 2,320 0 0 R. V. - £402,963 19 0 P. (1861) - 77,693; Estimated - 90,867. H. (1861) - 13,307; since then there has been a large increase. D.R. 1867 - 22·3. 1868 - 20·1. 1869 - 20·2. There are local board districts within the adjoining parish of Hove, (the whole of which is within the parliamentary borough,) now practically united for the purpose of sewage outfall, which might with great advantage be incorporated: also the parish of Preston, now included within the parliamentary borough. P. (1861), 1,044, now upwards of 3,000.	Head inspector of nuisances at 3*l.* per week; four assistant inspectors at salaries varying from 1*l.* 13*s.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* a week. No officer of health. An inspector under the Factory and Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, acts in the district. Medical assistance is received from the surgeons of the parochial districts. There are three medical men on the sanitary committee of the Town Council. A house to house inspection is made from time to time when necessary: the districts inhabited by the poorer classes being frequently inspected. The powers for inspecting food are found useful, and are acted on. § 2 N. R. Act Amendment Act, 1863, does not extend to unwholesome food *sold*, but only when offered or deposited for sale.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is an hospital, but infectious cases are not admitted; they are received at the workhouse infirmary. No disinfecting apparatus. Infectious cases are conveyed in a special vehicle kept by the parochial authorities. *Coroner* not a medical man. No registration of disease. Periodical reports of the state of the districts are received from the sanitary committee. A clerk in the Registrar-General's office furnishes quarterly reports concerning births and deaths and causes of deaths. The registrar of deaths supplies a weekly return to the Sanitary Committee. These means are sufficient for ascertaining the presence of *epidemic* disease, and the information given is immediately acted on. In 1866 there were two or three cases of *cholera*; there was no difficulty in dealing with this outbreak.	A complete system of sewers is now being constructed; an Act has been obtained for the construction of intercepting sewers with an outfall in the sea about seven miles away. Subsoil not waterlogged. Sewers are ventilated by gratings, by special flues, as brewers' chimnies, and by a furnace at the ash depôt, which is on high ground. House drains are trapped to about one-third of a mile beyond low water mark, and at a third point to low water mark of spring tides only. When cesspools are in use the soil is carted away when required by farmers and market gardeners. No revenue is derived from this by the corporation. Houses generally supplied with *waterclosets*. About 4,500 houses drain into the public sewers, which (at present) are extended into the sea at two points.	*Water supply* by a private company, from wells in the chalk. There are two services, constant and intermittent; the latter is mostly used, and nearly all the houses are supplied with water. Quantity and quality good. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have been acted upon, but the carrying out of these provisions is found to be very difficult, and involves a great deal of trouble, there are so many needless restrictions in the way, in which a remedy may be applied, and the means for recovering the cost of the works are defective. No abandoned works. It has been necessary to reconstruct some old sewers, but not to a large extent.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39–45.	46–48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52–54, 56k.	55, 58–61.	51, 54.
Powers as to building are those conferred by the Acts, and are exercised when considered necessary. No *overcrowding* from the operation of building byelaws; no measures have been required as to this. Byelaws made under the powers conferred by the General Acts do not define duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) The laws relating to the abatement and removal of nuisances are in a complicated state, and the proceedings for abatement of nuisances is most cumbrous.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works have been undertaken. There has been a great local opposition to the introduction of water. Expenditure. (No return.) *Accounts* audited by two auditors, who are elected under the Municipal Acts; they reside within the borough, and are paid 4*l.* 4*s.* each per annum.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* 0½*d.* 779 0 10 1868, at 1*s.* - 769 11 5 1869, at 1*s.* 2*d.* - 896 0 5 *Police Rate.* 1867, at 4*d.* - 191 0 0 1869, „ - 158 17 0 1869, „ - 211 2 8 *Poor Rate.* 1867, at 3*s.* 1*d.* 1,500 1 11 1868, at 3*s.* 2*d.* 1,599 4 0 1869, at 3*s.* - 1,423 11 0	No loans have been obtained.	The board of guardians should be the local authority in rural districts. The whole of the law relating to local government nuisances and sanitary subjects is in a most complicated state, most perplexing to those who have to work it out, and it is a great pity the law is not consolidated and simplified; at present it is in a perfect maze.
The powers for the regulation of streets and buildings under the L. G. Act, have been found defective. The local board has no power to make byelaws relating to *old* buildings; nor is there any sufficient remedy in the case of the alteration of new buildings after they have once been erected, except such alterations as come within the last clause of § 34 of the L. G. Act, 1858. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws; measures have been taken to prevent this. The mode of procedure under the Nuisance Removal Acts should be much simplified. *Byelaws* have been made under L. G. Act; do not define duties of clerk. (Copy sent.)	The law is defective in its provisions for the recovery of the cost of constructing private improvement works. The works have been so recently completed it would be difficult to form an opinion as to improvement in the sanitary condition of the population. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 36,315 19 8 Streets and roads - 20,426 0 3 Other public works - 66,103 5 4 Private improvement works - 2,140 19 3 Salaries - - 7,595 13 2 Repayments: Principal - - 12,250 0 0 Interest - - 20,624 16 4 Law charges - - 2,607 8 7 Other expenses - 58,420 5 10 *Accounts* audited by borough auditors, each of whom receive 2*l.* 2*s.* a day while engaged. The audits are half-yearly, and usually occupy two days each, so that the total cost of auditing the local board accounts is 16*l.* 16*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* - 38,081 1 4 1867–8, at 1*s.* 10*d.* 35,707 9 8 1868–9, at 2*s.* - 38,857 0 9½ *Water Rate.* (Levied by company.) At rate of 9*d.* in 1*l.* *Watch Rate.* 1867, at 5*d.* - 7,459 14 0 1868, at 4*d.* - 6,421 3 2 1869, at 4*d.* - 6,537 2 4 *Pavilion Rate.* 1867, at 2*d.* - 3,186 14 6 1868, at „ - 3,259 8 9 1869, at „ - 3,251 7 10 *Poor Rates.* 1866-7, at 1*s.* 2*d.* & 1*s.* 4*d.* - 44,011 8 7 1867-8, at 1*s.* 6*d.* & 2*s.* - 65,162 8 9 1868-9, at 1*s.* 3*d.* & 9*d.* - 38,816 17 0 No difficulty in levying.	Amounts received for loans and repayment for private improvement works— £ s. d. Loans - 78,000 0 0 Receipts 2,010 12 1 *Borrowing powers*, one year's assessable value, with sanction of Secretary of State. No difficulty in obtaining loans, except the *legal* one requiring the loan to be paid in *so equal annual* instalments, which is objectionable to capitalists, and consequently reduces the means of obtaining money and increases the rate of interest. *Amount borrowed*, 129,500*l.*, at rates varying from 4 to 5 per cent., from public companies or friendly societies. *Amount repaid*, 11,100*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* No sinking fund.	In rural districts *adjoining* local board districts, the local board should have the same powers for the suppression of nuisances as they have within their own districts. There is much difficulty in obtaining the removal of nuisances situate outside of, but near to the boundaries of populous places. The existing law is defective in its provisions (1) for the recovery of the cost of private improvement works; (2) for enforcing the charge thereof upon the premises; and (3) for throwing the burthen upon the person or persons having interests in the premises, according to the extent and value of their several interests.

The Brighton local board has in some cases been defeated in summonses to recover contribution from the owner for the time being on his showing that the property has been purchased by him in the interval between the completion of the work and the issuing the summons; and the former owner may have left the town or be insolvent, and yet it is not desirable to issue summonses directly the works are done, as many owners, by having time given them, pay voluntarily.

The provisions of 24 & 25 Vict. c. 61. s. 23 enable the charge to be recovered summarily in cases to which they apply, but as the amount in each case is small (not generally exceeding 10*l.*, and often only 3*l.* or 4*l.*), it would be inconvenient in practice, and involve intricate accounts in a large borough like BRIGHTON to receive the amounts by instalments. And there is no procedure provided whereby the charge thereof on the premises (21 & 22 Vict. c. 98) may be enforced; so that it would seem the only way of enforcing the charge is by proceedings in a court of equity, or under the equity jurisdiction of the County Court. There should be a more summary remedy, as by distress. There should also be a provision that the charge should take precedence of all existing mortgage and other charges, since the mortgagees will have the benefit of the improvements. And it should be provided that every notice, demand, or order, served on an owner for the time being, should be binding on each successive owner, whether he actually have knowledge of it or not, but without prejudice to any remedy he may have against any prior owner under any contract, or for fraudulent concealment of such order or notice, &c.

The provision of the Public Health Act, 1848, section 97, leaving contracts by lease or agreement made before the application of the Act to the district seems fair, but it operates very harshly in many cases, in consequence of the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Thompson *v.* Lapworth (Law Journal, vol. 37, C.P., p. 74). In numerous cases of leases at rackrent, and of cases where the unexpired term is very short, landlords are enabled, by reason of general expressions in the covenants of the lease, such as are commonly inserted as a matter of course "to pay all taxes, duties, and outgoings," to make their lessees, who have no valuable or permanent interest in the property demised to them, pay considerable sums for structural works improving the property, which were not contemplated at the time and which ought to fall on the landlord. It would, I think, be better to prohibit and render nugatory all future contracts whereby the burthen is sought to be shifted from the beneficial owner, on the same principle as is done by the Property Tax Acts, and to provide that in any *existing* lease the owner and not the lessee shall be liable, unless expressly provided in terms, and that general words and expressions shall not have the effect of shifting the burthen. There should also be a provision for apportioning the burthen between owners of several interests in the same property; as, for example, A., the freeholder in 1830, lets to B. for 99 years, at 20*l.* per annum; B. builds and lets to C. for 21 years, at rackrent, for 100*l.* per annum and some machinery, by which A. shall contribute a portion of the cost in proportion of the value of his 20*l.* a year for 59 years unexpired, and for his reversion in fee in 100*l.* a year, and B. should pay a share proportioned to the value of his improved rent of 80*l.* for 59 years, and so on. The magistrates, assisted by a surveyor of experience appointed by them, would be, I think, a fair and summary tribunal without appeal.

We have a difficulty in Brighton, and I suppose it is the same in other coast towns, of punishing offences committed beyond the boundary of the borough seaward, whether those offences are committed against the sanitary or other public Acts, in consequence of the magistrates considering offences committed on the sea as beyond their jurisdiction, and therefore refusing to convict. This has resulted in considerable annoyance to persons walking on the beach, or bathing in front of the town, as many offences expressly provided against by Acts of Parliament or byelaws are committed with impunity. For instance, the 69th section of the Towns Police Clauses Act, 1847, empowers the Commissioners to make byelaws (*inter alia*) "for regulating the distance "at which boats and vessels let to hire for the purpose of sailing or rowing for pleasure should be kept from persons bathing;" and in Brighton, byelaws have been made in pursuance thereof, and yet persons may and do frequently row or sail boats in front of and close to bathing machines from which ladies are bathing, and indeed in amongst bathers, in contravention of the byelaws, and the local authority has no power to inflict a penalty or other punishment. There is also an omission in the wording of the section of the Act referred to, as it relates only to boats *let to hire*; it should certainly also include other boats, otherwise the owner of a boat may legally do that which a person who only hires one may not do.

Again, on board of many boats it is the practice to keep stale fish and other offensive matters for bait, which in time becomes a great nuisance, and the effluvia from which may be injurious to health. This may be remedied if the boat *is on the beach*; but if it is on the sea, although anchored only a few yards from the shore, it is beyond the jurisdiction of the magistrates.

The preliminary steps to be taken previously to proceedings for the removal of nuisances cause unnecessary trouble and delay. It should only be necessary to serve one notice to abate the nuisance, and of intention to enter premises to inspect (it is now necessary to serve two, one under section 11 of the Nuisances Removal Act, 1855, and one under the 21st section of the Sanitary Act, 1866); and it should not be compulsory on the local authority in every case to specify the works to be executed as required by the 21st section of the Sanitary Act. If proceedings are taken the magistrates have power under the 13th section of the Nuisances Removal Act, 1855, to order such works as they may think desirable. There is, however, a defect in this section also, as it does not empower them to direct a supply of water to be provided.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**
72. Bristol. (City and county). The town council are the local board. There are Local Improvement Acts of 1840 and 1847. The P. H. Act was applied by provisional order, *Augt.* 1851. No provisional order under § 77.	The *city and county* of BRISTOL consists of 22 entire *parishes* and *parts* of two others. A. - - 4,683 0 0 R. V. - £591,625 0 0 P. (1861) 154,093. H. - - 25,276. A very large number of small houses has been built since 1861. D. R. 1867 - 23; 1868 - 23; 1869 - 24	*Clerk*, 550*l.* per annum; *Surveyor*, 700*l.*; *Medical Inspector*, 200*l.*; *Nuisance do.*, 150*l.*; 4 *Sub-inspectors*, 91*l.* each. There is a regular system of inspection. No difficulty as to inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*. None but union fever hospitals for paupers admit infectious cases. No disinfecting apparatus. Sewers are charged with chemical disinfectants as occasion may require. *Infected patients* are conveyed, (1) paupers, in union ambulances; (2) others in a carriage provided by the board. *Coroner* is a solicitor. No registration of disease. Since Jan. 1870 a weekly return of deaths in the district has been received by the Board of Health; by this and the inquiries carried on by the medical inspector, little difficulty is found in getting early information of *epidemic* disease. These means are sufficient; the information given is immediately acted on. In 1854 and 1866 there was *Asiatic cholera*; 1864-5, *typhus fever*. In 1832, 1849, and 1854 *cholera* prevailed in special districts. The cause was ascertained and removed. In 1866 that disease did not prevail in special districts.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. All sewers are more than 3 ft. below the lowest floor. There is no *ventilation* of sewers. The *sewers* and *house drains* are carefully trapped. All sewage is discharged by gravitation into the tidal river. Houses generally have water-closets or privies capable of being flushed with water. There are only a few isolated cesspits and no ashpits or earth closets. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is by a private company from springs and wells in the *Mendip Hills*. Water is laid on to each house, and the supply is *constant*. *Rainfall* is utilised in large reservoirs. The water is good. *No tenements* (it is believed) are without a supply. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have been acted on in several instances. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.
73. Burton-upon-Trent. (Staffordshire). L. G. Act wholly adopted by resolution under § 12, Sept. 1863. The Burton-upon-Trent Town Commissioners are also the "Local Board." Four Provisional Orders have since been made respecting the district under § 77.	The district comprises the *township* or borough of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, and parts of the *townships* of HORNINGTON and BURTON EXTRA. A. - - 1,510 0 0 R. V. - £85,000 0 0 P. (about) 20,000. H. (1861) 2,788 (now) 4,198. D. R. 1868 - 18·65; 1869 - 21·35; 1870 - 21·3. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Clerk, 275*l.* per annum. *Surveyor*, 200*l.* *Inspector of Nuisances*, 100*l.*; these officers are obliged to devote the whole of their time to the duties of their offices. There is no health officer. There is an inspector under the Factory Act, and a certifying surgeon. When necessary, advice upon sanitary matters is received from medical sources. There is a regular system of inspection of the district. The powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contributions to *hospitals*; there is no hospital in the district where infectious cases are admitted. No public disinfecting apparatus; no plan has been used for disinfecting sewers. No necessity has existed for the conveyance of patients suffering under infectious diseases. *Coroner* is a solicitor. The extent of the action taken by the guardians in obtaining sanitary reports of their districts is not known. Registration of disease has not been attempted. The presence of any *epidemic* in the district ascertained by communication with the medical men; these means are sufficient. No epidemic has yet existed. The only record of deaths in public institutions is that made under 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 86. There has not been any special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Sewerage* and *drainage* generally sufficient. The sewers are partly ventilated by rain-pipes, and, with house drains, are carefully trapped. The *sewage* is conveyed out of the district, about two miles, into tanks; the solid matter is then extracted and sold for manure; the liquid matter, after being deodorized, is allowed to flow into the river Trent. The amount realized by the sale of sewage amounts to 86*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* (2 years). Some houses have waterclosets flushed with water, but generally water-tight cesspools, with covered ashpits, prevail. The houses generally drain into the public sewers.	The natural underground *supply of water* is large and of excellent quality. It is collected in wells. The district is also supplied by the South Stafford Waterworks. Water is not laid on to each house, but there is a *constant* supply. The *rainfall* is utilized by tanks in private houses. The supply is generally sufficient, and is of good quality. No tenements without water supply and needing it. § 76 P. H. Act, and § 51 L. G. Act, have been acted upon, and found sufficient. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
Construction of buildings and lines and of streets are regulated by the Local Acts, 1840 and 1847. Further powers as to *streets and buildings* as under the Acts. Powers are *exercised*. No *overcrowding* to any great extent. A large number of small houses have been and are being built. The board have, in some few instances, had the number of inmates of a house lessened. Power as to *byelaws* under the Acts. Only byelaws made to regulate lodging and slaughter-houses. In the case of ordinary nuisances the powers suffice ultimately to procure their abatement. Where, however, proceedings are required, the time occupied is too long—at least a month—and much longer if the offender is contumacious. Many offensive trades do not legally fall within the Acts; as to those included in § 27 N. R. Act, 1855; (1) the necessity of satisfying the justices that the *best practicable* means have not been used, and (2) the power of the party complained of *to object to the jurisdiction* of the justices render the powers inoperative. More speedy powers, and to comprise offensive trades, are required.	No defects with respect to *private improvements* where proceedings are taken before the justices within six months, otherwise it is not known how to render available the provision that amounts over 20*l.* are a charge on the premises. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers and drains - 8,763 5 10 Streets and roads - 202,773 14 2 Salaries - - - 10,348 19 3 Other expenses - - 174,347 14 7 *Accounts* are audited by the city auditors, who live in Bristol, and are paid 20*l.* per annum between them.	*General District Rates.* 2 levied each year. 1867. £ s. d. 10*d.* and 1*s.* - 50,138 14 4 1868. 1*s.* and 1*s.* 1*d.* 58,628 12 1 1869. 1*s.* 1*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* 67,392 5 9 *Special District Rates.* 1867. High level sewer dist., 8*d.* 3,481 19 9 Low ditto, 6*d.* 1,443 12 0 St. Phillips, 6*d.* 2,081 11 0 Frome, 5*d.* - 3,031 16 5 Bedminster, 11*d.* 1,154 9 6 1868. High level sewer dist., 5*d.* 2,292 15 1 Low ditto, 6*d.* 1,480 7 1 St. Phillips, 5*d.* 1,993 15 6 Frome, 4*d.* - 2,448 6 5 Bedminster, 10*d.* 1,092 1 3 1869. High level sewer dist., 5*d.* 2,375 12 3 Low ditto, 5*d.* 1,253 4 9 St. Phillips, 5*d.* 1,972 18 11 Frome, 4*d.* - 2,512 5 10 Bedminster, 10*d.* 1,127 0 2 No difficulty in levying.	No loans for private improvement works. *Borrowing powers* have hitherto been found sufficient, and money has been obtained without difficulty. Repaid. £60,080 10 6; 2,000 0 0; 3,000 0 0; 3,333 6 8; Nil.; Nil. Interest. 5 per cent.; 5, reducible to 4½ per cent.; 4½ per cent.; 4½ per cent.; " " " " " 4¾ Amount. £109,500; 30,000; 60,000; 150,000; 36,500; 1,000 Amount borrowed from— Public Works Loan Commission; Public company; " "; " "; Private persons; " " There is a *sinking fund* now amounting to 3,933*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* invested in consols.	It is very desirable that in corporate districts such as Bristol, where it is impossible to have frequent meetings of the board, who are the town council, and whose business is practically managed by a committee, that the committee should be enabled to exercise all powers and direct and take all proceedings necessary for compelling the abatement of nuisances, the putting in order of private streets, the recovery of expenses incurred, and such like matters, without the sanction or approval of the board itself being requisite.
Powers as to buildings are those contained in the L. G. Act, and are sufficient, and refer to buildings constructed after a certain date. They are actually exercised, especially as regards drainage, ventilation, and other sanitary conditions of houses. There is no overcrowding, and no scarcity of good cottages. Measures have been taken successfully to prevent overcrowding. The powers for making byelaws are those contained in the L. G. Act and in the Local Act. No byelaws have been made defining or regulating the duties of the clerk or surveyor. (Copy byelaws sent.) Nuisances removal powers have been found generally sufficient.	Practically *no defects* have been found in the law relating to the execution of private improvement works, but the 11th section of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, (one of "Jervis Acts,") requiring proceedings within six months, should be made inapplicable to cases for the recovery of these expenses. Extensive works have been executed, and there is a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the population. There has been little or no opposition to the execution of public works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 2,908 2 9 Streets - - - - 3,249 19 1 Other public works - 5,125 16 2 Private improvement works 1,067 12 2 Salaries - - - - 1,790 1 3 Repayments: Principal - - - 1,302 14 1 Interest - - - 3,237 10 2 Law charges - - - 331 11 11 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides near St. Asaph, and receives 25 guineas annually. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867-8, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 5,455 1 10½ 1868-9, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 5,594 3 2½ 1869-70, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 5,886 7 6 *Gas Rates* belong to the board. *Special Sewer Rate.* £ s. d. 1867-8, at 1*d.* - 317 18 5 *General Sewer Rate.* £ s. d. 1867-8, at 1*d.* - 317 18 5 *Burial Rates* are levied. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1868, at 10*d.* - 3,676 10 0 1869, at 11*d.* - 4,109 17 0 1870, at 12*d.* - 4,848 7 9 No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 1,513*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* The borrowing powers are those of the L. G. Act. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 65,000*l.*, from insurance companies and the Public Works Loan Commissioners; the loans have been borrowed (with the exception of one amount of 12,000*l.*, at 4 per cent.) at 5 per cent. Amount paid off, 15,646*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* No sinking fund.	All the places in a Poor Law district should, as far as possible, be under the control of adjoining Local Boards for Sanitary purposes. 1. § 38 L. G. Act, should be extended by giving an alternative power of proceeding against the owner of the soil of a private street, for the execution of works under those powers, and that to secure the due service of the notice it may be placed on a board fixed in the soil, or on some conspicuous place in the street.

2. The onus of proof that no "sewage from the premises flows into the sewer" (§ 8 L. G. Act) should rest upon the owner, and the local authority should have power to enter premises to trace the drains into the sewers.
3. The penalties and provisions contained in § 8 San. Act, § 17 P. H. Act, as to persons communicating with the sewers of the local authority, should apply to sewers *outside* the district as well as to sewers within the district.
4. Local authorities should be enabled to enter into agreements with any persons for the construction of sewers for the public use as well as roads.
5. Corpses and coffins should be absolutely prohibited from being carried in, on, or under any part of a vehicle or carriage licensed by the Inland Revenue for the conveyance of passengers.
6. There should be a limit of time within which claims for compensation for damage done in the execution of works should be made.
7. Power should be given to all local authorities whose districts have a population of 10,000 or upwards to make byelaws for the prevention and suppression of all such nuisances as are not already punishable in a summary manner by virtue of any Act in force in the district being similar to that contained in 5 & 6 Wm. IV. c. 76. § 90.
8. 24 & 25 Vict. c. 61, § 29 (2), should be applicable to every local board of health, or other local authority, without repealing the sections of the Local Act in manner similar to its application to local boards of health constituted under or by virtue of Local Acts.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56b.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
74. Bury. (Lancashire). The Bury "Improvement Commissioners" constituted under the Bury Improvement Act, 1846, are the Local Board. § 75, L. G. Act, 1858, (relating to the purchase of land,) and § 34, (relating to buildings and building byelaws,) were adopted by resolution of the board, under § 15, in 1864.	The district (the *town of Bury*) consists of the *township* of BURY and *part* of the *township* of ELTON. A. - - 3,079 0 0 R. V. - £116,764 0 0 P. (1861) 30,000; now about 36,000. H. (gradual increase since 1861) 5,750. D.R. { 1866- 26·38. 1867- 24·80. 1868- 25·50. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Clerk, 100*l.* per annum. Surveyor, 80*l.* Assistant Surveyor, 120*l.* Sanitary Inspector, 78*l.*; assistant, 52*l.* Meat and Market Inspector, 31*l.* Inspector of common lodging-houses being superintendent of police has no salary. No medical officer of health. Factories are under factory inspectors appointed by the Home Office; and there are certifying surgeons, but these officers are unconnected with the board. If necessary the officials call in a medical man to give evidence in proceedings for preventing the keeping of swine, removing unhealthy nuisances, or preventing overcrowding. *No regular inspection*, only the general supervision of the sanitary officers. Inspection of food efficient as regards meat and fish; there is no inspection of other articles of food.	No contribution to dispensary; there is no hospital. A fever ward is attached to the workhouse. No disinfecting apparatus. Flushing and cleansing the sewers have been found sufficient. Infected patients probably conveyed in public cabs. *Coroner* not a medical man. *Epidemic disease* ascertained only by the action taken by the medical practitioners in the town and district. Scarlatina and measles very prevalent last winter and spring. The town has not suffered much from cholera. Some of the courts are close and dirty and suffer from want of ventilation, but the sewerage is on the whole good.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. The subsoil is not waterlogged, and we can and do compel owners of houses to make proper drains. *Sewers* are ventilated by the rain-water spouts, which communicate with the air at the eaves of the houses. Sewers are not sufficiently trapped, nor are the house drains in the lower class of houses. *Sewers* discharge into the rivers, and their contents are thus got rid of. The solid excrement becomes mixed with ashes in the ashpits, and carted away at night and used as manure; amount realized about 100*l.* per annum; the removal costs 700*l.* per annum. Only 147 waterclosets, chiefly in the better class of houses; generally privies and open ashpits. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* from the Bury and Radcliffe Waterworks Company, by water stored in reservoirs made on the upper portions of the streams among the hills. Water laid on to all the houses within range of the company's pipes. Supply *constant*. The works require extension and enlargement, by the construction of additional storage reservoirs. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. 142,137*l.* has been expended by the Bury and Radcliffe Waterworks Company for the supply of Bury and other populous places having a population equal in the aggregate to that of *Bury*.	The building byelaws are strictly enforced. No *overcrowding* from the operation of the byelaws. To prevent it two medical men have been called in, and occupiers of overcrowded houses summoned; still there are several houses with too many inmates. *Byelaws* are made under the Local Improvement Act and the General Sanitary Acts; they do not regulate the duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) No difficulty in enforcing byelaws. Nuisance removal powers are tolerably effective.	No *defects* in respect of private improvement works, but the clauses in the Local Act are very precise. The sanitary condition of the population has improved; unless the improvements had been made it is probable that the increase of the town would have caused more sickness and mortality than now prevails. No opposition to the execution of works; there was great opposition to the passing of the Local Act. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 6,570 0 9 Streets - - - - 17,880 17 10 Other public works (cemetery) - - - - 17,885 10 5 Salaries - - - - 1,383 0 0 Repayments: Principal - - - 6,117 14 7 Interest - - - 6,180 17 4 *Accounts* audited by two auditors elected each year by the ratepayers, they live within the limits of the Bury Improvement Act, and are paid 5*l.* 5*s.* each. No surcharges.	(Three rates are levied.) *General District Rate.* £ s. d. At 9*d.* - - 11,753 7 3 *Burial Rate.* £ s. d. One year at 2*d.* and two at 3*d.* 5,009 14 11 *Sewers Rate.* (Levied on owners of property only.) £ s. d. At 6*d.* - - 8,827 13 6 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, 2*s.* - 7,072 19 8 1867 ,, - 7,229 15 10 1868 ,, - 9,806 12 11 No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for *private* works, 3,981*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* *Borrowing powers:* 35,000*l.* under the Local Act, and 48,259*l.* under the Public Works Act, (1863.) No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 76,584*l.* Amount repaid, 9,092*l.* The loans from the Public Works Commissioners are repaid by annual instalments. For the other loans there is a sinking fund now amounting to 1,952*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* which is at interest in the bank.	The county police should be the Local Authority in rural districts. In the laws relating to public health, everything depends upon the ability or insufficiency of the sanitary inspector.
75. Cambridge. (Cambridgeshire). The Cambridge Improvement Commissioners are the Local Board constituted under 28 Geo. III. c. lxiv.; 34 Geo. III. c. civ. No part of the P. H. Act or L. G. Act has been applied.	The district consists of the *borough* of CAMBRIDGE, and is *conterminous* with *Poor Law parishes*. A. (not known). R. V. - £122,422 0 0 P. - 26,351. H. (a large number being built), 5,714. D. R. { 1867 - 24 1868 - 21 1869 - 22 There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Sanitary inspector, 26*l.* per annum. Inspector of Factories and certifying surgeon act. No advice from a medical source. Regular inspection by the sanitary inspector. Powers of inspecting food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is a hospital, and infectious diseases admitted by order from subscribers. No disinfecting apparatus. Sewers are flushed with water four times a year. Infected patients conveyed in private conveyances. *Coroner* not a medical man. The medical officers of the union would probably take any necessary steps with regard to *epidemic disease*. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. *Subsoil* not waterlogged. Sewers ventilated by rain pipes on public buildings and other places where they cannot cause nuisance. Sewers and house drains are carefully trapped. Sewage is discharged principally by drainage into the river Cam. Houses are supplied with *waterclosets* and privies easily flushed with water. A very few ashpits in the outskirts. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is chiefly from a waterworks company. It is laid on to each house with few exceptions; water is easily accessible where the water is not laid on. The rainfall is utilized by tanks. § 76 P. H. Act, and § 51 L. G. Act have not been acted on. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	Every necessary power as to buildings; they refer to buildings constructed after 20th May 1788, and are exercised. No *overcrowding* from the operation of building byelaws. Two or three cases have occurred and measures taken successfully to prevent it. The Commissioners have from time to time made such *orders* [in place of byelaws] as appeared necessary, and no difficulty has been found in carrying them out. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. Large sewers have been from time to time constructed in populous districts; cannot speak as to any marked improvement. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 2,159 0 0 Streets - - - - 5,148 0 0 Other public works - - 180 0 0 Salaries - - - - 1,557 0 0 Repayments: Interest - - - 622 0 0 Law charges - - - 688 0 0 Other expenses - - 13,266 0 0 *Accounts* audited by finance committee of the Commissioners.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1866, at 11*d.* - 3,898 0 0 1867, at 1*s.* - 4,049 0 0 1868, at 1*s.* - 4,479 0 0 *Poor Rates.* A different poor rate is levied in each of the parishes comprising the borough. No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for *private* works. *Borrowing powers*, 6,000*l.* No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 6,000*l.*, for the general purposes of the Act, from private persons. Amount repaid, 900*l.* No sinking fund.	
76. Chatham (extra). (Kent). District was previously under Commissioners, under a Local Act, and partly under Highway Surveyors. P. H. Act (except §§ 50, 96), was applied by provisional order, *July* 1849, confirmed by Act of Parliament.	The district is that *part* of the *parish* of CHATHAM *without* the liberties of the city of Rochester. A. - - 4,500 0 0 R. V. - £55,600 0 0 P. (1861) 25,183. H. (1861) 4,170; (built since) 280. D. R. (no means of information). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector*, 120*l.* per annum (acts under a sanitary committee of the board). *Medical Officer of Health*. Retaining fee, 5*l.* 5*s.* Workshops' Regulation Act is put in operation by the board. The Union Medical Officer reports. There is regular inspection. Powers of inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is a large one in the adjoining parish. Infectious cases are not received there. Carbolic acid, &c., are used and supplied when necessary. No provision for the conveyance of infected persons. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports by guardians. *No registration of disease.* *Epidemics* ascertained from medical practitioners: their reports acted on. These means sufficient. No record of death or disease published. *Cholera* (slight) 1866 from the use of impure water: at once abated by the measures taken by the Local Board. District very healthy.	*Surface water* is carried off by main sewers. No waterlogged *subsoil*. *Sewers* ventilated at man-holes. *Sewers and drains* are trapped. *Foul sewage* does not go into drains, but is disposed of privately to farmers, &c. No difficulty has arisen in making the sewers, &c. Houses have *privies*; it would be a mistake to admit water into them. Cesspools and ashpits are deodorised and cleansed. The only drains allowed from houses are for surface and waste water.	*Water supply* is from the Brompton, Chatham, &c. Water Company. Supply is constant, good, and at a reasonable rate. § 76 P. H. A. has been put into operation. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers*, as to streets and buildings, as conferred by the Acts; these have been found sufficient. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. Common lodging houses have been put under stringent rules. *Byelaws* made under the Acts. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are generally sufficient.	*No defects* in respect of private improvement works. Main sewers drain off waste water, which used to accumulate, and have accordingly increased the comfort and improved the sanitary condition of the population. The inhabitants have assisted, not opposed the board. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 3,554 11 5 Streets - - - - 7,254 11 8 Water - - - - 198 15 6 Other public works - - 495 1 3 Salaries - - - - 1,245 0 6 Repayments: Principal - - - 579 10 3 Interest - - - 383 0 9 Law charges - - - 139 15 3 Other expenses - - 538 8 7 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides eight miles off, and receives 6*l.* per annum. No surcharges.	*Four Rates are levied.* I. General district rate. II. General district highway rate. III. General district lighting rate. IV. General district drainage rate. £ s. d. 1866, I., 8*d.* - 1,205 0 0 ,, II., 10*d.* - 1,483 0 0 ,, III., 4*d.* - 642 0 0 ,, IV., 2*d.* - 320 0 0 1867, I., 6*d.* - 919 0 0 ,, II., 1*s.* - 1,718 0 0 ,, III., 3*d.* - 458 0 0 ,, IV., 3*d.* - 459 0 0 1868, I., 4*d.* - 680 0 0 ,, II., 1*s.* - 1,870 0 0 ,, III., 4*d.* - 598 0 0 ,, IV., 4*d.* - 870 0 0 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, at 2*s.* 6*d.* 6,011 2 6 1867, at 2*s.* 8*d.* 6,135 14 11 1868, at (?) - 5,723 19 2 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers*, 7,400*l.* under sanction of late General Board of Health; this has been found sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 6,000*l.* (three loans), at 5 per cent., from Public Works Loan Commissioners for drainage purposes. Amount repaid, 579*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* No sinking fund.	No serious difficulties in existing laws. Powers of § 76 P. H. A., and § 51 L. G. A., should extend to closing existing wells when unfit for domestic use.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c., of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.
77. Cheltenham. (Gloucestershire). Improvement Commissioners under a Local Act, 1852, are the Local Board; the Act incorporated many sections of the P. H. Act. Others have been since adopted under § 15 L. G. Act.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of CHELTENHAM. A. (about) 4,200 0 0 R. V. - £197,046 0 0 P. (1861) 39,000; now about 42,000. H. (now) 7,000; increase is gradual. D. R. (about) 17. *Suburban* districts on the same watershed might be advantageously incorporated for *sewerage*, *drainage*, and *water supply*, and the appointment and payment of an officer of health. CHARLTON KINGS (under a Local Board), adjoining on the east, and above, cannot dispose of their sewage without coming to and through us. LECKHAMPTON, on the south, under a recently appointed sewer authority (part recently added to the borough), is making proposals to us to take their sewage, and part of PRESTBURY, on the north, drains into a stream which is the boundary between the parishes. [*See* No. 17.]	*Clerk*, 450*l.* per annum. *Surveyor*, 300*l.* *Highway Inspectors* (2), 170*l.* and 90*l.* *Inspector of Nuisances*, 65*l.* *Medical Inspector of Common Lodging-houses*, 30*l.* *Gas Inspector*, 80*l.*, &c. It is intended to appoint a health officer. No advice from a medical source (except from inspector of lodging-houses). No regular system of inspection. The county analyst is resident at Cheltenham, and the Inspector of Nuisances exercises the power of the N. R. Acts and § 63. P. H. Act.	No contribution to *hospitals*. None in district for *infectious disorders*. A bequest of 5,000*l.* for a fever hospital is now being litigated. No disinfecting apparatus. Carbolic acid occasionally used. No public conveyance for *infected* patients. *Coroner* is a solicitor. *No registration of disease.* No means other than by reports of the inspectors of ascertaining *epidemics*. Those means *insufficient*. Information immediately acted on. No record published of death or disease in public institutions. The *cholera* has never visited Cheltenham, which has been remarkably free from *epidemic disease*. *Scarlatina* has been prevalent lately. The want of a fever hospital, and of means of isolation and disinfection, and overcrowding among the poor, are the chief difficulties.	*Sewerage and drainage* is very good. *Subsoil* is not waterlogged. No specified depth from the lowest floor is required. There is no systematic *ventilation* of sewers; rain-water pipes, &c. are used. Gullies into sewers and house drains are carefully trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into tanks, where it has been deodorised with perchloride of iron, the liquid flowing into brooks, and the residue mixed with ashes, and sold at 2*s.* per yard to the farmers. Proceeds, 300*l.* per annum. The commissioners are about to use the liquid for irrigation. No pumping is required. Houses generally have *waterclosets*, and drain into the sewers (otherwise in the poorer parts of the town, where the water supply is very defective).	*Water supply* is partly by a company and partly from wells in the sand-bed. The houses on the clay are dependent on the company, whose supply is deficient in quantity, and intermittent, but good. They have, it is believed, spent upwards of 100,000*l.* They have powers to supply Charlton, Leckhampton, and Prestbury. A great many tenements need water. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have been found insufficient. The company has power to charge additional for closets, &c., and it is doubtful if the words "Water Rate" (§ 51 L. G. Act) include these extra charges; neither 2*d.* per week nor the water rate would be sufficient. It is only under § 35 Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, that the companies can be compelled to extend their mains, and it is doubtful if the local authorities can work this section. The most effectual remedy would be to place the water supply in the hands of the authorities altogether; but failing that, much more extensive powers are required for enforcing a supply of water for sanitary purposes and to the poorer population. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.
78. Coventry. (Warwickshire). The P. H. Act was applied by Provisional Order in 1849. The borough was incorporated by 30 Geo. III. c. 77.	The district, the municipal *borough* of COVENTRY, comprises *parts* of three *parishes*; St. Michael, St. John the Baptist, and the Holy Trinity. A. - - 1,600 0 0 R. V. - £96,552 10 0 P. - 41,000. H. - 10,400. D. R. { 1867 - 19⅞ 1868 - 22⅛ 1869 - 21⅛ There is no *adjoining* district under a local Board. The existing district of the Local Board of Coventry is too limited, and requires to be enlarged to embrace several suburban parts whose drainage flows towards Coventry and occasions nuisances.	Clerk, 200*l.* per annum; Surveyor, 150*l.*; Inspector of Nuisances, 75*l.* No health officer. Factory Inspector acts. No certifying Surgeon. Advice from a medical source when required. *Inspection* is regularly made. Powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*; one is supported by voluntary contributions, and infectious cases are always admitted readily. Sewers flushed and carbolic acid put down. No separate conveyance for infectious cases, but directors of the poor are in the habit of sending their sedan. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. No registration of disease. *Epidemic* ascertained by district medical officers appointed by the directors of the poor, who have instructions to report to the board of directors any outbreak. Inspector of nuisances reports any case of epidemic arising in lodging houses. Information immediately acted on. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* very good. *Sewers* are ventilated by 1,230 down spouts, and ventilators over main sewers. *Sewers* and *house drains* are trapped. Effluent water flows into river Sherbourne after passing through filters. Solid residue sold at 2*s.* per ton. The board has been threatened with proceedings by a proprietor along the stream, and has recently purchased 280 acres of land for irrigation, but no works have at present been commenced. Amount realized by disposal for three years, 292*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* There are 3,813 waterclosets, many of them double. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from artesian wells sunk in the new red sandstone; supply is *constant*. *Rainfall* not utilized. Very few tenements without *water supply*, and these are gradually being supplied. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The entire expenditure for water supply has been 33,000*l.*, the works have been constructed for many years, and are within the borough.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 62.
Powers as to streets and buildings as under the general Acts are exercised, and byelaws are about being framed under §§ 32 and 34 L. G. Act. *Overcrowding* has arisen from want of byelaws. It is not easy to take measures in consequence (1) of requirement of certificate of two medical practitioners, and (2) of limitation to cases where there is more than one family in a house. Powers as to byelaws are practically the same as those of Local Boards. No difficulty in enforcing them. *Byelaws* do not regulate the duties of clerk or surveyor. None such are necessary. Nuisance removal powers are *insufficient*.	Private improvement works should be allowed to be repaid by instalments *other than annual*. The extensive system of branch sewerage has lowered the water level, and lessened the death-rate from consumption. Not much local opposition. There was some to the irrigation scheme, but it was overcome. Expenditure, 3 years. 1867–8. 1868–9. 1869–70. (estimated). Sewers, &c. - - £ s. d. 1,039 9 4 £ s. d. 771 11 5 £ s. d. 850 0 0 Highways, &c. - - 3,133 11 9 9,260 4 10 9,750 0 0 Gas - - - - 4,054 2 2 4,063 6 10 4,250 0 0 Salaries - - - 1,913 19 4 1,856 13 9 1,909 4 0 Annuitants, interest, and repayments - 3,076 5 2 3,070 13 8 4,057 11 1 Other expenses - 1,760 3 8 1,178 5 7 1,013 13 4 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides about 10 miles off, and receives 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum. He has no power to surcharge or disallow.	Two rates are levied. *Borough Rate.* £ s. d. 1867–8 - - 18,359 3 5 1868–9, at 2*s.* in the 1*l.* - 17,648 18 10 1869–70, at 1*s.* 11*d.* (estimated) - 17,141 12 0 *Branch Sewers Rate.* 1867–8 - - 1,903 3 7 1868–9, at 4½*d.* in the 1*l.* - 1,924 11 9 1869–70, at 4½*d.* (estimated) - 1,945 15 0 No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 86*l.* 10*s.* *Borrowing powers* as under the General Acts. No difficulties have been experienced in obtaining loans. The condition that all loans must be paid off in 30 or even 50 years is very unfair in some cases: *e.g.*, purchases of land (except for burial purposes), and of waterworks. Land and water exist, and are necessary for all time, and it is unfair to tax the present generation so highly for what must in the nature of things last, and be necessary for many generations. *Amount borrowed*, 65,850*l.*, at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent., from insurance companies. Amount repaid, 11,986*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.* No sinking fund.	Probably some modification of a vestry and Local Board would be the best authority for rural districts; if Highway Boards are continued, waywardens should be selected from among the members of the local authority. Difficulties arise from the law having to be sought for in so many different Acts. The proviso in § 86 P. H. Act should be extended to cases where the public body constructs a new sewer, which is paid for by the owners of property sewered. The owners object to construct the sewer and pay the rate; and if the public body construct the sewer, it may be years before the rate from property built on the line is sufficient to recoup the expenses. Power should be given to local authorities to take the sewage of neighbouring local authorities by way of outfall, on terms to be agreed on or to be settled; and much larger powers should be given for acquiring the works and powers of water and gas companies.
Powers as to buildings conferred by byelaws framed from Model Byelaws, issued by the General Board of Health; they affect all buildings, and are believed to be sufficient, and are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of building byelaws. *Byelaws*, passed under ordinary powers possessed by local boards, have been enforced without difficulty. None regulate duties of clerk or surveyor. Nuisance removal powers sufficient.	No *defects* in respect of private improvement works. Previous to the application of the P. H. Act the death rate, on an average of the preceding 7 years, exceeded 23 per 1,000. No opposition to the execution of works, but the burden of the rates resulting from the works executed is very sensibly felt by the ratepayers. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers (about) - - 80 0 0 Streets - - - 160 0 0 Private improvement works 459 10 5 Salaries - - - 2,144 12 6 Repayments: Principal - - - 3,147 3 2 Interest - - 4,727 6 5 Law charges - 10 2 5 *Accounts* audited by Mr. Henry Mander, jun., schoolmaster; he resides in the district, and is paid 40*l.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. April 1867, 1*s.* 4*d.* - 4,625 19 1 Nov. 1867, 1*s.* 4*d.* - 4,628 19 8 April 1868, 1*s.* 4*d.* - 4,649 5 5 Nov. 1868, 1*s.* 4*d.* - 4,649 5 5 April 1869, 1*s.* 2*d.* - 4,129 15 9 *Water Rates.* 1867 - - 3,926 14 1 1868 - - 3,861 11 9 1869 - - 4,010 17 5 Gasworks belong to a private company. *Poor Rates.* 1867, at 2*s.* 6*d.* 14,855 8 1 1868, at 2*s.* 8*d.* 16,143 5 7 1869, at 2*s.* 7*d.* 15,757 9 11 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* amount to one year's assessment to the district, in all about 96,552*l.*; they are at present sufficient. No difficulty experienced in obtaining loans, except on the point of the rate of interest which, in respect to last loans, is 4½ per cent., and felt to be too large. *Amount borrowed*, 41,800*l.*, viz., 38,300*l.* from Insurance Offices and 3,500*l.* from private individuals. Amount repaid, 10,987*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* There is a sinking fund now amounting to 454*l.*; on loan to the Coventry and Warwickshire Banking Company at 5 per cent.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice, excepting that they are not *very multifarious*.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
79. Derby. (Derbyshire.) The P. H. Act was applied to the borough by Provisional Order, May 1850, on petition of the inhabitants. The order was confirmed by Act of Parliament in July 1850. A Provisional Order has been made under § 77 repealing a portion of a Local Act.	The district (the municipal *borough* of DERBY) comprises two entire parishes, and *parts* of three others, and is *not conterminous* with *Poor Law parishes*. A. - 1,820 0 0 R. V. - 128,126 11 2 P. (about) - 50,000. H. (about) - 10,000. D. R. 1866, 23 1867, 24 1868, 28 1869, 24·9 *Litchurch*, an outlying suburb, with a local board, might be incorporated with advantage; it is to all intents and purposes part of the borough. The hamlet of *Little Chester* might also, advantageously, be annexed. If both places were added the municipal boundary would coincide with the parliamentary, and both would be very nearly co-extensive with the Derby union. [*See* No. 35.] and removed by single pieces, and mixed with good meat at the place of sale; but the law does not allow diseased meat to be seized in a private room.	A *Clerk* who devotes the whole of his time to the work, 300*l.* per ann. *Surveyor*, 200*l.* (he is also Surveyor to the Corporation proper at 50*l.* per annum). *Assistant Surveyor*, 80*l.* *Sanitary Inspector*, 95*l.* No officer of health. Inspector under the Factory Acts and Certifying Surgeon Acts. No advice from a medical source. No system of inspection except that adopted by the sanitary inspector, who occasionally receives suggestions from the sanitary committee. Diseased meat has been known to be kept by butchers in their private rooms,	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is a general infirmary. No disinfecting apparatus. No plan for disinfecting sewers. No infectious cases have been removed by local authority. *Coroner* not a medical man. No registration of disease. The Local Registrars send to the Board *weekly* a return of the registered deaths in each district. If the returns presented any excessive mortality from *fever*, *cholera*, or other preventible cause, the sanitary committee would take steps to mitigate such prevailing sickness; and if any particular locality seemed to favour the epidemic an investigation would be made, and the predisposing cause removed if possible. No record of death or disease in public institutions. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	The main *drainage* is very efficient; many private drains are defective (being of dry bricks, with a cover); when these are taken up, the ground is found to be charged with sewage matter. No action has been taken in the matter at present. Subsoil not water-logged. The only ventilation for sewers is a few untrapped gullies in outside streets, and these will very soon be trapped. House drains carefully trapped. Main sewers drain into river Derwent. The nightsoil of all the cesspools is collected, mixed with ashes, and sold for manure, which realized in— 1867, 159*l.* 1868, 665*l.* 1869, 634*l.* But the expenses of emptying and collecting the contents of cesspools have far exceeded this amount. About half the houses have *waterclosets*. The rest have covered cesspools, which are not deodorized. Houses drain into the sewers with very few exceptions.	*Water supply* is by a private company, from springs in the gritstone, and the river Derwent midway between Belper and Derby. The sewage from Belper and other places flows into the Derwent. Water is laid on to most of the houses, and there is a *constant* supply. Rainfall is utilized, most of the cottages having tanks. There are a few tenements supplied by wells; this water is not considered good, owing to the great number of cesspools, § 76 P. H. Act, and § 51 L. G. Act, have not been acted on, and practically they are of no avail unless the local board has waterworks of their own, which is not the case at Derby. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	The powers for the regulation of streets or buildings, are under the L. G. Act, and byelaws, which affect all buildings. There being a scarcity of cottages, overcrowding to some extent exists; said to be on account of the byelaws requiring the walls to be 9 inches thick, when formerly they were only 4½ inches. § 35 San. Act, 1866, has been put in force, but no byelaw has yet been framed upon it. *Bye-laws* have been made under the L. G. Act and the Common Lodging Houses Acts. No particular difficulty in enforcing byelaws. No byelaws made defining duties of clerk or surveyor. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are generally sufficient.	§ 23 of the L. G. Act (1858) Amendment Act, 1861, has removed the difficulty in obtaining repayment for the outlay of private improvement works. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 757 0 0 Streets - - - 46,570 0 0 Other public works - 1,338 0 0 Private improvement works 2,251 0 0 Salaries - - - 2,827 0 0 Repayments: Principal - - - 2,900 0 0 Interest - - - 7,432 0 0 Law and parliamentary charges - - - 2,271 0 0 Other expenses (lighting, cleaning, &c. &c.) - 22,157 0 0 *Accounts* audited by the auditors of the borough, and mayor's auditor, and also by a professional (paid) auditor. All reside in the borough. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1s. 10*d.* 9,700 0 8 1868, at 2s. 10,729 3 4 1869, at 2s. 12,448 1 6 The average loss in collection by reason of unoccupied property and defaulters is about 3 per cent. *Poor Rates.* (at an average rate of 2s. 6*d.* in 1*l.*) £ s. d. 1867 - - 12,888 18 3 1868 - - 14,709 9 3 1869 - - 15,119 14 7 No difficulty in levying.	Amount received for private works, 2,843*l.* *Borrowing powers*, one year's rateable value, is sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining or reluctance to borrow money. *Amount borrowed*, 61,066*l.* 10*s.*, in sums varying from 50*l.* to 500*l.*, from upwards of 200 private lenders at from 4 to 4½ per cent. Amount repaid, 7,920*l.* There is a sinking fund for the repayment of the amount due on bonds of the old "Improvement Commissioners" (now 10,900*l.*) which at present is exhausted; money is transferred to this from the "general account," as occasion requires, to avoid the loss entailed by investing the fund at interest.	The term "private improvement rates," in sections 90 and 91 of P. H. Act, 1848, and elsewhere, is fallacious and misleading. The word "rate" is objectionable as so used. Power should be given to the inspector to seize diseased flesh meat or cattle intended for slaughter whilst the same are in course of being slaughtered or dressed, and in preparation for sale, or on their way for such purposes.
80. Devizes. (Wiltshire). Old Improvement Commissioners were superseded by the present Board. The L. G. Act was adopted under § 12, *July* 1867. No order under 77.	The district (the municipal *borough*) comprises two entire parishes, and *parts* of two others. A. - - 917 0 0 R. V. - £18,469 9 6 P. - 6,638. H. - 1,399. D. R. No *adjoining* district which should be incorporated.	Clerk, 100*l.* per annum. Surveyor, 75*l.* per annum. Collector and Inspector of Nuisances, 105*l.* per annum. Clerk to Gasworks Committee, 110*l.* per annum. No health officer. Factory Inspector acts, but no certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection. Powers for inspecting food have never been required to any extent.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. No regulations as to conveyance of patients with infectious diseases. *Coroner* not a medical man. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is in course of being made. The locality is high, dry, and on green sand. Ventilation of *sewers* not yet complete. *House drains* carefully trapped. *Sewage* drains into a brook used for irrigating water meadows. No difficulties in disposing of sewage; proceeds, *nil*. Houses supplied with closets, and privies and cesspools, but the cesspits will be abolished as the drainage works are completed; owners being compelled to drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* is from wells; rainfall is utilized; the supply is generally sufficient. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	*Powers* as to buildings under the L. G. Acts *are* exercised. *No overcrowding.* No byelaws yet made. Nuisance removal powers sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. There has been local opposition as to projected waterworks on score of expense. Expenditure, 1 year. £ s. d. Salaries - - - 327 18 4 Repayment of principal and interest - - - 181 4 0 Other expenses - - 1,544 7 0 *Accounts* audited by municipal auditors, who live in the town, and receive 4*l.* 4*s.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) One year's accounts only have as yet been made up. 1,238*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* *Poor Rates.* (differ in the various parishes) average 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* in the 1*l.* No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* as under the Acts. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 7,000*l.* from United Kingdom Temperance Institution, to pay off debts of old *Improvement Commissioners*, superseded by the present board. The loan is repayable with interest, by half-yearly instalments, extending over 30 years.	No defects in existing laws brought under notice.
81. Dewsbury. (Yorkshire, W.R.) The P. H. Act was applied *Oct.* 1851, by Order in Council. The town was made a municipal borough in 1862.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of DEWSBURY. A. - - 1,468 0 0 R. V. - £61,729 14 0 P., (1861), 18,148; Estimated, 23,000. H., estimated, 5,000. D. R. No information. There are several small local board districts adjoining DEWSBURY, and for extensive sewerage and other sanitary matters, the district for sanitary purposes might be enlarged with advantage. [*See* No. 64.]	Inspector of Nuisances (also employed in other capacities), salary, 90*l.* per annum. No health officer. Factory Inspector acts, but no certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. Regular daily inspection by inspector of nuisances.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. Disinfecting fluid is occasionally poured down the sewers in summer. *Coroner* is a solicitor. No registration of disease. No ready and very effective measures for ascertaining presence of *epidemic disease*. No means but by the report of the inspector. Parts of the borough adjacent to the local stream, called the Beck, were most visited during the visitation of the *cholera*.	No extensive system of sewerage works have been entered upon, but the district is moderately well drained. Sewers are ventilated by rain pipes and open grates in the streets; sink pipes and house drains are mostly trapped. *Sewage* drains into the neighbouring stream. No legal difficulties have yet arisen. A considerable number of *waterclosets* in better class houses. Cottages have privies and ashpits which drain into the sewers. Houses generally drain into the sewers. There are cesspools in places distant from the public sewers.	*Water supply* is under the Dewsbury, Batley, and Heckmondwike Waterworks Acts of 1856, 1861, and 1867. Houses in district generally supplied. Few have needed enforcing to take the water supply, but some notices have been given under § 76 P. H. A. and § 51 L. G. A., which have been observed. Entire expenditure for waterworks, about 170,000*l.* for Dewsbury, Batley, and Heckmondwike, of which Dewsbury has paid one-half. In addition to the foregoing, part of Soothill, Thornhill, and Mirfield are supplied.	*Powers* as to buildings as under the Acts. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws. No measures taken, except putting in force the provisions of the Sanitary Act, 1866, as regards overcrowding of lodging houses. *Byelaws* have been made under the P. H. Act, 1848. None as yet under the Municipal Corporation Acts; do not define duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent). The orders of the local authority to *Nuisances* have so far been generally observed without legal proceedings.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. No opposition to the execution of works, except occasionally to the compulsory repair of private streets. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 834 13 0 Streets - - - - 8,972 3 10 Water supply - - - 1,101 5 10 Private streets - - - 6,256 5 9 Salaries - - - - 1,890 17 2 Repayments: Principal (out of sinking fund) - - - - 4,954 15 7 Interest - - - - 9,723 5 3 Other expenses - - 9,007 7 7 *Accounts* audited by two auditors, under provisions of the Municipal Corporations Acts; they reside within the district, and are paid 12*l.* 12*s.* each. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (One rate only.) £ s. d. 1866 - - 5,407 9 1 1867 - - 5,660 10 2 1868 - - 5,840 9 1½ *Water Rates.* £ s. d. 1866 - - 2,703 14 5½ 1867 - - — 1868 - - 2,920 4 11½ *Water Rents.* £ s. d. 1866 - - 2,411 1 5 1867 - - 3,136 6 3 1868 - - 3,841 1 7 No difficulty in levying.	*Borrowing powers*, 112,000*l.*, amply sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, about 95,000*l.*, at interests varying from 4½ to 5*l.* per cent., generally from private persons. Some few loans from an insurance company. Sinking fund is appropriated for the repayment of loans as they fall due.	

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 29-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**
82. Dover. (Kent). The town council are the local board and the powers of the old - "paving commissioners" have been transferred to the board. P. H. Act (except sect. 50) applied by provisional order confirmed by Parliament, *July* 1850. There are four Local Acts for improving the town. By charter there is a *harbour board* to which the local board elects two members.	The district (the *municipal* borough) comprises the *parishes* of St. Mary, St. James, East Cliffe, and Dover Castle, and *parts* of the parishes of Hougham, Charlton Buckland, and Guston. All the above (and other parishes) form the Dover union. A. - - 1,820 0 0 R. V. - £95,606 0 0 P. 25,000. H. 4,087; (a rather large proportionate increase since 1861). D. R. No information. — There are a few houses in the parish of *Guston* immediately contiguous to the borough boundary, and which are isolated from the rest of the parish; but a difference of opinion exists as to the propriety of having these included.	Inspector of Nuisances, 100*l.* per annum, (including other duties). He has been appointed under the Artizans, &c. Act, and acts under the Workshops Act. There is no health officer. There is occasional medical advice. Inspection is regularly made. Powers of inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. The sewers which have required repair have occasionally, as a temporary measure, been disinfected with carbolic acid. The board of guardians act under the provisions of the Diseases Prevention Acts, and provide a conveyance for infectious cases. *Coroner* not a medical man. Guardians have their own inspectors of nuisances for the parishes in the union *outside Dover*. No registration of disease by the local board. Matters relating to *epidemic disease* are under the jurisdiction of the guardians, until the Privy Council make the local board the authority for executing the Diseases Prevention Acts. A difficulty was found in 1866 (when fever prevailed) through the powers required being vested in the guardians, and not in the local board. The river and the low houses about it form an unhealthy district; there is back-flooding at high tide.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. A very small portion of ground may have the subsoil waterlogged, but no difficulty has been experienced. No powers to restrain building on waterlogged soil. Sewers are ventilated by special shafts run into factory and other tall chimneys, and by rain pipes. House drains are carefully trapped. Sewage is discharged into the sea by main sewer outlet. Houses in many cases have waterclosets, but the majority have privies, with an intermittent supply of water only. No earth closets, &c., and only a few cesspools in outlying places. Houses generally drain into the public sewers. A very small proportion without the requisite means of communication.	*Water supply* is from waterworks constructed by the board, and a little from a small water company. Water is laid on to about 3,000 houses; the supply is not constant on account of the *enormous waste*. The *rainfall* is utilized in private houses. There are a very few tenements without water. § 76 P. H. A. and § 51 L. G. A. have been acted upon in many cases so far as giving *this notice* is concerned. It has never been found necessary to do the works. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The entire expenditure for permanent works of water supply *and drainage* has been 80,400*l.* No other districts have been supplied. The works are within the borough.
83. Exeter. (Devonshire). The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses are the local board. The L. G. Act was adopted under § 12, *March* 1867. The city was previously governed by improvement commissioners.	The district (the county of the *city* of EXETER) is *conterminous* with the *Exeter Incorporation* of the poor. A. - 1,800 0 0 R. V. - £140,722 0 0 P. - 33,738. H. (not stated). D.R. { 1867, 21·8 1868, 21·8 1869, 28·22 — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Inspector of nuisances, 100*l.* per annum. An inspector under the Factory Acts, and a certifying surgeon act in the district. The medical officers of the Exeter corporation of the poor make fortnightly reports to the local board on their respective districts. The powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is a general hospital in the district, infectious cases are admitted by subscribers' recommendation. No disinfecting apparatus. No special provision is made for conveying patients suffering under infectious diseases. *Coroner* is a solicitor. No registration of disease. The presence of *epidemic disease* ascertained from the medical officers of the corporation of the poor; these means sufficient; the information given is immediately acted on. A record of deaths in the public institutions is made, but not of disease. There was an outbreak of *English cholera* in 1866 prior to the adoption of the Act, and of *measles* among children in 1869 in common with adjacent districts. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. Subsoil is not waterlogged. Main sewers not ventilated. House drains, in newly-erected houses, are partly ventilated by rain pipes. House drains are carefully trapped. The sewage runs into the river Exe. Houses are generally supplied with *waterclosets*, and drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* by the Exeter Water Company. Drainage from towns and from paper mills runs into the two rivers, whence the supply is obtained, and above the source of it. Water is laid on for five days per week to all who desire it. The rainfall is not utilized, except in private houses. Difficulties have occurred as to the supply of water in houses let to weekly tenements. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
Powers as to buildings, &c. conferred by the Acts. Byelaws relate only to buildings erected after the date of the constitution of the district. Powers given are actually exercised. Very little overcrowding. No measures taken to prevent it, except to *threaten* proceedings. Byelaws have been made under the Acts; byelaws do not define duties of clerk. The only difficulties in enforcing them have arisen from a decision against us in relation to an addition to a house erected before 1850, in consequence of which sect. 28. was inserted in the L. G. Amendment Act, 1861, and the building byelaws have had to be altered several times, as great difficulty was found in making them accommodate exceptional circumstances. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are defective. It has been found inconvenient to give the notices both under 18 & 19 Vict. c. 121, s. 11, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 90. s. 21, where the former has been necessary.	The course of procedure in respect to private improvement works, is complicated, and involves great labour. Improvement has been shown in the *decrease of mortality* since the drainage works were executed. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 1,389 18 3 Streets - - - - 5,737 9 11 Salaries - - - - 2,303 9 0 Repayments: Principal - - - 7,895 11 1 Interest - - - 11,001 12 7 Law charges - - - 126 9 0 — *Accounts* audited by the borough auditors. The two paid auditors receive 5*l.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1865-6, at 1*s.* 4*d.* 2,894 9 7 1866-7, at 8*d.* 5,845 10 8 1868-9, at 1*s.* 4*d.* 6,189 9 8 *Special District Rate.* £ s. d. 1865-6, at 1*s.* 1*d.* 4,658 11 0 1866-7, at 1*s.* 4,342 11 2 1868-9, at 1*s.* 3,282 3 1 *Water Rates.* £ s. d. 1865-6 - - 1,544 3 11 1866-7 - - 1,793 7 9 1868-9 - - 1,573 3 1 No difficulty in levying. Coal dues and tolls remain due under old Acts.	Loans for private works, 3,400*l.* *Borrowing powers* as under the Acts. No difficulty in obtaining money, but a reluctance to borrow on account of the high rate of interest which has been the means of preventing works being executed which would otherwise have been carried out. There is a sinking fund invested on Exchequer bills.	The board have a difficulty in dealing with stage coaches which are not under their jurisdiction, and inasmuch as they have no authorised table of fares, make exorbitant charges. The Board are unable to grapple with the difficulties arising from the *waste* and *misuse* of water. They can only *request* a compliance with their requirements, but they anticipate that if they were furnished with power to *order* certain structural and other defects to be remedied, they would experience no more difficulty than they have in executing the powers for compulsory drainage, which powers they have never yet found it necessary to enforce; and they hesitate to call upon occupiers and owners of houses to carry out works which they cannot be compelled to execute. There is an entire absence of powers to enter premises and inspect the fittings, &c. In 1869 the Board supplied 4,000 houses (about 22,000 inhabitants) with about 7,500,000 gallons of water per week, being at the enormous ratio of about 268 gallons for each house, and 50 gallons for each person, per day. The supply of water was intermittent, being for nine hours per day in the lower and three hours in the higher levels. All attempts to provide a *constant* supply had been unsuccessful in consequence of the *enormous waste* arising from inferior and defective fittings and construction, and in many cases from wilful and negligent waste. No penalties have been enforced in consequence of the intermittent nature of the supply. The provisions in the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847 (10 Vict. c. 17, ss. 54–60), if incorporated with the L. G. Act, 1858, would put the Board in the possession of the powers they require, though in some respects the provisions are not so explicit as might be desired. In February and March 1870 there was an inspection of house fittings throughout the district, and the surveyor reported among other things, that the effect of the inspection in reducing waste was such as to enable the prolonging the hours of service; although with a considerable increased number of houses (4,042—in 1862 it was 3,000) the daily consumption was very much and progressively reduced. The surveyor says, "The reports of the inspectors fully corroborate the opinion expressed by me in former reports as to the habit of leaving open direct "stool-valves and stop-cocks to waterclosets being the main cause of this enormous waste; and I can see no remedy save the correction of this great "structural defect by removal, and the substitution of fittings of a preventive character, for people will prop up the stool-valve and leave the stop-tap "open;" and "955 of the overflows from cisterns discharge direct into soil pipes; these should be either removed or altered to discharge externally "in positions where inconvenience will result from delay in remedying the ball-tap defect. In some few cases the ball-taps are not sufficiently powerful "to resist the high-service pressure. In 23 cases the services have been connected to the rising mains of old force pumps, and some of them without "even the intervention of a stop-tap to shut off the connexion with the pump barrel, occasioning a considerable waste through the old clacks. All "this will require correction, and powers should be obtained for doing so."
Powers for the regulation of streets or buildings are those under the L. G. Act, and refer to new buildings, except in cases of houses unfit for human habitation. The powers are actually exercised. No overcrowding, which has been prevented by careful inspection. Powers for making byelaws are those under L. G. Act, no difficulty in enforcing them. None have been made defining or regulating the duties of the clerk or surveyor. (Copy sent.) Nuisances removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works have been undertaken. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 353 4 10 Streets - - - 2,274 18 2 Other public works - 533 6 1 Salaries and wages - 4,624 12 3 Interest - - - 9,148 19 10 Law charges - - 1,133 19 5 — *Accounts* audited by the borough auditors, who reside within the district, and receive two guineas per diem whilst engaged upon the audit. No surcharges.	There are two rates levied, the general district rate by the local board, and the borough rate by the town council. *Exeter Improvement and Lamp Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* 4*d.* 9,336 8 5 1868, „ 1*s.* 4*d.* 9,330 16 9 This rate was levied on the *gross* annual value. *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1869, at 1*s.* 9*d.* 9,750 5 9 *Borough Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 8½*d.* - 4,700 0 0 1868, „ 8½*d.* - 4,800 0 0 1869, „ 8½*d.* - 4,800 0 0 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* 8½*d.* 11,875 0 0 1868, „ 1*s.* 6½*d.* 10,625 0 0 1869, „ 1*s.* 6½*d.* 10,625 0 0 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* under the L. G. Act. No loans have been required since the adoption of the Act. When the Exeter Improvement Commissioners transferred their powers to the local board, they were in debt to the extent of 75,872*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, all owing to private individuals; this amount is still due. No sinking fund.	The owner of any house let out in tenements, or for any shorter period than quarterly, should be obliged to furnish a proper and sufficient supply of water for all domestic purposes of the occupiers.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**
84. Fleetwood. (Lancashire). Is governed by Improvement Commissioners under a Local Act, 1842. Several sections of the P. H. Act and L. G. Act have been applied by resolution of Commissioners, *August* 1868 and *March* 1869. Provisional order under § 77 was confirmed by Act of Parliament, *July* 1869.	The district consists of [? the *town* of] FLEETWOOD, and is *not conterminous* with Poor Law townships. A. - - 2,848 0 0 R. V. - £14,417 15 0 P. (1861) 3,555; since increased, by the introduction of military, about 1,000. H. 506; a continuous increase has been going on. D. R. 26; during the last two years it has been 22. The excess in the first year was attributable to *scarlatina*. — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Clerk, 30*l*. Surveyor, 59*l*. 16*s*. Inspector of Nuisances (a sergeant of police) unpaid. No health officer. No inspector under the Factory Acts. No certifying surgeon. Advice from medical source only in a friendly or neighbourly way. No regular inspection, except by Inspector of Nuisances, and personally by members of the board.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. Not had any *infected patients* yet. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports. *Epidemic disease* ascertained by information from medical officer. Means sufficient; there have not been any cases. No record published of death or disease in any public institution. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. Not a waterlogged soil, being porous and sandy. *Sewers* not ventilated. House drains are trapped. Sewage discharged into the river Wyre. Houses are supplied with *waterclosets* or privies not capable of being flushed. Cesspools and ashpits are not deodorised. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from waterworks; the supply is *constant*, to such as desire it. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have not been acted on. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.
85. Folkestone. (Kent).	A. R. V. P. H. D. R. } No return.	No other officer than an Inspector of Nuisances. No health officer. No factory or workshops inspector. No advice from a medical source other than that volunteered by local practitioners. No regular system of inspection. Powers of inspecting food are *not* efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*; none in district for *infectious diseases*. No disinfecting apparatus, or plan for disinfecting sewers. *Infected patients* are conveyed in public conveyances. *Coroner* is not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. *No registration of disease.* No means of ascertaining presence of *epidemic* disease. A record of death and disease kept at the infirmary. A few cases of cholera, 1866. Typhoid fever, 1864. No difficulty in meeting these outbreaks; the municipal authorities and Poor Law guardians took efficient means. There are unhealthy districts; owing to the water in the wells being *below* the level of the sewers.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. *Subsoil* is not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated in part by rain pipes. The sewers and house drains are trapped, often very inefficiently. The sewage is discharged into the sea. Houses generally have *waterclosets*, and drain into the sewers. Very few cesspools remain.	*Water supply* is from springs in the chalk hills, and from a well in the green sand. There is a system of waterworks, but the supply is intermittent. *Rainfall* is not as a rule utilized. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. It would be better if the waterworks were under the jurisdiction of the local authority.
86. Gainsborough. (Lincolnshire). P. H. Act applied on petition of inhabitants, *Aug.* 1852. The town was previously managed by Local Act of 49 Geo. III. (1809). Certain *hamlets* have lately been separated from the *township*.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of GAINSBOROUGH. A. - - 3,156 0 0 R. V. £21,750 0 0 P. - 7,500. H. (no change of note since 1861), 1,400. There is at present a very great demand for houses of from 7*l*. to 10*l*. rent. D. R. (about) 24. — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included. Certain hamlets have lately been separated from the township.	*Inspector* of nuisances, common lodging-houses, and under the Workshops Act, 1867, 40*l*. per annum. Inspector under Factory Acts and Certifying Surgeon Act. No advice from a medical source. There is no regular system of inspection. An inspector *of food* is appointed by the lord of the manor at the "Court Leet."	No contribution to *hospitals*. None in district; there are separate fever wards at the union. No disinfecting apparatus. *Sewers* were disinfected by carbolic acid and water in 1866. No special conveyance for *infected patients*. *Coroner* is a solicitor. No *sanitary reports* (except during cholera in 1866, at a cost of 266*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*.) by guardians. No special means for ascertaining *epidemic* disease; none needed. No record published of death or disease. There was an outbreak of *cholera* in 1866, which was met promptly and efficiently through the co-operation of the Guardians and a Committee of inhabitants. The unhealthy districts have now been efficiently drained and supplied with pure water.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. *Subsoil* is not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated by separate airpipes carried above the roofs of houses. No disinfecting apparatus. *Sewers* and *house drains* are carefully trapped; most of sewage is discharged into the river Trent. Solid sewage from privy vaults and ashpits is sold, and realized, in 1868, 28*l*. 17*s*. 9*d*.; in 1869, 30*l*. 10*s*. About half the houses have *waterclosets* or privies capable of being flushed; the other half have privies incapable of being flushed. Cesspools are not deodorised. All houses drain into public sewers.	*Water supply* is by wells and tanks, and by waterworks erected by a *private company* drawing water from the Trent. Supply *constant*, and of good quality. No public reservoir for *rainfall*. There *are* tenements *without water*. The Local Board has been defied in some cases. On the whole the existing enactments have been found sufficient. § 76 P. H. A., and § 51 L. G. A. should be made more exact. 10,000*l*. has been expended by the water company; the waterworks are within the area, but not under the jurisdiction of the Local Board, which has a right of purchase until November 1871.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. — Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
Powers as to *buildings* under the Local Improvement Act are not exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of building byelaws; measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding. *Byelaws* made under Local Improvement Act, define duties of clerk, &c., and are enforced without difficulty. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No extensive works undertaken. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 139 12 7 Streets - - - - 131 9 9 Salaries - - - - 360 15 10 Repayments: Interest - - - -1,525 19 11 — *Accounts* audited by two of the Commissioners, or other persons possessing the same qualification, who reside at Fleetwood. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s*. 6*d*. 1,040 12 5 1867, „ 1,032 16 7½ 1868, „ 1,038 18 11½ *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s*. 3*d*. 1,328 1 8 1867, at 1*s*. 2*d*. 1,374 10 9 1868, at 1*s*. 5*d*. 1,551 7 5 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for *private* works. *Borrowing powers*, 20,000*l*., in addition to 11,816*l*. due to the trustees of the late Sir P. H. Fleetwood, Bart. No difficulty in obtaining; or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 118*l*. 16*s*. 9*d*., of Sir P. H. Fleetwood, Bart., for the formation of streets, lamps, &c., and 2,000*l*. for drainage. Amount repaid, *Nil*. No sinking fund.	
There are powers for regulating *streets* and *buildings*, but local interests, and the rights of private property, interfere with their proper exercise. *No overcrowding* from the operation of building byelaws; measures have been taken to prevent this.	The sanitary condition of the population has improved since the completion of the sewers; there has been an absence of *fever*. Private influence has prevented the removal of slaughter-houses from the town.	—	—	The local authorities do not or have not sufficient power to enforce landlords of small properties to drain property into public sewers. There should be a medical officer of health to each town or district, who should be independent of the local authorities, and responsible to a Government inspector. Inferior officers connected with the locality are subject to be influenced unduly. There appears not to be sufficient power to supervise private property. Injury to the public health arises in many instances from the insanitary condition of houses into which the local authorities dare not enter.
Powers as to buildings are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws. No other measures have been taken beyond the provisions of the Common Lodging Houses Act. *Byelaws* made under P. H. Act, 1848, and L. G. Act, 1858, define duties of clerk, &c., and are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No private improvement works have been undertaken. No statistics at hand to show the *marked improvement* in the sanitary condition of the population. The board have shrunk from executing public works on account of the depressed condition of the town, but there has been no opposition. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 449 8 8 Streets - - - 3,204 13 5 Salaries - - - 490 15 0 Repayments: Principal - - 1,063 11 4 Interest - - - 765 4 3 Law charges - - 476 11 6 Other expenses - - 4,876 3 6 — *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides at Grantham, and is paid 5*l*. 5*s*. per day. In 1868 auditor surcharged 633*l*. 14*s*. 8*d*., 131*l*. 10*s*. 9½*d*., and 16*l*. 3*s*. 11*d*. The two former amounts improperly expended on paving and lighting area; latter sum improperly applied to payment of interest on loans; major part has been refunded, and balance is in course of liquidation.	(Three rates are levied.) *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 10*d*. houses, 2½*d*. land - 734 5 0 1868, at 1*s*. 2*d*. houses, 3½*d*. land 1,084 0 9½ 1869, at 1*s*. 2*d*. houses, 3½*d*. land 1,125 3 0 *Paving and Lighting Rate.* 1*s*. - 730 14 0 1*s*. - 730 15 0 9*d*. - 628 5 3 8*d*. - 666 6 8 *Highways.* 1867, at 10*d*. - 285 13 4 1868, at 10*d*. - 206 1 8 1869, at 8*d*. - 197 19 10 *Poor Rates.* 1867, three rates, at 1*s*. - - 3,056 3 0 1868, two rates, at 10*d*. - 2,170 15 3 1869, two rates, at 8*d*. and 10*d*. 1,783 11 0 Difficulty in levying rates two or three years since, but the hamlets, which then formed part of the township, have been separated, and there is no difficulty now.	No receipts for private works. *Amount borrowed*, 9,747*l*., for the following purposes, viz.:— £ Debts under Local Act - 425 Plans of district - - 465 Sewage works 1,800 Street pavement - - 500 Repairs of roads and streets - 6,557 The loans have been obtained from private sources and from a public company, at 5 per cent. Amount repaid, 2,577*l*. 2*s*. 8*d*. No sinking fund.	

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.
87. Gloucester. (Gloucestershire). The P. H. Act, 1848, was applied under § 8 by provisional order in 1849. A provisional order, transferring the powers of certain *Improvement Commissioners* to the Local Board of Health, was made under § 77 in 1865.	The district of the *borough* of GLOUCESTER comprises 10 *entire* parishes and *parts* of 6 other parishes. A. - - 680 0 0 R. V. £80,491 gross, £60,540 net. P. - 16,512. H. - 3,022. D.R. 1866, 230·2; 1867, 18·74; 1868, 23·28 There are three *adjoining* districts under local boards, viz., Barton St. Mary, Barton St. Michael, and Kingsholm, St. Catherine, which might be incorporated with advantage, as their small assessable value precludes them from undertaking any public works. The suburbs of the city, A. 3,000, P. 16,000, R.V. 30,000*l.*, recently added thereto, for parliamentary voting ought to be annexed, the whole being practically one town.	Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances, 100*l.* per annum. Assistant ditto, 91*l.* No health officer. There is a sub-inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts, also a certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection. It is considered that medical supervision under the present state of the law rests with the guardians. Powers for inspecting food not efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is a general hospital in which a special ward for infectious cases is now being built. No public disinfecting apparatus. Licensed cabs are prohibited from conveying infectious cases. *Coroner* not a medical man. No registration of disease, except by the voluntary effort of a local physician. The Poor Law medical officers would necessarily be aware of any *epidemic disease* existing in the district, and in the present state of the law it is thought that it is the duty of the guardians rather than of the local boards to adopt remedial measures. There has been no epidemic in the district to test the sufficiency of these means. No record of death or disease in any public institutions is published. *Scarlet fever* existed in 1863; no difficulty in dealing with it. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage and drainage* generally sufficient. Subsoil not waterlogged. Some land is liable to floods, but no attempt has been made to build upon it. Sewers are ventilated by charcoal shafts and trays, and are carefully trapped. Most of the rain pipes are trapped. House drains are carefully trapped. Sewage drains into the River Severn, which is tidal at Gloucester. Houses generally are supplied with watercloset, about 5 per cent. of them have cesspools. Earth closets not used. Houses generally drain into the public sewers, about 5 per cent. of them have no communication with the sewers, although within reach.	*Water supply* is obtained from reservoirs for the purpose, constructed by damming up some small streams in a valley about five miles distant. No drainage runs into them. All the houses, except about 5 per cent. of them, are supplied. The works have just been enlarged in order to have a constant supply. Rainfall passes into the sewers, except what may be utilized in private houses. There are tenements without water supply, and there has been a difficulty in enforcing the provisions of the Acts before the magistrates, as the question has arisen whether the report of the surveyor is *conclusive* that the house is without a *proper supply* of water involving both the quality and sufficiency of the supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The entire expenditure for permanent works of water supply has been 85,000*l.* By a Local Waterworks Act an existing water company's works were transferred to the local board. The waterworks are situate outside the district; the limits of supply (those of the old company) extend beyond the district.
88. Gosport. (Hampshire). The local authority are the trustees under Improvement Acts, 3 Geo. III. c. lvi. and 54 Geo. III. c. xx. Portions of the P. H. Act were adopted, *Dec.* 1858, under § 12 L. G. Act.	The district *town* of GOSPORT, within the fortifications, comprises *part* of the *parish* of ALVERSTOKE. A. (exclusive of Government property), 51½. R. V. - £12,783 0 0 P. - 8,267. H. - 1,440. D. R. 1866, 14·9; 1867, 19·8; 1668, 14·75. Outside the fortifications, within a radius of a mile and a half, the outgrowth of Gosport, with the villages of Alverstoke, Torton, and Hardway, *all in the same parish*, make up a population, with the military, now estimated 1,600. (1861) R. V. 28,385*l.*, P. 14,864, H. 2,273. Throughout the whole of this district there is neither underground nor regular surface drainage; a large proportion of the houses have not even house drainage, and many of the streets are extremely unhealthy. The death-rate of the town (which have only good surface drainage) is about 17, that of the outside district is 23·25, that of the whole parish being 21·12. The only sanitary authority in the outside district is a highway board, and the board of guardians as the nuisance authority. The district of *Gosport* should be extended so as to include the *whole parish* of ALVERSTOKE.	An Inspector appointed under Nuisances Removal Act, 1855, (adopted 2d Oct. 1855), 30*l.* per annum. Assistant Inspector, 14*s.* per week, who acts also as beadle. No health officer. No certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. No other system inspection, except as contained in "duties of Inspector," and carried out by such officer. Powers of inspecting food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is no hospital in the district, but the inhabitants have access to the Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital (supported by voluntary contributions) for non-infectious cases only. No disinfecting apparatus. Not known how *infected patients* are conveyed. *Coroner* not a medical man. The guardians have no authority in the Gosport district for sanitary purposes. Registration of *disease* is made by the registrar. *Epidemic disease* is ascertained through the registrar, who is instructed to report to the Registrar General for the information of the Privy Council. Means sufficient. The information given is immediately acted on. No record of death or disease in any public institution is published. No outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	There is no system of *public sewerage*, but surface drainage only. *Subsoil*, principally gravel, with small portions of the district clay where the subsoil is water-logged. Power of drainage exists, but there are *no funds* to meet the expense. The houses are supplied chiefly with common privies and cesspools which are periodically emptied by nightmen. The householders pay for emptying the cesspools, and the soil is taken to lands outside the town. No system of deodorising enforced.	*Water supply* is from the Gosport Waterworks Company (an artesian well) and private wells. Water laid on to houses upon requisition only as a customer of the company. There is constant daily supply. *Rainfall* utilized by private tanks; rain water supply is insufficient. There are no tenements without water. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have been acted on. No works have been undertaken.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
Powers for the regulation of streets or buildings are those under the P. H. and L. G. Acts, and the byelaws under them, and to some extent refer to buildings newly constructed, and in some particulars to streets laid out after a certain date. They are used, as far as possible. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws. No occasion for interference in this matter has as yet arisen. Byelaws have been made under P. H. and L. G. Acts, and no special difficulty has arisen in enforcing them. The duties of clerk and surveyor are defined previous to election, but the regulations are not printed. (Copy byelaws sent.) Nuisances removal powers are sufficient.	The borrowing powers for private works are inconvenient to resort to. The effect of § 63 L. G. Act, as to apportionment of cost of repair of private streets, and giving the owner of the adjoining property right of appeal within three months, is *practically* to postpone the recovery of those expenses until after the three months have expired. Sewerage works were executed throughout the whole district in 1853 and 1854; in 1849 the death rate was 24·03, in 1868 it was 20·55. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. Sewers £ 102 8 5 Streets and roads 5,199 14 5 Water supply 19,328 15 3 Other public works 7,305 8 11 Private improvement works 316 18 0 Salaries 1,373 19 4 Repayments: Principal 2,458 12 9 Interest 7,257 11 3 Law charges 209 6 7 Other expenses 705 14 3 *Accounts* audited by the municipal auditors, who reside within the district, and are paid 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum each. No surcharges. Some time since a payment was disputed and taken to the Queen's Bench for trial, where the payment was confirmed with costs against appellants.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1s. 11*d.* 5,006 12 3 1868, „ 1s. 9*d.* 4,644 13 3 1869, „ 1s. 9*d.* 4,747 5 2 *Special District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 5*d.* - 1,088 18 8 1868, „ 5*d.* - 1,095 16 5 1869, „ 4*d.* - 900 4 10 *Private Improvement Rate.* £ s. d. 1867 - 316 18 0 *Highway Rate.* For small part of district not sewered being isolated and liable to floods. £ s. d. 1867, at 10*d.* - 12 18 4 1868, „ 10*d.* - 12 13 4 1869, „ 10*d.* - 12 3 4 *Borough Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 9*d.* - 2,236 1 9 1868, „ 5*d.* - 1,289 3 8 1869, „ 4*d.* - 975 3 3 *Water rate* is 5 per cent. on the year's rents. The *Poor Rates* for the same period have averaged 1s. 5*d.* in the 1*l.* No difficulty in levying.	The amount received for private works has been *Loans* 20,000*l.*, *Repayments*, 393*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* *Borrowing powers*, one year's assessable value, 60,540*l.*, and under Special Waterworks Act extended powers, 65,000*l.* These powers are sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 101,000*l.*, viz., for:—Sewerage, 16,000*l.*; Water supply, 61,500*l.*, and 23,500*l.* charged on the municipal property, rate of interest varies from 4 to 5 per cent. Amount repaid, 8,266*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* The loans are repaid by annual instalments, calculated so as to discharge the debt within 30 years (except a sum of 41,500*l.* which is spread over 50 years).	A speedier mode should be provided for obtaining powers for compulsory purchase of land required for sewerage works than that provided by the L. G. Act, 1858, section 75, and the Sanitary Act, 1866, section 47, as unless preliminary steps be taken before the month of November, local boards are precluded from obtaining compulsory powers at any time during the following year; thus they may be very much hampered by law proceedings.
No powers as to *buildings*, except those given by the 35th section of the L. G. Act, 1868, for prescribing the building line. There are no building byelaws. No measures taken to prevent overcrowding, except by adoption of the Common Lodging Houses Act, 1851. The powers of making byelaws under the Acts have never been exercised. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient, except as to the cesspool nuisance.	No private improvement works have been enforced, nor any extensive works executed. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Salaries 559 8 2 Repayments: Interest 279 5 0 Law charges 22 5 10 Other expenses (including street repairs, scavenging, lighting, &c.) 2,943 10 0 *Accounts* audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides at Southampton, about 18 miles off. He is paid 8*l.* 8*s.* for each audit. Surcharges very trivial, and not worth mentioning.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1866, at 2s. 6*d.* - 1,593 4 9 1867, „ - 1,591 10 9 1868, „ - 1,597 19 1 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, at 3s. 8*d.* - 2,340 4 7½ 1867, at 3s. 8*d.* - 2,334 5 1 1868, at 3s. 10*d.* 2,450 3 10¾ No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for *private* works. *Borrowing powers*, 2,500*l.* on debentures or annuities, insufficient for new works. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 2,050*l.*, for general purposes, at 4½ per cent., from private individuals previous to the adoption of the clauses of the L. G. Act. Amount repaid, *Nil.* No sinking fund.	

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
89. Hartlepool. (Durham). The P.H. Act was applied upon petition of the inhabitants, *Mar.* 1851.	The district, the *municipal borough*, is *conterminous* with the *township* of HARTLEPOOL. A. - - - 1371/2 R. V. - £26,472 0 0 P. (1861) 12,245. H. (1867) 1,904. D. R. (about) 20·5. — There is a local board district, "*Middleton-in-Stranton*," separated from Hartlepool by a portion of another township called *Throston*. One staff of officers might do the whole work of both districts. A district called "*Egypt*," part of the township of Throston (A. 50, R. V. 2,300*l.*, P. 1,600) adjoins the district and ought to be under some local authority. Opinion is divided as to this policy of annexation.	Clerk, 70*l.* per annum. Surveyor and inspector of nuisances, 100*l.* per annum. Officer of health, 15*l.* per annum. No advice from medical source. There is a regular system of inspection. Powers of inspecting food are efficient.	There is an excellent hospital, with fever wards, to which the corporation subscribes 25*l.* per annum. No disinfecting apparatus. No special means of conveyance for infected patients. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. No registration of disease. *Epidemic disease* ascertained through the medical officers' reports. These means have hitherto proved sufficient. The information given is immediately acted on. All deaths at the hospital are recorded, with the nature of disease. A few cases of *cholera* occurred in 1861 and 1868, but there has not been any special outbreak of disease since 1853. There are some districts more susceptible of disease than others, traceable usually to the filthy habits of the inhabitants.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient; but being so near the level of the sea, at extraordinary spring tides, or after extraordinary thunder storms, water escapes in some districts into the cellars. Sewers and house drains are trapped. Most of the water-closets discharge their contents into the sea. A few privies and ashpits are cleared by scavengers. Houses generally have water-closets, the average being about two-thirds. Nearly all drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* is from the works of the Gas and Water Company; it is laid on to each house, and there is a *constant* supply. Each house has generally a small tank for the rainfall. There are very few, if any, tenements without water. An engine and works were erected for the purpose of deodorizing the sewage, but *abandoned* without trial at a cost of 300*l.* No imperfectly constructed works.	Powers for the regulation of streets are under byelaws which are sufficient, and are exercised. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws; measures being taken to prevent it by inspection. Byelaws made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c.; are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. Sewage works have been completed. Dunghills and cesspools and heaps of fish refuse have disappeared. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 742 17 9 Streets - - - 2,167 14 10 Public works - - 74,500 0 0 Private improvement works 55 16 8 Salaries - - - 600 12 8 Repayments: Principal - - 1,314 10 8 Interest - - - 1,458 1 2 Law charges - - 14 19 3 — *Accounts* audited by the borough and mayor's auditors, who reside within the borough, and are each paid 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ s. d. 1867 (two; at 1*s.* 2*d.*) - - 2,940 8 0 1868 (two; at 1*s.* 2*d.*, and 1*s.* 0*d.*) - - 2,307 18 10 1869 (two; at 1*s.* 4*d.*, and 1*s.* 2*d.*) - - 3,464 18 11 *Poor Rates.* 1867, at 1*s.* 10*d.* 2,286 11 0½ 1868, at 1*s.* 8*d.* - 2,202 2 11 1869, at 2*s.* 4*d.* - 3,090 4 2 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers*, the assessable value for one year are sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. Amount borrowed, 14,312*l.* (four loans) all for permanent works, from the "Star Life Insurance Co." 4,000*l.* at 4½ per cent., and 10,312*l.* at 5 per cent. Amount repaid, 4,019*l.* 12*s.* No sinking fund.	The union of the districts of Hartlepool, West Hartlepool, Middleton-in-Stranton, with the outlying district of Egypt, nearly conterminous with the *parliamentary borough* of the Hartlepools, would form, if united, an important sanitary district, and the affairs thereof would be administered with more uniformity, efficiency, and economy. No defects under the existing laws brought under notice.
90. Hastings. (Sussex). The P.H. Act was applied by Provisional Order in 1851.	The district (the *municipal borough*) comprises seven entire *parishes* and parts of three other *parishes*. A. - 1,800 0 0 R. V. - £136,756 18 0 P. - 25,000. H. (large increase since 1861), 3,290. D. R. — There are *adjoining* districts or parishes, not under local boards, that might be included, on account of defective drainage.	*Surveyor.* 200*l.* per annum. *Inspector of Nuisances*, 100*l.* per annum. No health officer. No inspector under the Factories Acts, or certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection. Powers of inspecting food efficient as to meat.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No hospital in the district where infectious cases are received. No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* a medical man. Charcoal is used for disinfecting the sewers. Medical practitioners give information of bad smells from drains or other causes. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. *Sewers* are ventilated by charcoal ventilators in streets, not by rain pipes. House drains trapped. *Sewage* is carried by pipes into the sea, one mile from any houses. Houses supplied with *water-closets*, and drain into public sewers.	*Water supply* is from springs, artesian wells, and storeage reservoirs. Not every house supplied; not a constant supply on high levels. Rainfall is utilized. No tenements without water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The entire expenditure on permanent works of water supply has been 44,570*l.* No outside district is supplied. The waterworks are under the jurisdiction of the local board.	*Powers* as to buildings are under byelaws, apply to those erected after the adoption of the Acts, are sufficient, and are exercised. No *overcrowding* from the operation of building byelaws; steps taken to prevent it by adoption of Sanitary Act, 1866. *Byelaws* have been made under the Acts. No difficulty in enforcing. No byelaws made to define duties of clerk, &c. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No *defects* in respect of private improvement works. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 30,000 0 0 Water supply - - 2,000 0 0 Private improvement works 1,116 0 0 — *Accounts* audited by borough auditors under the Municipal Act, and are paid 2*l.* 2*s.* a day. No surcharges.	[No answer.]	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers*, rateable value of district. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount* borrowed, 97,300*l.* in loans, varying from 4, 4½, 4¾, and 5 per cent., from public companies and private persons. There is a sinking fund. When it reaches 500*l.* a bond is paid off.	Where practicable, rural districts should be compelled to drain into existing local sewers at a prescribed rate. More stringent powers should be provided to protect watersheds and streams out of the district of local boards, from being polluted by claims to right of drainage with streams.
91. Huddersfield. (Yorkshire W.R.) The Corporation of Huddersfield are the local board. The borough was incorporated in 1868, *previous to which* the central portion (1,200 yards radius round the market cross) was *and still is* managed under the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1848, the powers of which have been transferred to the borough council, and the outer portions of the borough were, *and still are* under the P. H. and L. G. Acts, these Acts having been adopted or applied in 10 districts.	The district consists of three *townships* (Almandbury, Dalton, and Lockwood), and of *part* of a fourth (South Crossland) in the *parish* of Almondbury, and of two *townships* (Huddersfield and Lindley-cum-Quarmby) in the *parish* of Huddersfield. The *borough* is divided into a central circular district under the town council, and 10 outer districts under local boards. A. - 10,179. R. V. - £212,679 6 7 P., estimated 72,734. H. D. R., 23. — Two districts, *Longwood* and *Linthwaite*, under local boards, are within the parliamentary but not the municipal borough; it is contemplated to bring them within. No other populous place adjoining the district which ought to be annexed to it.	Sanitary or nuisance inspector, who is the only officer of health, 100*l.* per annum. The Superintendent of the Borough Police acts as Inspector, under the Workshops Act. Medical advice and assistance is only called in in special cases. Regular visits of inspection are made by the sanitary inspector. The powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is a general infirmary in the district. Disinfecting powder is freely used for ashpits and house drains. No public conveyance for patients suffering under infectious diseases. *Coroner* is not a medical man. The guardians have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. No means for ascertaining the presence of any *epidemic*, except through the registrar. These means are sufficient in the Improvement Act limits, but not so in the outer districts. Information given is immediately acted on. Mortality returns are prepared by the Sanitary Inspector, and published monthly. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	Public sewerage and drainage in the *improvement* limits is sufficient, but is not so satisfactory in the *outer* districts, but drainage schemes for these parts are now being prepared. Sewers are ventilated with patent charcoal wire baskets and shafts; are not trapped except in one or two places, but house drains are carefully trapped. Sewage drains into the rivers Colne and Holme. No difficulty has arisen. Houses are supplied with waterclosets, ashpits, and privies; these latter are deodorized with disinfecting powder. In the improvement limits the houses drain into the public sewers; in the outer districts, there are but few public sewers.	The central portion of the district is supplied with water by the corporation, extensive works are in progress, under the Huddersfield Water Act, 1869, for the better supply of the whole borough, where a large number of tenements are needing water supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The old waterworks were transferred at a valuation, viz., 58,663*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, from the waterworks commissioners to the corporation. Only the township of Huddersfield is supplied with water at present. Powers have been taken to lay out 300,000*l.* for the supply of the whole borough.	The powers for the regulation of streets and buildings are those under the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1848, and L. G. Act, and byelaws under them, they are actually exercised. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws. No measures have been called for to prevent it. Byelaws have been made under the Acts, there has been no difficulty in enforcing them. Regulations have been made, but have not been printed, defining duties of clerk, &c. The powers provided for the emptying privies and ashpits are found defective in the outer districts, where the means for scavenging are not provided by the corporation; the tenants neglect to do it, consequently the ashpits become over full. Within the improvement area the powers are sufficient.	No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure. (Can only be given for 18 months, the period for which the corporation has been established.) £ s. d. Sewers - - - 478 14 3 Streets and roads - 14,045 18 10 Water supply - - 113 5 4 Other public works - 1,665 2 7 Private improvement works 4,816 18 4 Salaries - - - 1,363 1 2 Repayments: Principal - - 4,619 5 4 Interest - - - 1,767 7 11 Law charges - - 42 11 8 Other expenses - - 9,000 0 0 — *Accounts* audited by persons selected by ratepayers and the mayor, and reside in the district. No surcharges.	*Rates* are separately levied in the several divisions of the borough. Since the incorporation they have been— (*a*) Improvement District. *Improvement Rate.* £ s. d. 1868–9 at 1*s.* 3*d.* 6,481 4 8 1869–70 at 1*s.* 5,116 5 5½ *Sewer Rate.* 1869–70 at 3*d.* £1,277 2 10 (*b*) Outer Districts. *General District Rate.* At rates varying from 4*d.* to 3*s.* Total amount £9,214 2 9½ *Highway Rate.* At rates varying from 3*d.* to 10*d.* Total amount £6,088 18 5½ Besides the above there are (1) *Borough rates*, (2) *Water rates*. *Poor Rates* Have usually been at 1*s.* 8*d.*, but are now at 2*s.* 6*d.* in the £. No difficulty in levying.	300*l.* has been received on account of loans, and 10,837*l.* on account of repayments, for private works. Borrowing powers are one year's assessable value, or 159,879*l.* Powers ought to be given to raise loans on security of a general rate over the borough. A sinking fund for Lockwood only has been established, all other loans being repayable one-thirtieth annually.	Great inconvenience and confusion arises from there being two sets of powers and provisions applicable to the borough. It is in contemplation to ask parliament for an Act to make the administration of the district uniform.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k,	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
92. Keighley. (Yorkshire). The district was previously under Improvement Commissioners, under a Local Act, 1824. P. H. Act was applied by provisional order in 1855. No order under § 77 L. G. Act.	The district comprises such *parts* of the *parish* of KEIGHLEY as are within a circle whose radius is one mile from a point in centre of the town. A. (about) - 1,800 0 0 R. V. - £34,164 0 0 P. (about) - 20,000. H. (an increase of several hundreds since 1861) 3,654. D.R. {1867, 29·15. {1868, 45·90. (On the population stated in the census, 1861.) Parts of the *Oakworth* local board district might be with advantage united. These parts are really suburbs of Keighley, and are almost entirely cut off from other parts of the Oakworth district.	Inspector of Nuisances and Workshops, 50*l.* per ann. Surveyor, 60*l.* per ann. A certifying surgeon acts in the district. No appointment made under the Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Acts, 1867. No health officer. The medical practitioners advise the board when required. The Inspector of Nuisances makes periodical visits, and a "Nuisance Committee" have regular times for inspection. Powers of inspecting food are not efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* not a medical man. No means of ascertaining *epidemics*, except the weekly reports of the medical officers to the Poor Law Guardians, which are immediately acted on. Means *insufficient*. No record made of death or disease in any public institution, except workhouse. Subsequent to the dry summer of 1868 *scarlatina* and *measles* extensively prevailed, and in a great number of cases was fatal. No unhealthy district.	The *drainage* is much improved, but the drains are not flushed sufficiently often, for want of water. *Subsoil* not water-logged. *Sewers* only ventilated by open grates; a great improvement has taken place in their construction of late years. House drains are not trapped. Liquid sewage drains into the River Aire; the solid is accumulated in settlers and used as manure. There has been no change made in the method, and no difficulty experienced. Houses not generally supplied with *waterclosets* on account of insufficiency of water supply; the Local Board have erected considerable number of *privies* at the cost of the owners of property. Earth privies slightly used. Greater part of the houses drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from *springs* and *rainfall* on the N.W. side of the town, utilized in public reservoirs. It is bad in quality and wholly inadequate as to quantity. There are some tanks for private houses. The average daily supply for the district is about 100,000 gal. There is therefore no constant supply. There are about 1,000 tenements without water supply. No steps have been taken under § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act, owing to the deficient means of supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The expenditure for permanent works of water supply has been 20,000*l.*, cost of old waterworks and of obtaining the Act of 1867. The Act of 1869 has not been paid for; the new waterworks have not been commenced. The new water limits are the whole of the *parish* of Keighley, the *township* of Haworth, in the parish of Bradford, and certain portions of the parish of Bingley; the waterworks at present are within the district.	Powers as to *buildings* are those of the Keighley Improvement Act, 1824, the Keighley Waterworks Extension and Improvement Act, 1867, and the Keighley Waterworks and Extension and Improvement Act, 1869. The powers of the general Acts are also in force. *No overcrowding* from the operation of building byelaws. Measures taken to prevent it, under Nuisances Removal Acts, have been successful. *Byelaws* have been made under the Acts, they define duties of clerk, &c. They have been virtually overturned by the decision of the Superior Courts in the case of Hattersley v. Burr, 14 L. J. (N. S.) 565. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers, coupled with those contained in special Acts, appear sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. During the severe outbreak of fever in 1868, the poorer parts of the town which had been previously to the execution of the above-mentioned works in an unhealthy condition suffered less, comparatively speaking, than those in the better quarters. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 2,954 9 11 Streets - - - 1,997 13 11 Purchasing works of water supply, exclusive of expenses of new Act } 20,000 0 0 Private improvement works - - - - } 2,816 4 11 Salaries - - - - 650 0 0 Law charges - - - 150 0 0 General district rate account is audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides 30 miles off. He is paid 4*l.* 4*s.* Gas and water accounts by a paid auditor appointed by the board. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* 4*d.* - 1,851 15 11 1868, at 2*s.* - 2,961 5 0 1869, at 2*s.* - 3,132 19 4 *Private Improvement Rates.* £ s. d. 1867 - - 10 13 3 1868 - - 4 18 3 *Water Rents.* £ s. d. 1867 - - 1,110 8 0 1868 - - 1,139 1 3 1869 - - 1,171 10 9 *Poor Rates* For the *parish* of Keighley. £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* 6*d.* - 5,872 14 10 1868, at 2*s.* - 4,862 17 0½ 1869, at 2*s.* 6*d.* - 6,273 12 8 No difficulty in levying.	Amount received for *private* works, 1,769*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* *Borrowing powers*, 78,000*l.* under the old, and 149,000*l.* under the new Act. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 33,000*l.* at about 5 per cent. on water loan, other loans at 4½ percent., from private persons. Sinking fund under the Act of 1869 has not come into operation.	With but one exception of slight importance the neighbouring districts are under the control of Local Boards, who appear to be the proper local authorities for sanitary matters. The Local Board have endeavored by their Local Special Acts to remedy any defects in the general legislature so far as regards the Keighley district.
93. Kendal. (Westmoreland). The P.H. Act was applied upon petition of the inhabitants, *Aug.* 1849.	The district, the *borough* of KENDAL, is *conterminous* with three *townships* (Kendal, Kirkland, and Nethergraveship). A. - 2,495 0 0 R. V. - £37,838 8 2 P. - 12,031. H., no great change since 1861. D. R. (no answer). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Inspector of Nuisances, 20*l.* per annum. There is an inspector under the Factory and Workshops Acts. No advice from a medical source. Inspection is regularly made. Powers of inspecting of food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*; a small private one is in course of erection. No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* is a solicitor. [No answer to 20-28].	A plan of efficient main sewerage is about to be submitted to government. Houses generally have privies, watercloset, cesspools, and ashpits. There is no system of deodorization.	*Water supply* is by a private company, from a stream unpolluted by drainage. Supply is *constant*, and laid on to each house nearly. Rainfall not utilized. A good supply of street fountains; pure water.	Powers as to buildings, &c. are sufficient, and refer to buildings constructed after date of the P. H. Act. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws. No measures taken as to this, except in relation to public lodging houses. *Byelaws* made under the L. G. Act are enforced without difficulty; do not define duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works have been commenced. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 423 4 3 Streets, &c. - - 3,038 11 3 Salaries - - - 638 4 0 Repayments: Principal - - 104 3 4 Interest - - 126 7 3 Law charges - - 14 14 6 Other expenses - - 3,063 17 5 *Accounts* audited by two townsmen, who live in the borough, and are paid five guineas. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) Rate in £, houses and warehouses, 1*s.* 6*d.*; cottages, 1*s.*; land, 4½*d.* £ s. d. 1866 - - 2,057 10 10 1867 - - 2,032 5 8 1868 - - 2,105 0 10 No difficulty in levying.	Amount received for private works, 52*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* *Borrowing powers*, as defined by the L. G. Act, are sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 1,653*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, from private sources, at 4 per cent.; amount repaid, 100*l.* There is a redemption fund of 100*l.*, invested in a private bank, at bank interest.	The present system works very well and economically in the district.
94. Kingston-upon-Hull. (County of the City.) The P. H. Act was applied by Order in Council upon a petition of the inhabitants, *June* 1851. Subsequently, in 1854, a Local Act (17 & 18 Vict. c. ci.), was obtained, and the town council of the borough are thereby constituted the Local Board of Health within and for the district.	The district (the *municipal borough*) comprises two entire *parishes* and parts of three other *parishes* or *townships*. A. - - 5,081 R. V. *upwards of* - £321,000 P. (about) - 130,000 H. {(1861) 20,581 {(1870) 26,717 D. R. {1867 21·5 {1868 23·8 {1869 24·3 "*St. John's Wood*," part of the district of Cottingham, and a suburb of Hull (A. 1,614, H. 247, P. 916); 2, the hamlet of *Beetonsville*, in the parish of Kirkella (A. 273, H. 293, P. 856); 3. the hamlet of *Dairycoates*, in the parish of North Ferraby (A. 480, H. 124, P. 576); and 4, 49 acres of the parish of Hessle, computed to Highwater mark, and 932 acres of the Foreshore and R. Humber, in or adjoining the parishes of Hessle and North Ferraby, should be included within the district. As also the village of *Stone Ferry*, in the parish of Sutton (A. 349, H. 113, P. 392). The land portion of these areas is being fast occupied by streets and buildings, for the most part without sanitary regulations; part drain *through* the Hull district, which they adjoin.	*Sanitary Inspector*, 130*l.* per annum. *Assistant Inspector*, 65*l.* per annum. No health officer. No certifying surgeon. Since the formation of the Sanitary Committee of the Board in 1852, medical men have always been comprised among its members. There is a regular system of inspection by the Sanitary Inspector, and fortnightly reports are also made by Inspectors of Drainage. Powers for inspecting food are efficient.	In 1866, the district being threatened with a visitation of cholera from the Continent, the local board built a temporary hospital for cholera patients. A few infectious cases have lately been admitted into it free of charge. No public disinfecting apparatus. A cab is specially provided by the workhouse authorities for the conveyance of *infected patients*. *Coroner* not a medical man. Not aware of any sanitary reports obtained by the guardians. No registration *of disease*, that of death is very complete. The presence of *epidemic disease* would be ascertained from the Relieving Officers of the Guardians and the Inspectors of the Board. These means are sufficient; the information given is immediately acted upon. No record is published of death or disease in any public institution. No outbreak of *cholera* since 1853. *Smallpox* was epidemic in 1863 for 12 months, deaths 127, and in 1868, for 16 months, deaths 218. *Scarlatina* in 1863 (for 12 months, deaths 490), and in 1869, and still continues. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. The town is, however, below the level of high water, and in case of extraordinary rainfall occurring a little before high water, the back water in the sewers rises to within 4 feet of the general surface of the ground. No habitable rooms are allowed below the surface of the ground where this can happen. *Sewers* are ventilated by air shafts in connection with manufacturing chimneys and by rain pipes. Sewers and house drains are trapped. *Sewage* is discharged into the Humber, which is three miles wide in front of the town, and has a very large rise and fall of tide. The better class of houses have *waterclosets*, others privies and ash pits, which are emptied *weekly* under a system of night soil collection from house to house, for which purpose the town is divided into 46 districts. The houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is spring water obtained from the chalk hills surrounding the basin in which the town is situate by waterworks. Water is laid on to each house within the district, and the supply is *constant*. No tenements are without water supply. The entire expenditure by the corporation on water supply has been 148,682*l.* A sewer constructed in 1857 has been *abandoned*, in consequence of its having been constructed (without the board's knowledge, and without leave of the owner,) through private property, for which extravagant compensation was claimed. The loss to the board was several thousand pounds. No imperfectly constructed works.	Powers as to buildings, &c., as under the P. H. and L. G. Acts, and additional powers under the Local Act of 1854; these powers are exercised. The board has an application before the Home Secretary for powers by which the line of direction of new streets may be regulated, and the payment for making private streets may be payable *before* the works are commenced. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws; the Lodging Houses Act is strictly enforced, and tenement houses strictly watched by the inspector. The local board have no power to make byelaws, but "Building Regulations," being a reprint of various sections of the General and Local Acts, are published. (Copy sent.) The powers for the removal of nuisances in streets and courts are sufficient; further powers are needed to reach nuisances in private dwelling houses and premises.	Defects [particulars not stated] have been found in respect of private improvement works. Prior to the formation of the local board in 1851, the death-rate was 27·5, it now averages 23·2. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure (3 years). £ s. d. Sewers - - - 25,063 0 5 Streets - - - 6,538 7 10 Private improvement works - - - 10,968 12 6 Salaries - - - 6,775 0 0 Repayments: Principal - - 6,253 6 0 Interest - - 9,502 13 0 Law charges - - 947 0 9 Other expenses - - 1,543 8 1 *Accounts* audited by the borough auditors, one of whom is appointed by the mayor and two by the ratepayers; they reside in the district, and are paid two guineas each. No surcharges.	*General District Rate,* Including Gas Rate. £ s. d. 1867 - - 22,885 10 5 1868 - - 24,404 3 2 1869 - - 25,395 16 2 *Special District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867 - - 1,097 13 6 1868 - - 1,170 1 0 1869 - - 787 15 2 *Water Rate* Is levied by the Municipal Corporation. *Highway Rate.* £ s. d. 1867 - - 8,768 18 0 1868 - - 11,358 17 6 1869 - - 10,117 6 2 No difficulty in levying.	Amount received for private works, 8,100*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* *Borrowing powers*, one year's assessable value. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 91,500*l.* from the Economic Life Assurance Society, in various loans, for different purposes, at rates varying from 4½ to 5 per cent. Amount repaid, 21,251*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* No sinking fund.	The largest local board of the nearest district should be the local authority for sanitary matters, over neighbouring rural districts. No defects in the existing laws brought under notice. It would be very desirable to have the various Acts relating to public health repealed, and a new Act passed, embodying the experience arising out of the existing Acts.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**
95. Leeds. (Yorkshire.) The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough are the local board.	The district, the municipal borough, contains 11 townships and *parts* of four hamlets. A. - 21,572 R.V. - £704,935 11 7 P. - 259,527 H. - 46,174 D.R. 1867, 26 1868, 27·43 1869, 26·24	Officer of health, 500*l.* per annum; Inspector of nuisances, inspector of smoke, inspector of meat, inspector of scavengers, and 8 sub-inspectors, with varying salaries, the lowest being 60*l.* per annum. The officer of health was appointed under a Local Improvement Act. There are inspectors under the Factory and Workshops Acts, also a certifying surgeon. The officer of health is a qualified medical man. There is a regular system of inspection. The powers for inspecting food are not efficient.	Cholera hospitals have been erected provisionally by the *board of guardians*; there is also an hospital for infectious cases, admission to which is easily obtained. There is a public disinfecting apparatus, available free of cost. The sewers are disinfected with carbolic acid. *Coroner* not a medical man. Registration of disease has been attempted on a limited scale. *Epidemic disease* ascertained from weekly returns furnished by the district registrars to the officer of health, the information obtained by his staff, and supplied gratuitously by local medical men. These means are not altogether sufficient. Information given is immediately acted upon. Records of deaths are kept at different public institutions. There were outbreaks of *cholera* in 1866, and *scarlatina* in 1869; both of these were met and arrested. There are unhealthy districts.	The heart of the town is sufficiently sewered, and drains are about to be extended to where population has increased. No house can be built until the site is drained. Sewers are partly ventilated by shafts, furnished with charcoal filters. House drains are carefully trapped. Where privies are used the excrement is mixed with ashes, and sold for manure. An injunction has been obtained against the council, to restrain it from causing or permitting the sewage to flow into the river, until the same shall have been purified. The A. B. C. precipitating plan is about to be tried with one-sixth of the sewage. In 1868 the sale of the solid manure realized 6,789*l.*, and in 1869, 7,445*l.* Houses of the better class are supplied with *waterclosets*; a few trough closets, boxes, and water-tight receptacles are used; but the cottages have chiefly common privies. The houses in the drainage district generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is obtained from the river Washburn, a pure mountain stream. In some of the suburban districts pumps are also used. Rain-water is not generally utilized. There are tenements in the district, which have no independent water supply. No abandoned works. The entire expenditure for permanent works of water supply has been 517,629*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* *Morley*, beyond the boundaries of the district, is supplied. The waterworks are under the jurisdiction of local authority.
96. Leek. (Staffordshire.) The local authority are Improvement Commissioners under a Local Act.	The district comprises *parts* of three *townships* (Leek and Lowe, Leek Frith, and Tittesworth). A. - - 1,460 0 0 R. V. - £25,780 0 0 P. (1861) 10,174 (1867) 10,544 H. (1861) 2,329 (1867) 2,412 Besides 256 factories, &c. &c. D. R. (1866) 23 (1867) 26 (1868) 24 The Leek Improvement Act comprises half the population of the Leek Union. The poor rates derive the chief benefit from the sanitary operations; consequently the other half of the population should be required both to do and contribute their share in promoting the general health and benefit of the whole Union.	*Inspector of Workshops, Nuisances, and Lodging Houses*, &c., &c., 60*l.* per annum. *Medical Officer of Health*, 25*l.* There is a regular system of inspection, and the results are recorded. There is no power to take samples of food for analysis; this is much needed. Inspector has seen diseased beasts dressed and sold for food within a mile of the centre of the town, and could not take action because it was outside his district.	No contribution to *hospitals*. None in district for infectious cases. Prepared lime, and brushes, and disinfecting agents are supplied for the use of the inhabitants *free of charge*. Infected patients *remain at home*. *Coroner* is not a medical man. There is no sanitary inspector in the Leek Union outside the boundary of this district. Sanitary inspector has compiled a record showing the sex, age, and cause of death of every person who has died within the district from 1851 to 1868. *Epidemic* disease ascertained from medical men, who should be required to report certain cases at once to the sanitary authority. Information given is acted upon. A record of death is published monthly, quarterly, and annually. No record is made of disease. *Measles, scarlatina*, and *diphtheria* prevailed in 1859; *scarlatina* in 1867. In the former case great difficulty was experienced; in the latter case the Sanitary Act was found exceedingly useful, and that the spread of the disease could be *restrained at will*. There have been *unhealthy* districts, but the causes have been discovered and removed.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. *Subsoil* is not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated partly by rain pipes and partly by pipes erected for the purpose. *House drains* are carefully trapped. *Sewage* has during the last eight or nine years been disposed of for irrigation. The works are gravitating. No legal difficulty has been experienced. Proceeds *nil.* The local authority *having given it away* nine years since, not being then aware of its value. 4 per cent. of the houses have *waterclosets* inside, 9 per cent. *waterclosets* outside, 27 per cent. a separate privy, 60 per cent. a privy common to two or more houses. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from a spring out of the millstone grit, three miles from the town; the quality is excellent, the quantity abundant, and the works gravitating. Several cases are now being dealt with under § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. Entire expenditure on waterworks, 21,000*l.*; they are under the jurisdiction of the local authority.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
Powers for the regulation of streets and buildings are exercised under several Acts of Parliament, and *byelaws* made under the Leeds Improvement Act, 1866; the powers are sufficient. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws; measures have been taken to prevent it. Nuisances removal powers are sufficient.	Three filthy streams in "*becks*" passing through the town have been paved, and a conduit constructed in their centre which prevents the accumulation of dirt, thereby improving the locality generally. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 39,888 19 8 Water supply - - - 110,569 16 3 Other public works - 99,043 5 9 Private improvement works - - - - 38,263 3 0 Salaries - - - 7,479 19 7 Repayments: Principal - - - 53,505 0 0 Interest - - - 50,078 2 2 Other expenses - - 212,867 9 9 *Accounts* audited by persons appointed by the mayor and burgesses. They reside in the district, and do the work gratuitously. No surcharges.	Four separate rates are levied. *Lamp Rate.* £ s. d. 1865, at 4½*d.* - 8,677 4 2 1866, at 5*d.* - 10,118 2 7 1867, at 5*d.* - 10,576 15 11 *Main Sewer Rate.* £ s. d. 1865, at 8*d.* - 14,412 2 9 1866, at 8*d.* - 15,008 6 10 1867, at 8*d.* - 16,660 13 10 *Improvement Rate.* £ s. d. 1865, at 8*d.* - 12,590 11 11 1866, at 1*s.* - 18,478 18 7 1867, at 1*s.* - 21,933 18 3 *Highway Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 43,952 14 7 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. Dec. 1866, at 2*s.* - - 32,150 8 9 July 1867, at 2*s.* - - 33,094 15 3 Jan. 1868, at 2*s.* - - 38,116 15 0 Aug. 1868, at 2*s.* - - 38,670 3 6 April 1869, at 1*s.* 8*d.* - 33,054 14 7 No difficulty in levying.	*Borrowing powers:*— For improvements, 650,000*l.*; waterworks, 920,000*l.*; main sewer, 150,000*l.*, are sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 1,809,010*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, from public companies and private persons, at an average rate of interest of 4 per cent. *Amount repaid*, 712,560*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* A sum is provided yearly, and is paid in reduction of the loans.	
The local authority cannot deal with *unfinished streets* laid out, or houses constructed before the passing of their Act, 1855. So far as they extend the powers appear to be ample, and are fully exercised. The action taken under § 35 Sanitary Act to prevent *overcrowding* has been very successful. The density of population to one house was 5·1 in 1851, 4·6 in 1861, and 4·4 in 1867. The system of proceeding under the Sanitary and N. R. Acts is objectionable in many respects; it is too slow, complicated, and expensive. An order to remove a nuisance dangerous to health should be obtainable in the same simple manner, and at as little cost and inconvenience to all persons concerned, as an order in a county court with respect to a debt of 1*l.* It is a very serious matter to summons poor people under these Acts and the Workshops Act.	The value of life has been increased one fourth for the last eight years as compared with the preceding 10 years, and the present money value of the public works, from which an annual income is derived, would *more than pay off* ALL the bonded debts on the town. There was a great deal of opposition years ago to the cost of the works of water supply and drainage. Expenditure, 3 years. £ £ £ Sewers - - 91 197 93 Water supply - 1,237 875 1,387 Salaries - 395 423 474 Repayment of loans - - — 2,400 — Law charges - 23 36 112 *New streets* are paid for by the persons by whom they are laid out. *Private improvement works* are done by owner, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. A number of new streets were laid out before the passing of the Leek Improvement Act, 1855, and at the present time these roads are in a very disgraceful state, and neither the owners nor the Commissioners will undertake to put them into a proper state. *Accounts* are audited by two ratepayers, appointed annually, who reside in the town, and receive 4*l.* 4*s.* each.	*General Purposes.* £ s. d. 1867, at 10*d.* - 969 0 0 1868, at 9*d.* - 885 0 0 1869, at 8*d.* - 800 0 0 *Paving and Sewering (Repairs).* £ s. d. 1867 at 7*d.* - 678 0 0 1868 at 6*d.* - 590 0 0 1869 at 8*d.* - 800 0 0 *District Drainage (Construction).* £ s. d. 1867 at 5½*d.* - 504 0 0 1868 at 5*d.* - 465 0 0 1869 at 5*d.* - 470 0 0 *Cemetery.* £ s. d. 1867 at 4*d.* - 387 0 0 1868 at 2*d.* - 197 0 0 1869 at 3*d.* - 300 0 0 *Water Rent for Domestic and Trade Purposes.* £ s. d. 1867 - - 1,109 0 0 1868 - - 1,140 0 0 1869 - - 1,170 0 0 *Poor Rates* average about 2*s.* in the 1*l.* No difficulty in levying.	*Borrowing powers*, 46,500*l.* Total bonded debt, 35,850*l.*, borrowed from private persons, at from 4 to 4½ per cent. There is a sinking fund invested in the bank at interest. Receipts from April 1861 to March 1869 - £10,038 8 6 Payments 5,051 12 6 Balance - 4,986 16 0	The town council or local authority of the principal town or capital in each Union should be the sanitary authority for the whole of such Union. A Union is also a registration district, and a record is made by the Registrar General for such district with respect to all matters relating to vital statistical science. All this valuable machinery and information should be made the best of. A registration district would work well for sanitary, factory, and workshop purposes. The defects in the Petroleum and Gunpowder Acts render them in several respects a dead letter. The Factory and Workshop Acts are, in a sanitary point of view, very defective (see Mr. Baker's Report, October 1868). Through the kindness of the Registrar General and the Superintendent Registrar of Leek, the sanitary inspector has always been allowed access to the public records, and attributes much of his success to this. All sanitary and workshop inspectors should be allowed to exercise the same privileges.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**	**39-45.**	**46-48, 56-7, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
97. Leicester. (Leicestershire.) The P. H. Act was applied in 1849.	The district of the municipal borough is *conterminous* with the *Poor Law Union*. A. - about 3,000. R.V. 209,000*l.* P. (1861) 68,000, estimated, 90,000. H. (1861) 15,000, estimated, 20,000 D.R. { 1866, 23·223 1867, 24·426 1868, 27·855 There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Officer of health, 150*l.* per ann.; Inspector of nuisances, 35*l.* per ann. A police sergeant acts as inspector under the Workshops Act. No certifying surgeon. The officer of health and the inspector of nuisances from time to time inspect the houses and buildings in different parts of the borough. The powers for inspecting food are not efficient, as the law ought to be extended to all places in which meat is found, whether a place of sale or not, the restriction being practically inconvenient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. There is a fever house, supported by voluntary subscriptions; but small pox and scarlet fever cases are not admitted. A disinfecting chamber, for purifying bedding and clothing, is provided for ratepayers free of cost. Cases of fever are removed to the fever house in conveyances specially provided. *Coroner* is not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. No registration of disease. *Epidemic* disease ascertained from the weekly reports of the officer of health of every death that has taken place, and the cause of it. These means not sufficient, for the information is only given after death, and then through the local registrars. A record of death and disease is made at the infirmary, but is not published. There was a great deal of *typhoid fever* in 1857. *Diarrhœa* was very fatal in 1868, and was distributed over the whole town, but was more common in places with a *damp subsoil*.	The *public sewerage and drainage* is generally sufficient, every street being sewered. Near the river the subsoil is waterlogged; there is no power to restrain building upon it. Many of the sewers are ventilated by pipes connected with boiler chimney shafts, many by down-rights, and some by special pipes carried up high buildings. The sewers and house-drains are carefully trapped. Sewage is deodorized by lime at works for the purpose, and sold as manure, and has realized during the years £ s. d. 1866 - 121 4 0 1867 - 122 7 6 1868 - 136 13 3 The annual cost is about 1,200*l.* About 40 per cent. of the houses are furnished with *waterclosets*, the rest with privies and cesspools. The houses drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is obtained from a large gathering ground and reservoir, belonging to a private company. The supply is generally sufficient, and of good quality. All the houses are well supplied, and in case of deficiency the board makes an order for a supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The waterworks are the property of a private company, in which the local board are shareholders.	The powers for the regulation of streets and buildings are those of P.H. and L. G. Acts. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws, and no measures have been required to prevent it. Byelaws have been made under the Acts and a local Act of 1868. None regulate the duties of the clerk or surveyor. Byelaws have been made for the removal of nuisances, and are found to be generally sufficient. (Copy byelaws sent.)	The *modus operandi* for making private improvement rates is complicated, and attended with trouble and inconvenience. The local board should be enabled to make such a rate, payable by instalments or otherwise, by resolution, subject to appeal within 14 days. The town has been drained, and since then the deaths from fever have diminished in a marked degree. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 1,623 10 5 Streets and roads - - 1,739 0 0 Other public works - 2,231 0 3 Salaries - - - - 3,565 6 0 Repayments: Principal - - - 3,227 14 0 Interest - - - 6,310 12 8 Law charges - - - 550 0 0 *Accounts* audited by the mayor's and the borough auditors, who reside in the borough, and are paid 2*l.* 2*s.* a day while auditing. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* (Only rate levied.) £ 1866, at 1*s.* 6*d.* - 13,755 1867, at 1*s.* 7*d.* - 15,341 1868, at 1*s.* 8*d.* - 16,506 The *poor rates* for the same period may be taken at 10*d.* per quarter. No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* are limited to one year's assessable value. No difficulty in obtaining money. At one time, when the bank rate was unusually high, there was some difficulty in borrowing. *Amount borrowed*, 68,714*l.*, from private persons at rates varying from 4¼ to 4¾ per cent. *Amount repaid*, 15,353*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* A sinking fund has been established; it is not invested, being used to pay off loans as they fall due. The balance in hand, 31st August 1868, was 1,641*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*	It would be desirable that validity should be given to byelaws made by local boards, after they have been sanctioned by a given authority, so that they may not be called in question or disputed as "*ultra vires*." The present law is, in this respect, very unsatisfactory. The mode of levying improvement rates, or recovering private improvement expenses, should be simplified. Where the water supply is in the hands of a private company, as here, and water is ordered by the local board to be laid on where it can be supplied at not exceeding 2*d.* per week, it is desirable that some summary remedy should be given to the board to recover the money so paid, instead of having recourse to water rates.
98. Leominster. (Herefordshire.) The L. G. Act was adopted under § 12, *Dec.* 1865.	The district (the *borough*) is *conterminous* with the *parish* of LEOMINSTER. A. - - 682 0 0 R. V. - £15,076 6 0 P. - (1861) 4,630. H. - 949; since last census an increase of 3 per cent. D.R. { 1866, 23. 1867, 19. 1868, 23. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances*, 6*l.* per annum. No health officer. No inspector under the Factory or Workshops Act, 1867; no certifying surgeon. No advice from any medical source. No regular system of inspection. The powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by guardians. No registration of disease. No means for ascertaining the presence of any *epidemic* disease. No record of death or disease in any public institution kept. There was an outbreak of *small-pox* in 1864, followed by *typhoid fever* in 1865. The local board was not then in existence. No specially unhealthy districts.	The system of drainage has just been completed. Soil is not waterlogged. Sewers are ventilated by flushing shafts at the head of each separate sewer. House drains and sewers are generally trapped. Sewage flows into a neighbouring stream, and no difficulty, legal or otherwise, has arisen in thus disposing of it. Houses generally are supplied with cesspools, which are not deodorized; the use of waterclosets is extending. It is thought that not one-tenth of the houses drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* is obtained partly from wells, and partly from cuttings in the valley, whence the water is pumped into a reservoir. The waterworks have just been completed by the board; there is a *constant* supply of good pure water; it is not laid on to each house. There are tenements without water supply, but the compulsory powers of the Act have not as yet been acted upon. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. Entire expenditure for permanent works of water supply is 7,711*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*; no district beyond the borough is supplied; the works are within the area under the jurisdiction of the local board.	The powers for the regulation of streets and buildings will be under byelaws, about to be passed. No overcrowding. The powers for making byelaws are those under the P. H. and L. G. Acts. Byelaws are being prepared for regulating the duties of the clerk. Nuisances removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. There has been some local opposition to the execution of drainage and waterworks, on the ground of expense, but the feeling has subsided. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 4,602 9 3 Water supply - - 7,711 8 9 Private improvement works 17 10 6 Salaries - - - 397 8 8 Repayments: Principal and interest - 625 0 0 Law charges - - 44 12 3 Other expenses - - 748 4 8 *Accounts* audited by the borough auditors, who reside in the town, and receive 4*l.* 4*s.* annually. No surcharges.	Two rates are levied. *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s.* - 525 10 5 1867, at 1*s.* - 535 6 0 1868, at 1*s.* - 534 9 4 *Private Improvement Rates.* The accounts have not been made up. *Water and Gas Rates.* These are paid by contract. Gas is supplied by a private company. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, at 2*s.* - 1,318 2 8 1867, ,, 1,368 10 3 1868, ,, 1,454 11 0 No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works has been: Loans, 11,600*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* Repayments, 8*l.* *Borrowing powers*, 12,000*l.*; these are sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 11,600*l.*, for waterworks and drainage, from a public company on mortgage of the General District Rate in two loans each, repayable with interest (under 5 per cent.) by 30 equal annual instalments. No sinking fund.	It is desirable that Local Boards should have power to make byelaws, embodying the main provisions of the Waterworks Clauses Acts of 1847 and 1863, and generally for the use and regulation of waterworks; and for the prevention of street obstructions and other nuisances.
99. Louth. (Lincolnshire.) Constituted under a Local Act passed in 1825.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of LOUTH. A. - 3,620 0 0 R. V. - £34,540 10 0 P. - 10,667. H.; no remarkable change since 1861. D.R. { 1867, 21·280. 1868, 25·479. 1869, 23·52. There is no adjoining district which should be included.	Superintendent of police acts, without salary, as sanitary inspector. No health officer. No inspector under the Factory or Workshops Acts. There is a certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. The sanitary inspector makes a quarterly report. Powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. None in district. No disinfecting apparatus. In very dry weather the drains are flushed with chloride of lime. Infected patients are conveyed by anyone who will carry them. *Coroner* is a medical practitioner. Guardians have not obtained sanitary reports. No registration of disease. No means for immediately ascertaining the presence of any *epidemic disease*. No record of death or disease in any public institution. There was an outbreak of *scarlet fever* in 1854, and the town has never been perfectly free since. The district adjoining the river is generally affected by typhoid fever.	*Public sewerage* is deficient; part of the sewage goes into the river, and part into the soil. The *subsoil* is waterlogged in some places; there is no power to restrain house-building. No system of ventilation for *sewers*. The solid contents of a large number of privies is collected by private scavengers, stored in the town, and sold to farmers; some is used by private persons on their gardens, and others drain direct into the river. Houses are supplied with *privies*; cesspools and ashpits are not deodorized. Main sewers pass through the greater part of the town. Occupiers are required to make the junction at their own expense; and consequently many houses do not drain into the public sewers, and the sewage therefrom soaks into the ground.	*Water supply* is obtained partly from wells, and partly from the river into which the drainage from the town runs. *Rainfall* is not utilized, except in private houses. There are tenements needing water supply, but no action has been taken.	There are limited powers for the regulation of streets and buildings, but practically no control is exercised. No measures have been taken to prevent *overcrowding*. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	Expenditure. £ s. d. Sewers (1868) - - 400 0 0 Salaries (annually)- - 105 0 0 *Accounts* audited by a committee of members of the town council, who are not paid.	*Highway Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* - 1,713 19 6 1868, at 10*d.* - 1,435 14 5⅜ 1869, at 10*d.* - 1,439 3 9 *Lighting, &c. Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 6*d.* - 710 17 9 1868, ,, - 716 12 0⅜ 1869, ,, - 718 15 6¾ *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* 10*d.* 2,774 1 9 1868, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 2,299 12 1 1869, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 2,115 15 8 The rates are levied under the powers of the Local Act.	—	None.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**	**39-45.**	**46-48, 56-7, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
100. Ludlow. (Shropshire). The local board of health constituted under the P. H. and L. G. Acts.	The district, (the municipal borough,) is *conterminous* with the *parish* of St. Lawrence, Ludlow. A. (no answer). R. V. - £12,425 17 2 P. - 5,171. H. } D. R. } (no answer). — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Inspector of Nuisances*, 10*l.* per annum. He is the only officer for sanitary purposes. Advice received, when required, from a medical source. There is a regular system of inspection. Powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. None required. No disinfecting apparatus. None required. No cases of persons suffering under infectious diseases have occurred. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by the guardians. No registration of disease. Information respecting the existence of *epidemic disease* is immediately acted on. No record of death or disease in any public institution, except the medical relief book, as kept at the workhouse. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewage* is generally sufficient. *Subsoil* is rock. *Sewers* are ventilated in part by rain pipes. Sewers and house drains are carefully trapped. The sewage is filtered and flows into a stream; the solid excrement is sold for manure. Houses are supplied with *waterclosets* and cesspools; they generally drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* is obtained from the river and springs by waterworks. No drainage runs into the river above the point whence the supply is obtained. Water is laid on to each house. There is such an excellent supply of river and spring water that the *rain water* is seldom used. No abandoned works. The drainage and waterworks were constructed prior to the establishment of the present local authority.	The powers for the regulation of streets and buildings are those under the P. H. and L. G. Acts, and are quite sufficient. No overcrowding, and no measures have been requisite to prevent it. No difficulty in enforcing byelaws. *Byelaws* have been made for regulating the duties of the clerk. Nuisances Removal Powers have been found sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure. (No return.) — *Accounts* audited by persons appointed in pursuance of the Act; they reside in the district, and receive no pay. No surcharges.	(Questions 52-54 not answered). No difficulty in levying rates.	(Questions not answered).	
101. Malvern. (Worcestershire). The district was previously under Commissioners, under a Local Improvement Act, 1851. The P. H. and L. G. Acts were applied by provisional order, confirmed by Parliament, *Aug.* 1867.	The district comprises *part* (defined by the Improvement Act) of the *parish* of Great Malvern. A. (about) 4,000 0 0 R. V. - £44,826 0 0 P. (in 1861) 6,049. H. (not known). D. R. (not known). — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Town Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances, 200*l.* per ann. No health officer. No inspector under the Factory Acts. No advice from a medical source. There is a regular system of inspection.	No contribution to *hospitals*; there is none except a rural hospital. No disinfecting apparatus. No particular means for conveying *infected patients*. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by the guardians. No registration of disease. *Epidemic disease* ascertained by system of inspection by Inspector of Nuisances. Means sufficient, and immediately acted on. No record of death or disease in any public institution. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. Sewers are not ventilated. House drains are trapped. Sewage is disposed of by irrigation. No change has been made or legal difficulties experienced. No amount realized by the disposal. Houses generally have *waterclosets*, and drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* is from the springs arising out of the Malvern Hills. Supply at present limited; quality good. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. Waterworks within the area; no district supplied beyond the boundary.	Powers as to *buildings* conferred by the L. G. Act, 1858, and Acts incorporated therewith. *No overcrowding.* Byelaws made under the Acts define duties of clerk, &c., are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 646 7 2 Streets - - - 3,952 5 9 Other public works - 477 11 1 Salaries - - - 1,998 11 8 Repayments: Principal - - 14,150 0 0 Interest - - - 3,840 11 10 Law charges - - 297 17 2 Other expenses (including sinking fund) - - 8,914 18 8 — *Accounts* audited by Edwd. Murrell, Esq., who lives about 12 miles off, and is paid about 10*l.* No surcharges.	(Two rates levied.) *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* 9*d.* 5,023 6 8 1868, at 2*s.* 6*d.* 4,716 5 6 1869, at 2*s.* 6*d.*; in course of collection. *Water Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 8*d.* - 914 4 0 1868, at 6*d.* - 719 5 11 1869, at 6*d.*, in course of collection. Prior to 1867, the Commissioners were the authority, and levied four rates (1) Sewer, (2) Highway, (3) Improvement, (4) Water. No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers* as under the Acts. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 42,822*l.* 10*s.*, at 4½ per cent., from private persons. Amount repaid, 15,822*l.* 10*s.* Sinking fund, 2,461*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, invested in consolidated annuities at 3 per cent.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
102. Middlesborough. (Yorkshire). The P. H. Act was applied by provisional order confirmed by Parliament, *Aug.* 1855. There are Local Acts passed in 1841, 1856, 1858, and 1866.	The district (the municipal borough) comprises *parts* of five *townships* (Middlesborough, Marton, Linthorpe, Ormesby, and Normanby). A. - - 2,100 0 0 R. V. - £103,000 0 0 P. (say) 40,000. H. - (1866) 5,027, now estimated at 7,000. D. R. cannot state exactly. — The *adjoining* local board district of *North Ormesby* should be incorporated; the inhabitants reap all the advantages of the borough without contributing to its rates, and *Eston* and *Eston Junction*, two populous places, about a mile from the borough, should be annexed for the same reason.	*Surveyor*, 300*l.* per annum; *Inspector of Nuisances*, 100*l.* No health officer. No inspector under the Factory or Workshops Acts in the district. There is a certifying surgeon. Advice received from a medical source, when required. There is a regular system of inspection. The powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. Patients suffering under infectious diseases are conveyed in a fever carriage. *Coroner* not a medical man. No registration of disease. *Epidemic disease* ascertained through the inspector of nuisances; this means seems sufficient; the information given is immediately acted on. A record of death, and disease which does not end in death, has recently been commenced by the local board. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. The *cholera* visited the borough in 1853, but was not specially prevalent in any particular locality.	On account of the increase of population, the *main drains* are found to be insufficient, and plans are now being prepared for improving the drainage. Neither the sewers nor the house drains are ventilated, but both are carefully trapped. The sewage is disposed of chiefly by the solid excrement being discharged into ashpits, whence it is removed and sold for manure. No difficulties have arisen in the disposal of it. The sale of it has realized 4,602*l.* during the last three years. 406 houses only are supplied with waterclosets, the rest having ashpits and privies. The houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is by a company who obtain water from the river Tees at a point where it is not affected by drainage. The supply is sufficient, and the *rainfall* is not utilized. There are no tenements without water supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	Powers for the regulation of streets and buildings are those under the P. H. and L. G. Acts, and Acts incorporated therewith; the powers are exercised. No overcrowding; measures have been taken to prevent it. Powers for making byelaws as under the P. H. and L. G., and incorporated Acts; as also local Acts obtained by the corporation at various times. No byelaws made as yet for the regulation of clerk's or surveyor's duties. Nuisances Removal Powers have been found sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. Wherever sanitary improvements have been carried out, the health of the population of the locality has been improved. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 589 19 5 Streets and roads - - 2,220 14 11 Other public works - 10,836 6 8 Private improvement works 558 7 6 Salaries - - - 3,311 0 6 Repayments: Principal - - 5,492 18 7 Interest - - - 13,973 13 4 Law charges - - 360 15 11 Other expenses - - 2,000 0 0 — *Accounts* audited by the corporation auditors, who reside in the borough. Two receive 5*l.* 5*s.* each, and one (the mayor's auditor) acts gratuitously. No surcharges.	Two General District rates are levied each year. *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* - - 8,396 9 6 1868, 1*s.* 2*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* - 8,723 18 4 1869, 1*s.* and and 1*s.* 9*d.* - 10,639 19 2 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 5*s.* 4*d.* 4,674 19 9 1868, at 5*s.* 9*d.* 8,145 12 5 1869, at 7*s.* 3*d.* 8,100 8 10 No difficulty in levying.	*Amount received* for private works, 558*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* *Borrowing powers* (under Local Acts) (1) of Local Board (district fund), 99,000*l.*; (2) of Corporation (borough fund), 31,000*l.* No difficulty in obtaining loans. Reluctance has been shown in borrowing money, in consequence of being unable to obtain the same at a low rate of interest. Amount borrowed, 81,304*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* for various public works from private individuals and insurance companies, at rates varying from 4½ to 5 per cent. Amount repaid (1) "District Fund," 11,071*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; (2) "Borough Fund," 1,240*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* There is a sinking fund; present balance, 226*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, in bank at current market rate.	The powers of the P. H. and L. G. Acts, for the regulation of streets and buildings, might be extended with advantage. The Sewage Utilization Act, 1865, and its amendments may be worked favourably in rural districts. All places situated as those named in answers 49 and 50 in regard to this borough, ought to be annexed to such large towns. It is thought that, with some few exceptions, the present sanitary laws work well; it would be a great boon if they were consolidated.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**
103. Newton in Mackerfield. (Lancashire). The Improvement Commissioners under a Local Act of 1855 are the local authority. §§ 57 and 78 L.G. Act were adopted *Nov.* 1863, and the remainder of the Act, Feb. 1869.	The district is *conterminous* with the *township* of NEWTON in MACKERFIELD. A. - - 3,108 0 19 R. V. £27,857 0 0 P. (1861) 5,905, now from 7,000 to 8,000. H. 1861 (about) 750, now about 1,200. D. R. 1867, 18·08; 1868, 26·0; 1869, 35·0. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*One officer* as Engineer, Surveyor, Sanitary Inspector, Secretary, Gas and Water Manager, at 200*l.* per annum. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection. Powers of inspecting food are efficient.	No contributions to *hospitals.* No disinfecting apparatus. Infected patients are conveyed by the Overseers. *Coroner* not a medical man. No special sanitary reports obtained by the guardians. No registration of disease. *Epidemic disease* only ascertained through the board of guardians or their medical officer; these means so far sufficient; information given is acted on. A few cases of *choleraic diarrhœa* and *typhoid fever*, Midsummer 1866, occasioned by insufficient drainage and inferior water supply.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient; the sewers are mostly new; they are ventilated partly by rain-pipes, and partly by charcoal grids in the man-hole shafts. House drains are trapped. Sewage is disposed of by drainage into a neighbouring stream; it is in contemplation to try irrigation. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	The township at present is very insufficiently supplied with wells in the new red sandstone, but a better supply of water is now being laid on from a pumping station. There are tenements without water supply.
104. Northampton. (Northamptonshire). The borough is governed by a Mayor and Town Council, and also by Commissioners for improving the town or borough, constituted under the Northampton Improvement Act, 6 & 7 Vict. c. lxviii. § 43. No part of the P.H. or L.G. Act has been applied to the district.	The district consists of the *borough* of NORTHAMPTON, and is *conterminous* with *five parishes.* A. - - 1,520 0 0 R. V. - £124,666 0 0 P. (1861) 32,813; now about 40,000. H. (1861) 6,674; now about 7,500. D. R. cannot tell. There are populous suburbs which might be annexed; they are annexed for parliamentary purposes.	A clerk, 100*l.* per annum; surveyor, 200*l.*; *Inspector of nuisances*, jointly with the borough, 70*l.* No health officer. There is an inspector, under the Factory Act. No certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection. The powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to hospitals. There is a general infirmary, which does not admit infectious cases. Charcoal and carbolic acid as disinfectants, are used when necessary. No special regulations for conveyance of persons suffering from infectious diseases. *Coroner* not a medical man. The relieving officers act as inspectors of nuisances, under the guardians. There are medical men amongst the Commissioners, who would immediately report the appearance of any *epidemic disease* in the district. No record of death or disease in any public institutions. There have been outbreaks of *cholera* and *small-pox* since 1853. No unhealthy districts since the town has been thoroughly sewered.	*Public sewerage* is now generally sufficient. *Subsoil* is rock and dry, but water is met with all over the town at a varying depth of 10 to 50 feet. *Sewers* are ventilated by special iron ventilators. There are no connexions with rain-water pipes. Side gullies and house drains are trapped. An injunction has been moved against the sewerage operations of the Commissioners, which is still being litigated. An Act of Parliament will be required to carry out extensions or alterations beyond the limits of the borough. At present the sewage is deodorised and precipitated at the works, and the effluent water flows into the river; the solid deposit is mixed with the town scavenging and is sold for manure; it has realized, during the last three years, 376*l.*, 516*l.*, and 560*l.* respectively. The houses are generally supplied with "closet-pans," which in artizans' houses are kept clear by being swilled down with water. About four-fifths of the houses drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* is by a private company. There is *constant* high-pressure service; seven houses out of every eight are supplied by the company's water, or, in small courts, by a stand pipe. The water is pumped from a deep well in the lower oolite strata. The paid-up capital of the company is 45,492*l.* Nearly every house in the district is supplied. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.
105. Norwich. (Norfolk). P. H. Act was applied by Provisional Order, confirmed by Parliament *Aug.* 1851.	The district (the *municipal borough*), is *conterminous* with the *parishes*, *hamlets*, and *places* forming the corporate district of NORWICH. A. - - 6,630 0 0 R. V. - £161,500 0 0 P. - 75,000. H. 18,000. The number has gradually increased, principally in one locality. D.R. 1866, 22; 1867, 22; 1868, 24. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	A clerk, 300*l.* per annum. Surveyor, 250*l.* *Sanitary inspector* (Inspector of common lodging houses and workshops), 200*l.* No medical officer. There are several medical men on the board who voluntarily give advice on sanitary matters. There is no periodical visitation: the inspector visits every part of the district. Powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals.* No hospital which receives infectious cases. No disinfecting apparatus. But few persons suffering from infectious diseases are conveyed from place to place; there is a direction by the Sanitary Committee that a special carriage be employed. *Coroner* not a medical man. No registration of disease. The registrars of deaths give information to the chairman of the Sanitary Committee of any case which may require immediate action to be taken. These means are sufficient; the information given is immediately acted on. No record of death or disease in any public institution. The Guardians and the Board have co-operated on any special outbreak of disease, and no difficulty has been experienced. It has been found that disease has been most prevalent in undrained localities, and that as soon as the sewers have been laid down the disease has diminished.	Large portions of the district are effectually *sewered*, but a large amount is now being expended on intercepting sewers and the *drainage* of the district. Sewers are trapped and ventilated by leading-down waterpipes, and air-grates in the streets. House drains are carefully trapped. *Sewage* flows into the river, except what is removed by farmers gratuitously. An injunction has been obtained to restrain the discharge into the river, and the whole of the sewage is about to be applied in the irrigation of land. There are about 3,500 *water-closets*, the remaining houses have cesspools or ashpits. Houses do not generally drain into the public sewers. When the present scheme is complete, about one-eighth will be without means of communication.	*Water supply* is by a private company from a stream. No drainage runs into it. Water not laid on to each house; the supply is *constant.* There are tenements which would be better served by a water supply from the company; the expense, however, prevents many owners from taking it voluntarily. The Board have not experienced any difficulty when they have considered it necessary to compel a better water supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
Powers as to buildings refer exclusively to those constructed after 1855. Overcrowding is occasioned by scarcity of cottages. Measures have occasionally been taken to prevent it. Nuisances removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. There has been an improvement in the sanitary condition of the population, from a proper system of sewers and efficient trapping of the house drainage. There has been opposition to the establishing waterworks on the ground of expense. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 809 10 5; Streets and roads - - 1,975 5 5; Water supply - - 1,074 18 1; Other public works 1,198 17 5; Private improvement works 1,828 6 4; Salaries - - - 570 0 0; Repayments: Principal - - 1,730 6 8; Interest - - - 1,709 1 8; Law charges - - 238 19 8; Other expenses - - 458 0 8. *Accounts* audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides 15 miles off, and is paid 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum. Also by the local auditors appointed annually, and paid 2*l.* 2*s.* No surcharges.	(Four rates are levied.) *General Improvement Rate.* 1867, at 1*d.* 1868, at 3*d.* 1869, at 4*d.* *Special Sewer Rate.* 1867, at 3*d.* 1868, at 5*d.* 1869, at 5*d.* *Gas Rates.* (Within 100 yards of a public lamp.) 1867, at 10*d.* 1868, at 6*d.* 1869, at 6*d.* *Highway Rate.* 1867, at 2*d.* 1868, at 4*d.* 1869, at 3*d.* *Poor Rates.* 1867, at 2*s.* 6*d.* 1868, at 1*s.* 8*d.* 1869, at 2*s.* No difficulty in levying.	Amount received for private works, 1,512*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow money. *Amount borrowed*, 24,000*l.*; 3,500*l.* for gasworks on private loans at from 4 to 5 per cent., and 20,500*l.* from the Public Works Loan Commissioners at 3½ per cent. No sinking fund.	The Local Act is somewhat conflicting with the L. G. Act.
The powers for the regulation of streets and buildings under the Northampton Improvement Act are strictly carried out. There is no overcrowding; no measures have been taken as to this. Byelaws are made in virtue of the Local Act; they only regulate the personal business of the Commissioners, and do not affect or interest the public or third parties. Nuisances Removal Powers have been found sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. Great improvement has followed the drainage of streets formerly liable to disease. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 4,198 13 11; Streets and roads - 2,851 5 3; Other public works - 14,797 5 5; Salaries - - - 1,887 8 4; Repayments: Principal - - 2,579 9 4; Interest - - - 2,822 0 7; Law charges - - 200 0 0. *Accounts* are not audited, but are published annually in the local papers, and any person is at liberty to challenge or question any item. There have never been any exceptions made to the settled accounts of the Commissioners.	The Commissioners levy two rates per annum, which produce 4,000*l.* each, at 1*s.* 3*d.* in the 1*l.* *Poor Rates.* For each of the last three years, at 4*s.* in the 1*l.*, 19,742*l.* per annum. No difficulty in making or levying rates.	No receipts for private works. No difficulty in obtaining or reluctance to borrow money. *Amount borrowed*, 20,000*l.* Part is annually paid off and re-borrowed at 4½ and 5 per cent. At present the debt amounts to 17,000*l.*	The Commissioners think it excessively hard and unjust that they should be debarred from borrowing money from the Public Loan Commissioners, who can lend money only to "local authorities" in boroughs, and which local authorities are held to be the Mayor and Town Council; so that whenever there are a Counciland Commissioners in a borough, *neither of them* can borrow public money.
The powers for the regulation of streets and buildings are those conferred by the L. G. Act, which are actually enforced. No overcrowding from the operation of byelaws. No measures have been taken as to this. Powers for making byelaws are those under the L. G. Act; no difficulty in enforcing them. None have been made defining or regulating the duties of the clerk or surveyor. (Copy sent.) Nuisances Removal Powers are sufficient.	Sewers were constructed about 10 years since, after which there was a marked improvement in the health of the population. There was considerable local opposition to the execution of public sewerage works, on the grounds of expense. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 1,155 18 1; Salaries - - - 4,034 18 3; Repayments: Principal - - 4,020 0 0; Interest - - 6,397 5 7; Law charges - - 1,816 3 10; Other expenses* - - 39,097 1 7. (* This amount includes a large sum for sewerage works.) *Accounts* audited by persons elected under Municipal Act, who reside in the district and receive 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* each. No surcharges.	Prior to 1867 there were six, now there are four rates levied by the local authority. *General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s.* 4*d.* - 12,486 15 11; 1867, at 1*s.* 6*d.* - 14,266 0 3; 1868, at 1*s.* 6*d.* - 14,316 0 5. (Includes a second rate, payable within the city only, at 1½*d.*, 2¼*d.*, and 1½*d.*) *Sewerage and Irrigation Rate* at 2*d.* in 1*l.* *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, at 3*s.* 4*d.* - 27,552 14 0; 1867, at 3*s.* 5*d.* - 29,135 11 0; 1868, at 3*s.* 9*d.* - 32,725 10 0. No difficulty in levying.	In addition to the borrowing powers conferred by the L. G. Act, the Board has power to raise 80,000*l.* under a Local Act of 1867. No legal or other difficulties have been experienced in obtaining loans. *Amount borrowed*, 56,900*l.*, in sums varying from 200*l.* to 20,000*l.* Part was obtained from private individuals, and part from a public company at 4, 4½, and 4¾ per cent. Amount paid, 11,640*l.* No sinking fund.	None.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**
106. Nottingham. (County of the Town of). The *Corporation* is the Local Board of Health. P. H. Act and L. G. Act were adopted *Feb.* 1859. There is a Local Enclosure Act, 1845, and an Improvement Act, 1867. See Mr. Huskinson's answer, No. 8,546.	The district (the *municipal borough*) of NOTTINGHAM is *conterminous* with three *parishes*. A., about 1,870. R. V. - £265,787 3 4 P. (estimated), 87,500. H. (a gradual increase since 1861), 17,054. D. R., 23. — The town council are of opinion that the boundaries of the borough should be enlarged.	*Chief Sanitary Inspector*, 180*l.* per annum; *Assistant*, do., 78*l.*; Superintendent of Nightsoil Department, 85*l.* An inspector under the Factory and Workshops Acts acts in district, also a certifying surgeon. The Sanitary Committee receive advice and assistance from a medical gentleman who undertakes the analysis of water, food, and other articles, and also advises generally. The district is regularly inspected. The powers for inspecting food are considered efficient, and are vigorously carried out.	No contribution to *hospitals*. *Infectious* cases are readily admitted to the general hospital without payment, unless well able to pay. No public disinfecting apparatus; the subject is under consideration. Chloride of lime, &c. has been used. At the general hospital there is a sedan for *infectious* patients. Cabs are no doubt constantly used. *Coroner* is a solicitor. Sanitary reports are prepared by the sanitary committee of the Local Board. Registration of disease has been attempted. Returns of the causes of deaths are received weekly from the registrars; and the medical officers of the public dispensary and the union surgeons furnish particulars of the outbreak of any *epidemic disease*; a register of zymotic diseases is kept at the public dispensary, and is open to examination. Private practitioners have given returns (according to a form) on any outbreak of disease requiring sanitary attention, arising in their private practice. The information given is acted on at once. An outbreak of *Asiatic cholera* took place in a court in 1854. Prompt measures were taken. The tainted water supply was stopped, and a pure supply obtained. The disease did not spread. No difficulty (legal or other) was experienced. There are now no unhealthy districts. Certain districts were severely affected during the *cholera* of 1832. Their water supply was then from shallow (polluted) wells; since then these districts, as well as other parts of the town, have received a constant supply of water at high pressure.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. New main sewers have been recently laid. The *subsoil* is not waterlogged. Some dwelling houses are, however, on low land liable to be flooded. *Sewers* are partly ventilated by manholes through charcoal. Improvements in respect of ventilation and combined deodorization are under consideration. *Gullies* and house drains are carefully trapped. Solid contents of privies, &c. is sold to farmers; proceeds, 3,400*l.*, cost 5,000*l.*, being an annual loss of about 1,500*l.*; liquid drainage is discharged into the Trent. Very few houses under 15*l.* have *waterclosets* or privies capable of being flushed. Privies and ashpits of an improved construction have been in operation for some time with success. (*Plans, &c. sent.*) Houses of a higher value have *waterclosets*, and generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from wells in the new red sandstone, and (about one-fifth) from the river Trent. A small amount of local drainage runs into the Trent above the point of supply, and the river receives the drainage of the towns above. There is a *constant* and abundant supply of good water at a high pressure. *Rain water* is also collected in tanks. Supply is generally sufficient and of good quality. The tenements are well supplied. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The water supply is in the hands of a company.
107. Preston. (Lancashire). The *Corporation* is the Local Board of Health. The P. H. Act was applied in June 1850 by Provisional Order, confirmed by Act of Parliament, 13&14 Vict. c. 90.	The district (the *borough*) is *conterminous* with two *townships* (PRESTON and FISHWICK). A. - - 2,819 0 0 R. V. - £209,319 0 0 P. - 93,000. H. (1861) 15,454. (1868) 17,241. D.R. 1865, 31-48. 1866, 32. 1867, 28-61. — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Surveyor, 400*l.* per annum, with clerks and assistants. Inspector of Nuisances, 120*l.* No health officer. There is an inspector under the Factory Act in the district. There are two certifying surgeons. No advice from a medical source. There is no regular system of sanitary inspection. No inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No hospital (except the workhouse) which admits infectious cases. No public disinfecting apparatus. Sewers are not disinfected, but they are flushed. *Coroner* not a medical man. He is not a sanitary officer. The guardians receive sanitary reports from the relieving officers, who are inspectors of nuisances in their districts. No registration of disease. No means for immediately ascertaining the presence of *epidemic disease*. No record published of death and disease in any public institutions.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. Sewers are ventilated by down spouts from houses. *Sewage* is removed by contractors, and sold by them; there is some difficulty in disposing of it. About 2,300 houses have waterclosets, and 15,340 have privies, which are emptied when required, and afterwards disinfected. All the houses drain into public sewers.	*Water supply* is obtained from Longridge Fell and the River Loud, and conveyed by conduits into reservoirs; water is laid on to each house, and the supply is *constant*. No tenements without water supply and needing it. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have been acted upon, and found sufficient. Certain filter-beds, which were in course of construction by the local authority, were abandoned, the Inspector of the Local Government Act Office having advised that they were not necessary. Amount expended on them was 5,600*l.* No imperfectly constructed works. The entire expenditure for waterworks has been 234,997*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; the districts of Longridge, Ashton, Fulwood, and Ribbleston beyond the boundaries of the local board district are supplied with water. The waterworks are not within the area under the jurisdiction of the local authority.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. — Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
Powers as to streets and buildings as under the Acts. No special byelaws have been passed to regulate new buildings in the *old part* of the town. The other parts were enclosed in 1845, and are under very stringent regulations under the special Enclosure Act, as to the erection of buildings, drainage, ventilation, and general sanitary conditions, which are regularly enforced; many defalcations, however, exist. *No overcrowding;* measures taken have been successful. *Byelaws* made under the Acts do not define duties of clerk, &c.; are not generally disputed (one byelaw is now under litigation). (Copy sent.) Existing nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient.	The local board have at present had but little experience of private works done under compulsion. In the N. Improvement Act, 1867, they got the additional power of suing in the county court. The board have executed, in the last 20 years, extensive and expensive works (drainage, widening streets, &c. &c.), especially in the localities occupied by the poorer classes, and there has been a gradual decrease of zymotic diseases, and a diminution of the rate of mortality. No local opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure (3 years). 1866. 1867. 1868. Sewers, &c. - £ 1,293 16 9 / £ 1,564 1 3 / £ 10,059 18 1 Streets, &c. - 6,061 3 6 / 6,524 2 9 / 9,933 1 1 Private works - 1,839 2 10 / 4,523 19 10 / 4,875 12 6 Salaries - 1,174 6 0 / 1,227 16 1 / 1,279 10 6 Repayments: Principal - 6,500 0 0 / 6,182 0 7 / 7,552 7 4 Interest - 4,920 9 4 / 4,821 2 5 / 5,253 14 4 Law charges - 994 18 0 / 1,224 2 11 / 366 13 10 Other expenses - 3,807 0 10 / 5,383 5 4 / 10,587 13 7 *Accounts* are audited by the borough auditors, elected under the Municipal Corporations Act, and by one of the council. They are resident in the district, and receive 4*l.* 4*s.* each per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* 1866. £ s. d. Two at 1*s.* 6*d.* 16,631 18 4 1867. Two at 1*s.* 6*d.* 16,736 18 6 1868. At 1*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* - - 18,612 19 7 *Inclosure Owners' Rate.* Under a Local Act. £ s. d. At 2*d.* in 1*l.* - 118 16 4 *Poor Rates (including Borough Rates).* St. Mary's Parish. £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* - 33,911 13 0 1867, at 1*s.* 3*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* - 30,790 2 2 1868, at 2*s.* 1*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* - 40,402 8 3 St. Peter's Parish. £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* in 1*l.* - 3,431 3 11 1867, at 1*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* - 3,920 6 0 1868, at 2*s.* 1*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* - 4,340 12 9 St. Nicholas Parish. £ s. d. 1866, at 1*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* in 1*l.* - 3,317 9 7 1867, at 1*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* - 3,833 14 3 1868, at 1*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* - 3,871 15 10 — No difficulty has been experienced in making or levying the rates required.	*Loans.* 1866. 1867. 1868. 8,750*l.* 2,950*l.* 9,550*l.* *Amount Received for Private Works.* £ s. d. 1866 - 1,475 15 10 1867 - 3,676 6 3 1868 - 3,675 17 10 — The Secretary of State has, from time to time, sanctioned the *borrowing* of sums amounting together to 131,800*l.* The Local Act, 1867, authorizes a *further* sum of 25,000*l.* These powers are sufficient for present objects. No difficulties have been experienced in obtaining loans, and they have generally been effected at a low rate of interest. *Amount borrowed,* 146,046*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; amount repaid, 23,666*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* There is no sinking fund, but yearly sums are paid off at rates which will secure the repayment of the entire loans within the periods fixed, which is considered preferable to having a sinking fund.	No better authority for neighbouring rural districts than those pointed out by the P. H. Act and L. G. Act. There is no compulsory power for constituting drainage districts, for forming and maintaining sewage utilization works, for towns and populous villages situate in the course of a stream.
The powers for the regulation of streets and buildings are those under the P. H. and L. G. Acts, which are actually exercised. No byelaws relating to new streets or buildings have been made. Notices have been given, but no further proceedings taken against overcrowding. *Byelaws* have been made under 5 & 6 Wm. IV. c. 76., the P. H. and L. G. Acts; no difficulty has been found in enforcing them. Clerk has no defined duties. (Copy byelaws sent.) Nuisances and Removal Powers are sufficient.	Notices requiring the execution of private improvement works, instead of being served upon owners and occupiers, should be given in a newspaper; this is the practice in Manchester under a Local Act: the notices are more readily proved. The sewerage works are considered to have had much influence in reducing the rate of mortality of the borough. It has been ascertained that the mortality in certain districts has been materially decreased after drainage, and there has been a marked difference between the mortality in undrained and drained districts. Not much opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 2,115 2 1 Streets and roads - 13,032 11 7 Works of water supply - 6,420 8 3 Private improvement works 5,045 12 11 Salaries - - - 5,005 17 1 Repayments: Principal - - 158,078 18 7 Interest - - 42,779 0 7 Law charges - - 222 10 10 *Accounts* audited by persons appointed annually by mayor and burgesses; they reside in the district. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 18,465 8 9 1868, at 1*s.* 8*d.* 15,062 5 3 1869, at 1*s.* 10*d.* 16,708 8 10 *Special District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*d.* - 1,480 1 11 1868, at 2*d.* - 1,488 0 1 1869, at 2*d.* - 1,375 3 8 *Private Improvement Rate.* £ s. d. 1867 - - 1,659 7 11 1868 - - 1,827 17 0 1869 - - 1,558 8 0 *Water Rates.* £ s. d. 1867 - - 7,521 8 9 1868 - - 7,775 18 1 1869 - - 8,193 19 7 *Poor Rates* (Includes Borough Rate, Baths and Wash-houses, County Rate, Burial Board Rate, Watch Rate.) £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* 10*d.* 22,693 0 0 1868, „ 3*s.* 6*d.* 30,807 10 0 1869, „ 4*s.* - 40,779 7 6 No difficulty in levying.	*Loans.* £ s. d. 1867 - 35,070 15 7 1868 - 88,241 18 0 1869 - 28,010 17 3 Amount received for *Private Works.* £ s. d. 1867 - 4,904 9 1 1868 - 3,005 18 0 1869 - 2,824 8 0 *Borrowing powers* on "Water Account" twice the rateable value of the Borough on "General, &c. Account," 50,482*l.*; total, 474,082*l.* No difficulty in obtaining or reluctance to borrow money; all the money has been obtained at a low rate of interest. *Amount borrowed,* 358,907*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, viz., for waterworks, 234,273*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, (135,225*l.* of this originally from Bank of England, since paid off with money borrowed from private persons); for sewering, 56,394*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; and 63,239*l.* in four loans for various purposes from the Public Works Loan Commissioners under the Manufacturing Districts Act, 1862; all the rest from private individuals. The sum of 18,363*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* has been paid off on account of some of the loans, and there remains due 335,542*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* A sum of money is set aside annually out of revenue, and applied in reduction of the debt, but there is no accumulation or balance.	Some of the neighbouring rural districts require to be placed under a local authority for sanitary purposes.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation, Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**
108. Ramsgate. (Kent.) The Ramsgate Improvement Commissioners act as the Local Board for the district. The L. G. Act was wholly adopted under § 12 in *May* 1864. Provisional Orders, repealing and altering the Local Act, were made in 1865, 1866, and 1867. The Local Act is the 1 & 2 Vict. c. lxx.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parish* of RAMSGATE. A. - 260 0 0 R. V. -£64,204 0 0 P. (1861) 11,944; estimated, 15,000. H. (now) 2,365. D. R. The statistics to be obtained from the Registrar General would not give this. The population is at its lowest point in March when the census is taken; it is more than doubled in summer. The town has extended on all sides into the *adjoining* parish of St. Lawrence, 800 or 900 acres of which should be added to the district (R. V. 11,000*l.*, P. 4,000).	Sanitary Inspector, 50*l.* per annum (also acts under the Workshops Regulation Act). No health officer. The chairman of the Board (for the last five years) is a medical man, as are also other members. The "Report Book" of the Inspector is read to the Sanitary Committee once a week. Powers of inspecting food are not carried out to the extent they ought to be.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No hospital which admits infectious cases. No public disinfecting apparatus. Sewers are flushed, but not disinfected. *Coroner* not a medical man. During the prevalence of the last visitation of *cholera*, house-to-house inspection was made under a joint committee appointed by the Local Board and the Poor Law Guardians. No means of ascertaining the presence of any *epidemic disease* other than from voluntary information given by the Registrar of Deaths. This is insufficient. The committee of a public dispensary publish monthly a list of all deaths and recoveries. The last outbreak of *cholera* was in 1867. No difficulties in meeting it. An old part of the town, inhabited by the poorer classes, has always suffered most from *cholera*, owing to defective drainage (now in part remedied) and want of cleanliness.	The greater part of the district is *well drained*; it is proposed to complete the remainder when funds are raised. *Subsoil* is chalk. Sewers are ventilated through charcoal, and, in cases, by pipes above the level of the roofs of houses (not by rain-pipes). Sewers and drains are trapped. Sewage drains into the sea. No difficulties have been met with. Most of the houses have *water-closets*, and, in the new parts of the town, drain into the sewers. Cesspools dug in the chalk are used in that part where the sewers do not extend; in some cases deodorised by chloride of lime and common earth. In the older part of the town most of the houses do *not* drain into the sewers; much difficulty has been found in enforcing the law in this respect. Owners of premises abutting upon private streets have been compelled to lay down sewers in such streets, but there is no known means of enforcing the drainage of houses into them.	*Water supply* is by a public company; the water is obtained from wells some distance from the town. The water is laid on to nearly every house; the supply is generally sufficient and of good quality, but *not constant*. *Rainfall* is utilised privately. Six houses only are without a supply. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have been acted upon. No imperfectly constructed works.
109. Retford, East. (Nottinghamshire.) L. G. Act was adopted *May* 1866.	The district (the municipal borough) is *conterminous* with the *parish* of EAST RETFORD. A. - - 120 0 0 R. V. - £8,144 12 9 P. - - 2,982. H. D. R. 1866, 19; 1867, 20; 1868, 28 The *adjoining* districts of West Retford, Ordsall, and Clarborough might be incorporated with good effect; these places form part of the town and population of East Retford. The local boards of Ordsall and Clarborough have ceased to exist. [Cf. No. 44.]	Clerk, 25*l.* Surveyor and inspector of nuisances, 14*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* Collector, 10*l.* Treasurer, 10*l.* No health officer. No advice from medical source. No regular system of inspection. No powers for inspecting food exercised.	No contributions to *hospitals*. Chloride of lime is used in disinfecting the sewers. Patients suffering under infectious diseases are not removed. *Coroner* not a medical man. The guardians have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. No means for immediately ascertaining the presence of *epidemic disease*. No record made of death or disease in any public institution. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	It is a disputed point whether the *public sewerage* is sufficient. Sewers are ventilated by traps. The sewage empties itself into the river Idle a short distance below the town. The houses are supplied with *waterclosets* and privies, which are not capable of being flushed with water. Cesspools and ashpits are deodorised. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from public and private pumps. *Rainfall* is utilised by tanks in private houses. There are tenements needing water supply. § 76 P. H. Act, and § 51 L. G. Act, have not been acted upon. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. — Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
The *powers* for the regulation of streets and buildings under the L. G. Act are enforced, but they are not sufficient, the byelaws not applying to buildings constructed before the date of the constitution of the district. No overcrowding from the operation of building byelaws; *threats* of proceedings have hitherto been sufficient. *Byelaws* have been made under the L. G. Act; they define the duties of clerk, &c.; no difficulty in enforcing them. (Copy sent.) Nuisances Removal Powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. Sewers - - - 1,247 19 6 Streets - - - 6,532 11 8 Other public works - 1,445 5 3 Salaries - - - 1,077 10 0 Repayments: Principal - - 1,150 0 0 Interest - - - 1,627 1 9 Law charges - - 869 7 2 Other expenses - - 5,342 2 6 *Accounts* audited by the Poor Law Auditor, who resides 25 miles off; he was paid last year, 5*l.* 15*s.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate* (Limited by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 107, § 2 to 1*s.*) £ *s.* *d.* 1867-8 - - 2,744 1 0 1868-9 - - 3,461 0 4 1869-70 - 3,115 17 3 *Poor Rates* Have averaged 1*s.* 10*d.* in the 1*l.* during the last three years. No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers*, as under the L. G. Act, are insufficient, owing to the limitation of rating power. No difficulty in obtaining money, but reluctance to borrow, owing to the high rate of interest. 11,000*l.* was borrowed many years ago by the Commissioners; 13,000*l.* has been borrowed by the Local Board. 5,000*l.* of the latter was borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, the remainder from private persons. Amount repaid, 6,000*l.* of the former loan, and 1,400*l.* of the latter. Monthly payments are duly made to *sinking funds* for both debts; as these funds accumulate, the amount is used in paying off the mortgage debts, it being clearly more advantageous to pay off a debt bearing 5 per cent. interest than to invest in Government securities.	Highway boards would be the proper local authorities for sanitary matters in rural districts. There are no sufficient powers to compel the drainage of houses into either public or private sewers.
The powers for the regulation of streets and buildings are those of the L. G. Act, and they are sufficient. No overcrowding, no measures needed. *Byelaws* have been made under the L. G. Act, and there is no difficulty in enforcing them. No byelaws have been made defining the duties of the clerk or surveyor. Nuisances Removal Powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works have been undertaken. No opposition to the execution of any public works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ *s.* *d.* Sewers - - - - 41 15 6 Streets - - - - 1,054 3 2 Other public works - 810 0 0 Salaries - - - 163 11 0 Law charges - - - 13 8 6 Other expenses - - 696 7 4 *Accounts* audited by the borough auditor, who lives in the town, and is paid 4*l.* 4*s.* No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* 1866. £ *s.* *d.* Two at 9*d.* - 532 11 5 1867. Two at 1*s.*, and one at 3*s.* -1,815 18 7 1868. One at 1*s.* - 366 18 2 *Poor Rates.* £ *s.* *d.* 1866, at 2*s.* - 719 8 4 1867, at 2*s.* - 748 6 8 1868, at 1*s.* 8*d.* - 666 18 5 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. No money has been borrowed.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.
110. Runcorn. (Cheshire). The local authority are the "Commissioners," under a Local Improvement Act, 1852. (Copy sent.) The sections of the L. G. Act, referring to *water*, were applied by Order in Council, *June* 1863.	The district comprises the *township* of Runcorn, and *part* of the *township* of Halton (both in the *parish* of Runcorn). A. - 1,190 0 0 R. V. - £36,628 2 10 P. - 10,434. H. (590 built since 1861, a large additional number in course of erection) 2,192. D. R. {1866, 312 1867, 258 1868, 367 There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Inspector of Nuisances is also Surveyor of Highways and Collector of Rates, 150*l.* per annum. Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, 100*l.* per annum. Officer of health appointed under the Towns Improvement Clauses Act. There is an Inspector under the Factory Acts, and a certifying surgeon. Medical advice from the officer of health, who is a surgeon. The Inspectors constantly examine the various localities in the district. A butcher is inspector of food, and reports to the board.	No contribution to *hospitals*. Carbolic acid and chloride of lime is freely used in the sewers and drains during the summer months. *Infected patients* conveyed in hired vehicles, by the board of guardians. *Coroner* is a solicitor. Sanitary reports have been obtained by the guardians. No registration of disease. *Epidemic* disease ascertained by vigilance of the Inspectors of Nuisances; means sufficient; information given and immediately acted on. No record of death or disease in any public institution. There was an outbreak of *cholera* in September, and of *scarlet* and *other fever* in October and November 1866. No legal or other difficulty in meeting these outbreaks. There are certain districts in the lower part of the town that are close and unhealthy.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. No waterlogged *subsoil*. The *sewers* are not ventilated by any regular system; in some few instances, the rain pipes are connected. House drains are carefully trapped. Sewage flows into the river Mersey. Houses are generally supplied with ashpits; cesspools are rare; only a few watercloset. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is in the hands of a private company. Waterworks are now in progress. A small portion only of the works is beyond the district. They are near completion, and will supply the district in a month or two. There are tenements without water supply. § 76 P. H. Act, and § 51 L. G. Act, have not been acted upon. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.
111. St. Neot's. (Huntingdon). The local authority are the *Commissioners* for paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town under a Local Act passed in 1819, 59 Geo. III. c. lxxiv. The Act contains certain provisions and exemptions as to rating. No part of the P. H. or L. G. Acts has been applied to the district.	The district consists of *part* of the *parish* of St. Neot's (so much as lies within one mile from the parish church). A. about 1,200; (whole parish, 3,324). R. V. - £5,956 0 0 P. about 3,700, of whom about 3,300 reside within the district. H. (no returns kept). D. R. (no returns kept). There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Surveyor and Inspector, 25*l.* per annum. Clerk, 10*l.* 10*s.* Treasurer, 10*l.* No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection. No powers for inspection of food.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No disinfecting apparatus. No *infected patients* are conveyed. *Coroner* is a solicitor. No sanitary reports obtained by the guardians. No registration of *disease*. No means of ascertaining the presence of *epidemics*. No record of death or disease in any public institution. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is insufficient. *Sewers* are flushed by surface water. No machinery exists for ventilating sewers or trapping house drains. The sewage runs into the river Ouse. The houses are not supplied with *watercloset*s as a rule, but simply with vaults requiring periodically to be emptied. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is from wells and springs. There is no public reservoir for rain water, but a public pump connected with the river Ouse. There are no tenements without water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.
112. Scarborough. (Yorkshire). The powers of the Commissioners acting under a Local Act were transferred to the Local Board by a Provisional Order (which also repealed parts of the Local Act) made on the adoption by the Town Council under § 12 of the L. G. Act, *July* 1859.	The district (the municipal borough) is *conterminous* with the *parish* of Scarborough (which comprises two townships, *Scarborough* and *Falsgrave*). A. - 2,292 1 35 R. V. - £113,844 11 0 P. (1861), 18,331; now estimated at upwards of 22,000. H. (1861), 3,940; now estimated at 5,500. D. R. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Clerk, 150*l.* per annum. Surveyor, 180*l.* Assistant do., 80*l.* Inspector of Nuisances, 30*l.* Clerk of accounts, 50*l.* No health officer. Superintendent of Police acts as inspector under the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection. The powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No hospital in the district. No disinfecting apparatus. No plan for disinfecting sewers. No provision made for the conveyance of infected patients. *Coroner* is a medical practitioner. Guardians have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. No means for ascertaining the presence of any *epidemic disease*. No record of death or disease in any public institution. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. *Subsoil* is not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated by air-shafts placed at various points, and, with the house drains, are carefully trapped. *Sewage* is discharged by main outlet into the sea; the solid excrement is sold to farmers, and has realized 900*l.* during the last three years. Most of the houses are supplied with *watercloset*s, and drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is by a public company. The water is pumped from a spring in the sea cliff four miles S. of the town; it is not laid on to each house, but there is a *constant* supply. *Rainfall* is utilized in some private houses. There are several public conduits at which water can be had gratuitously. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have not been acted upon. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. The waterworks are not within the area under the jurisdiction of the local authority.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
The Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, and other Acts incorporated in the Local Act, affect in certain cases all buildings. The powers are exercised. *No overcrowding* from the operation of byelaws; measures have been taken as to this. *Byelaws* are made by the board, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State; no difficulty in enforcing them. Do not define duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works have been undertaken except sewerage and paving; but a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the population has arisen from these sources. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. Sewers - - - 1,636 13 1 Streets - - - 2,938 1 4 Other public works - 1,969 6 6 Private improvement works 44 10 7 Salaries - - - 1,125 9 11 Repayments: Interest - - 1,076 10 2 Law charges - - 1,171 7 9 Other expenses - - 6,160 19 4 *Accounts* audited by two auditors appointed annually by the ratepayers under the Runcorn Improvement Act, 1852; the auditors are resident ratepayers, and receive three guineas each. No surcharges.	Three rates are levied:—(1) General District; (2) Lighting; (3) Highway. *General Improvement Rate.* 1866, at 9*d.* - 1,068 16 5 1867, at 9*d.* - 1,090 10 4 1868, at 7½*d.* - 938 19 11 *Private Improvement Rates.* 1866, NIL. 1867, at 6*d.* - 11 4 2½ 1868, „ - 11 12 9 *Lighting Rates.* 1866, at 6*d.* - 792 13 11 1867, at 6*d.* - 803 0 4 1868, at 4½*d.* - 619 13 10 *Highway Rate.* 1866, at 6*d.* - 792 13 11 1867, at 9*d.* - 1,204 10 11 1868, at 1*s.* - 1,653 14 11½ *Poor Rates.* 1866, at 2*s.* - 3,215 0 2 1867, at 2*s.* - 3,290 1 0 1868, at 1*s.* 9*d.* 2,939 14 2 No difficulty in levying.	Amount received for *private* works, 6,100*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* *Borrowing powers*, 50,000*l.* *Amount borrowed*, 11,465*l.*, from private persons, on security of rates, at from 4½ to 5 per cent. interest. There is a *sinking fund*; 3,722*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* invested in *consols*.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
No powers as to *buildings* are vested in the Commissioners. *No overcrowding*. No means taken to prevent it. No powers of making *byelaws*. Nuisance removal powers are fairly sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. No extensive works have been undertaken. No local opposition. Expenditure, 3 years. Streets - - - - 97 10 8 Salaries (each year) - - 45 10 0 Repayments: Principal - - - 100 0 0 Law charges - - - 0 8 6 There is no paid auditor; the Commissioners themselves investigate the accounts submitted by the Treasurer.	Two rates are levied. *General District Rate.* This is collected half-yearly and has produced in each of the last three years, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 446*l.* *Special Highway Rate.* At about 1*d.* in the 1*l.*, collected in the shape of a 3*d.* rate every third year. No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. *Borrowing powers*, 2,000*l.*, which is sufficient under the limited powers possessed by the Commissioners. Since the passing of the Act, different sums, chiefly of small amounts, have been borrowed from private persons; some again have been paid off. The total amount now owing is 1,900*l.* No sinking fund.	
Byelaws under the L. G. Act have been made for the regulation of streets and buildings; they refer exclusively to buildings constructed after the application of the Act to the district. No overcrowding; no case in which measures have been deemed necessary. *Byelaws* have been made under the P. H. Act, 1848, and the L. G. Act, 1858; they do not define or regulate duties of clerk or surveyor. (Copy sent.) No difficulties have been hitherto experienced in enforcing *byelaws*. Nuisance removal powers have been generally found sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. The sanitary condition of the population has usually been good. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. Sewers - - - 7,523 0 3 Scavenging - - 5,886 3 10 Lighting - - - 5,833 4 7 Streets and roads - - 12,785 10 3 Private improvement works - - - 771 18 9 Salaries - - - 1,790 0 5 Repayments: Principal - - 370 0 0 Interest - - 6,635 0 6 Law charges - - 55 6 6 *Accounts* audited by borough auditors. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* The only rate, is levied half-yearly, at different rates in the two townships: a. Scarborough. b. Falsgrave. 1866. £ s. d. a. At 2*s.* and 1*s.* 4*d.* - 14,480 0 0 b. At 2*s.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* - 1,280 0 0 Total - 15,760 0 0 1867. a. At 1*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* 4*d.* 12,900 0 0 b. At 2*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* 1,340 0 0 14,240 0 0 1868. a. and b. at 1*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* - 12,914 0 0 *Poor Rates.* 1866. £ s. d. a. At 2*s.* 4*d.* - 9,321 9 11 b. At 1*s.* 10*d.* - 869 3 0 Total - 10,190 12 11 1867. a. At 2*s.* - 8,900 9 4 b. At 2*s.* 6*d.* - 1,244 18 1 10,145 7 5	Amount received for private improvement works and loans, 11,360*l.* 18*s.* *Borrowing powers*, 48,870*l.* No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed*, 48,870*l.*, at 4½ per cent., from private persons. Amount repaid, 1,470*l.* No sinking fund. The money borrowed is paid off by annual instalments.	
		1868. a. At 2*s.* 6*d.* - 12,231 17 11 b. At 2*s.* 2*d.* - 1,119 8 6 13,401 6 5 No difficulty in levying.		

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8–12.	**2–7, 49–50.**	**13–15, 19.**	**16–18, 20–28.**	**29–34.**	**35–38, 57.**	**39–45.**	**46–48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52–54, 56k.**	**55, 58–61.**	**51, 64.**
114. Sheffield. (Yorkshire). The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough by the council are the Local Board of Health. The L. G. Act was adopted under § 12, *July* 1864. No order under § 77.	The *district* (the municipal borough) is *conterminous* with the *parish* of SHEFFIELD. A. - - 22,370 0 0 R. V. - £579,594 0 0 P. (1861), 185,157; now about 230,000. H. (1861), 41,764; in 1867, 45,105. D. R. (average), 27. — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Borough Surveyor, 400*l.* per annum; with two assistants, 120*l.* each. Inspector of Nuisances, 250*l.*; with four assistants, one at 93*l.*, and three at 78*l.* each. An inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts has jurisdiction in the district. Medical assistance is obtained as required. Regular system of inspection by the inspector of nuisances. Powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No hospital, except that at the workhouse. No disinfecting apparatus. Lime and chloride of lime are extensively used, and the sewers are flushed by every shower of rain. A special carriage has been provided by the Board of Guardians for the conveyance of infected patients. *Coroner* not a medical man. Sanitary returns are obtained by the Local Board. Registration of diseases is carried out. The presence of *epidemic disease* would be ascertained from the sanitary officers. Means sufficient. Information given is immediately acted on. No record of death or disease in any public institution. There was an outbreak of *small-pox* in 1868. No unhealthy district.	When the works now in progress are completed, the *public sewerage* will be sufficient. Sewers and house drains are trapped. Sewage is removed and sold to farmers, and realises about 800*l.* a year. Houses are mostly supplied with ashpits, and a large proportion of them drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* is in the hands of a private company. The water is obtained from reservoirs; it is not laid on to each house, and the supply is not constant. The supply is not sufficient, but the quality of the water is good. There are tenements without water supply, and needing it. The entire expenditure on waterworks has been 876,224*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*	Powers as to the regulation of streets and buildings are under the L. G. Act and Acts incorporated with it; not sufficient, and refer almost exclusively to buildings constructed after the adoption of the Acts. The powers are exercised. No projection whatever should be allowed by law over a public way. No overcrowding from the operation of byelaws; no measures against it have been required. Byelaws are made under the P. H. Act. No difficulty in enforcing them; none regulate clerk or surveyor's duties. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient, except as to burning bricks, knackers' yards, and the pollution of rivers.	Expenses for the execution of private improvement works ought to be recoverable in the County Court, as well as before justices, and the time for recovery before them ought not to be limited to six months. An extensive system of sewerage is in progress. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 1 year. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 30,568 6 8 Streets and roads - - 23,057 7 4 Private improvement works - - - - 37,597 6 5 Salaries - - - - 2,369 0 0 Repayments: Interest - - - 2,230 18 8 Law charges - - 397 5 8 Other expenses - - 9,305 17 1 — *Accounts* audited by municipal auditors, who reside in the district, and act gratuitously. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1865, at 1*s.* 3*d.* 25,050 12 0 1866, at 1*s.* 3*d.* 27,402 0 4 1867, at 2*s.* - 45,704 0 1 *Bridge Rate.* (Amount not stated.) *Poor Rates.* There are several townships in the borough. In the township of Sheffield the poor rate has averaged 3*s.* in the 1*l.* No difficulty in levying.	*Borrowing powers* are sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining or reluctance to borrow money. *Amount borrowed,* 46,000*l.*, viz., for main drainage, 39,000*l.*, and street improvements, 16,000*l.*, from private persons, at 4½ per cent. There has been paid off on account of main drainage loan 800*l.* No sinking fund.	The local authority should have absolute power to prevent such nuisances as burning bricks, knackers' yards, and the pollution of rivers. The sanitary laws should be codified; the general byelaws made statute law, and the municipal authority more fully empowered to carry them into effect.
115. Southport. (Lancashire). The Corporation acting under the Southport Improvement Act, 1865 (in which are incorporated portions of the "Towns "Improvement "Act, 1847,") are the local authority. The first "Improvement Act" was obtained in 1846.	The district (the municipal borough of SOUTHPORT) comprises *part* of the *parish* of NORTHMEOLS. A. - - 1,933 0 0 R. V. - £80,860 0 0 P. (1861) 10,091; now (about) 17,000. H. (now) 3,050. D. R. (1867), 18·5 per 1,000 in the whole *parish.* — BIRKDALE, a district under a local board, is separated by an artificial boundary, but opinion is divided as to the desirability of its incorporation with this district. [Cf. No. 11.] There is no other adjoining district which should be included.	Surveyor, 150*l.* per annum. Inspector of Nuisances, 80*l.*; (also acts under the Workshops Acts, 1867.) No certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. There is a regular system of inspection by the inspector of nuisances. Powers for inspecting food are efficient; there is a "Market Inspector."	No contribution to *hospitals.* No public disinfecting apparatus. No plan for disinfecting sewers. Disinfectants are supplied by the town on application *gratis.* No special conveyance for *infectious cases.* Guardians have not recently obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. The presence of any *epidemic disease* would be ascertained by the reports of the inspector of nuisances. Means sufficient; information given is immediately acted on. No record of disease or death in any public institution. *Diarrhœa* was prevalent in 1866 in the old portion of the town, but was promptly met and stamped out. No unhealthy districts.	*Public sewerage* sufficient. *Subsoil* is sand for several yards in depth, and water is found at 4 feet deep in most places; in cellars it is insisted that the floor be 13 inches above the top of drain. *Sewers* are ventilated by pipes from the highest part of adjoining buildings. No rain-pipes are used. House drains are carefully trapped. The cesspools, &c. are emptied by the town authorities between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.; and the contents are deodorized and sold to farmers; 470*l.* per annum is realized by the sale of it. The sewers take the overflow from the cesspools, and discharge into the sea over half a mile from the nearest dwelling. No difficulties have been experienced. There are 1,050 *waterclosets*; 2,000 houses have privies and ashpits. All the houses drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* is by a private company; they have expended 60,000*l.*; water is obtained from deep wells about five miles from the town; the supply is *constant. Rainfall* is utilized by cisterns in private houses. No tenements without water supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	There are powers under Improvement Act of 1865 to fix the levels of paving and of main sewers and the height of buildings; these powers are well exercised as to the sanitary conditions of new houses. No overcrowding; no measures against it have been required. There are full powers for making byelaws; there is no difficulty in enforcing them; they do not regulate duties of clerk or surveyor. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. The sanitary conditon of the town has been greatly improved. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure not stated. — *Accounts* audited by persons appointed annually by the ratepayers. No surcharges.	Three separate rates are levied. *Highway Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 10*d.* - 3,223 9 5 1868, at 11*d.* - 3,664 4 5 1863, at 1*s.* - 4,294 2 6 *Improvement Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 7*d.* - 2,116 5 8½ 1868, at 11*d.* - 3,481 8 4½ 1869, at 1*s.* 6*d.* 6,204 1 5 *Cemetery Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1*d.* - 320 19 8½ 1868, at 2*d.* - 665 7 2 1869, at 2*d.* - 717 10 2½ No difficulty in levying.	*Borrowing powers,* 161,720*l.* No difficulty in obtaining or reluctance to borrow money. *Amount borrowed,* 59,925*l.*, viz.: £ Highways - 3,760 Parks, &c. - 24,065 Markets - 3,600 Gasworks - 18,000 Town hall, &c. - - 10,000 Slaughter-houses - 500 from private persons. There is a sinking fund; present amount, 7,887*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; invested in 3 per cent. consols.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice. No suggestion to offer.
116. Stoke-upon-Trent. (Staffordshire). The district is under "*Commissioners of Police,*" under a Local Act of 1839, 2 Vict. c. xliv. Parts of the P. H. Act (§§ 49, 66–67, 69, 71, 90, 92, 146, and 151), and L. G. Act (§§ 4, 28–36, 38–41, 44, 45, 50, 53, 57, 61–64, 75, 77), were adopted under §§ 12 and 15, upon petition of the inhabitants, *Aug.* 1862 and *May* 1867.	The district (the town of Stoke-upon-Trent, Hartshill, Trent Vale, and Penkhull) comprises the *townships* of PENKHULL, BOOTHEN, CLAYTON, and a small *part* of the *township* of SKELTON. A. - - 2,420 0 0 R. V. - £35,700 0 0 P. - 13,600. H. (increase since 1861, 460), 2,260. D. R. — There is no *adjoining* district which should be included. Overtures have been made to the Commissioners of FENTON with a view of incorporation, but on a close investigation it was not deemed desirable to proceed.	*Inspector of Nuisances,* 60*l.* per annum. No health officer. A Sub-inspector of Factories resides at Stoke. A certifying surgeon has been appointed. One of the Commissioners is a medical man. No formally appointed medical officer. No regular system of inspection. No powers of inspecting food, except what are exercised by the police or nuisance inspector.	No contribution to *hospitals.* There is a new infirmary, with accommodation for upwards of 200 beds, erected by subscription. Fever patients readily admitted into the fever ward, and into the hospital at the workhouse. No disinfecting apparatus. Infected patients are conveyed to the workhouse in the parish van; to the infirmary in hired conveyances. *Coroner* not a medical man. No sanitary reports obtained by the guardians. No registration of *disease.* No means exist for ascertaining the presence of epidemic disease. No record of death or disease in any public institution is published. No special outbreak of disease since 1853.	*Public sewerage and drainage* are very efficient, so far as they go; a large part being thoroughly drained and sewered. There is no *water-logged* soil. No special means of ventilation; *sewers* and *house drains* are generally trapped. The solid excrement of the sewage is sold, and realized in 1867, 40*l.*; 1868, 20*l.*; 1869, 14*l.*; the liquid distributed over low-lying lands for purpose of irrigation, and eventually finds its way into the river Trent between the town of Stoke and Trentham. There has been no change made, and no need to go beyond district. Houses are chiefly supplied with ashpits and cesspools. No attempt at deodorization. Houses generally drain into public sewers, very few without means of communication.	*Water supply* to the town parts of the district is from the main of the Potteries Waterworks Company; generally laid on to each house. There are interruptions to the supply, the water being "off" for part of one day in each week. There are no tenements without water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	Byelaws as to *buildings* have been made under the powers of the Acts which have been adopted, regulating width of streets and construction of buildings, (erected subsequently), &c.; and have been invariably acted upon by the Commissioners. *No overcrowding.* Commissioners have adopted byelaws for the regulation of lodging-houses. *Byelaws* made under certain sections of the P. H. and L. G. Acts; do not define duties of clerk, &c. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No difficulty has been experienced in respect of private improvement works when the Commissioners have proceeded strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Act. No marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the population can be reported. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 993 3 7 Streets - - - - 49 16 6 Private improvement works 253 17 2 Salaries - - - - 719 13 2 Repayments: Interest - - - - 122 3 3 Other expenses - - - 500 2 0 — *Accounts* audited by three of the Commissioners, under the authority of their Act.	Two rates levied by Commissioners:—(1) Improvement; (2) Lighting. (1) *Improvement Rate.* £ s. d. 1866, at 8*d.* - 1,161 6 3 1867, at 8*d.* - 1,181 8 11 1868, at 8*d.* - 1,191 2 6 (2) *Lighting Rate.* £ s. d. 1866, at 7*d.* - 975 7 8 1867, at 6*d.* - 849 15 2 1868, at 6*d.* - 855 4 2 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, at 2*s.* 6*d.* 3,902 3 2 1867, at 3*s.* - 4,682 3 11 1868, at 2*s.* 9*d.* 4,346 7 11 No difficulty in levying.	*Borrowing powers* to the extent of 2,000*l.* No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money. *Amount borrowed,* 800*l.*, from private persons, at 4½ and 5 per cent. Whole amount still owing. No sinking fund.	The Commissioners, being not an elected body, but self-appointed under a property qualification, are not a vigorous executive. There is no indisposition to spend money on improvements; but through their not being the representatives of the ratepayers, they are not in a position to understand and propose remedies for the inconveniences from which they suffer.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**
117. Teignmouth. (Devonshire). The district was formerly under Improvement Commissioners, under a Local Act, 1836 (6 Wm. IV. c. lix.). The L. G. Act was adopted by resolution under § 12, and applied by provisional order, *July* 1859.	The district is *conterminous* with the *parishes* of EAST TEIGNMOUTH and WEST TEIGNMOUTH. A. - - 1,073 3 25 R. V. - £21,531 1 10 P. (1861) 6,022. H. Number not given; the town has steadily increased. D. R. { 1867 - 19 1868 - 16 1869 - 19 There is no *adjoining* district under a Local Board. *Shaldon*, on the otherside of the river Teign (P. 2,000), might be included with advantage to itself (but see suggestions (2)).	*Surveyor* and *Sanitary Inspector*, 85*l.* per annum. *Assistant Inspector of Nuisances* (is also collector of water rate), 17*s.* per week. There is no health officer. No certifying surgeon. One of the members of the board is a medical gentleman. The district is constantly inspected, and information in writing of all nuisances is forthwith given to the clerk, and proceedings taken if they are not abated; but this is very rarely necessary. No complaints as to inspection of food.	The Teignmouth infirmary is in the town. The sewers are periodically disinfected during the summer or dry weather with sulphate of iron, and are abundantly flushed with water. Sulphate of iron and chloride of lime are regularly supplied to persons who apply. *Coroner* is a solicitor. No registration of *disease* except certificates of *causes of* death obtained by the registrar. The district is small, and the presence of any *epidemic* would be known at once by the members of the board. A resolution of the board, requesting immediate information, has been sent to the medical men practising in the town. These means are quite sufficient. The board have always taken prompt precautions. A record of death and disease is kept in the books of the Teignmouth infirmary. *Fever* has singularly diminished in frequency since the periodical flushing and disinfecting of the drains. Cases of *cholera* occurred in 1866; in almost all cases infection could be distinctly traced. This is the only occasion that cholera has visited the district.	The *public sewerage* of the district is generally sufficient. The subsoil is not waterlogged. *Sewers* and *house drains* are carefully trapped. The main sewers are either carried into the estuary of the river Teign at low-water mark, or into the sea. Houses generally have *waterclosets* or privies capable of being flushed with water, and drain into the sewers. *Cesspools* are strictly prohibited within the area of the town.	*Water supply* is in the hands of the local authority, and is from a brook rising in the adjoining parish, and conveyed by pipes into a reservoir near the town. There are very few houses to which water is not laid on. Supply is daily, but not constant; of very good quality; a system of filtration at the reservoir by means of animal charcoal has been adopted. *Rain water* is utilized privately. No tenements without water supply. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.
118. Warwick. (Warwickshire). The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses are the Local Board of Health. The P. H. Act was applied by Order in Council on petition, *September* 1849.	The district (the municipal borough of WARWICK) comprises two *parishes*. A. - - 5,410 0 0 R. V. - £42,102 0 0 P. - 11,000. H. - 2,406. D. R. - 23. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Surveyor, 125*l.* per annum. Inspector of Nuisances, 30*l.* No officer of health. There is an inspector under the Factory Acts in the district. No certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection. Inspection of food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No public disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* not a medical man. Guardians (it is believed) have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. No special means for ascertaining the existence of *epidemic disease*, but the district being small the presence of any such disease would soon be known. No record of death or disease in any public institution. No outbreak of disease since 1853. *Cholera* prevailed in one small district about 1848, owing to bad drainage. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. Subsoil not waterlogged. Sewers are ventilated by rainpipes, and, as also house drains, are carefully trapped. Sewage is disposed of by irrigation. No difficulties have been experienced. The irrigation works are in the hands of the local board. Houses are generally supplied with *waterclosets*, and drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is obtained from the river Avon, into which drainage runs about 15 miles above the source of supply. Water is laid on to each house; the supply is turned off at nights. Rainfall is not utilized. There may be a few houses without water, but they are gradually being supplied. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. Waterworks were constructed jointly with sewerage works. No other district is supplied; the waterworks are within the area under the jurisdiction of the local authority.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. — Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
Powers as to *streets and buildings* are contained in byelaws made under the Acts, which cannot be framed so as to affect buildings erected before the date of the constitution of the district. Plans are always submitted to the surveyor, and no difficulty has arisen in carrying out the byelaws. *No overcrowding* in the town to any extent. This is not like a densely peopled manufacturing district. *Byelaws* define duties of clerk and surveyor. (Copy sent.) Very little difficulty as to Nuisance Removal Powers. Proceedings are almost always taken under the N. R. Acts, which are far better than the L. G. Act and P. H. Act for the removal of nuisances. [See Suggestions (1)].	The Improvement Act was passed in 1836, and works have been gradually constructed since that time; the rate of mortality has always been low. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years. *Accounts* audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides 15 miles off, and receives 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.*—Two rates of 1*s.* each in each of the three years. *Water Rates.*—9*d.* in the 1*l.* each year. *Gas* is charged 5*s.* per 1,000 feet. *Poor Rates.*—No answer. No difficulty in levying.	*Borrowing powers* as under the general Acts. No difficulty in obtaining loans. The authority is obliged to pay 5 per cent., and private individuals could not be expected to take less; but if the Public Works Loan Office would lend at 3 per cent. it would be a very great boon to and materially assist Local Boards in carrying out useful works. *Amount borrowed*, 18,950*l.*, viz., from mortgagees under the Improvement Act, 14,180*l.*, at 4½ and 4 per cent. (there is no system of reducing this debt); from the Public Works Loan Office, 2,800*l.*, at 5 per cent. (this is repayable by annual instalments in 20 years); from an insurance company, 2,000*l.*, at 5 per cent. (and this is repayable by annual instalments in 30 years). There is no sinking fund.	(1) Although there should be an order of the board, or of a committee, in all cases, directing proceedings to be taken before magistrates for the removal of nuisances, it is a mistake to compel any *notices* for these purposes to be under the seal of the board, or signed by a certain number of members. Promptitude is of great importance in these cases. To have to call meetings for the purpose of signing notices is objectionable, and a waste of time; practically, when a notice is served the nuisance is generally abated. § 21 Sanitary Act, 1866, is much objected to as compelling an additional notice to be served. Before this enactment, on complaint of a nuisance, the usual 24 hours' notice of inspection was served, and the sanitary inspector would find the nuisance abated; now the offender is aware that there must be another notice from the local authority before he can be compelled to abate the nuisance, and acts accordingly. (2) The general reason why Acts do not work is because the machinery is too complex, and there are too many local authorities, sewer authorities, &c. If the P. H. Act and L. G. Act were made the law of the whole country, without any necessity for calling meetings to adopt them, &c., and a vestry meeting were to be directed to be called in each parish where the Acts are not now in force, for the purpose of appointing a local board of (say) seven or nine members, the whole country would at all events have the *power* of carrying out sanitary measures. The Acts are often not adopted because there is a doubt who is to take the first step. (3) Suppose large districts were made, and Teignmouth (which is a watering place) formed part of a large district, the townspeople (who are anxious to improve their town) would be impeded and fettered by farmers and others representing a neighbouring agricultural population. (4) In this district comparatively little difficulty in carrying out the law satisfactorily in consequence of a particularly efficient board.

Expenditure, 3 years.

	1866-7. £ s. d.	1867-8. £ s. d.	1868-9. £ s. d.
Drainage	767 18 10	407 12 3	185 3 10
Water supply	230 0 8½	376 13 3	951 5 0
Streets, &c.	241 9 6½	—	—
"Den" improvement	—	—	534 8 1
Repairs and scavengering	387 9 8½	334 1 0	431 17 7
Gas	1,283 3 4	939 10 5	1,279 9 4
Salaries	258 15 3	251 14 3	267 6 2
Repayments:			
Principal	173 6 8	206 13 4	206 13 4
Interest	773 3 7	820 7 8	785 11 2
Other expenses	259 5 11½	311 11 7	278 13 4

118. Warwick. (Warwickshire). The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses are the Local Board of Health. The P. H. Act was applied by Order in Council on petition, *September* 1849.	The district (the municipal borough of WARWICK) comprises two *parishes*. A. - - 5,410 0 0 R. V. - £42,102 0 0 P. - 11,000. H. - 2,406. D. R. - 23. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Surveyor, 125*l.* per annum. Inspector of Nuisances, 30*l.* No officer of health. There is an inspector under the Factory Acts in the district. No certifying surgeon. No advice from a medical source. No regular system of inspection. Inspection of food efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. No public disinfecting apparatus. *Coroner* not a medical man. Guardians (it is believed) have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. No special means for ascertaining the existence of *epidemic disease*, but the district being small the presence of any such disease would soon be known. No record of death or disease in any public institution. No outbreak of disease since 1853. *Cholera* prevailed in one small district about 1848, owing to bad drainage. No unhealthy district.	*Public sewerage* is generally sufficient. Subsoil not waterlogged. Sewers are ventilated by rainpipes, and, as also house drains, are carefully trapped. Sewage is disposed of by irrigation. No difficulties have been experienced. The irrigation works are in the hands of the local board. Houses are generally supplied with *waterclosets*, and drain into the sewers.	*Water supply* is obtained from the river Avon, into which drainage runs about 15 miles above the source of supply. Water is laid on to each house; the supply is turned off at nights. Rainfall is not utilized. There may be a few houses without water, but they are gradually being supplied. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. Waterworks were constructed jointly with sewerage works. No other district is supplied; the waterworks are within the area under the jurisdiction of the local authority.
Powers over streets and buildings are those under P. H. and L. G. Acts and byelaws. No overcrowding, and no measures taken to prevent it. Byelaws are made under Acts, and define clerk's duties. No difficulty in enforcing them. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No defects in respect of private improvement works. Rate of mortality has not been so great since the execution of sewerage works. No opposition to the execution of works. — Expenditure, 3 years (given in part only). *Accounts* audited by municipal auditors, who reside in the borough, and are not paid. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* 6*d.* 2,899 18 9 1868, at 2*s.* 6*d.* 3,030 8 10 1869, at 3*s.* - 3,423 5 9 *Water Rate.* There is a charge rather than a rate, and varies according to the rateable value of the premises supplied. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* 1½*d.* 4,316 0 0 1868, at 1*s.* 2½*d.* 4,746 0 0 1869, at 1*s.* 2¾*d.* 4,814 0 0 No difficulty in levying.	*Loans* in 1869, 11,000*l.* Receipts for private works, 489*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* *Borrowing powers*, one year's assessable value. No difficulty in obtaining or reluctance to borrow money. *Amount borrowed*, 36,000*l.*, from the Economic Life Office, at 4½ and 4¼ per cent. (in part to pay off a loan from Public Works Loan Commissioners, at 5 per cent.) Amount repaid, 6,215*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* No sinking fund; a specified sum is repaid annually.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	**2-7, 49-50.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-38, 57.**
119. Whitehaven. (Cumberland). The Whitehaven Town and Harbour Improvement Commissioners are the local authority under Local Acts. The P.H. Act and L. G. Acts were (with exceptions) adopted by the Commissioners, *Oct.* 1863, upon a petition of the inhabitants.	The district comprises the *township* of WHITEHAVEN and *part* of the *township* of PRESTON QUARTER. A. R. V. - £36,219 0 0 P. - 19,000. H. - 4,538. D. R. {1868, 25 {1869, 24 There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	*Surveyor*, 90*l.* per annum. *Medical Officer of Health*, 50*l.* *Inspector of Nuisances*, 61*l.* The Inspector under the Factory Acts acts in the district. No certifying surgeon. The district is regularly inspected by the sanitary inspector, who is frequently accompanied by the medical officer of health. Inspection of food efficient as regards butchers' meat.	No contribution to *hospitals*. *Infectious cases* admitted readily into the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary; supported by voluntary contributions; some paid for, others not. No disinfecting apparatus. Infected patients are conveyed in an ambulance. *Coroner* not a medical man. Not aware of any registration of disease. *Epidemic disease* ascertained through reports of officer of health and sanitary inspector. Means sufficient. Information acted on so far as using disinfectants, and cleansing and whitewashing is concerned. There was an outbreak of *typhoid fever* in the summer of 1863, which continued till near Christmas. There are districts specially affected by fever.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. House drainage not completed. *Subsoil* not waterlogged. *Sewers* are ventilated by air shafts opening into centre of carriageways. *House drains* where practicable by rain pipes. House drains are trapped. Sewage is discharged into the sea. 2,050 houses are connected with main sewer; about 2,480 still unconnected.	*Water supply* is by gravitation from Ennerdale Lake; water is laid on to each house. There is no want of water. Rainfall not generally utilized. No abandoned works. A fresh *water main* has been laid since the construction of the works, the old main having become partly corroded. The entire expenditure for permanent works of water supply has been 46,170*l.*, the parish of Hensingham, and the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway at Moor Row Junction, are supplied; the waterworks are situate within the district.
120. Wigan. (Lancashire). The P. H. Act was applied by Order in Council in the latter part of 1849. No order under § 77.	The district (the municipal borough) is *conterminous* with the *township* of WIGAN. A. - - 2,188 0 0 R. V. - £90,293 6 8 P. (1861), 37,658. H. - 7,000. D.R. There is no *adjoining* district which should be included.	Surveyor at 300*l.* per annum. Inspector of Nuisances, 57*l.* 4*s.* A health officer is about to be appointed under P. H. Act to replace an officer who has lately resigned. Meanwhile advice is received from two medical men, under whom, and the inspector of nuisances, a system of inspection is carried out. Food inspection not efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*. An infirmary is about to be built. No disinfecting apparatus. Sewers are self-cleansing. Unable to say how infectious cases are conveyed. *Coroner* not a medical man. Guardians have obtained sanitary reports of their districts; they act in unison with the Local Board. No registration of disease. The presence of any *epidemic* in the district would be known from the reports of the union surgeons and medical practitioners; these means seem sufficient; information given is at once acted upon. No record of death or disease in any public institution. There have been two outbreaks of *cholera* since 1853, but there was no difficulty in meeting them. There are fever districts, caused by overcrowding, chiefly amongst the Irish.	*Public sewerage* is sufficient. Subsoil not waterlogged. Sewers are ventilated by open gratings, and a special shaft at the end of every house main is carried above the roof and kept away from windows or other openings. Sewage drains into the river Douglas. No difficulty in thus disposing of it. The best houses have *water-closets*, but cesspools are the rule, which are cleansed by contractors; the town pay 800*l.* per annum for the cleansing, the contents belonging to the contractor. Houses generally drain into the public sewers.	*Water supply* is obtained from two large storeage reservoirs, and is laid on to each house; supply good and abundant. *Rainfall* is utilized in private houses. Owners of tenements are being compelled, under the § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act, to lay on water. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works. Entire expenditure for water supply works has been 173,851*l.* No other districts are supplied; the works are not within the district.

Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
39-45.	**46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.**	**52-54, 56k.**	**55, 58-61.**	**51, 64.**
Powers as to *buildings* are those under the L. G. Acts and are exercised. *No lovercrowding* from operation of building byelaws. Cellar dwellings have been closed, but measures to prevent overcrowding have not been altogether successful. *Byelaws* made under the L. G. Acts do not define duties of clerk, &c.; are enforced without difficulty. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No private improvement works have been enforced by the Board. No opposition to the execution of works. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - - 19,500 0 0 Salaries - - - - 1,533 0 0 Repayments: Interest - - - 10,044 15 3 *Accounts* audited by the auditor of the West Cumberland audit district, who resides about 40 miles off. He is paid 5*l.* 5*s.* No surcharges.	Three rates are levied:—(1) Water rate; (2) Lamp and paving rates; (3) Sewage rate. £ s. d. (1) Three rates at 1*s.* - 5,300 11 6 (2) Six rates at 1*s.* - 10,419 4 4 (includes gas supply). (3) At 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 1*s.* 3*d.* - 4,564 3 7 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for *private* works. *Borrowing powers*, are sufficient. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow, money, which has been obtained mostly at 4½ per cent. *Amount borrowed* for waterworks, 46,170*l.*, at 4½ per cent., (except 5,000*l.* at 5 per cent.); for sewerage, 34,012*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, at 4½ per cent., (except 3,380*l.* at 4¼ per cent.), all obtained from private persons. No sinking fund.	
Powers as to buildings and streets under P. H. and L. G. Acts. No overcrowding has resulted from building byelaws. The Local Board has not been successful in preventing *overcrowding*. The law is not strong enough. Houses are divided by building up doorways, or nailing up the doors. Byelaws made under P. H. and L. G. Acts; do not define clerk's duties. Nuisance removal powers are sufficient.	No defects with respect to private improvement works. Medical men say there has been an improvement in the sanitary condition of the population. There has been opposition to both the sewerage and water supply works. Expenditure, 3 years (Given in part only). £ s. d. Works of water supply - 2,000 0 0 Salaries - - - 905 0 0 *Accounts* audited by municipal auditors, who reside within the district, and receive 25*l.* salary. No surcharges.	*General District Rate.* Only rate levied. At 4*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*; amount not given. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 3*s.* - 12,543 15 3 1868, „ - 13,459 4 3 1869, „ - 13,516 13 3 No difficulty in levying.	No receipts for private works. No difficulty in obtaining, or reluctance to borrow money. *Amount borrowed*, 228,928*l.*, viz., 180,858*l.* for water and sewerage works, from private persons, at rates varying from 4 to 5 per cent.; 30,270*l.* for ditto; and 17,800*l.* for streets, from Public Works Loan Commissioners, at 3½ per cent. Amount repaid, 18,843*l.* on account of loan from private persons, and 6,871*l.* on account of those from Public Works Loan Commissioners. No sinking fund.	There should be a central authority over rural districts.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Board.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1, 8-12.	2-7, 49-50.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-38, 57.	39-45.	46-48, 56, 60, 62, 63.	52-54, 56k.	55, 58-61.	51, 64.
121. Wisbech. (Cambridgeshire). The "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses," of the borough are the Local Board of Health; the P. H. Act (except sect. 50) was applied by provisional order confirmed by Parliament, *June* 1852. No order under § 77.	The district (the municipal borough) is *conterminous* with the *parish* of Wisbech St. Peter. A. - - 6,129 0 0 R. V. - - £34,075 3 3 P. - 9,276. H. - 2,317. No remarkable change since 1861. D. R. { 1866 - 21·35. 1867 - 20·81. 1868 - 23·18. The district of Walsoken adjoins and is already united with Wisbech as a main sewerage district, but it could not be advantageously incorporated. There is no other *adjoining* district which should be included.	A clerk, salary 80*l.* per annum. Surveyor, 80*l.* per annum. Inspector of Nuisances, 30*l.* per annum. Collector paid by percentage on rates. Inspector of common lodging-houses, 2*l.* 2*s.* No health officer. An inspector, under the Factory and Workshops Acts, occasionally attends. There is a certifying surgeon. Advice is received from local medical practitioners. No regular system of inspection. Powers for inspection of food are not efficient.	No contribution to *hospitals*; none in district. No disinfecting apparatus. Disinfecting fluid has sometimes been thrown down the sewers. No special provision for conveying infectious cases. *Coroner* not a medical man. Guardians have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. Medical practitioners would, it is presumed, give information of *epidemic disease*; this seems sufficient; the information given is immediately acted on. Records of disease and death are kept at the union and the house of correction, but are not published. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. There are districts specially affected by disease, owing to the want of efficient drainage for house refuse, the smallness of the houses, the want of space about them, and proximity to the canal and open sewers.	*Public sewerage* is very inefficient, there being no house drainage whatever except in a small portion of one part of the district. *Subsoil* is waterlogged. No system of sewer ventilation. The sewer gratings and house drains are trapped. Such sewers as there are either discharge into the river or have no outlet; in the latter case the sewage lies in them and becomes very offensive. No system is adopted for disposing of the sewage. No attempt has been made to carry into effect sewage works. Houses generally are supplied with privies and cesspools, which are not deodorized. Several waterclosets discharge into drains intended only for surface water; comparatively few houses are connected with the public sewers, which are constructed for surface water only, and are generally above the level of the basements.	*Water supply* is partly from the river Nene, which passes through the town, principally from rain water cisterns; the Wisbech Waterworks Company supply some houses, and in 1868 were of essential service to the town, the cisterns being nearly all exhausted. Drainage of Peterborough, Whittlesey, and Wisbech runs into the river. Water is not laid on to each house, and the supply is not constant. There are many houses which need a better water supply. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have not been put in force. No abandoned works. No imperfectly constructed works.	Besides the powers for the regulation of streets and buildings in the P. H. and L. G. Acts, there is a Local Act prohibiting projections and other annoyances in the streets, and requiring houses to be built of brick or stone. The powers are exercised. No overcrowding; no measures have been taken on this subject. Byelaws made under the Acts; they define the duties of clerk. No difficulty has been found in enforcing them where it has been attempted. (Copy sent.) Nuisance removal powers have not been found sufficient, there being no system of sewerage to abate the nuisance of the open sewers.	No defects have been found in respect of private improvement works. There has been a good deal of local opposition to the execution of sewerage works, on the ground of expense and alleged impracticability. Expenditure, 3 years. Sewers - - - 451 19 2 Streets and roads - - 3,668 13 6 Water supply - - 165 15 4 Other public works - 2,224 2 9 Private improvement works 48 14 4 Salaries - - - 876 18 5 Repayments: Principal - - 14 15 2 Interest - - 40 10 0 Law charges - - 36 0 4 Other expenses - - 3,573 2 3 *Accounts* audited by municipal auditors, who reside in the district, and receive 3*l.* 3*s.* annually. No surcharges.	Three separate rates are levied. *General District Rate.* *a.* General purposes— £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* 8*d.* 1,533 16 9 1868, at 2*s.* - 1,866 2 2 1869, at 10*d.* - 852 5 0 *b.* Lighting (on part only of the district)— £ s. d. 1867, at 10*d.* - 651 16 0 1868, at 10*d.* - 660 17 5 1869, at 1*s.* - 764 0 4 *Highway Rate.* £ s. d. 1867, at 8*d.* - 920 1 0 1868, at 10*d.* - 1,191 16 5 1869, at 10*d.* - 1,110 1 3 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* 4*d.* - 3,399 18 11 1868, at 2*s.* 8*d.* - 3,900 16 11 1869, at 2*s.* 6*d.* - 3,654 10 0 No difficulty in levying.	Amount received for private improvement works, 27*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* *Borrowing powers*, one year's assessable value, and in certain cases two years; this power is sufficient. The local authority have borrowed what they required, but of course a lower rate of interest would have been preferable. *Amount borrowed*, 1,800*l.*, at 4½ per cent.; part from a private person, and part from police superannuation fund. No sinking fund; the principal is reduced by every annual payment, and will be extinguished in 30 years.	The Board of Guardians seem to be the most suitable authority for sanitary matters in neighbouring rural districts. It would be very desirable to consolidate the several Acts, as the provisions are, in some respects, very intricate, owing to repeals and new enactments. Borough constables (appointed by the watch committee), or parish or county constables, should be empowered to act under the incorporated clauses from the Town Police Clauses Act. The jurisdiction conferred on a justice by the incorporated provisions is at present only exerciseable by *two* justices, as provided for in the P. H. Act. This seems inconsistent. In many cases of nuisance these incorporated clauses are of no practical use, because the consent of the Attorney General is required before they can be acted upon. The mode of procedure before justices under the P. H. Act is very defective. Constables should be authorized to lay information without applying to the Attorney General. So also should inspectors of nuisances. In some cases the power of imprisonment on nonpayment of rates, and in default of distress, would be very useful.
122. Salisbury. (Wiltshire). P. H. Act applied in 1852 by Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament.	The district is *conterminous* with the *municipal borough* of Salisbury. A. - - - 616 R. V. P. (1861) 12,278. H. (1861) 2,344. D. R. (for the last six years) 18. The district comprises the *Old City*, east of the Avon and *Fisherton*, a suburb on the west of that river. The increase since 1861 has been chiefly in Fisherton, where the railways concentrate. The city had until recently *its own* Poor Law Act. It is now absorbed into the Alderbury Union.	*Clerk* to Local Board (who is also town clerk); *Surveyor*, who is a civil engineer; two sergeants of the city police, who act (very efficiently) as *Inspectors* of Nuisances. No *Medical Officer* has ever been appointed by the board. The services of the medical officer of the poor have been occasionally used.	There were 169 deaths from *cholera* in 1849, or 48 per 1,000 *before* the drainage, 13 deaths in 1854, when the works were in progress, and *not one* in 1866. Eruptive fevers have occurred several times as epidemics since drainage, but they have not proved so fatal upon each visitation in comparison with epidemics before drainage. Under the best possible arrangements contagious diseases (small-pox, scarlatina, &c.) will doubtless exist, whether spontaneously generated in individual constitutions or arising from atmospheric conditions beyond any present human knowledge; and however much they may be modified as to fatality, their total extinction is hopeless by hygienic means. Cattle plagues may possibly be blotted out in some places by killing the attacked, but as human beings must be differently treated contagious diseases will always be liable to spread even with the best sanitary arrangements. Facile intercommunication and larger gatherings of people, and even education itself carried on in monster schools, make the question of *preventing* these diseases yearly more difficult. To promise the total extinction of so-called zymotic diseases will not merely disappoint, but be injurious, and sanitary measures which are possible may be neglected because the *impossible* has not been accomplished.	Previous to the application of the P. H. Act in 1852, the state of the city was nasty, the ground soaked with water, the natural soil moisture much increased by surface canals. Combined works for drainage, sewerage, and water supply, were begun in 1853, and mainly finished in 1855. The main sewer terminates in the river Avon, below and away from the city. It receives the rainfall as well as the sewage. The waterlogged subsoil has been made quite dry.	Good water is *constantly*, through the day, supplied to every house at high pressure. Over 600,000 gallons are daily pumped from a deep well in the chalk rock, being about 50 gallons to each inhabitant. This water at high pressure has superseded the use of fire engines. The supply used to be from shallow wells, often quite close to privy vaults and cesspools, and partly from the open canals into which the contents of house drains, &c., passed.	The streets are in the form of squares, named "chequers," and cover altogether not more than one third of a square mile, so that the population is rather closely packed. The centres, originally gardens, have been much built over with cottages.	The city was officially inspected in 1851; through the operation of the excessive death-rate clause of the P. H. Act. The open canals in the streets have been obliterated. The stream, the "New Canal," still exists, but it is for the most part covered over, and runs at a much lower level than the others did. The streets have been properly shaped, and the footways repaved. As a result, the whole atmosphere has been unmistakeably changed for the better. The rate of mortality has been reduced from 27 to 20 for 15 years, and for the last 6 years to 18 per 1,000.	—	—	The utility of the *Central Power* could not have been more fully proved than in the case of *Salisbury*. No large measures would ever have been adopted by the Local Authorities, the grand remedy of all, deep drainage, would never have been attempted, owing to a mixed belief of its non-necessity, impracticableness, and enormous cost. The Inspector's report pointed out, and experience has proved the contrary. But had the works been deferred, they could not now have been carried out even if the people unanimously wished; for the sanitary law as it now stands, *i.e.*, the Act which forbids *any* town to pass its sewage directly into a river, would place an insurmountable obstacle in the way. At *Salisbury* the sewage passes directly into the Avon, necessarily mixed with the subsoil and rain waters, and except by such an arrangement no system of drains could ever have been made to work, owing to the peculiar bearings of the locality. It was a grievous error of legislation to make that prohibition universal. It is not true that sewage is poisonous to fishes: the best fish in the river Avon are found at and below the mouth of the main sewer. Any poisoning of fish in rivers near towns is due not to mere sewage, but to various chemical refuse from factories. At Salisbury there is no population below the town which is injured, and the sewage is not lost to the community as a manure, for the river passes over and irrigates large meadows. A future law ordering the diversion of the sewage from rivers, upon the assumption that by some utilization scheme it may be purified before entering, would only inflict a direct cost and possible health injury upon *Salisbury* and other towns at present drained in a like innocuous manner, without doing any good to anybody. No plan for the utilization of sewage yet exists of such undoubted merit as to justify any compulsory legislation for its adoption in any one place, much less in all places.

B. The following Circular Questions were issued by the Commissioners to the Officers of Local Authorities in districts where there is not in operation the Public Health Act or the Local Government Act, nor any Local Act constituting Improvement Commissioners, Trustees, or other local authority.

1. What is the name or title of the local authority to which your answers refer?
2. Of what parishes or places does the district consist?
3. Is the district conterminous with poor law parishes or townships?
4. What is the area in acres of the district?
5. The rateable value?
6. (*a.*) The population?
   (*b.*) Number of houses in the district by last census? Any remarkable change in their number since 1861?
7. If local rates other than poor rates have been levied, what is the total amount of such rates levied during each of the last three years, for which the accounts have been made up, specifying the total and the rate in the pound of each rate separately? viz.,
   (*a.*) Rates for constructing and repairing sewers and drains.
   (*b.*) Private improvement rates.
   (*c.*) Water rates.
   (*d.*) Other rates, not poor rates, if any, specifying them.
8. What have the poor rates amounted to in each of the same three years? What has been the rate in the pound for each of the three years?
9. By whom are the accounts of the local authority audited?
10. How far does the auditor reside from the district of the local authority, and what is the amount annually paid to him for his services and expenses?
11. What is the total amount of expenditure, and amount of work executed during the same period (viz., each of the last three years), under any or all of the following heads:—
   (*a.*) Constructing and repairing sewers and drains.
   (*b.*) Constructing streets and road.
   (*c.*) Constructing works of water supply.
   (*e.*) Constructing private improvement works.
   (*f.*) Salaries of officers.
   (*g.*) Repayment of loans.
   (*h.*) Law charges.
   (*i.*) Other expenses.
   (*k.*) Has any difficulty been experienced in making or levying the rates required for all or any of these purposes? If so, explain the nature of the difficulty.
12. What has been the rate of mortality per thousand of the population during each of the last three years?
13. What officers are employed by the local authority for any purposes in connexion with the execution or exercise of sanitary powers? State the name of each office, and the salary and the duties attached to each especially? Is there in your district a health officer? Does an inspector under the Factory Acts or the Workshops Act act in your district? Does a certifying surgeon?
14. Does the local authority in any way receive advice and assistance in the discharge of sanitary duties from any medical source?
15. Is there any regular system of inspection of your district for the purpose of ascertaining unhealthiness on the reverse of its several parts?
16. Have you contributed from the rates to hospitals or erected them provisionally? If there is a hospital in your district are infectious cases admitted readily; by payment or otherwise?
17. Have you any public disinfecting apparatus? Under what regulations is it used? Have you ever used any plan for disinfecting sewers? If so, what plan?
18. How are patients suffering under infectious diseases conveyed?
19. Are the powers for inspecting food efficient?
20. Is the coroner of your district also a sanitary officer or a medical practitioner, or originally educated as one?
21. Have the guardians obtained sanitary reports of their districts, and at what cost?
22. Has registration of *disease* been attempted?
23. What means exist for immediately ascertaining the presence of any epidemic disease in your district? And,
24. Do these means seem to you sufficient?
25. Is the information given respecting the existence of such disease immediately acted on?
26. Is any record made or published of—
   (1.) Deaths,
   (2.) Disease which does not end in death in any of the public institutions of your district?
27. If you have had any special outbreaks of disease since 1853, explain shortly the nature of the disease, and give the date. Had you any difficulty, legal or otherwise, in meeting those outbreaks?
28. Are there any districts specially affected by fever, diarrhœa, rheumatism, or consumption, or in which cholera specially prevailed during its visitations in this country? If so, is the cause known?
29. Is the public sewerage and drainage of the district generally sufficient; and if not, in what respect is it deficient? Is the subsoil waterlogged, if so, is there power of draining? Can you restrain housebuilding on waterlogged soil, and if so, what depth do you require the water to be from the lowest floor?
30. Explain the mode by which your sewers are ventilated. Are they or the house drains ventilated wholly or in part by rain pipes? Are—
   (1.) The sewers,
   (2.) The house drains, carefully trapped.
31. In what manner is the sewage disposed of,—by sale of the solid excrement to farmers, gardeners, and others; or by drainage into neighbouring stream, by irrigation with liquid sewage, or how otherwise? Has any change been made in your method; and have any legal or other difficulties been experienced in disposing of the sewage, or in carrying sewers or drains beyond the district, or through private property? If so, state the nature of such difficulties, and how, in your opinion, they may be removed.
32. What amount has been realized by the sale or disposal of the solid or liquid sewage during each of the last three years?
33. Are the houses generally supplied with waterclosets or privies capable of being flushed with water; or with cesspools, ashpits, earth closets, or earth privies? If cesspools or ashpits, are they deodorized, and how?
34. (1.) Do the houses generally drain into the public sewers? (2.) And if not, what proportion of the houses are still without the requisite means of communication?
35. (1.) In what manner is the district supplied with water? (2.) If from a stream or river, does any drainage run into it above or at the point at which the water for use is drawn? (3.) In case of there being a system of waterworks, is water laid on to each house, and is there a constant supply? (4.) Is the rainfall utilized directly by (*a.*) public reservoirs, or (*b.*) tanks or the like in private houses, and is the supply generally sufficient and of good quality?
36. Are there tenements in your district without water supply and needing it, and have the 76th section of the Public Health Act, 1848, and 51st section of the Local Government Act, 1858, been acted upon in correction of such cases, and have they been found sufficient or otherwise?
37. Have any works of water supply or drainage constructed by the local authority been found imperfectly constructed, and insufficient for the purpose for which they were intended? If so, what amount was expended upon them?
38. Have any measures been taken by the local authority to prevent overcrowding in dwellings, and have those measures been successful?
39. What powers (if any) are vested in the local authority for the regulation of streets or buildings, and are those powers sufficient? Do they refer exclusively to buildings constructed after a certain date, or do they affect all buildings? If any such powers are vested in the local authority, do you *practically* exercise any control over houses about to be built in respect of drainage, ventilation, or other sanitary conditions?
40. Have you reason to believe that overcrowding has arisen from the exercise of this control, and that increased cost or scarcity of cottages has resulted therefrom?
41. Have the existing powers for the abatement and removal of nuisances been found sufficient; if not, what further powers are needed?
42. If extensive works have been undertaken and executed by the local board, has there been any marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the population? If so, state the grounds for arriving at this conclusion.
43. Is there any district under a local board or not adjoining your district which might be advantageously combined with it for purposes of local government or sanitary purposes? If so, state the reasons.
44. Have you any suggestions as to what should be the local authority for sanitary matters in rural districts?
45. Has anything been done in your district under the Sewage Utilization Acts, 1865, 1867, Part I. of Sanitary Act, 1866, or the Sanitary Act, 1868?
46. Have any defects not mentioned in any other answer been brought under your notice, in carrying into execution the existing laws relating to the public health in the district? If so, you are requested to specify such defects.

The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you furnish them with any suggestions you may be able to offer for improving the present state of the law or the constitution of authorities with respect to any of the matters before referred to, or other matters affecting public health in your district.

If nothing has been done under any of the statutes mentioned in question 45 the following questions will probably not apply to your District.

47. What is the amount received by the local authority during each of the last three years on account of loans and repayments for private improvement works?
48. What is the entire expenditure for works of water supply, and what districts (if any) beyond the boundaries of your district are thus supplied? Are the waterworks within the area under the jurisdiction of the local authority?
49. What is the extent of the borrowing powers possessed by the authority, and are they sufficient?
   Have any legal or other difficulties been experienced in obtaining loans for the works executed and to be executed?
   And has any reluctance been shown by the local authority in borrowing money in consequence of being unable to obtain the same at a low rate of interest?
50. What is the total amount borrowed by the authority since its formation, specifying the amount of each loan, the purpose for which it was raised, and the rate of interest; and stating, also, whether the loan was obtained from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, from a public company, or from private persons.
51. What is the amount which has been paid off in respect of each loan, and how much still remains due?
52. (*a.*) Has a sinking fund been established for repayment of any loans?
   (*b.*) What is its present amount, including interest?
   (*c.*) On what securities is it invested, and at what rate of interest?
53. Have any works undertaken by the local authority been afterwards abandoned? If so, state why they were abandoned, and the amount of expenditure incurred in respect of them.
54. Has there been much, if any, local opposition to the execution of any public works by the local authority, and if so, to what works, and on what grounds?
55. Have any defects been found in the law with respect to enforcing the execution of private improvement works, and obtaining repayment for the outlay? If so, state the nature of such defects.

The Answers to Questions **B** have been abstracted according to the following Scheme.

Column.	Question.	Subject, &c.
1	1	Constitution of Local Authority.
2	2–6, 12, 43	Districts. [A., area; R.V., rateable value; P., population; H., houses; D.R., death-rate (per 1,000).]
3	13–15, 19	Officers; Medical advice; Inspection.
4	16–18, 20–28	Hospital accommodation; Treatment, &c. of disease.
5	29–34	Sewerage, &c.
6	35–37, 48, 53	Water supply, &c.
7	38–41	Action of the Local Authority.
8	11, 42, 45, 54, 55; 9, 10	Works. Expenditure. Audit.
9	7, 8, 11*k*	Rates.
10	47, 49–52	Loans.
11	44, 46	Suggestions.

(B. 1.) Answers by Officers of Boards of Guardians.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns 1.	**2-6, 12; 43.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-37, 48, 53.**
122. Atherstone. (Warwickshire). Board of guardians of the Atherstone Union as the local authority under the Nuisances Removal Acts.	The district (the whole Union) consists of the town of ATHERSTONE and 16 villages. A. - 28,111 0 0 R.V. - £69,710 0 0 P. - 12,118. H. - 2,665; no remarkable change since 1861. D. R. — No adjoining district which might be combined for sanitary or other purposes.	An Inspector of Nuisances, at 16*l.* 10s. per annum; is also Relieving Officer. No health officer. An inspector under the Factory or the Workshops Acts acts in the district. There is a certifying surgeon. Assistance is received from the medical officers of the union. No regular system of inspection. Powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contributions to hospitals. No disinfecting apparatus. In the *town* of Atherstone sewers are disinfected with carbolic acid and chloride of lime. No experience in the removal of infectious cases. Coroner not a medical practitioner. Guardians have not obtained sanitary reports. No registration of disease. The existence of epidemic disease would be ascertained by the medical officers of the union. Means sufficient, and information given would be acted on immediately. No record of disease or death is published. No special outbreak of disease since 1853.	Public sewerage and drainage generally sufficient. No restraint upon house building on waterlogged soil. In the *town* of Atherstone the sewers are ventilated by iron ventilators charged with charcoal, and by ventilating pipes. Sewers and house drains are carefully trapped. Sewage is filtered in tanks, and the liquid portion used for irrigation, the solid excrement sold. Nothing has been realized by it as yet. Houses are not generally supplied with waterclosets or privies capable of being flushed; they have cesspools and ashpits, deodorized with lime and ashes. Houses drain into public sewers.	Water supply is obtained from pumps and wells. Rainfall is utilized. There are many tenements without water supply, and needing it. No imperfectly constructed works.
123. Bromyard. (Worcestershire). There is no local authority unless the board of guardians are so termed.	The district consists of the whole union. A. - 60,664 0 0 R. V. - £85,198 0 0 P. - 12,442. H. D. R.	No regular system of inspection.	No contributions to hospitals. No public disinfecting apparatus. Coroner not a medical practitioner. Guardians have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. No means whatever exist for ascertaining the presence of epidemic disease. The low parts of the *town* of BROMYARD are much affected with fever, caused no doubt by want of water, for there is literally none, and bad drainage.	No drainage at all. Sewage runs into a stream a short distance below the town, the water of which is drank during the summer. Some houses are not supplied with either waterclosets or privies.	There is *no water supply*. There are tenements needing water supply badly. No works of water supply or drainage have been constructed. Some are in contemplation under § 49 San. Act.
124. Cerne. (Dorsetshire). The board of guardians are the local authority. the Public Health Act not being in force in the district.	The district (the Union) consists of 20 parishes. A. - - 44,820 0 0 R. V. - £53,977 0 0 P. - 7,321. H. - 1,782; there is a great scarcity of cottages. D.R. {1867 - 15, 1868 - 12, 1869 - 19} per 1,000. — No adjoining district which might be advantageously combined.	No paid officer, as sanitary work is performed by a committee in each parish. Assistance is received from the medical officers of the union. There are frequent but not regular inspections by the sanitary committee of each parish. Powers for inspecting food are efficient.	There is no hospital in the Union; the guardians subscribe to the Dorset County Hospital, distant about eight miles. No public disinfecting apparatus. Sewers are disinfected with chloride of lime, &c. No special conveyance, but much caution is used in the removal of infectious cases. The coroner is a solicitor. Not aware of any registration of disease. The presence of any epidemic disease would be reported by the district medical and relieving officers. Means sufficient, and information given would be immediately acted on. The district medical officers make reports of disease and death, but they are not published. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district; prevalent diseases are seldom of long continuance.	Drainage tolerably good, except in one parish where steps are being taken at the cost of the owners of property. No system of ventilation of sewers is used. Houses have during the past few years, through the action of the Sanitary Committees, been generally supplied with waterclosets or privies. No public sewers.	Water supply is obtained from springs, wells, and pumps; the quality and quantity of the water is good and abundant. There are no tenements without water supply. No imperfectly constructed works.
125. Cheadle. (Staffordshire). Board of guardians, Cheadle Union. [*See* evidence of C. J. Blagg, Esq., p. 169.]	The district is conterminous with Cheadle Poor Law Union, which consists of 15 parishes, except that a part of one parish, *Caverswall*, forms the Local Board District of EAST VALE. A. - 55,000 0 0 R. V. - £111,125 0 0 P. - 20,907. H.; no change since 1861. D. R. 21 per 1,000. — No district adjoining which might be combined.	Inspector of Nuisances, at 10*l.* per annum. No health officer. An inspector under the Factory or Workshop Act acts in the district. There is a certifying surgeon. No assistance received from any medical source. No regular system of inspection. There are no powers for the inspection of food unless the Inspector of Nuisances interferes.	Contributions have been made to distant hospitals. None in district. No public disinfecting apparatus. No plan for disinfecting sewers. Infectious cases are removed, if at all, by public conveyance. Coroner is a lawyer. Guardians have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. No means for ascertaining the existence of epidemic disease; there is very little epidemic disease in the district. No record of disease or death is published. There was an outbreak of scarlatina in 1862 and 1863. No unhealthy districts.	Public sewerage and drainage not sufficient. There are no sewers; the drainage is by private drains, and into the drains of turnpike trustees, and the drains of the highways. House drains are not trapped. Sewage is disposed of privately. The houses generally are not supplied with waterclosets or privies capable of being flushed, but with ashpits and cesspools, which are not deodorized.	The town is supplied with water by waterworks and wells. To some slight extent drainage does find its way into the source of supply. Water is not laid on to each house, and the supply is not constant. Rainfall not utilized. Water supply is not sufficient, except when supplied from the waterworks. There are tenements in the district needing water supply. The 76th section of P. H. Act, 1848, and the 51st section of L. G. Act have not been acted on.

Action of the Local Authority.	Works Expenditure. — Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
38-41.	**11, 42, 45, 54, 55; 9, 10.**	**7, 8, 11k.**	**47, 49-52.**	**44, 46.**
Measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding. No powers vested in the local authority for the regulation of streets or buildings. Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient, except that there is not enough power under the Acts to enforce (1) the cleansing of polluted wells of water used for domestic purposes on private property, and (2) the keeping of such pumps in repair.	Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Salaries - - - 49 10 0 — Sewerage works have been completed, but not sufficiently long to allow any opinion to be formed as to improvement in the sanitary condition of the population. A system of drainage has been carried out by a committee under the Sewage Utilization Acts, appointed by the *town* of ATHERSTONE, but nothing has been done in the other parishes under those Acts. — Accounts audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides 20 miles distant.	In the *town* of Atherstone. One sewer rate at 1s. in 1*l.* *Poor Rates.* No answer. No difficulty in levying.	No answers.	The board of guardians should be the local authority for sanitary matters in rural districts. Since the abolition, under the Sanitary Act, 1868, of the powers of the board of guardians as the local authority, under the Nuisance Removal Acts, in respect to drains, privies, ashpits, &c., and vesting those powers in the sewer authority of each parish, the law in this respect has become a dead letter, as no steps have been or are likely to be taken by the vestry of any rural parish as the sewer authority. It would appear then that the board of guardians, as a local authority, should have concurrent jurisdiction in these matters with the sewer authorities of the several parishes.
No measures taken to prevent overcrowding.	Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts. "After a delay of two years, an order of the Secretary of State, under § 49, has been enforced, and an engineer has surveyed and reported on the district for water supply and sewerage. The waterworks, if carried out at all, will have to be done by the Secretary of State, the district being so hostile to any outlay."—Return from Local Government Act Office.	*Gas Rate* In the town of Bromyard at 7*d.* in 1*l.* *Poor Rates* at 2s. in 1*l.*	—	—
Complaints are frequently made of overcrowded dwellings, and the measures which have been taken have been partially successful. Powers as to the construction of buildings have never been called in question. Overcrowding has taken place from a scarcity of cottages. Nuisance removal powers sufficient.	No extensive works have been carried out. Orders of the guardians have been executed at the cost of the parishes where nuisances existed. Wells have been sunk under the Sewage Utilization Acts. — Accounts audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides 120 miles off.	Poor Rates only are levied, which averages 6,000*l.* a year. —	—	The board of guardians are equal to any emergency in executing the Nuisance Removal Acts. No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding, and are but seldom required. No powers for the regulation of streets and buildings. No control over houses about to be built. Nuisance removal powers are not sufficient; a more direct mode of proceeding is required. The existence of a nuisance should be punishable without so much formality in the form of notices which almost make the law inoperative.	No expenditure, except salary of Inspector of Nuisances. 10*l.* per annum. No works executed. Nothing done under the Sewage Utilization Acts. — Accounts audited by the Poor Law auditor.	No rates have been levied for sanitary purposes. *Highway* rates have been used to some extent for draining. *Poor Rates* about 1s. 2*d.* in 1*l.*	—	The board of guardians should be the local authority for sanitary matters in rural districts. Boards of guardians have no funds out of which to pay for works if taken under 18 & 19 Vict. c. 121. s. 22.* The existence of a nuisance should be a fineable offence, the same as drunkenness. The board of guardians should have power to use money in their hands to supply quicklime and the use of whitewash brushes to the poor of populous districts. * *See* answer from *Meriden*, No. 128, *infra*.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Local Authority.	Works Expenditure. — Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1.	**2–6, 12; 43.**	**13–15, 19.**	**16–18, 20–28.**	**29–34.**	**35–37, 48, 53.**	**38–41.**	**11, 42, 45, 54, 55; 9, 10.**	**7, 8, 11k.**	**47, 49–52.**	**44, 46.**
126. Chesterton. (Cambridgeshire). The guardians of the Chesterton Union.	The district (the whole union) consists of 38 parishes surrounding the town of *Cambridge*. A. - - 77,628 0 0 R. V. £151,804 0 0 P. - 25,082 H. D. R. {1867 - 21 / 1868 - 18 / 1869 - 21} per 1,000 — No adjoining district which might be combined.	No sanitary officers employed. No health officer. Medical assistance is occasionally received from the union medical officers. No regular system of inspection. No inspection of food has been made.	The union subscribes 79*l.* 16*s.* a year to Addenbrookes hospital in the town of Cambridge, and no difficulty occurs in getting patients admitted. No public disinfecting apparatus. Infectious cases are removed in private conveyances generally supplied by overseers. Coroner is a solicitor. Guardians obtain reports from their medical officers when those officers observe any nuisance to report upon: cost nil. No registration of disease. The presence of epidemic disease would be ascertained by the union medical officers; means sufficient, and any in formation given would be immediately acted on. There was an outbreak of choleraic diarrhœa in the autumn of 1868. There are no unhealthy districts.	The public sewerage and drainage is sufficient. There are no sewers requiring ventilation. Sewage is used by the farmers with yard manure on their lands. Houses generally are supplied with cesspools, which are not deodorized. The houses do not generally drain into public sewers, in many of the villages there are no public sewers.	Water supply is chiefly by pumps from land springs, wells, and bores; some few from the river; supply is generally sufficient and good. § 76 P.H. Act and § 51 L.G. Act, have in no way been acted upon by the guardians.	No measures taken to prevent overcrowding. No powers for the regulation of streets or buildings. Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient.	No expenditure. No works undertaken. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts. — No separate accounts [? of expenses as a local sanitary authority] are kept.	No local rates other than poor rates are levied. *Poor Rates.* £ *s. d.* 1867 - - 13,741 0 0 1868 - - 14,045 0 0 1869 - - 14,444 0 0	—	The medical officers of the union would be the best health officers. No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
127. Meriden. (Warwickshire). The board of guardians, union of Meriden.	The district consists of the union of MERIDEN, 18 parishes. A. - - 47,454 0 0 R. V. - £87,032 0 0 P. - 11,278. H.; very little change since 1861. D. R.; no data. — No adjoining district which might be combined with any particular advantage.	The relieving officers act as inspectors of nuisances without a separate salary. No officer of health. The Inspector of Factories does not act in the district. No certifying surgeon. Assistance is not received from any medical source. No regular system of inspection. Not aware of any inspection of food.	No contribution to hospitals. No public disinfecting apparatus. Infectious cases are conveyed in such a way as the relieving officer can devise. Coroner is not a medical practitioner. Guardians have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. Medical officers of the union, would immediately report the presence of epidemic disease, and the information would be acted on at the discretion of the relieving officers until the usual fortnightly meeting of the Board. These means are deemed sufficient. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. Typhus and scarlet fever appear at various places, but the disease is of a local character. No specially unhealthy districts. The small villages or hamlets have often isolated cases of fever, &c. The cause is supposed to be connected with the food and cleanliness of the people.	No system of drainage. The houses are not numerous in the water-logged districts. We have no draining powers except those given generally by Nuisance Removal Acts. In the villages a drain or small sewer runs along the highway. The houses drain into it, but there is no general system of trapping. Sewage is carried away by the streams which feed the rivers. In one case it was found that a covered drain was necessary to carry away the sewage of a limited number of cottages, but the section of the Act [18 & 19 Vict. c. 121, § 22], empowering the local authority to levy a rate not exceeding 1*s.* was inoperative, inasmuch as the produce of the rate would scarcely have produced an amount equal to the *interest* of the money to be expended, leaving the principal altogether unprovided for. The section wants extension to meet such cases; that is, that it shall be optional with the local authority either to levy the rate, or to apportion the gross outlay upon the houses benefited, the owner being liable for such apportioned sums. The houses generally are supplied with privies discharging into ashpits or drains; *earth closets* have been adopted only in a few of the large houses. Mr. Darlington states that he has adopted them as a substitute for all privies *with great success.* *No data* as to what proportion of houses drain into sewers.	Water supply is obtained from wells, rain-water tubs, ponds, and springs. The supply appears to be sufficient. There are many tenements that might be more conveniently supplied with water, but the people obtain good water in such cases by carrying it a little further.	The guardians have summoned two parties for *overcrowding*, and the nuisance was ordered to be abated. Many other cases exist, but the nuisance not being so great and the occupiers very poor, to enforce the law *in every case* would either make paupers of whole families or drive them into the lanes. The certificate of two medical officers is required, the cost of which was four guineas in these two cases. The local justices of the peace are quite competent to decide whether nine persons should or should not sleep in one room 12×13 feet. *The cost* of these certificates is quite enough to make the Act a dead letter. There is also much sympathy with the poverty of the persons proceeded against. Overcrowding arises from a family having to be kept entirely by the father, whose wages are not sufficient to pay higher rents, or from old people who are relatives living with children or grandchildren. No control is exercised over houses about to be built. The Nuisance Acts are too numerous and too complicated, and too slow in the remedies. In simple cases the inspector should have larger powers, with appeal to the Local Board, and afterwards to the Justices.	Nothing has been done on an extensive scale. The villages mostly need it, but the parish authorities being elected by the ratepayers, seldom move in, or sanction such works on account of the outlay. Expenditure, 3 years. £ *s. d.* Sewers - - - - 158 11 9 — Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts. — Accounts audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides 35 miles away: there are no accounts distinct from the [ordinary] Union accounts.	There has been only one sum in the nature of a rate levied in *one* of the parishes of the u on, and that not over the whole parish, for constructing sewers, &c.; it produced 158*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, the gross amount was apportioned upon the properties benefited and paid by the owners. *Poor Rates.* £ *s. d.* 1867, at 1*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* - 6,505 0 0 1868, at 1*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* - 6,536 0 0 1869, at 1*s.* 5½*d.* in 1*l.* - 6,286 0 0	—	The nuisance inspector should be a special officer appointed by and under the control of the chief police authorities. The present system is little better than a name. The inspectors are appointed by the guardians, who are elected by the ratepayers. As a rule, in rural districts the ratepayers look too much to the economy of the moment. With a simpler and larger Nuisance Removal Act, better cottage houses, and more of them are wanted. Every farm of 100 acres and upwards should have cottages, for the labourers employed on it, to go with the farm. The justices should have power to interdict the occupation and reletting of any cottages not deemed wholesome and sufficient, for an ordinary family, in the water supply, drainage, and sleeping accommodation; and any individual should have the power to set the law in motion, if a police officer or inhabitant. Open drains and ditches running along highways require to be dealt with by definitely placing the cost upon the surveyor of highways, who by order of the vestry, might levy a rate upon the properties benefited, or apportion the gross outlay upon the owners thereof, and collect the whole at one time. The repair, improvement, closing, or filling up of private or public wells should be provided for.
128. Neath. (Glamorganshire). Guardians of the poor, Neath Union.	The district is conterminous with 27 of the 30 parishes comprised in the union; two parishes are the boroughs of NEATH and ABERAVON, and one is the local board district of BRITON FERRY. A. - 157,515 0 0 (sanitary district). R. V. - £184,132 0 0 P. - 45,102. H.; a great increase both in houses and population since 1861. D. R.; no register is kept; the death-rates have not been very heavy since the cholera year (1866). — No adjoining district which might be combined.	A sanitary inspector, at 100*l.* per annum, and during the time cholera prevailed the union was divided into districts and sub-inspectors appointed for each district. The medical practitioners in these districts were also appointed officers of health, and so effectual did these means prove that cholera was quickly stamped out. Assistance is received when the necessity arises from the medical officers of the union. There is a regular system of inspection; a special meeting of the board for sanitary purposes is also held every month. The powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contributions to hospitals. No public disinfecting apparatus. Infectious cases were during the time cholera prevailed removed by special conveyance. Coroner is a solicitor. The sanitary inspector generally presents a voluminous report on the state of the district once a month to the board. No registration of disease. No record of disease or death made or published. There was an outbreak of cholera in 1866; no difficulty in meeting it. There were some districts where the cholera was very virulent, in 1866, said to be so from bad water and drainage.	The sewerage in the country parishes is very deficient; in many parishes there is none at all; and no attempt has been made by the vestries to avail themselves of the powers given to them by the Sanitary Act, 1866. Sewers and drains are trapped. "Moulds" earth-closets are used in some of the country parishes.	In the country parishes, during a long drought, there is a great scarcity of water, which is often attended with bad results. No imperfectly constructed works.	Measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding, and with success. No powers for the regulation of streets or buildings. It is desirable that there should be. Nuisance removal powers are not sufficient. If the powers now vested in vestries under the Sanitary Act, 1866, which are quite nugatory because no attempt has been made to put them in force, were transferred to boards of guardians much good would result.	During the cholera year (1866) a system of waterworks was carried out in the parish of Llanquicke, and in a short time the health of the district was much improved. The Sewage Utilization Acts, have been put into force in the boroughs of Neath and Aberavon, and if the guardians had been vested with these powers much good would have been effected in the rural districts. — Accounts audited by the Loor Paw auditor, who resides 40 miles distant. His salary is paid by Government.	*Poor Rates.* At from 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*, amount to 82,036*l.* per annum.	—	There can be no better local authority for sanitary matters in small districts than the guardians; they have representatives from each district, and if they are alive to their duties, and they generally are, sanitary precautions are always taken. The medical officer of the union would be a good health inspector; the police are rather lax in their duties as inspectors of nuisances. Steps should be taken to transfer to the guardians the powers given to the vestries or district committees under the Sanitary Act, 1866.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1.	**2–6, 12; 43.**	**13–15, 19.**	**16–18, 20–28.**	**29–34.**	**35–37, 48, 53.**
129. Poole. (Dorsetshire). The Board of guardians of the Poole Union.	The district (the whole union) consists of eight parishes. Four of these comprise the *borough* of Poole. A. - - 23,602 0 0 R. V. - £42,909 0 0 P. - 13,592. H. - 2,923. D.R. 1867 - 25; 1868 - 20; 1869 - 18 } per 1,000.	No sanitary officers are employed, but the guardians order the removal of existing nuisances. An Inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts acts in the district. Assistance is not received from any medical source. No regular system of inspection.	There is no hospital in the Poole Union. No public disinfecting apparatus. Coroner not a medical man. Guardians have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. The presence of epidemic disease would be ascertained by the medical and relieving officers; means have hitherto been sufficient. Information given would be immediately acted upon. No record of disease or death is made or published. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy districts.	Such matters are attended to by the town council so far as the borough of Poole (four of the eight parishes) is concerned.	——
130. St. Ives. (Huntingdonshire). The guardians of St. Ives Union. The *town* of St. Ives, although within the Union has a separate board (Improvement Commissioners).	The district (the whole union) consists of 24 parishes. A. - 59,361 0 0 R. V. - £121,908 0 0 P. - 19,654. H. D. R. about 20 in 1,000. No adjoining district which might be combined.	There is a health officer for the *town* of St. Ives, who is also certifying surgeon, under the Factory Act. Assistance is received from the medical officers of the union. Nuisance committees have been formed by the guardians in the several parishes, who are assisted by the medical officers, and there is an Inspector for the whole union.	No contributions to hospitals; infectious cases would be admitted into the fever wards of the union workhouse. Sewers are disinfected with chloride of lime and Condy's fluid. Coroner is a solicitor. Guardians have obtained sanitary reports of their districts; cost, *nil*. No registration of disease. The presence of epidemic disease would be ascertained by the medical officers of the union. Means sufficient, and information given would be acted on immediately. Enteric fever has occasionally been epidemic, diphtheria prevailed about five years ago; a few cases of small-pox have occurred; diarrhœa was exceedingly prevalent in the autumn of 1868. No unhealthy districts. Cholera in 1831 was very bad at Earith.	Sewerage and drainage generally insufficient. Sewers inefficiently ventilated. The solid excrement of the sewage is sold for manure; the liquid drains into the river. The guardians have recently drained the Union House, and employed the soil in irrigation. No return as to amount realized from sale of the solid sewage. There are but few water-closets; privies are most frequently supplied with vaults or cesspools, and rarely deodorized. Houses generally drain into the public sewers.	Water for drinking purposes is generally obtained from wells, which are sometimes open, but more frequently closed by a pump. There are some few tenements without water supply.
131. Steyning. (Sussex). The guardians of the Steyning Poor Law Union.	The Union consists of 24 parishes; of these, (*a*) New Shoreham is a Local Board District, and (*b*) Hove contains (1) the *Brunswick Square* Improvement District, and (2) the *West Hove* Local Board District. A. - 46,700 0 0 R. V. - £204,907 0 0 P. - 24,043. H. - 3,778; a large number have been built in four of the parishes since 1861. D. R.; no record kept.	There is an Inspector of Nuisances, at 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum, for the parish of Preston, and occasionally another inspector has been appointed for other parishes in the union where required. We have no health officer nor inspector under the Factory or Workshop Acts nor certifying surgeon. Assistance is not received from any medical source. No regular system of inspection. No powers for the inspection of food exercised.	No contribution to hospitals. No public disinfecting apparatus. Any infectious cases would be removed in a public conveyance. Coroner not a medical practitioner. Guardians have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. No means for immediately ascertaining the presence of epidemic disease, except through the relieving officers, any information given would be immediately acted upon. No record of disease or death is kept except in the workhouse books. Fever has existed occasionally since 1853; no difficulty in meeting it. No unhealthy districts.	There is no system of drainage adopted in the rural parishes; it is consequently defective. The guardians have no power to restrain building on water-logged soil. Sewers are not properly ventilated. House drains are not carefully trapped. Sewage drains into the neighbouring streams. Houses are not generally supplied with waterclosets or privies capable of being flushed with water. Cesspools and ashpits are not deodorized by the guardians or their officers. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	Water supply is obtained from wells. Hove parish is supplied by Brighton Waterworks Company. Rainfall is not utilized publicly. There are tenements without water supply. The § 76 P. H. Act, and L. G. Act, § 51, although acted upon at New Shoreham, have not yet given the supply there.

Action of the Local Authority.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
38–41.	**11, 42, 45, 54, 55; 9, 10.**	**7, 8, 11k.**	**47, 49–52.**	**44, 46.**
Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient.	No expenditure on sanitary works by the guardians, who direct their attention to the relief of the poor rather than sanitary duties. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts. Accounts audited by the Poor Law auditor.	No other than poor rates have been levied by the guardians. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 4*s.* 3½*d.* in 1*l.* - - 8,597 0 0 1868, at 4*s.* 3*d.* in 1*l.* - - 8,260 0 0 1869, at 4*s.* 2½*d.* in 1*l.* - - 8,474 0 0	——	The board of guardians are the best local authority for sanitary matters in rural districts. The medical officer of the union would be a good inspector of health. The police are at present good inspectors of nuisances.
Measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding. The guardians interfere when practicable. Powers for the regulation of streets and buildings in the *town* of St. Ives are under an Improvement Act. In other places only the powers conferred by the General Acts exist. No overcrowding has arisen from the exercise of this control. Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient.	No expenditure by guardians. Town of St. Ives is under Improvement Commissioners. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts. Accounts are audited by Poor Law auditor, who resides six miles distant.	*Poor Rates.* 1867, at 2*s.* 3*d.* in 1*l.* 1868, at 2*s.* 2*d.* in 1*l.* 1869, at 2*s.* 1*d.* in 1*l.* Total, 3 years, 39,561*l.*	—	The board of guardians are a sufficient local authority for sanitary matters in rural districts. The medical officer of the union would be a good health officer. The police would be good inspectors of nuisances.
No measures taken to prevent overcrowding. No powers for the regulation of streets or buildings are vested in the guardians. Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient.	No expenditure except salary of Inspector of Nuisances. Nothing done under the Sewage Utilization Acts. Accounts audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides within one mile and receives 15*l.* per annum.	No rates [other than poor rates] have been levied by the guardians. *Poor Rates* about 1*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* per annum.	—	——

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Local Authority.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1.	**2-6, 12; 43.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-37, 48, 53.**	**38-41.**	**11, 42, 45, 54, 55; 9, 10.**	**7, 8, 11k.**	**47, 49-52.**	**44, 46.**
132. Uppingham. (Rutlandshire). The Board of guardians are the local authority of the Uppingham Union.	The district is the whole union, and consists of 36 parishes. A. - - 52,698 0 0 R. V. - £94,000 0 0 P. - 12,867. H. (unknown). No great change since 1861. D. R. — No adjoining district which might be combined.	No sanitary officer employed. There were three inspectors (at a cost of about 20*l.* a year), but they are now discontinued. Assistance is received from the medical officers of the union. No regular system of inspection. There is no inspection of food.	No contribution to hospitals. No public disinfecting apparatus. No separate mode of conveyance for infectious cases. Coroner is a solicitor. The guardians have obtained sanitary reports of their districts through inspectors, but the offices have been done away with. No registration of disease. The presence of epidemic disease would be ascertained by the union medical officers; means quite sufficient.	The drainage generally is not good, but perhaps better than usual for a purely agricultural district. Sewers are ventilated in part by rain pipes in Uppingham. Some house drains are trapped, but no effectual supervision is exercised. Sewage is drained into a neighbouring stream. Some houses are supplied with waterclosets, but the majority with ordinary privies and cesspools. Houses generally drain into the sewers. Not many without the means of communication.	Water supply is obtained from ordinary wells; supply moderately sufficient; the quality varies, but is generally good. Some tenements need water supply, but no means have been taken to enforce the supply. The drainage at Uppingham is generally thought not to be deep enough; it cost 1,000*l.*	No measures taken to prevent overcrowding. There are no powers for the regulation of streets or buildings beyond the Nuisance Removal Acts. Nuisance removal powers have generally been found sufficient.	No expenditure by the guardians. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts. — The accounts form part of the general accounts of the union, and are audited by Poor Law auditor.	Rates other than poor rates. *Highway Rate* about 1*s.* in 1*l.* *Gas Rate* 3*d.* in 1*l.* *Church Rate* At 2*d.* in 1*l.* to repay a loan for enlarging the churchyard. *Poor Rates* (not known).	—	The Guardians are the proper local authority for parishes not exceeding 2,000 inhabitants, and for parishes above that number the Sewer Authority under recent Act. The law ought to be more strictly enforced by compelling (1) Guardians to take proper action, and (2) large parishes to form proper Sewer Authorities.
Cannot say whether information given would be immediately acted upon. A register of disease and death is kept only at the union. There have been slight outbreaks of small-pox, diarrhœa, and fever since 1853. No unhealthy districts.										
133. Wareham. (Dorset). The board of guardians of the Wareham and Purbeck Union.	The district (the whole union) consists of 26 parishes. A. - - 96,384 0 0 R. V.; varies very much. P. - 17,072. H. No great change since 1861. D. R. — No adjoining district which might be combined.	The relieving officers act as inspectors of nuisances, and are occasionally paid as such. Assistance is received from the medical officers of the union. No other inspection of the district except by the relieving officers. No inspection of food.	A sum of 5*l.* 5*s.* annually is contributed to the county hospital. No public disinfecting apparatus. No special conveyance for removing infectious cases. The Mayor of Wareham for the time being is *ex officio* coroner for Wareham and the Isle of Purbeck, and the county coroners for the other part of the district are solicitors. The guardians have not obtained sanitary reports. Cannot say whether there is any registration of disease. No particular means exist for immediately ascertaining the presence of epidemic disease. Board of guardians attend to all complaints of their medical officers. No record of disease or death is kept. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. There has been much scarlet fever in some districts.	No public sewerage or drainage. In the *town* of Wareham the sewage is supposed to be removed by a public scavenger. The difficulty of carrying sewers or drains beyond the district, or through private property are various, chiefly on account of the objections by the owners of such property. Houses are generally supplied with waterclosets or privies capable of being flushed. Cesspools are not deodorized. Houses drain into the open gutters in the street.	Water supply is obtained from wells and pumps. A large number of tenements are without water supply. No waterworks.	No measures taken to prevent overcrowding. There are no powers for the regulation of streets or buildings except so far as the Nuisance Removal Acts apply. There is a great diversity of opinion as to whether the nuisance removal powers are sufficient. The general opinion is that the board of guardians have done their best in the matter.	One or two pumps have been erected at the cost of a few pounds, and a drain has been repaired for the purpose of curing a nuisance. No works at all have been undertaken. Nothing has been done under the sewage Utilization Acts. There has been the strongest and most persistent opposition for yea :to the execution of any public works, grounded on the *fear of expense*, and with few exceptions, the inhabitants consider *Wareham* to be a remarkably clean, wholesome, and healthy town. — Accounts audited by the Poor Law auditor, who lives 40 miles distant.	Expenditure for sanitary purposes has been raised by voluntary subscriptions. It is very difficult to collect the [Poor] rates.	No money has been borrowed.	There is a want of proper drainage. "The town of Wareham and others concerned, are for every possible improvement, provided the rates are not thereby increased."
134. Wimborne and Cranborne. (Dorsetshire). The board of guardians of the Wimborne and Cranborne Union.	The district, the whole union, consists of 26 parishes. A. - - 82,912 0 0 R. V. - £78,121 0 0 P. - 17,254. H. D. R. — No adjoining district which might be combined.	Two Inspectors of Nuisances, at 10*l.* per annum each. No health officer. Assistance is not received from any medical source. There is a regular system of inspection by the inspector of nuisances. There is no regular inspection of food.	No contribution to hospitals. No public disinfecting apparatus. Infectious cases removed by ordinary conveyances. Coroner not a medical practitioner. Guardians have not obtained sanitary reports. A "register of sickness" is kept by each of the union medical officers, who would immediately report the presence of epidemic disease; means sufficient. No record is made or published of disease or death in any public institution. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy districts.	There is no public sewerage in the district. There is no power to restrain building on waterlogged soil. There are no sewers. Houses are not generally supplied with waterclosets or privies capable of being flushed.	Water supply is obtained from private wells. No tenements without water supply.	No measures taken to prevent overcrowding. No powers for the regulation of streets or buildings. Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient.	No works have been undertaken. Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Salaries - - - 60 0 0 — A drainage district has been formed under the Sewage Utilization Acts, and inspectors appointed, but the order has been appealed against, and nothing has as yet been done. — Accounts audited by Poor Law auditor.	No rates for sanitary purposes. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867 - - 10,536 0 0 1868 - - 10,562 0 0 1869 - - 11,128 0 0 The rate in the pound varies in each parish.	—	The board of guardians would be the best local authority for sanitary matters in rural districts. The medical officer of the union would be a good inspector of health. No defects in the existing Acts have been brought under notice.

(B 2.) Answers from Places other than Unions not under the General Local Government Acts or any similar Local Acts.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers, Medical Advice, Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation, Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1.	**2-6, 12; 43.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-37, 48, 53.**
135. Chichester. (Sussex). The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Chichester.	The district the city consist of eight parishes or districts, and *parts* of five other parishes: it is *not* conterminous with poor law parishes. A. - - 1,680 0 0 R. V. - £27,140 0 0 P. - 9,000. H. - 1,701. There has been little or no change since 1861. D. R. The death-rate of *Chichester* fairly taken is not above the average. Total No. of Deaths. Infirmary, City Work-Proper. house and Barracks. 1866 - 157 - 23 1867 - 135 - 30 1868 - 146 - 36 [*Dr. Seaton* had reported in 1865 "the death-rate of Chichester is unnecessarily high," and "preventable disease often prevails." and *Mr. A. Taylor* put the death-rate for 1866 at 24.] No adjoining district which might be combined.	Sanitary inspector at 20*l.* per annum, who acts as Health Officer, and in the suppression of Nuisances. He is also Relieving Officer for the *City*. It is not considered necessary to actively enforce the Factory or Workshops Acts, which are inapplicable to a place like Chichester. There is no surgeon holding any appointment under the Council. Medical assistance is called in when necessary. There is a regular system of inspection by the Sanitary Inspector under the direction of the Nuisances Removal Committee of the Council. No regular inspection of food. No complaint has yet arisen.	There is an infirmary within the city. Infectious cases are expressly excluded, but there is a detached posthouse in the suburbs, where infectious cases are immediately isolated. No public disinfecting apparatus. Infectious cases are removed by the ordinary means of conveyance. Coroner is a solicitor. Guardians do not interfere with the Council or their Sanitary Inspector. They do not consider the subject within their province. No registration of disease. Epidemic disease would be immediately ascertained by the sanitary inspector, who is also the relieving officer for the city, and who is therefore constantly in course of inspection; means sufficient, and any information given would be immediately acted on. A record of disease and death is, no doubt, kept at the infirmary. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. Ample powers are believed to exist in case any such outbreak should occur. No unhealthy districts.	There is no combined system of main sewerage and house drainage, *i.e.*, the modern system has not been adopted; such a system is under the circumstances impracticable; but short of this, there is no absence of proper drainage. *Mr. Hawkesley* reports "That *Chichester* has been unjustifiably charged with being an unhealthy and uncleanly city, and that the internal drainage might be postponed, at all events, for some years; in the meantime the open strata on which it is built would continue to carry away the subsoil liquids as they have hitherto done." [*Mr. Arnold Taylor* had reported an entire absence of proper sewers and house drains.] The cesspool refuse has often to be removed "through the dwelling houses," and "after its unduly long detention on the premises." The houses generally are supplied with waterclosets or privies capable of being flushed with water, which generally drain into cesspools. A strong feeling is arising in favour of "earth closets," and *against* the system of waterclosets and water drainage.	Water supply is obtained from wells. The council have resolved shortly to obtain the necessary powers to enable them to construct waterworks; the total cost is estimated at between 14,000*l.* and 17,000*l.* A private company has within the last two years (1868-9) twice failed to do the work. *Mr. Hawkesley* reports "although the water of some wells is undoubtedly polluted to a most diagreeable extent, and probably that of many to a less obvious degree, yet in general the water used by the inhabitants is free from any objectionable ingredients, and is clearly not traceably injurious to health." The supply of water is generally sufficient, and the water is good. Abyssinian pumps have been introduced in several instances with great success. There are no tenements without water supply. No abandoned works.
136. East Stonehouse. (Devonshire). The sewer authority.	The district is conterminous with the township of East Stonehouse, which is a poor law parish. A. - - 202 0 0 R. V. - £25,639 5 0 P. - 14,294; increase since 1861, about 800. H. - 1,242; increase since 1861, 100. D. R. {1866 - 20 / 1867 - 21 / 1868 - 18} per 1,000. The town of Plymouth, which adjoins, is under the L. G. Act, but the ratepayers of *Stonehouse* refuse to vote for the adoption of that Act.	A sanitary inspector at 40*l.* per annum. No other health officer. No factory inspector. No certifying surgeon. Assistance is not received from any medical source. There is no regular system of inspection. Powers for the inspection of food are very defective: the sewer authority not having power to prosecute in such cases.	No contribution to hospitals. Carbolic acid is occasionally used during the summer. Persons suffering under infectious diseases generally *walk* to the hospital (there is no system). The coroner is a solicitor. The guardians have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. No means are adapted for immediately ascertaining the presence of any epidemic disease. If information were received it would be acted upon, but it is impossible, with the present staff, to obtain direct information. No record of disease or death is made or published. There was an outbreak of cholera in 1857; there was considerable difficulty at the time in meeting it. Two or three parts of the town, where the poor reside, are very often affected with fever, &c.	The drainage works are near completion, and will be an inestimable blessing to the town. Sewers are ventilated by shafts, the house drains are trapped. Sewage passes into tanks. The solid excrement is sold for manure, the liquid runs into the sea. Some difficulty has arisen with respect to sewers passing through private property, and more powers are required to meet the difficulty. In 1868 40*l.* was realized by sale of sewage. The houses generally are supplied with waterclosets and privies capable of being flushed; nearly all of them are connected with the main sewers.	Water supply is obtained from a stream, into which drainage runs above the source of supply. There is a system of waterworks; about three fourths of the houses are supplied from it; the supply is defective. Rainfall is not utilized. The supply of water is bad, and its quality is very inferior. The houses that do not take in the town water, obtain their supply from underground caverns, which is not fit for use. Several soldiers died in 1868 in barracks from its use. The waterworks, under a special Act, are nearly a complete failure. 10,000*l.* has been expended upon the plant, &c. No district beyond the town is supplied; they are under a board of commissioners. No abandoned works.

Action of the Local Authority.	Works Expenditure. — Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
38-41.	**11, 42, 45, 54, 55; 9, 10.**	**7, 8, 11k.**	**47, 49-52.**	**44, 46.**
The Council have an inspector of common lodging houses, who, with the sanitary inspector, watch the matter [of overcrowding], but no complaint has yet arisen. The regulations of the streets and buildings is vested in the "Paving Commissioners" under a Local Act. The erection of a house within the city is of very rare occurrence. Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient.	Expenditure, 3 years. No sanitary works have been constructed within the last three years, but a new "Cattle Market Act" has just [1868] been obtained for the removal of the cattle market from the streets of the city, &c. Total estimated cost, 15,000*l.* This work is now being executed, and will be a great improvement, both as a sanitary measure and in other respects. No defects with respect to the execution of private improvement works. A strong Parliamentary opposition was raised to the New Cattle Market Act, mainly founded on the consequent increase of the rates. Accounts audited by the municipal auditors, who reside in the city, and receive no remuneration.	*Gas Rate.* £ s. d. 1866-7, at 4*d.* in 1*l.* - - - 598 2 2 1867-8, at 4*d.* in 1*l.* - - - 505 4 6 1868-9, at 4*d.* in 1*l.* - - - 835 18 0 *Borough Rate.* £ s. d. 1866-7, at 8*d.* in 1*l.* - - 1,573 18 9 1867-8, at 8*d.* in 1*l.* - - 1,657 11 9 1868-9, at 8*d.* in 1*l.* - - 1,387 17 2 *Paving Rate* Is levied by the "Paving Commissioners." *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, four rates at 10*d.*, 6*d.*, 6*d.*, and 8*d.* in 1*l.* - 3,117 9 11 1867, four rates at 8*d.* each in 1*l.* - - - 3,386 5 10 1868, five rates at 8*d.* each in 1*l.* - - - 4,348 7 5 1869 (up to July) three rates at 8*d.* each, in 1*l.* 2,606 17 1 Considerable difficulty has been experienced in levying the borough rate; in almost every instance a number of poor persons are summoned before the magistrates, and cases of great hardship frequently occur.	A difficulty has been raised by the authorities at the Treasury to the application by the council of a sum of money belonging to the corporation, and which they desired to apply in the repayment of a loan from the P. W. Loan Commissioners, so as to relieve the borough rates. The local authority are extremely reluctant to borrow money, as the burdens of taxation are already greater than can well be borne. Total amount borrowed is 16,200*l.*, viz.:—for a cemetery, 3,000*l.*, from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, at 5 per cent., and 13,200*l.* for a cattle market, from private individuals, at 4½ per cent. 1,650*l.* has been paid off the cemetery loan, leaving 1,350*l.* due, which the council wish to be paid off, but which the Treasury will not allow. The corporation is receiving 3 per cent. for their money, while they pay 5 per cent. to the commissioners, so that the obstruction at the Treasury appears unreasonable. A sinking fund is about to be established for the repayment of the Cattle Market Loan, involving the annual investment of 375*l.*, which, together with the interest on the loan, will amount to about 1,000*l.* per annum, rather more than one extra borough rate.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding. There are no powers for the regulation of streets or buildings, and no control is exercised over them. The sanitary laws with respect to the abatement and removal of nuisances are very defective. The sewer authority lately prosecuted cases of the worst possible character, where 2,000 tons of filth of every description was allowed to accumulate, and after great expense and trouble the magistrates declined to convict, and the nuisance remains in a densely populated part of the town. *All the powers* of the L. G. Act ought to be given to the sewer authorities.	Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 3,386 10 1 Streets and roads - - 2,646 8 7 Salaries - - - 60 0 0 Law charges - - - Nil. There has been much opposition by ratepayers to the draining of the town, which would not have been carried out but by the compulsory powers of the Sewage Utilization Acts. Local accounts are audited by ratepayers. Nothing paid for auditing.	*Sewer Rate.* 3 years, at 4*d.* in 1*l.* - 600*l.*? *Water Rate.* 3 years, at 1*s.* in 1*l.* - 3,000*l.* *Highway Rate.* 3 years, at 8*d.* in 1*l.* - 2,400*l.* *Lighting Rate.* 3 years, at 4*d.* in 1*l.* - 1,200*l.* *Poor Rates.* 1866, at 3*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* - 3,800*l.* 1867, at 3*s.* 10*d.* in 1*l.* - 3,900*l.* 1868, at 4*s.* in 1*l.* - 4,100*l.* There was great difficulty in obtaining the sewer rate, which was met by the Sanitary Amendment Act, 1867.	Amount received on account of loans and repayments— 1867 - - 2,000*l.* 1868 - - 2,000*l.* Borrowing powers, 5,000*l.* No difficulty in obtaining or reluctance to borrow money. Total amount borrowed, 4,000*l.* for draining, at 4 per cent., from private persons. Nothing paid off. No sinking fund.	The vestry by committee would be the best authority for sanitary matters in rural districts; but the whole of the sanitary laws, with the L. G. Act, must be made compulsory upon the vestry, and an inspector appointed to see that every parish puts them in operation.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers, Medical Advice, Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Local Authority.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1.	**2–6, 12; 43.**	**13–15, 19.**	**16–18, 20–28.**	**29–34.**	**35–37, 48, 53.**	**38–41.**	**11, 42, 45, 54, 55; 9, 10.**	**7, 8, 11k.**	**47, 49–52.**	**44, 46.**
137. Fairford. (Wiltshire).	The district consists of the parish of FAIRFORD. A. - - 3,879 0 0 R. V. - £7,090 0 0 P. - - 1,654. H. - - 352; no remarkable change since 1861. D R. 1867 - 19, 1868 - 17, 1869 - 16 } per 1,000. There is an adjoining district which might be advantageously combined for the purposes of local government.	An Inspector of Nuisances, who is also relieving officer. No assistance received from any medical source. No regular system of inspection. Powers for the inspection of food are not efficient.	There is a cottage hospital, supported in part by voluntary subscriptions, and in part by payment by the patients themselves or their friends, or if paupers, by their respective parishes; infectious cases are not admitted. No public disinfecting apparatus. Coroner is a solicitor. There are no means for immediately ascertaining the presence of any epidemic disease. No record of disease, or death, is kept. There have been a few cases of typhus or scarlet fever, but no special outbreak of disease, since 1853. Rheumatism and diarrhœa occur in parts of the district.	There is no proper public sewerage or drainage in the town. Sewers are ventilated by open gratings and in part by rain pipes. Sewers and house drains are not trapped. Some drains go into the river, many into a watercourse, which empties into the river between Fairford and Lechlade. The houses are not generally supplied with waterclosets or privies capable of being flushed with water. Cesspools and ashpits are not deodorized. Houses do not generally drain into the sewers. A great many are without the means of communication.	Water supply is chiefly obtained from wells, some of which are polluted, and in very few it is pure, in part from the river Colne, into which very little drainage runs. There is no general plan for utilizing the rainfall. There is plenty of water, except in very dry seasons, when some of the wells fail. No abandoned works. No works have been undertaken.	No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding. Very little is done for the abatement of nuisances.	No expenditure. Accounts audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides in Fairford.	*Gas Rate* Yields about 100*l.* per annum. *Poor Rates.* 1866, at 3*s.* 6*d.* £ s. d. in 1*l.* - - 1,174 0 0 1867, at 2*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* - - 844 0 0 1868, at 2*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* - - 762 0 0 1869, at 2*s.* 9*d.* in 1*l.* - - 953 0 0	No sinking fund.	The whole town requires proper draining. The town ought to be supplied with water from the river Colne, which might easily be thrown up into Fairford Park, which lies just above the town.
138. Kimbolton. (Huntingdonshire). Sewer authority committee of vestry.	The district is conterminous with the *parish* of KIMBOLTON. A. - - 4,420 0 0 R. V. - £3,341 12 10 P. - 1,661 in 1861. H. - about 300; no change since 1861. D. R. 1867, 16·85; 1868, 19·86; 1869, 10·23 } per 1,000. No adjoining district which might be combined for any purpose.	Sanitary duties are executed by an unpaid committee of seven ratepayers. No health officer. No Factory or Workshops Act Inspector. No certifying Surgeon. Assistance is not received from any medical source. No regular system of inspection. Powers for inspecting food are not efficient.	No contribution to hospitals; none in the district which admit infectious cases. No disinfecting apparatus. Coroner is not a medical practitioner. Guardians have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. No means of immediately ascertaining the presence of epidemic disease. No unhealthy districts.	Public sewerage is not sufficient. The main sewer is probably not deficient: but the house drains are inefficient. Cannot restrain house building on waterlogged soil. Main sewer is ventilated by inoffensive openings. House drains are not carefully trapped. Sewage is disposed of by sale of the solid excrement, and drainage of the liquids into the neighbouring stream. About 2*l.* 10*s.* a year is realized by sale of the solids. Houses are chiefly supplied with cesspools, which are not deodorized. Houses generally drain into the public sewers.	Water supply is obtained by pumps. Rainfall not utilized. There are tenements without water supply. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have not been acted upon. No imperfectly constructed works. No abandoned works.	No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding. No powers for the regulation of streets or buildings. No powers of making byelaws.	A sum of 460*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* was spent in the construction of sewers, no part, however, of which has been collected or expended during the last three years. The salary of the engineer during the construction of the works was 21*l.* Accounts audited by the Poor Law auditor.	No local sanitary rates levied. *Poor Rates.* 1867, at 2*s.* 6*d.* £ s. d. in 1*l.* - - 979 0 0 1868, at 2*s.* 10*d.* in 1*l.* - - 1,116 0 0 1869, at 2*s.* 10*d.* in 1*l.* - - 1,130 0 0 No difficulty in levying.	No money borrowed.	No suggestion as to best local authority for rural districts.
139. Kingswood in Oldland (Bristol). (Gloucestershire). The guardians of the poor for the Keynsham Union.	The district is conterminous with the hamlet of OLDLAND, which is a poor law parish. A. - - 2,615 0 0 R. V. - £14,969 0 0 P. - (1861) 5,869. H. - 800; there has been a considerable increase. D. R. low. No adjoining district which might be combined.	No sanitary officers are employed; but, if a nuisance is complained of, the guardians request the relieving officer to inspect it. This is all, and it is a very imperfect provision. The guardians are in communication with their medical officers. No regular system of inspection. Powers for inspecting food are not efficient.	No contribution to hospitals. No public disinfecting apparatus. No special provision for the conveyance of infectious cases. Coroner is a soliciter. Guardians do not obtain sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. No special means for obtaining information as to the presence of epidemic disease. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	Public drainage is not sufficient. Ventilation of sewers is much neglected. Sewage is sold privately for manure. Houses are not supplied with waterclosets or privies capable of being flushed with water. Majority of the houses are without proper communication with the public sewers.	Water supply is obtained from wells and rain water; the supply is very inadequate in dry seasons. There are tenements in the district without water supply. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have not been acted upon.	No special measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding, which does not prevail. No powers for the regulation of streets or buildings. Nuisance removal powers are not sufficient.	No expenditure during the last three years. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts.	*Highway Rates.* At 10*d.* in 1*l.* *Poor Rates* At 2*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*	No money borrowed.	A sanitary committee to be appointed by the vestry year by year, having under them a paid health officer, would be the best local authority for sanitary matters in rural districts. The health officer should be required to bring proof of qualification before his appointment is confirmed. Rural vestries are fond of annexing the office to others for the sake of economy, and thus it becomes nearly a nullity.
140. Kingswood (Wotton-under-Edge). (Gloucestershire). Vestry meeting.	The district is conterminous with the parish. The village is entirely included within the parish. A. - - 2,312 0 0 R. V. - £5,449 0 0 P. - - 800. H. There has been a decrease since 1861. D. R. There have been 58 funerals in the last three years. No adjoining district which might be combined.	Inspector of Nuisances at 2*l.* per annum. An inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts acts in the district; also a certifying surgeon. Assistance is not received from any medical source. No regular system of inspection. Powers of inspecting food are efficient.	Contributions are regularly made to the county infirmaries: There is no hospital for infectious diseases in the district. The sewers are occasionally disinfected with chloride of lime. Coroner is a solicitor. The presence of epidemic disease would be ascertained by the surgeon of the district; means are sufficient, and information given would be immediately acted on. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. Cholera prevailed here in 1849; bad drainage and bad water supposed to be the cause.	Public sewerage and drainage is generally sufficient. Subsoil not waterlogged. Sewage runs into a stream. Many of the cottages are very imperfectly drained. The inspector of nuisances looks after the supply of privies, &c., and compels the owners to rectify anything amiss.	The supply of *drinking water* is short and bad. A supply for other purposes is plentiful, and is obtained from a considerable stream running through the village.	No overcrowding. A great many houses are void; cottages can be obtained at from 6*d.* to 2*s.* per week. Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient.	No expenditure on sanitary works. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts. Accounts audited by Poor Law auditor.	*Poor Rates.* 1867, at 2*s.* 11½*d.* £ s. d. in 1*l.* - - 826 16 0 1868, at 3*s.* 7½*d.* in 1*l.* - - 952 8 0 1869, at 3*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* - - 842 6 0 This includes the highway rate. There are no other local rates.	—	No suggestion as to local sanitary authority in rural districts. No defects in existing laws brought under notice.

Constitution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers, Medical Advice, Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Local Authority.	Works. Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1.	**2-6, 12; 43.**	**13-15, 19.**	**16-18, 20-28.**	**29-34.**	**35-37, 48, 53.**	**38-41.**	**11, 42, 45, 54, 55; 9, 10.**	**7, 8, 11k.**	**47, 49-52.**	**44, 46.**
141. Leigh. (Essex). The Rochford board of guardians.	The Union of *Rochford* consists of 27 parishes. These answers refer to the parish of LEIGH. A. R. V. - £4,000 0 0 P. - 1,600. H. - 250; about 80 have been built since 1861. D. R., 1868, 15; 1869, 15; 1870, 30. There is a local board in the next parish, and they are doing what we require to be done. They could be of no use to us.	One inspector for *the Union* who only acts when called upon to do so. No health officer. No inspector under the Factory or Workshops Acts. No certifying surgeon. Assistance is not received from any medical source. No regular system of inspection. There are no powers for inspecting food.	There is a hospital at the union. No public disinfecting apparatus. No plan for disinfecting sewers. Infectious cases are not removed. Coroner is not a medical practitioner. No registration of disease. There are no means for ascertaining the presence of epidemic disease in the district. No record of disease or death is kept. There have been two outbreaks of cholera since 1853; there was great difficulty in meeting these outbreaks. *Leigh* is just now free from fever; bad drainage is without a doubt the cause of the fever.	There is no sewer; no place is better situated for draining, and no place can possibly be worse drained. House drains are ventilated in part, but are not trapped. Sewage drains on to the ooze, spreading its effluvia until it is carried away by the tide. The houses are not generally supplied with waterclosets or privies, &c.; the cesspools are not deodorized. Houses drain on to the ooze and some into the street.	Water supply is obtained from two artesian wells. There might and should be a constant supply. The town is supplied by two pumps, and the water has to be fetched in pails. Water is much needed. The hills above and at the back of the town are full of water, and little expense would give abundance for flushing drains and other purposes. Rainwater is utilized in water butts. In 18 about 70*l.* had been expended in the construction of a *sewer*, which the guardians, when they became the local authority, refused to complete, as did also the highway board. The pumps were erected by subscription at a cost of 200*l.*	No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding; they are much needed. There is no power here for the regulation of streets or buildings; it is much needed; people build where they like. Nuisance removal powers are not sufficient; a Government inspector, or some like compelling power, is required to move boards of guardians or highway boards.	No expenditure on sanitary works. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts. Accounts audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides 16 miles away.	No local sanitary rates. *Poor Rates.* 1868, at 4*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* 1869, at 4*s.* in 1*l.* 1870, at 3*s.* in 1*l.*	—	Local authorities are no use when obliged to ask boards of guardians or highway boards for their sanction. These country boards are all farmers, and are not annoyed [by the nuisances, &c.] nor sufficiently interested in small towns. A power should exist in every town, especially in small thickly populated ones, for the removal or prevention of any evil likely to invite and feed disease, *e.g.*, as, when London barges unload dung in the centre of this town, carting and dropping portions all along the street, which has not been swept for months.
142. Liversedge. (Yorkshire, W.R.). Dewsbury Union. The guardians of the poor, Dewsbury Union. The *township* is governed by two surveyors.	The district is contermi-nous, with the township of LIVERSEDGE. A. - 2,100 0 0 R. V. - £27,283 0 0 P. - 10,000. H. (1861) 1,900; (1870) 2,545. D. R. 21 per 1,000. No adjoining district which might be combined.	Sanitary inspector appointed by the guardians of the Dewsbury Union at 10*l.* per annum. Advice is received from a medical officer. There is a regular system of inspection. Powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to hospitals. No public disinfecting apparatus. Infectious cases are removed by cab to union. Coroner is not a medical practitioner. Guardians have obtained sanitary reports of their districts at a cost of 10*l.* a year.; Means exist for immediately ascertaining the presence of epidemic disease; they are sufficient, and information would be immediately acted upon. A record of disease and death is kept. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy district.	The surveyor has no power of drainage but by asking for a grant from the ratepayers of the township at a vestry meeting. Sewage drains into neighbouring streams. Houses are supplied with privies and ashpits: the contents are carted away. Houses generally drain into the sewers.	Water supply is obtained from coalpits and wells; the supply is not of a good quality and not sufficient in quantity. There are no waterworks. There are tenements without water supply, and needing it; § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have not been acted upon.	Measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding. There are no powers for the regulation of streets or buildings. Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient.	Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Salaries - - - 85 0 0 Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts. Accounts are audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides 22 miles distant.	*Highway Rates.* For the repairs of the roads, drainage, &c. Total for the last three years, at 9*d.* in 1*l.*, 3,067*l.* 10*s.* *Poor Rates.* Total, at 1*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*, 7,200*l.* No difficulty in levying.	No borrowing powers.	A local board would be the best sanitary authority for rural districts.
143. Lostwithiel. (Cornwall). The sewer authority; *i.e.* the vestry.	The district is conterminous with the parish of LOSTWITHIEL, which is one of the parishes in the Bodmin Union. A. - - 114 0 0 R. V. - £1,945 0 0 P. - 1,057. H. - 237. No remarkable change since 1861. D. R.	An Inspector of Nuisances, who is a sergeant of police, was appointed with the sanction of the chief constable of the county constabulary. A clerk and inspector at 6*l.* per annum. The medical men who reside in the parish freely and gratuitously give their advice. There is a regular system of inspection. Powers for inspecting food are efficient.	No contribution to hospitals. No public disinfecting apparatus. Should any infectious case occur, it would be attended to by the relieving officer of the union. The *mayor* of the *borough* of *Lostwithiel* (which includes the whole of the parish and *parts* of the adjoining parishes) is the *coroner*, and is frequently a medical man. Guardians receive sanitary reports of their districts every fortnight. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy districts.	Sewerage and drainage is sufficient; sewers are ventilated by rain-pipes with gullies and stink traps; house drains are trapped. Sewage empties itself into the tidal river Fowey by iron pipes, according to the directions of one of the Local Government Act Office inspectors. Houses are generally supplied with waterclosets and privies, and they generally drain into the public sewers.	Water supply is obtained from a spring which has never failed. Rainfall mainly flows into the sewers.	The sewer authority require that provision shall be made for efficient drainage and waterclosets as soon as any new building is commenced. Overcrowding never arises here, because never more than one family reside in a cottage or house. Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient.	Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers - - - 193 15 7 Salaries - - - 18 0 0 Repayments: Principal, 10*l.* yearly besides interest. The local authority for the parish of Lostwithiel was established by virtue of the Sewage Utilization Acts, January 1867. No local opposition to the execution of public works. No defects in respect of private improvement works. Accounts are auddited by the vestry.	*Sewer Rate.* £ s. d. 1869, at 6*d.* in 1*l.* - 39 8 1 1870, at 4*d.* in 1*l.* [in course of collection]. *Poor Rates* average 225*l.* per annum, or 2*s.* 8½*d.* in 1*l.* No difficulty in levying.	The assessable value of the parish for the sewer rate was 1,639*l.*, and the sewer authority by the Act can borrow to this extent. No reluctance shown in borrowing. Amount borrowed is 200*l.* for sewers, from the Public Loan Commissioners, at 5 per cent. per annum to be paid off in 20 years. 20*l.* have been paid off. No sinking fund.	The vestry of each parish should be the local authority for sanitary purposes. The Sanitary Act of 1868 should have contained a clause whereby no person or persons should be allowed to use or erect any building to be used for the purpose of slaughtering cattle within 300 yards of any dwelling-house without the sanction of the local authority; also that in small towns the control repair of the highways should be vested in the sewer authority, if such an authority exist therein.
144. Lower Whitley. (Dewsbury Union, Yorkshire, W.R.). The Overseers of the poor and Surveyors of highways appointed annually by the magistrates.	The district is conterminous with the township of LOWER WHITLEY. A. - - 1,011 0 0 R. V. - £3,056 10 9 P. about 1,020. H. - 212. No remarkable alteration since 1861. D. R. No adjoining district which might be combined.	—	No record of disease or death is published. No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No unhealthy districts.	Public sewerage and drainage sufficient. Sewers are ventilated in the open grass fields. House drains not trapped. Sewage is conveyed at different places into adjoining fields. Houses are not generally supplied with waterclosets or privies capable of being flushed. Ashpits are not deodorized. The houses generally drain into the sewers.	Water supply is obtained from natural springs. Rainfall is not utilized. There are no tenements in the district needing water supply.	No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding. There are no powers for the regulation of streets or buildings. The local authority does not exercise any control over houses about to be built. There is not a single building in progress in this township at present. Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient.	No extensive work has been undertaken. Nothing done under the Sewage Utilization Acts.	*Highway Rate.* £ s. d. 1866, at 10*d.* in 1*l.* 122 3 0 1867, „ „ 120 10 0 1868, „ „ 119 5 0 No other rates except poor rates.	—	The assistant overseer, or surveyor of highways for the time being, should be the local authority for sanitary matters in rural districts. No defects in the Sanitary Acts brought under notice.

Consittution of Local Authority.	Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Hospital Accommodation. Treatment, &c. of Disease.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Local Authority.	Works. Expenditure. Audit.	Rates.	Loans.	Suggestions.
Qn. 1.	2-6, 12; 43.	13-15, 19.	16-18, 20-28.	29-34.	35-37, 48, 53.	38-41.	11, 42, 45, 54, 55; 9, 10.	7, 8, 11k.	47, 49-52.	44, 46.
145. Ossett. (Dewsbury Union, Yorkshire, W.R.). (1.) The Board of guardians and (2) The board of surveyors. Several attempts have been made to adopt the L. G. Act, 1858, which have always been thwarted by the smaller ratepayers, who would be the most benefitted by its adoption.	The district is conterminous with the two townships of OSSETT-CUM-GARNTHORPE and SOUTH OSSETT. A. - - 3,049 3 23 R. V. P. - (1861) 7,950. H. - 1,719; considerable increase since 1861. D. R. 1866-8 about 21. — There are many adjoining districts under local boards, but this district, not being under a local authority, cannot treat or combine with them. If there had been power to treat with the *Soothill* local authorities, who have just obtained a supply of water from the Dewsbury corporation, we could have been cheaply supplied with good water by having larger water pipes laid through their township, and the supply of water here would be cheaper and better.	An Inspector of Nuisances at 10*l.* per annum. No health officer. No inspector under the Workshop Act acts in the district; the Act is a dead letter here. There is a certifying surgeon. Medical assistance is not received in respect of sanitary matters. There is no system of inspection. No powers for inspecting food are in existence.	No hospitals in the district. No disinfecting apparatus; no regulations or plans for disinfecting sewers. Infectious cases are conveyed in a common or public cab. Corpses of children who have died of infectious diseases are often conveyed in the same cab. Coroner is a solicitor. Guardians have never obtained sanitary reports of their districts, except during the prevalence of Asiatic cholera, from their district medical officer, whom they paid extra for his report. There are no means whatever for immediately ascertaining the presence of any epidemic disease. No record of disease which does not end in death is made. Outbreaks of typhus and typhoid fevers, malignant scarlatina, and measles are not uncommon. Pneumonia, bronchitis, and diarrhœa amongst children are frequent, and small pox occasionally prevails. There is no authority, legal or otherwise, to meet the difficulties attending these outbreaks, although much of the disease is no doubt preventable if there was any local authority to use the means. There are several unhealthy districts, owing to local deficiency of water supply and inefficient drainage.	The public drainage and sewerage is much neglected; there is no organised plan or system. The subsoil in parts is waterlogged, but could be easily drained; there is no power to restrain building upon it, and in some cases cellars have been for years two or three feet in water. There is no mode for ventilating sewers except by gratings for the admission of water. House drains are occasionally ventilated by rain-pipes, but are not trapped. Sewage, solid and liquid, is carted away by farmers at *their convenience* for manure, consequently the ashpits and cesspools often overflow in the back yards and near to the doors of the dwellings of the poor; this is a fruitful source in producing the fevers, &c. A few of the better houses have waterclosets. Other houses are very badly supplied with privies; occasionally there is but one privy to half a dozen or a dozen houses. Privies are not capable of being flushed with water. In many cases they abut on the public highway. There are no earth closets. Offensive ashpits and cesspools abound. The houses occasionally drain into the public sewer where there is one; a large proportion of them into open drains or the surface of the soil. The occupiers of some houses where there is no sink, throw their refuse water on to the road side.	There is no public water supply; the rainfall is utilized in private houses in tanks and water butts. There are a few public wells, but the supply from them is precarious, depending upon wet seasons; there are many *private* pumps. There are many tenements without water supply, and needing it. § 76 P. H. Act and § 51 L. G. Act have not been put in force; the attempts to adopt the Acts have failed. The trade of the town is becoming ruined and driven from it for want of water for manufacturing and other purposes.	No measures whatever have been taken to prevent overcrowding, which is prevalent. There are no powers for the regulation of streets or buildings; people build as they like, drain as they like, or not at all, they build without efficient ventilation. Nuisance removal powers are found very inefficient; some such Act as that of 1858 is required.	Expenditure, 3 years. On sewers and drains, amount not known. £ s. d. Salaries - - - 360 0 0 No extensive works have been undertaken. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts. — The accounts of the highway rate are audited by the ratepayers at the parish vestry.	*Highway Rate.* Out of this the sewers and drains are constructed and repaired. The rate is 10*d.* in the 1*l.*, averaging about two rates in a year. No other rates except poor rates. *Poor Rates.* 1866, at 1*s.* 3*d.* £ s. d. in 1*l.* - - 1,634 11 8 1867, at 1*s.* 3*d.* in 1*l.* - - 1,607 12 8 1868, at 1*s.* 3*d.* in 1*l.* - - 1,634 11 8 No difficulty in levying.	—	In rural districts where there is no local authority, and where the inhabitants will not voluntarily adopt one, and when it can be proved to be greatly needed by a commission of inquiry, some compulsory law should be passed to compel it. The defect in the existing laws is, that the adoption of the Acts depends upon the will of a majority of the ratepayers, and thus allows ignorant people to thwart their adoption, fearing as they do the expense only and ignoring the benefits. If the whole kingdom could be under the L. G. Act, or some other one well adapted for the purpose, a great improvement in the public health must necessarily ensue.
146. Standish. (Lancashire). The board of guardians, Wigan Union.	The district is conterminous with the five following parishes: *Standish, Shevington, Parbold, Wrightington, and Worthington.* [N.B. The poor law union consists of 20 parishes.] A. - 10,726 0 0 R. V. P. - 6,694. H. No return. D. R. No return. — No adjoining district which might be combined.	An Inspector of Nuisances at 20*l.* per annum. No health officer. No advice from any medical source. No regular system of inspection. The inspector of nuisances was elected to do nothing, and really does nothing but receive his salary. No inspection of food	No hospital in the district. No public disinfecting apparatus. Cannot say how infectious cases are conveyed. Coroner is a lawyer. The guardians have not obtained sanitary reports of their districts. No registration of disease. No means for immediately ascertaining the presence of epidemic disease. No record is made or published of death or disease. The district is scarcely ever free from fever; there are fever districts; there has been no cholera.	There is no public sewerage in a sanitary sense. The drainage is wretched. The subsoil is waterlogged with sewage. The sewage runs into ditches, and in some cases when a sufficient quantity is collected it is turned upon the land for manure. Pools are made to hold it or store it, and the stench from these places is sickening and disgusting. Houses are usually supplied with filthy privies, and ashpits. Some houses drain into the *Soughs*, others have no drainage at all.	Water supply is obtained from wells. Rainfall is utilized in butts. Note.—Answers from 25 to 39 inclusive apply only to the *village* of STANDISH and the populous parts of the parish of SHEVINGTON.	No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding. There are no powers for the regulation of streets or buildings. The ratepayers will not adopt the L. G. Act. Nuisance removal powers are a failure, because the local authority will not enforce the law.	No expenditure on sanitary matters last three years, beyond the salary of inspector of nuisances, 20*l.* per annum. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts. — Accounts are audited by the Poor Law auditor, who resides in Manchester.	No rates have been levied for sanitary purposes. *Poor Rates* Average for three years, 1867-8-9. Standish, 4,999*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* at 10½*d.* Shevington, 2,603*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* at 1*s.* 3½*d.* Parbold, 1,168*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* at 1*s.* 3*d.* Wrightington, 3,365*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* at 1*s.* 4*d.* Worthington, 893*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* at 1*s.* 2½*d.*	—	The question, what should be the local authority for sanitary matters in rural districts, is beset with difficulties. *Local bodies* will not do. There should be a central authority, with power to compel the local authority to enforce the law.

C.—The following CIRCULAR QUESTIONS were issued by the COMMISSIONERS to CLERGYMEN and others in RURAL DISTRICTS.

1. What is the name of your parish?

2. In what county is it situate?

3. In what union?

4. How many acres does the parish contain?

5. What is the rateable value?

6. (*a.*) The population?

(*b.*) Number of houses in the district by last census? Any remarkable change in their number since 1861?

7. If local rates other than poor rates have been levied, what is the total amount of such rates levied during each of the last three years, for which the accounts have been made up, specifying (1) the total and (2) the rate in the pound of each of such rates separately? viz.:

(*a.*) Highway rates.

(*b.*) Other rates, not poor rates, if any, specifying them.

8. What have the poor rates amounted to in each of the same three years? What has been the rate in the pound for each of the three years?

9. What is the total amount of expenditure, and amount of work executed during the same period (viz., each of the last three years), under any or all of the following heads:—

(*a.*) Constructing and repairing sewers and drains.

(*b.*) Constructing streets and road.

(*c.*) Constructing works of water supply.

(*h.*) Law charges.

(*i.*) Other expenses.

10. Has any money been borrowed? If any, how much?

11. What has been the rate of mortality per thousand of the population during each of the last three years?

12. What officers are employed by the guardians and the sewer authority, *i.e.*, the vestry, for any purposes in connexion with matters affecting public health? State the name of each office, and the salary and the duties attached to each? State especially whether there is a nuisance inspector appointed by the guardians? Does the medical officer of the guardians do anything in matters affecting the public health? If you have any factories or workshops, are they inspected?

13. Does the board of guardians or the vestry in any way receive advice and assistance in the discharge of sanitary duties from any medical source?

14. Is there any regular system of inspection of your district for the purpose of ascertaining unhealthiness or the reverse of its several parts? Is a report published?

15. If you have had any special outbreaks of disease since 1853, explain shortly the nature of the disease, and give the date. Had you any difficulty, legal or otherwise, in meeting those outbreaks?

16. Are there any districts specially affected by fever, diarrhœ, rheumatism, or consumption, or in which cholera specially prevailed during its visitations in this country? If so, is the cause known? Are any of these diseases specially prevalent during certain months? If so, give the diseases and the months?

17. Is the public sewerage and drainage of the district generally sufficient; and if not, in what respect is it deficient? Is the subsoil waterlogged, if so, is there power of draining? Do the houses drain into the sewers?

18. In what manner is the sewage disposed of—by sale of the solid excrement to farmers, gardeners, and others; or by drainage into neighbouring stream, by irrigation with liquid sewage, or how otherwise? Has any change been made in your method; and have any legal or other difficulties been experienced in disposing of the sewage, or in carrying sewers or drains beyond the district, or through private property? If so, state the nature of such difficulties, and how, in your opinion, they may be removed.

19. Are the houses generally supplied with privies and ashpits? Are there cesspools? How are they drained? If they are deodorized, how is that operation effected? Have you earth closets or ash closets?

20. (1.) In what manner is the district supplied with water? (2.) If from a stream or river, does any drainage run into it above or at the point at which the water for use is drawn? (3.) In case of there being a system of waterworks, is water laid on to each house, and is there a constant supply? (4.) Is the rainfall utilized directly by (1) public reservoirs or (2) tanks or the like in private houses, and is the supply generally sufficient and of good quality? Is any stream or river liable to pollution from grave yards, as for instance, by ordinary drains, or drains from vaults discharging into it?

21. Are there cottages or other houses in your district without water supply and needing it?

22. Have any attempts to improve the drainage of houses, &c. in your parish failed from some defect in the law or any other cause? If so, explain the cause of failure.

23. Are there any crowded clusters of cottages?

24. Have any measures been taken by the guardians or the vestry to prevent overcrowding in dwellings, and have those measures been successful?

25. What powers (if any) are vested in the guardians or the vestry for the regulation of streets or buildings, and are those powers sufficient? Do they refer exclusively to buildings constructed after a certain date, or do they affect all buildings? If any such powers are vested in the local authority, do you *practically* exercise any control over houses about to be built in respect of drainage, ventilation, or other sanitary conditions?

26. Have you reason to believe that overcrowding has arisen from the exercise of this control over cottages, and that increased cost or scarcity of cottages has resulted therefrom?

27. Are there inhabited houses new or old in your district which are unfitted for human occupation, and in what particulars are they deficient.

28. Have the existing powers for the abatement and removal of nuisances been found sufficient, if not, what further powers are needed?

29. If considerable improvements in matters affecting public health have been carried out by the board of guardians or the vestry has there been any marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the population? If so, state the grounds for arriving at this conclusion. Are the Vaccination Acts attended to?

30. Is there any district adjoining your district which might be advantageously combined with it for the purposes of local government or sanitary purposes? If so, state the reasons.

31. Have you any suggestions as to what should be the local authority for sanitary matters in rural districts?

32. Do you think that the police might be employed with advantage as inspectors of nuisances and otherwise in carrying out laws to promote public health.

33. Has anything been done in your district under the Sewage Utilization Acts, 1865, 1867, Part 1 of Sanitary Act, 1866, or the Sanitary Act, 1868? If so, explain anything not above referred to which has been so done?

34. Have any defects not mentioned in any other answer been brought under your notice, in carrying into execution the existing laws relating to the public health in the district? If so, you are requested to specify such defects.

The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you furnish them with any suggestions you may be able to offer for improving the present state of the law or the constitution of authorities with respect to any of the matters before referred to or other matters affecting public health in your district?

The ANSWERS to QUESTIONS C have been abstracted according to the following Scheme:—

Column.	Question.	Subject, &c.
1	1–6, 11, 30	Districts. [A., area; R.V., rateable value; P., population; H., houses; D.R., death-rate (per 1,000).]
2	12–14, 32	Officers; medical advice; inspection.
3	15, 16, 23, 27	Treatment, &c. of disease; unhealthy, &c. localities.
4	17–19, 22	Sewerage, &c.
5	20, 21	Water supply, &c.
6	24–26, 28, 33	Action of the Authority.
7	9, 29	Works. Expenditure.
8	7, 8, 10	Rates. Loans.
9	31, 34	Suggestions.

(C.) ANSWERS by CLERGYMEN, and others in RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Treatment, &c. of Disease. Unhealthy, &c. Localities.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1–6, 11, 30.	**12–14, 32.**	**15, 16, 23, 27.**	**17–19, 22.**	**20, 21.**
147. Bibury. (Gloucestershire). Northleach Union. A. - - 4,973 0 0 R. V. - £6,578 15 8 P. - 946. H. - 189. (No remarkable change since 1861.) D. R. {1866 - 23. 1867 - 12. 1868 - 8. No adjoining district which might be combined.	No officers employed by the guardians for any purposes relating to public health. The union medical officer does nothing in matters relating to public health. There are no factories or workshops. No assistance is received by the guardians from any medical source in the discharge of sanitary duties.	No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No districts specially affected by disease. Cholera has never appeared in this parish. No crowded clusters of cottages. There is an old house called the Church House inhabited by poor labouring people, which is unfitted for human occupation.	The public sewerage and drainage is generally sufficient. Each house, as a rule, drains into a dead well. Houses are generally supplied with privies and ashpits, which drain into dead wells. There are no earth closets. No attempt to improve the drainage has failed from any defect in the law.	The village is supplied with water by the river Colne, which is free from drainage. The rainfall is not utilized artificially. Six cottages attached to lone farmhouses are not supplied with water.
There is no regular system of inspection. No report of the state of the district is published. Police might be employed with advantage as inspectors of nuisances.				
148. Bishops Cannings. (Wiltshire). Devizes Union. A. - - 8,597 1 21 R. V. - £10,138 4 5 Estimated rental - £11,019 4 5 P. - - 1,107. H. 258. (No remarkable change since 1861.) D. R. {1867 - 19. 1868 - 19. 1869 - 18. No adjoining district which might be combined.	There is a committee of the board of guardians, and in each of the three districts of the union the relieving officer acts as inspector of nuisances, with a small salary, viz., 10*l.*, 2*l.*, and 7*l.* respectively. The medical officer exercises a general superintendence. There is no factory or workshop. The medical officers in the several districts give advice. There is no regular system of inspection. The county police might be employed to report on nuisances and other sanitary matters to their superintendent.	In the autumn of 1863 there was an outbreak of typhoid fever, which lasted 10 weeks: 19 cases, 5 of which proved fatal. The fever would probably have been much worse, but that a nurse was sent for from the Fever Hospital, London; after her arrival no death took place, and the disease abated. The main difficulty is in obtaining proper nurses, as the poor old pauper women, employed by the board of guardians at such times, are useless. There were some few cases of small-pox in the spring of 1870, but effective measures were taken to prevent contagion. Rheumatism prevails amongst the aged, consumption amongst the young. There are two instances of crowded clusters of cottages. There are some few very old cottages, chiefly small freeholds, unfitted for human occupation.	The subsoil cannot be said to be waterlogged, but the sewerage or drainage is not sufficient. The (Wiltshire) Avon rises in the parish, on the downs which lie north, and runs south from Bishop Cannings, carrying off the surplus water and drainage, but the outfall is very insufficient. The houses do not, generally speaking, drain into sewers. The farmers generally clear out the pits and take the sewage. This is done about once in three or four years to most of the dwelling houses. But some of the sewage certainly goes into the infant streams of the Avon. The drains from the *churchyard* decidedly do so. Difficulty always exists as regards freehold property in carrying proper drains through private property. A freeholder can generally resist successfully. Legislative interference is necessary on the subject. The houses generally are supplied with privies. There are very few cesspools. What drains there are, and they are few and insufficient, certainly go into the Avon, and the contents must pass on through the Greensand Vale, which runs up to Devizes, and onward down the valley of the Avon. No attempt to improve the drainage of houses has failed from any defect in the law or other cause.	Water supply is obtained from wells, which are numerous and sufficient. No water for [domestic] use is drawn from the stream of the Avon. There are no waterworks. Rainfall is not utilized. The Avon is polluted by the drains from the churchyard. The cottages are generally supplied by well water.
149. Bures Hamlet. (Essex). Sudbury Union. A. - - 1,588 3 17 R. V. - £3,198 10 0 P. - 600. H. - 138. D. R. {1867 - 11. 1868 - 14. 1869 - 3. [See No. 150, *Bures St. Mary*, pp. 326-7.]	The relieving officer is appointed by the board of guardians as sanitary inspector, at a salary of 10*l.* per annum, in addition to his other pay. The medical officer of the union no doubt reports to the board on the health of the parish, and accompanies us on the annual inspection. No medical advice is received from any other source. There has been an annual inspection made for some years past, the result of which is reported to the board of guardians. By permission of the chief constable of Essex, the county policeman has been employed by the local committee as *their* inspector of nuisances; this was found to work very fairly.	No special outbreak of disease since 1853. The village itself has been of late years remarkably free from fever, but there are outlying cottages whose only supply of water is from ponds which have been subject to fever. Being situated close to a river, rheumatism is prevalent. There are no crowded clusters of cottages. There are inhabited houses unfit for human occupation from want of sufficient number and size of rooms, and from want of means of ventilation.	There is no public sewer, and the drainage is insufficient. The soil is not waterlogged, but there is little fall. Sewage partly drains into the river, but chiefly remains in cesspools until removed, and that often at far too long intervals. The houses are better supplied with privies than they were, but still there is room for improvement. At present there is a privy for every three houses. The cause of failure in endeavouring to improve the drainage of houses, &c. has been the want of a proper officer.	The village itself is fairly supplied with water from wells. Rain water is but little utilized from want of troughing to the houses. The river is not liable to pollution from the graveyard. There are outlying cottages without water supply, except from ponds.

Action of the Authority.	Works. Expenditure.	Rates. Loans.	Suggestions.
24–26, 28, 33.	**9, 29.**	**7, 8, 10.**	**31, 34.**
No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding. No powers vested in the guardians or the vestry for the regulation of streets or buildings. No overcrowding has arisen from the exercise of any control over cottages. Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts.	No expenditure for sanitary purposes. The sanitary condition of the parish is extremely good; witness the small mortality rate for the present year (1869) being two deaths from *January* to *September*, in a population of 946. The Vaccination Acts are attended to.	*Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866, at 2*s.* 3*d.* in 1*l.* - 709 9 7 1867, at 2*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* - 709 0 2 1868, at 2*s.* 2*d.* in 1*l.* - 767 8 10 The poor rate includes all other rates. No money has been borrowed.	—
No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding; it is entirely a private matter. Cases of overcrowding arise chiefly in cottages which are small freeholds, or are held on lives. There are no powers vested in the guardians or the vestry for the regulation of streets or buildings. No overcrowding has arisen from the exercise of any control over cottages. Nuisance removal powers are generally sufficient; but the whole system of leaving the matter to the guardians and their relieving officers is loose and ineffective. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts.	Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers, general repairs - 850 1 6 Highways - - - 1,019 18 10 Law charges and other expenses - - - 72 7 9 No change in the sanitary condition of the population has been remarked. The Vaccination Acts are attended to.	The *Highway* or *Road Rates* are levied with the poor rate. *Church Rate.* Annual average 1*d.* in the 1*l.* This year it has been paid by all except one small ratepayer. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867–8, at 2*s.* 6*d.* - 1,230 10 0 1868-9, at 3*s.* - - 1,471 14 0 1869-70, at 3*s.* - - 1,478 2 3 No money has been borrowed.	There should be a paid inspector of nuisances, not in any way locally connected, but subject to the central Poor Law Board, and not hampered by the guardians or ratepayers. He should be able to summon any householder before the magistrates for a nuisance existing on his premises. Practically, there has been no instance where a justice's order has been obtained for abatement of a nuisance under 18 & 19 Vict. c. 121. If an inspector of nuisances, and guardian of the public health were appointed by the Secretary of State, it would be useful to have an annual report of the state of each parish. Where the whole matter is left to the guardians, or local board of health, as it is under the Public Health Act, 1848, there will always be a slovenly and imperfect inspection, and favour and jobbing will go on.
No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding from the want of an efficient officer. There are no powers for the regulation of streets or buildings; they are much wanted. No overcrowding from the exercise of any control. Nuisance removal powers have not been found sufficient; a more stringent law is wanted, and still more an *efficient* and independent officer to enforce it.	No expenditure in the last 3 years for sanitary purposes. As far as the improvements have been carried out, and they have during the last ten years been not inconsiderable, they have been followed by a marked improvement in *health*. Vaccination has been attended to.	*Highway Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 4*d.* in 1*l.* - 52 4 4 1868, at 4*d.* in 1*l.* - 52 6 4 1869 (included in poor rate) - - - 35 3 4 *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* - 349 12 2 1868, at 2*s.* 10*d.* in 1*l.* 433 9 6 1869, at 3*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* (This includes the highway rate) - 474 16 11 *Church Rate.* £ s. d. At 2*d.* in 1*l.* (each year) 20 16 6	The vicar of the two adjoining parishes [*Bures Hamlet* and *Bures St. Mary*] states that about 10 years ago he adopted [*i.e.*, acted on the provisions of] the Nuisance Removal Act (18 & 19 Vict. c.) for both his parishes, appointing a local committee of churchwardens, medical officer, guardian, and others, and obtained permission from the chief constables of Suffolk and Essex to allow them to employ their policemen (one being stationed in each parish) as their inspectors of nuisances. This was found to work very fairly, and the committee were certainly enabled to carry out improvements which have told remarkably in the improved health of the two parishes. Formerly they were very liable to virulent typhus and other epidemics, but of late years have been comparatively free from those diseases. Still the committee were under disadvantages, and only carried out the Act imperfectly. The committee were too locally connected, some being large owners of cottages themselves. The responsibilty and odium of initiating proceedings too often devolved upon the vicar himself, which placed him, as the clergyman, in an unpleasant position. The committee therefore never ventured upon abating the overcrowding of houses, or condemning others unfit for habitation, but chiefly confined their proceedings to removal of nuisances, increasing privy accommodation, and drainage. About two years ago the board (1868) of guardians thought proper to take upon themselves the inspection of nuisances, appointing their relieving officers as inspectors. This change has certainly been to the disadvantage of the two parishes. The relieving officers are too busily employed in their own office, and not otherwise qualified. A better arrangement would be to appoint the superintendent of police; but the vicar is strongly in favour of an intelligent well-paid officer appointed for the specific and sole purpose of inspection. It need not involve any great expense, as he might have the charge of a large district containing several unions. An inspection twice a year would be sufficient, and soon less frequently, though of course the inspectors' services would be always available if specially required. If the law were made stringent, and it was known that it would be enforced, there would soon be a ready compliance with its requirements. There is a general feeling prevalent in favour of inspection. Imperfectly as the committee have been able to carry out the Act here, it has had a good effect indirectly in awakening attention to sanitary matters, increasing the desire on the part of the labourer to occupy a better cottage, and inducing the builders of new houses to be more particular in their construction. The inspector should have power not only over existing cottages, but over the erection of new ones, and no cottage should be allowed to be occupied unless certified by him to be fit for human habitation. To render them so, the walls should be of sufficient thickness to keep out the wet, and sufficient accommodation for sleeping and privies should be provided. These last should have seats, and doors closing of themselves, and ventilating pipes to carry off effluvia odours. Cottages should also have proper means of ventilation, drainage, and supply of water. For want of attention to these matters the addition to the rates, from the propagation of disease, has been incalculable. To say nothing of the moral evils, for it is to little purpose that we teach in our schools, or preach in our pulpits, if there is a counteracting influence always going on at home, which must inevitably be the case where the sleeping accommodation precludes the separation of the sexes. It would be desirable to obtain the best ascertained plans for the erection of cottages at a reasonable cost, and that the duty and advantage should be urged upon landlords to build sufficient cottages for their labourers on the farms. If landlords would only attach good gardens of 20 or 30 rods, a rent might be charged which would be fairly remunerative.

Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Treatment, &c. of Disease. Unhealthy, &c. Localities.	Sewerge, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Authority.	Works, Expenditure.	Rates. Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1–6, 11, 30.	**12–14, 32.**	**15, 16, 23, 27.**	**17–19, 22.**	**20, 21.**	**24–26, 28, 33.**	**9, 29.**	**7, 8, 10.**	**31, 3d.**
150. Bures St. Mary. (Suffolk). Sudbury Union. A. - 2,483 2 27 R.V. - £5,554 0 0 P. - 1,059. H. 251. No remarkable change since 1861. D.R. { 1867 - 12. 1868 - 11. 1869 - 13. See No. 149 *Bures Hamlet*, pp. 324–5.]	The relieving officer is appointed by the board of guardians as sanitary inspector, at a salary of 10*l.* per annum, in addition to his other pay. The medical officer of the union accompanies us on the annual inspection. No medical advice except that received from the officers of the union. There has been for some years an annual inspection, of which a report is made to the board of guardians. By permission of the chief constable of Suffolk, the county policeman has been employed by the local committee as *their* inspector of nuisances; this was found to work very fairly.	No special outbreak of disease since 1853, but previous to that time, especially in 1839, 1840, we had a very virulent typhus fever, and the deaths were trebled. The parish has been remarkably healthy the last few years, owing greatly to sanitary inspection. There is about an average amount of rheumatism, to which the labouring poor are liable. There are no crowded clusters of cottages. There are inhabited houses unfit for human occupation, from want of sufficient number and size of rooms, and from want of means of ventilation.	There is a public sewer down the main street, but not in good order, and there is hardly any fall. Not many houses drain into the sewer. The drainage through the sewer runs into the river. The sewage from the cesspools is removed by the farmers, but at too long intervals. There is about one privy to three houses; they are still deficient in ashpits. The cesspools are not deodorised, and are often offensive. There are no earth or ash closets. There has been no special failure in the attempts to improve the drainage of houses, &c., but more improvement would have been made had we had an efficient officer.	The water supply is chiefly from wells, except in the case of a very few outlying cottages, which are supplied from the river or springs. The rain water is but little utilized. Very few cottages are without water supply.	No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding, from the want of an efficient officer. There are no powers for the regulation of streets or buildings; they are much wanted. No control is exercised over houses about to be built. Nuisance removal powers have not been found sufficient; a more stringent law is wanted, and a more competent and independent officer to enforce it.	No expenditure in the last 3 years for sanitary purposes. Considerable expense was incurred on two occasions, 15 or 20 years ago, in constructing sewers. What improvements were feasible were carried out, and they have been followed by a marked improvement in the *health* of the place. Vaccination has been attended to.	*Highway Rates* Are included in the poor rate, and would be about 3*d.* in the 1*l.* *Church Rates* At 2*d.* in the 1*l.* - £40. *Poor Rates* 1867, at 3*s.* 2*d.* in the 1*l.* - £754 1868, „ „ - 759 1869, „ „ - 768	NOTE.—*See* "Suggestions" to Bures Hamlet, p. 325.
151. Corse. (Gloucestershire.) Newent Union. A. - 2,169 0 0 R. V. - £3,535 16 2 P. - 552. H. No remarkable change since 1861. D. R. The parish is simply agricultural, and presents no peculiar features in any way from the ordinary type of rural parish.	The relieving officer is appointed by the board of guardians, inspector of nuisances (he resides eight miles off.) The medical officer of the guardians interferes only in cases of overcrowding. He then either calls the attention of the inspector or reports to the board. No advice or assistance is received from any medical source. There is no regular system of inspection except that the relieving officer in his weekly rounds takes notice and reports to the board. The police might be made very useful as inspectors of nuisances; the fact of their being known to be so employed would be very salutary in the abatement of nuisances. The pig-wash kept till it stinks is a frequent nuisance to neighbours. A word from the policeman would often check this accumulation of impure wash.	There has been no special outbreak of disease since 1853; scarlet fever has prevailed to a great extent during the summer and autumn of this year (1870). The poor are very careless in preventing the spread of disease. There are no crowded clusters of cottages. There are some few very old houses, but they cannot be said to be unfit for occupation.	The public sewerage and drainage is generally good. The subsoil is not waterlogged, and where necessary it is drained. The houses do not drain into the sewers. The sewage is sold to farmers and gardeners. It is consumed upon the land. The houses are very generally supplied with privies and ashpits. In some instances there are cesspools, which are emptied from time to time. There are no earth closets.	Water supply is altogether from wells. The rainfall is utilized by means of tubs and tanks. With the exception of one case, there are no cottages without a regular supply close at hand or within a very short distance; and in that one case there is a handy supply from a pond for washing and household purposes.	No measures have been taken by the guardians or vestry to prevent overcrowding. The vestry exercise no control over the building of cottages. There is no overcrowding. The relieving officer's inspection is valuable, if not altogether efficient.	The Vaccination Acts are strictly attended to.	No rates other than poor rates are levied. Highway rates are included in the poor rates. The poor rate levied October 17th, 1870, for half year ending March 25, 1871, was at 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £, and amounted to 220*l.* 19*s.* 11¾*d.*	
152. East Barnet. (Hertfordshire). Barnet Union. A. - 1,630 0 0 R.V. - £16,000 0 0 (having more than doubled its value in the last 10 years). P. - (1861), 900; (1869) 2,500. H. Very remarkable changes have taken place since 1861. Land to the extent of about 400 acres has been appropriated to building purposes; over four miles of new roads have been made; these for the most part have been sewered, and a good water supply laid on at the expense of the company who parcel out the land. D. R. No data. The adjoining district might be advantageously combined, as the levels are such that one parish cannot be sewered without passing partly over another. [See No. 164, *C. Baxter, Esq.*]	The only officer employed is the inspector of nuisances, appointed by the board of guardians. His duties are to inspect the whole of the parish and to bring any nuisance before the magistrates, if not removed at his own request. Salary, 15*l.* per annum. The medical officer simply calls attention to any nuisance coming under his own observation. There are no factories or workshops. If any epidemic is apprehended, the guardians receive advice from the medical officers of the union. There is no regular system of inspection, and no report is published. The police should not be employed as inspectors of nuisances.	Several cases of typhoid fever occurred in 1868, but no particular difficulty was experienced in dealing with them. No districts specially affected by disease. No crowded clusters of cottages. There are some few inhabited houses unfit for human occupation from sheer decay.	The sewerage and drainage is deficient in every respect, and the authorities are afraid to move in the matter, for there is no place to drain into without purchasing land; the parish is so situated that the authorities could not lay down any sewer without involving themselves in legal proceedings. There being no arterial sewer, the sewage finds its way by gravitation into almost every ditch and stream in the parish, creating an abominable nuisance which the authorities endeavour to abate by *liming*, &c., &c. Three-fourths of the houses are new, built upon land laid out and sewered by a building society; these houses are supplied with waterclosets. Most of the old houses have privies and cesspools.	Most of the old houses have wells, but some avail themselves of the supply from the building society's works, which is very good and can be obtained by agreement with the company, who lay on a supply to all the new houses. The streams are polluted by the drains from the new houses. There are cottages without water supply.	No measures have been necessary to prevent overcrowding; this district does not suffer from overcrowding. No authority (practically) is exercised over streets or buildings, much to the detriment of the district. Nuisance removal powers have not been found sufficient. (See "Suggestions.") Practically nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts; vestries have been called, and committees have been appointed; the opinions of engineers have been taken, and drainage plans produced; but without (1) an extended district suitable for drainage, and (2) extended powers to obtain land upon which to utilize the sewage, the authorities are afraid to move.	No works of any kind have been executed by the local authorities during the last 3 years. No improvements have been effected. The Vaccination Acts have been attended to.	No local rates other than poor rates have been levied excepting a *Gas Rate*, the accounts of which have not been made up; the Act (*Lighting*) having been but lately introduced. The *Highways* have lately been included in the St. Alban's highway district; previous to that the rate for that purpose averaged 4*d.* in the 1*l.* *Water* is paid for by private arrangement. *Poor Rates.* 1867, 1,200*l.*; 1868, 1,430*l.*; 1869, 1,990*l.* The rate in the £ has been about 2*s.* 4*d.* It is only within a year or two that the rateable value of the district has so much increased. No money has been borrowed.	The greatest difficulties the authorities find is in providing an *outfall* so as not to create a nuisance; the only apparent way is the purchase or renting of land for irrigation; this could be most efficiently and economically done by forming districts suitable for drainage districts without reference to existing divisions, and placing such districts under an independent board, subject only to the General Board of Health. An independent board is required, subject only to the General Board of Health.

Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Treatment, &c. of Disease. Unhealthy, &c. Localities.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Authority.	Works, Expenditure.	Rates. Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1–6, 11, 30.	**12–14, 32.**	**15, 16, 23, 27.**	**17–19, 22.**	**20, 21.**	**24–26, 28, 33.**	**9, 29.**	**7, 8, 10.**	**31, 34.**
153. Elm. (Cambridgeshire.) Wisbech Union. A. - 11,041 2 22 (Civil parish) A. - 2,200 0 0 (Ecclesiastical parish) R. V. - £20,015. 5 3 P. (1861) 1,718 (little altered since). H. - 400. (Houses built since 1861, about equal houses perished). D. R. - {1867, 20. 1868, 14. 1869, 10. The parish has been recently divided ecclesiastically, and the severed district is called the parish of *Friday Bridge* Elm ecclesiastical contains half the entire population. These replies refer to the civil parish, which is a very rich agricultural district, with three or four large farms of 400, 500, and 600 acres; the population is only about 100 to a square mile, or about one person to every 6·40 acres. There are no resident proprietors except that a few of the farmers themselves own land. The farmers are a superior class, and their labourers are well cared for, and generally comfortable.	No sanitary officers are employed. There is no inspector of nuisances appointed by the guardians. The medical officer of the guardians does nothing in matters affecting the public health. There are no factories or workshops. Neither the vestry nor the guardians receive any assistance from a medical source. There is no regular system of inspection, nor any report published. The ordinary police should not be employed as inspectors of nuisances.	There has been no outbreak of disease since 1853 except of partial sickness; unfit residences and want of good water are said to have been the cause of typhus fever in one part of the parish. Since 1863 there has been scarlet fever occasionally, but by no means general or alarming. No districts specially affected by disease. The chief outbreak of the cholera was along the banks of the canal, which, however, is not stagnant; but rises and falls frequently as it opens upon a tidal river (the Nene), at Wisbech. There are very few clusters of cottages except of small numbers, three, four, or five together. There are houses said to be ill-fitted for human occupation, but not in the ecclesiastical parish of Elm.	There is no system of house drainage. The subsoil is not waterlogged; that has been cured some years since by improved drainage. The houses do not generally drain into the sewers. Privies and cesspools are cleaned by nightmen, and the contents is sold for manure. There is no such thing as a running stream in or near the parish except the *Nene*. Houses are almost universally supplied with privies and cesspools. The latter are not drained nor deodorized. There are no earth closets or ash closets.	Water supply is obtained from wells and ponds. No ponds used for drinking water are polluted by drainage. There is no system of waterworks. All the better sort of houses have tanks to preserve the rainfall. In dry seasons the wells often fail, and the poor are much distressed for water. A parish cart then goes round for the labouring class only, and a ½*d.* is paid for a "gate" (*i.e.* a pair of buckets of water). A good public supply both of reserved rain water and of drinking water is much needed here as in almost every other *fen* parish. In all but dry seasons water is at hand, but there are none but surface springs, and in dry seasons they too often fail altogether; nor is the water ever equal to that of rock springs.	No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding which is not a habit in the parish. There was lately a scarcity of cottages, but one landlord, and one principal tenant at his own expense, have done much to remedy this by building about a dozen commodious cottages which are no doubt well provided. There is no need for the exercise of any powers over streets or buildings, and practically there is no control. Nuisance removal powers are not sufficient, there seems to be a want of a *moving power*. Attempts have been made in vain to get a large open ditch, close by the road side, filled up. It is not only a nuisance in dry weather, but dangerous. Nothing whatever has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts.	The sewers and drains are of a purely agricultural character; there are five districts in this immense parish under different commissioners. There has been no expenditure during the last 3 years in the construction of roads, water supply, &c. The board of guardians and the vestry have done nothing since the days of the cholera except that the vestry ordered a new water cart a few years ago. There are few healthier parishes. The Vaccination Acts are often evaded by parents.	*Highway Rates* For the last 3 years at 8½*d.* in the *l.* *Sewer Rates.* There are five different drainage districts, and the rates vary. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1866–7, at 1*s.* 10*d.* in 1*l.* - - - 1,783 5 3 1867–8, at 2*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* - - - 2,268 12 8 1868–9, at 2*s.* in 1*l.* - 1,865 6 11 Money has been borrowed by some of the five drainage districts, but it is almost all paid off.	The local authority should be independent of the occupiers. An inspector should be appointed for a large district, as, *e.g.* the Isle of Ely, who should have the power of calling surveyors to account, and compelling improvements in sewerage, water supply, and house drainage. He should visit every parish, and understand thoroughly not only what is desirable (which is often unattainable), but what is actually within the power of parish officers and individuals to effect.
154. Frimley. (Surrey.) Farnham Union. A. - 7,505 3 4 R. V. - £14,544 17 9 P. - 2,620. H. - 467. (About 100 built since 1861). D.R. - {1867, 16. 1868, 15. 1869, 18. No adjoining district which might be combined.	The guardians of Frimley are appointed by the Farnham board as a committee to carry out the Nuisance Removal Act, and there is an inspector of nuisances, at 15*l.* per annum. The medical officer of the union does nothing in matters affecting the public health. No assistance received from any medical source. No regular system of inspection. The police would not make good inspectors of nuisances.	No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No districts specially affected by disease. There are very few crowded clusters of cottages. Only one inhabited house which is unfit for human occupation.	The public sewerage and drainage is sufficient. The subsoil is not waterlogged. There is no accumulation of sewage nor any difficulty in respect of it. The houses are supplied with privies, ashpits, and cesspools. No attempts to improve the drainage have failed.	Water supply is obtained principally from wells. Rainfall is not utilized. There is no stream or river liable to pollution from graveyards. There are no cottages without water supply.	No measures have been required to prevent overcrowding; measures not necessary. There are no powers for the regulation of streets or buildings. Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts.	There has been no expenditure during the last 3 years. There has been an improvement in the sanitary condition of the population from the action of the nuisance removal committee. The Vaccination Acts are attended to.	No rates other than poor rates are levied. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867 - - 2,392 17 3 1868 - - 2,424 19 4½ 1869 - - 2,541 16 1½ No money has been borrowed.	No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
155. Frocester. (Gloucestershire). Wheatenhurst Union. A. - - 1,828 0 0 R. V. - £4,695 14 0 P. - 262. H. - 70. D. R. No adjoining district which might be combined.	The relieving officer has been appointed by the guardians inspector of nuisances, at a small salary. The medical officer of the union would assist him if required. Assistance is received from a medical source. There is a regular system of inspection. The police would not be good inspectors of nuisances.	No serious outbreak of disease since 1853. No crowded clusters of cottages. No houses unfit for human occupation.	Sewage is disposed of mostly by drainage. No difficulty has been experienced in disposing of the sewage. Houses are generally supplied with privies and ashpits. No attempts to improve the drainage have failed.	Water supply is generally obtained from streams. Rainfall is not utilized. A good many drains empty themselves into river Severn. No cottages without water supply.	No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding. There are no special powers for the regulation of streets or buildings. Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts.	There has been no expenditure during the last 3 years. The dwelling-houses are improved. The Vaccination Acts are attended to.	No rates other than poor rates are levied. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* in 1*l.* - 412 16 0 1868, at 2*s.* 5*d.* in 1*l.* - 427 12 11 1869, at 2*s.* 5*d.* in 1*l.* - 427 1 6 No money has been borrowed.	The board of guardians are the best local authority for sanitary matters in rural districts. No defects in the existing laws brought under notice.
156. Geddington. (Northamptonshire). Kettering Union. A. - - 2,240 0 0 R. V. - £3,233 4 5 P. - 888. H. - 220. (No remarkable change since 1861.) D. R. {1867 - 32·65. 1868 - 23·64. 1869 - 18·02. No district adjoining which might be combined.	Assistance is received from the medical officer of the district. The police might be employed with advantage as inspectors of nuisances.	No districts specially affected by disease. No particularly crowded clusters of cottages. In many cottages there is a deficiency of sleeping accommodation, and a few are in bad repair.	The public sewerage and drainage is sufficient. The subsoil is not waterlogged. The houses generally drain into the sewers. The sewage is used on the land. The houses generally are supplied with privies and ashpits, but a few have none. The cesspools are not drained. There are no earth closets. No attempts to improve house drainage have failed.	Water supply is obtained from numerous springs. Rainfall not utilized. The supply of water is sufficient. There is no stream or river liable to pollution from graveyards. There are no cottages without water supply.	Nuisance removal powers have been found sufficient. The parish has been improved in the paving and drainage by the waywardens.	The Vaccination Acts are attended to.	*Highway Rates.* £ s. d. 93 19 6½ *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867 - - - 454 11 8 1868 - - - 558 0 10 1869 - - - 576 3 8	—
157. Great Chart. (Kent). West Ashford Union. A. - - 3,281 0 0 R. V. - £6,078 0 0 P. - 806. H. - 156; no remarkable change since 1861. D.R. {1867 - 15. 1868 - 17. 1869 - 20.	The guardians of the union employ an inspector of nuisances, at 2*l.* [?] per annum. Nuisances are sometimes reported by the medical practitioners. The inspector visits the parish every week, and makes a general inspection when ordered to do so by the guardians. The police might be employed with advantage as inspectors of nuisances.	There was an outbreak of scarlatina about two years since, and a few cases of small-pox also. There are no districts specially affected by fever, &c. There was a case of Asiatic cholera in 1868 (not fatal), and several deaths from pneumonia in the spring of 1869. No crowded clusters of cottages, but there are one or two cases of crowding in single cottages.	The public sewerage and drainage is sufficient. The subsoil is not waterlogged. The sewage, after being conveyed by a covered drain through the street, flows by an open ditch into a neighbouring stream. It is not made use of in any way. Houses are generally supplied with privies and ashpits. There are cesspools which are drained by a drain near the top, and are not deodorized. There may be a few earth closets.	The village is supplied by springs in a limestone rock. The water flows through pipes past each house on both sides of the street, and is in most cases stored in tanks in the garden attached to the house. A further supply from a fresh spring was introduced in 1868. There is no stream or river liable to pollution from graveyards. The outlying houses of the parish are supplied by springs, wells, and in a great many cases by small ponds, which are sometimes dried up in the summer. The rainfall is not utilized by any public reservoir, but most of the houses have tanks attached.	Neither the Guardians nor Vestry have any control over houses about to be built in matters of drainage, ventilation, &c. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts.	A few years since the owners of house property constructed a main drain through the street at a cost of 90*l.*, and the drainage from the houses is carried into it. The Vaccination Acts are attended to.	No rates other than poor rates are levied. *Poor Rates* (including Highway Rates). £ s. d. 1867, at 3*s.* in 1*l.* - 881 3 6 1868, at 2*s.* 10*d.* in 1*l.* 834 8 11 1869, at 3*s.* 9*d.* in 1*l.* - 1,107 4 8 No money has been borrowed.	—

Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Treatment, &c. of Disease. Unhealthy, &c. Localities.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Action of the Authority.	Works, Expenditure.	Rates. Loans.	Suggestions.
Qns. 1–6, 11, 30.	12–14, 32.	15, 16, 23, 27.	17–19, 22.	20, 21.	24–26, 28, 33.	9, 29.	7, 8, 10.	31, 34.
158. Headcorn. (Kent). Hollingbourne Union. A. - 5,011 0 0 R. V. - £10,498 0 0 P. - 1,339. H. No remarkable change since 1861. D. R. About 14 per 1,000. No adjoining district which might be advantageously combined; the parish is large enough.	An inspector of nuisances has been appointed by the guardians. There are no *factories*, but two or three slaughter-houses in and near the village, which are not conducive to health. No regular system of inspection; no report is published. The police (but not the local police constable, who might be swayed by prejudice or by intimacy with contending parties,) might be employed with advantage as inspectors of nuisances.	No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No districts specially affected by disease. No crowded clusters of cottages. No inhabited houses unfit for human occupation.	There are no public sewers in the village, and the houses are in consequence not drained; all attempts to remedy this evil have failed from want of power in the sanitary laws. The sewage is left on the surface or in cesspools to corrupt and cause death and disease; some is sold to farmers, and some passes into one of the streams which supply water to drink to the inhabitants of the village. The obvious remedy is a sewer through the village street, into which the houses may drain. The houses generally are supplied with privies and cesspools; many open, uncovered and undrained; deodorization is unknown. There are neither earth closets nor ash closets. An attempt to provide a public sewer failed from the opposition of ratepayers, not willing to bear a share in the expense.	Water supply is obtained from two small streams of water and some wells; drainage runs into one at least of the two streams. There are no waterworks. The rainfall is not utilized in any public tanks or reservoirs. The supply of water is sufficient, but not of good quality. There is no stream polluted by graveyards. There are no cottages without water supply; those out of the village are usually supplied from ponds.	No measures have been necessary to prevent overcrowding; no case of overcrowding known. The powers vested in the guardians over streets and buildings is limited by the sanitary laws. The existing nuisance removal powers have not been found sufficient; power is wanted to compel all ratepayers to contribute to the cost of a main sewer, in the same way that they are compelled to contribute to the making of highways. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts.	No improvements have been carried out by the board of guardians or the vestry. The Vaccination Acts are attended to; but vaccination, as at present existing throughout the country, is but too often injurious in its effects, preventing, it may be, the violence of small pox, but causing other diseases when the lymph is taken from diseased infants.	The parish being under the last Highway Act, all *Highway Rates*, &c. are included in the poor rates. No rates for sanitary purposes have been raised. *Poor Rates.* 1867, at 3*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* 1868, at 3*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* 1869, at 4*s.* in 1*l.* No money has been borrowed.	The police should be the local authority for sanitary matters in rural districts. More power is wanted by the public inspector of nuisances to enforce his suggestions, for which purpose he should be a person in a higher position than is now the case, and one less under the control of the parishioners than the existing relieving officers. He should be a man wholly unconnected with the parish.
159. Lamorbey. (Kent). Dartford Union. A. R. V. P. - 348. H. - 77. D. R. *Lamorbey* is a small ecclesiastical district in the *Parish* of Bexley. It has none of the civil attributes of a parish; burials and marriages, &c., have still to be performed at Bexley Church. The population of Lamorbey occupy two villages. Through each of them there is a public road. In the smaller village there are 19 houses, of which 16 run in a line on one side of the road, and are mostly occupied by labourers. The other and larger village in Lamorbey comprises two lines of cottages intermixed with small villas, running on each side of the public road, with two short streets at right angles to it.	A nuisance inspector for Bexley parish has been appointed by the guardians. There are no factories or workshops in the Lamorbey district. The nuisance inspector has only interfered once in the 3 years 1866–9; no report is published. A superior officer of police might perhaps be employed as inspector of nuisances, but even in that case he should not employ private policemen to assist him; the people would resent the intrusion of such.	There has been no outbreak of disease since 1853. There are no districts specially affected by disease. There are no crowded clusters of cottages. There are no inhabited houses unfit for human occupation.	Of the houses in the smaller village one half have been recently drained properly, and are supplied with privies, cesspools for the refuse water of the household, and pumps, all at proper distances from each other and from the house in each case. But of the other half as much cannot be said. The privies of some are very close behind their respective houses, so that the stench, if they be not properly emptied from time to time, cannot well be avoided by persons entering or leaving the house. Of some the drain for the refuse would seem to be stopped, and in one case at least the foul liquid runs to an open pool close to the end of the house, where it ferments, and at certain seasons emits an offensive and noxious smell. In some there is a large cesspit into which the drainage carries the sewage, but in others there does not seem to be any proper drainage. In the first-named half of these 16 houses there is no main drain into which the sub-drains from each house run, and the common sewage is carried to a field at a considerable distance and there disposed of in some way. Possibly it simply accumulates and evaporates in parts. It were well that a similar common drain were provided for the drainage of the last-named half of these 16 houses, which is practicable since they are on the same level with regard to the road. The larger village was without drainage utterly, having two or three stagnant ponds and open ditches for the common offal; within the last 20 years or so, however, it has been provided with drainage by the proprietors. The locality is very flat, having a slight incline towards the end of the village, where a large tank was excavated and constructed some years ago. This tank is close to one side of the road, and exactly opposite to a block of cottages close to it on the other side. It was intended that this tank should be emptied whenever its contents should rise to the waste-drain provided to carry away into an adjoining field any possible overflowings; and that the emptying should always be effected at midnight, so that the stench, inevitably emitted, should pass away while the adjoining cottages were closed for the night. This arrangement, however, has of late been neglected. Last year (1868) the tank overflowed into the adjoining field and emitted a foul air, which was felt in the street more or less intensely when the wind was in the proper direction; a complaint was consequently made to the nuisances inspector, and the waste-drain, which opened to the day when it reached the field, was covered to a greater but still an insufficient extent. The tank is now emptied from time to time, but at such times that the inhabitants adjoining are badly exposed to the noxious stench then emitted. The only remedy seems to be the removal of the tank to a greater distance from the village, unless some other method of disposing of the sewage can be devised. The tenant on whose ground the tank is, empties it (*i.e.* the liquids) and employs the contents for manuring his garden. The solid deposit in the tank has never been disturbed. The cottagers employ the contents of their respective privies for their gardens. Each house has a cesspool for refuse house-closed water, which is drained into a system of drains. The privies seem to have each the means of being emptied, and most, if not all, are at a proper distance from the house pump respectively. But at certain places, where the main drain passes down the street the apertures provided for the inrunning of the surface water are not properly trapped, and the stench on some occasions has been felt intensely. Besides, in some instances, the drains for conveying the foul water from the house seem to be stopped, and the privies are not emptied at proper seasons.	The water supply for the smaller village is derived from open wells or pumps. The quantity seems to be sufficient; but apparently for one half of them the quality is so indifferent that the inhabitants have to go to a considerable distance for water for cooking purposes and to use rain-water. The inhabitants of the larger village derive their water from wells with pumps; it appears to be sufficient in quantity and quality. There is no steam near either village to furnish water. In some instances the rainfall is utilized in private tanks. No cottages without water supply.	No measures have been taken to prevent overcrowding. There is no overcrowding from the exercise of any control over buildings. *Qy.* whether there is any control.	Vaccination is attended to by the parish medical officer.	—	With reference to houses which are not on lease, especially with reference to the cottages of the lower classes, *the landlord* should be made responsible for seeing that the privies are emptied at proper seasons and kept in proper order, and that the cesspool drainage is kept open and right. This cannot be left safely to the tenant if he be one of the lower classes. Such are frequently blunted in the bodily senses affected by bad smells and sights, and therefore indifferent to them, as they are ignorant of the evil effects of such, and neglect them; or the needful emptying or repairing from time to time being troublesome or expensive, they are unwilling to incur that trouble or expense. If the repair be manifestly such as ought to be done by the landlord, the labouring man is apt to be afraid to name it to him, lest his landlord should be irritated and offended, and he be eventually deprived of his cottage, or required, in consequence of the repair, to pay a larger rent. If the landlord, however, be made responsible he will be constrained to use his influence, which is the greatest with such a tenant, to induce the latter to do his part in the cleansing of privies and rectification of drains, and be vigilant himself to do his own part in connexion with the repairing of drains. Every country parish should be under the inspection of a nuisance inspector. Such should be required to inspect the privies and drains at certain fixed intervals, and to report the result of such inspection. To make a thorough and regular inspection easy and effectual every proprietor of a house or block of houses should be required to deposit with the inspector a plan of the drainage and privies and arrangements for a water supply made for every such house or block of houses; without such plans the labour and annoyance connected with regular inspection are likely to be so great as to operate as a too powerful temptation to a very cursory and ineffectual inspection on the part of the inspectors. It were best that the appointment of such inspectors, if optional at present on the part of the guardians, should be made compulsory. The nuisance inspector should be made answerable not only to the guardians, some of whom may be interested in his being negligent and superficial in his inspection of certain properties, but also to some central officer. Such officer should be open to the reception of private complaints with reference to the nuisances now in question. He should have authority probably to require the guardians to place before him the reports of the nuisance inspector, if necessary, and to insist on information from the inspector himself, and to take some effectual means for effecting the requisite remedies. *Qy.* Whether one of the officers of the country police force could be properly or prudently invested with the office.

Districts.	Officers. Medical Advice. Inspection.	Treatment, &c. of Disease. Unhealthy, &c. Localities.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.
Qns. 1-6, 11, 30.	**12-14, 32.**	**15, 16, 23, 27.**	**17-19, 22.**	**20, 21.**
160. Lenham. (Kent). Hollingbourne Union. A. - - 6,845 0 0 R. V. P. - 2,016. H. - 400. D. R. — No adjoining district which might be combined.	The guardians have appointed the relieving officers, inspectors of nuisances, and sanitary officers at a salary. Assistance is received from a medical source. It is the officer's duty to inspect and report thereon; no report is published. The police could not be employed with advantage as inspectors of nuisances.	There are no crowded clusters of cottages. There are some inhabited houses unfit for human occupation, being old and irrepairable.	The sewerage and drainage is very inefficient from the want of a main sewer; the existing sewer is too shallow to drain the houses effectually. The houses drain into the sewer. The sewage drains into a neighbouring stream. The houses generally are supplied with privies and ashpits. No attempts to improve the drainage have failed from any defect in the law.	Water supply is obtained from pumps and rainwater tanks, in some instances from open ponds. There are cottages without water supply.
161. Nailsworth. (Gloucestershire). Stroud Union. A. R. V. P. - 1,000. H. - 230. (No remarkable change since 1861.) D. R. Nailsworth is a small town within the borough of Stroud (situated 4 miles off), and stands in the four parishes of *Arening*, *Minchin*, *Hampton*, and *Horsley*, all of which are in the same union. The population given is of that which the people generally understand by "Nailsworth"; there are, however, no legally defined boundaries, and within a half mile radius of the the church, the population is about 2,500.	There are no sanitary officers employed by the guardians. The factories and workshops (there are several cloth, shoddy, saw, and flour mills, and the premises of a large bacon curing company) are inspected. There is no report published on the state of the district. The police might be employed with advantage as inspectors of nuisances.	There are no districts specially affected by disease. There are no crowded clusters of cottages.	The houses are generally supplied with privies and ashpits. The town stands at the junction of four vallies, through three of these rather considerable brooks flow; these converge into one at Nailsworth, and united flow on in the direction of Stroud; and should sewage or refuse be emptied into these brooks the effects would be felt not only at Nailsworth, but at some distance below it. There is a considerable fall in the water from Nailsworth for about 3 miles.	Part of the district is supplied with water brought from three-quarters of a mile off; the rest from wells, one of which is public. Rainfall is utilized by means of tanks to some private houses. The streams are not liable to pollution from graveyards. Some of the cottages are without water supply, and the inhabitants have to fetch their water from some little distance.
162. Wickwar. (Gloucestershire). Chipping Sodbury Union. A. - 2,231 0 0 R. V. - £5,465 0 0 P. - 949. H. - 217 (several removed since 1861). D. H. {1867 - 13 {1868 - 19 {1869 - 11 — No adjoining district which might be combined.	There are no officers employed by the guardians in connexion with sanitary matters. The guardians have not appointed any nuisance inspector. The medical officer of the union does nothing in matters connected with public health. There is a brewery in the district, it is not inspected. No assistance received from any medical source. No regular system of inspection. The police should *decidedly not* be employed as inspectors of nuisances; in many cases they are not qualified, and their interference would often do more harm than good.	There has been no special outbreak of disease since 1853. No case of cholera has been known; and there are no districts specially affected by disease of any kind. There are no crowded clusters of cottages. There are no houses absolutely unfit for human occupation; but certainly a few which from lowness of roof and other causes are scarcely tenantable.	The public sewerage and drainage is generally sufficient. The subsoil is not waterlogged. The houses drain into the sewers. The sewage drains into the neighbouring streams; no change has been made for the last 20 years. There have been no difficulties in disposing of the sewage. The houses are generally supplied with privies. There are a great number of cesspools drained from the top and some from the bottom. There are no earth-closets. No attempts to improve drainage of houses have failed from any defect either in the law or otherwise.	There are wells to almost every house. The stream is not used at all. There are no public reservoirs. Some few houses have tanks. Such water is only used for drinking after being filtered. The supply is generally good. No stream or river polluted by drainage from graveyards. No cottages are without water supply.

Action of the Authority.	Works, Expenditure.	Rates. Loans.	Suggestions.
24-26, 28, 33.	**9, 29.**	**7, 8, 10.**	**31, 34.**
Action has been taken on report of cases of overcrowding.	—	No money has been borrowed.	Simple and inexpensive powers for raising money to carry out a thorough system of sewerage are wanted. The repayment should be spread over a number of years, and secured upon the rates.
—	—	*Highway Rate.* *Lighting Rate.* *Poor Rates.* 1866, at 2s. 10d. 1867, „ 1868, at 3s. 2d.	—
No measures have been taken, because not found necessary, to prevent overcrowding. There is no control over streets or buildings. Nuisance removal powers have generally been found sufficient; an appeal to the magistrates has been necessary in some cases. Nothing has been done under the Sewage Utilization Acts.	There has been no expenditure for sanitary purposes in the last 3 years. The Vaccination Acts are attended to.	No rates other than poor rates are levied. *Poor Rates.* 1866-7, at 1s. 9d. in the 1l. 1867-8, at 1s. 8d. „ 1868-9, at 1s. 10d. „ No money has been borrowed.	More decided power should be given to existing local authorities in rural districts to have their suggestions carried out. A periodical visitation and inspection, if ordered by Government, would be found useful.

D.—The following CIRCULAR QUESTIONS were issued by the COMMISSIONERS to a few NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Have your answers special reference to the circumstances of any particular counties, or are they to be taken as applicable to all rural districts?

2. By the existing law such matters as drainage, water supply, privy accommodation, &c., are placed under the vestry, while the removal of nuisances, including remedies against infection, overcrowding, &c., are under boards of guardians. If all matters of local government in rural towns and villages are placed under one authority, what authority should you think the best? If one of the above authorities, which? Should a new authority be constituted, what authority would you suggest?

3. It has been suggested that entire watersheds might be placed under control of conservancy boards intrusted with duties as to (1) pollution of rivers and estuaries and agricultural drainage, especially arterial drainage, and (2) all matters of local government in rural districts, such as drainage, water supply, nuisance removal, provisions against defective ventilation, and improper construction of dwellings. What is your opinion of this suggestion? If conservancy boards are formed (1), would you give them authority in all matters of local government in rural districts? (2) Would you recommend that tributaries be placed under their own boards, either independent of the larger board or subordinate thereto?

4. There are other suggestions, that (1) highway board districts, which are usually petty sessional divisions, or (2) unions, or (3) parishes, might be the unit of area for local governments, groups of highway board districts, or of unions or of parishes (as the case may be), being formed, if thought desirable. Which of these suggestions should you think in the best direction?

5. Is local rating for sanitary purposes already excessive? How far do you think that the concentration of powers, and consequent simplification, would save expenses and render it possible to reduce the rates?

6. How could rating for any sanitary works be conducted if the areas of authority did not coincide with old rating areas? By distribution, or appointment, or how otherwise?

7. Could small rural parishes be combined for purposes affecting more than one of them, *e.g.*, water supply either by tanks, wells, or conduit pipes?

8. Could small country towns and rural parishes, connected or adjoining, be sometimes combined under one local authority for all purposes of sanitary administration?

9. Could unions or highway board districts be sometimes united (1) for large undertakings, *e.g.*, water supply or drainage, (2) all purposes of sanitary administration?

10. Should any such combinations be effected, what will form the most efficient authority for the combined districts?

11. Do you think that rural districts which are rapidly becoming urban present any special difficulties of sanitary administration while passing through that transition state?

12. Can you suggest any improvements in appointment and duties of (1) inspector of nuisances, (2) surveyors, (3) medical officers in country districts?

13. Is the mode of bringing nuisances before magistrates satisfactory?

14. Do you think that the law should be put in force by a simpler process? If so, can you suggest any?

15. What control over the local authority, by inspection, or power to set in motion an inactive authority, would you give to a central authority, such as the Home Office? Can you suggest any better control than that which now resides in the Home Office?

16. Would county financial boards, if constituted, be a good intermediate authority between local and central authorities, supposing such an intermediate authority were thought desirable?

17. Should you recommend such an intermediate authority, or would you prefer direct relations in all cases between the central and the local authority?

The ANSWERS to QUESTIONS **D** have been abstracted according to the following Scheme.

Column.	Questions.	Subject, &c.
1	1, 4, 11	Areas of Authorities.
2	2, 3, 16, 17	Local and intermediate Authorities.
3	7–10	Combination of districts.
4	5, 6	Rates.
5	12, 15	Local officers. Inspection.
6	13, 14	Removal of nuisances.
7	—	Suggestions.

(D.) Answers by Noblemen and Gentlemen

Areas of Authorities.	Local and Intermediate Authorities.	Combination of Districts.
Qns. 1, 4, 11.	**2, 3, 16, 17.**	**7-10.**
163. Acland, T. D., Esq., M.P. The answers have a general reference to rural districts. Parishes, or groups of parishes, or subdivisions of very large parishes (townships), would be the best units of area for all matters depending on *voluntary co-operation*, or on unpaid officers, a unit of about 1,000 inhabitants or about 5,000 acres (say 8 square miles), would be convenient, it is within a walk, and people can know each other's habits and feelings. The Highway district or Poor Law Union seems to suit farmers who ride or drive to market, and act by *paid officers*, the object being mainly economy; but these boards hardly carry moral weight enough for *sanitary administration*. Rural districts rapidly becoming urban, probably present special difficulties of sanitary administration whilst passing through that transition state. *See* Infra, p.	There should be a county authority, with power to define and appoint subordinate authorities. It would be impracticable to place entire watersheds for all matters of local government under conservancy boards; matters relating to pollution of rivers, &c. should be entrusted to bodies acting by delegation from the county authority: Special geographical areas (irrespective of local government generally) depending on levels should be marked out by a good local authority for the purpose of dealing with the pollution of rivers and estuaries, and agricultural and arterial drainage. The County Financial Boards (as proposed by Mr. Wyld, and by the Government in 1869) were radically defective, for they included all the magistrates, who are the nominees of an individual, and add a few ratepayers who represent occupiers only; moreover, it seems intended that they should only deal with the county rate, or about 4*d.* in the £, and most of this is regulated by statute. There should be a county authority for much wider purposes, as roads, bridges, and public works, and probably education and health. One part of the board should represent the freeholders, the other part the occupiers. Permanent works on a large scale should be sanctioned and paid for by the owners as in Scotland.	Small rural parishes might be combined for purposes affecting more than one of them, *e.g.* water supply. Country towns and rural parishes, connected or adjoining, might be sometimes combined under one local authority, for all purposes of sanitary administration. Unions, or highway board districts, might sometimes be united for large undertakings; but free grouping of parishes under a county authority would be preferable. In the event of such combinations being effected, there should be a sub-board or joint board, formed by the county authority, or by consent.
164. Baxter, C., Esq. The answers refer in particular to the districts and counties which naturally drain into the Thames and Lee, but which lie outside the Metropolitan district, and whose natural drainage is now cut off. As highway board districts, petty sessional divisions, unions, and parishes are divisions made without reference to circumstances of drainage, it would be unwise to make them the unit of area for local government. Rural districts, which are rapidly becoming urban, present great difficulties of sanitary administration, first from the absence of any arterial sewer into which house drainage may be conducted, for on account of the incongruity of the law no action is taken by the local authorities, lest in providing a sewer to convey sewage direct to the natural outfall, they might bring themselves within the grasp of the law which, while it directs them to provide good and sufficient drainage for all and every house, yet forbids them to drain into any ditch or watercourse so as to create a nuisance; as though it was expected something other than a nuisance would come out of a sewer; a further result is, that such sewage makes its way indirectly to the lower part of the district to the injury of every property it comes near. [*See* No. 152.]	It is desirable that the drainage arrangements, together with the removal of all nuisances, should be placed under one authority; none of one existing authorities appear to have jurisdiction over districts suitable for drainage districts, and therefore the best authority for local government in rural towns and villages would be a Conservancy Board, acting under the direct supervision of the Board of Health. The suggestion to place entire watersheds under the control of conservancy boards would remove many of one difficulties now experienced by local authorities. It is of the first importance that good arterial drainage with suitable outfall should be secured; this can hardly be done unless the districts are co-extensive with the natural formation of the land. If such districts were formed and placed under the authority of conservancy boards, with authority in all matters of local government within the district, many of the present evils would be removed. It is possible that complications may arise in which county financial boards would be a very good intermediate authority between local and central authorities; otherwise direct relations would be preferable.	Small rural parishes might be combined for sanitary purposes, with very great advantage; also country towns and rural paiishes, under provisions as regards rating power agreeable to and upon the same principles as those provided by the Local Government Act. Unions or highway board districts could not well unite for large undertakings, as the objection still remains that the area of authority would not coincide with the watershed or natural outfall. Districts should be formed independent of existing divisions, and have regard only to geographical positions, such as natural fall, &c. Such districts could be supplied with arterial drainage and an outfall specially provided by purchase of or renting land suitable for irrigation. Such districts should be under the control of one board, and be subject only to the Home Office.
165. Dymond, F. W., Esq. Answers are drawn from experience derived from the working of the existing Acts chiefly though not exclusively in Devonshire; it is probable that they may have a general application. If any *existing bodies* are to be utilized, then as the larger, in moderation, such district is the better, therefore unions or groups of unions should be taken. But whatever local authority be constituted they should receive the assistance of some general board, whose jurisdiction should extend throughout England. Rural districts which are rapidly becoming urban may present some special difficulties of sanitary administration, but such as are by no means of very serious importance.	The divided jurisdiction between *Vestries* and *Board of Guardians* is inconvenient, and if one of the two bodies must be selected, boards of guardians should on the whole be preferred; in rural districts certainly, and possibly in towns they would seem to be the more intelligent body, and to secure the efficient working of any sanitary supervision will very much depend upon the local authority being vested in a thoroughly intelligent body of men. The area over which a vestry has authority is too limited. Although their objects are to a certain extent alike, their main objects are different, *arterial drainage* being chiefly for the improvement of the health of land and *sanitary drainage* wholly for the improvement of the health of man. As regards sanitary drainage, a watershed rating boundary would not be satisfactory; it is a question whether it would be judicious even for arterial drainage unless it excluded the steep side valleys, which lead tributary streams to the main river. If conservancy boards are formed, they should have authority in all matters of local government in rural districts; the tributaries need not be placed under separate boards, but if they are, these should be subordinate to the larger board. Whatever board or authority be constituted, the mode of its election will require careful consideration. Local boards elected under the P. H. Act, 1848, &c., in *small places* have not worked efficiently for the public advantage. The first introduction of that Act has been generally due to the influence of the best men who have at first obtained seats at the board; but gradually, as the pressure of taxation becomes felt, they have been outvoted at later elections, and their places supplied by men of inferior education and capacity, who recommend themselves to their constituents as economists. In these small places the results have been by no means satisfactory, even in an economical point, but they have been even less satisfactory in other ways, inasmuch as they have not unfrequently deprived the local boards of that public sympathy and support upon which their efficiency so greatly depends. There would not be much if any practical utility in any intermediate authority; the relation between the central (or general) authority and the local authority should be direct; a general (central) authority is essential for the purpose chiefly of assisting and occasionally of controlling local bodies.	Small rural parishes might be combined for purposes affecting more than one of them, and frequently with economical results. Small country towns and rural parishes, connected or adjoining, might sometimes be combined for all purposes of sanitary administration. The rate should be separate, though the authority which levies it may very well be the same. Omitting "arterial drainage" as not being a sanitary work, it is not probable that large undertakings would in any case be necessary for small places.

to General Questions.

Rates.	Local Officers. Inspection.	Removal of Nuisances.	Suggestions.
5, 6.	**12, 15.**	**13, 14.**	**—**
If concentration be wisely effected, efficiency and economy will follow—provided local vigilance and co-operation be not stifled or superseded. Old areas should be adhered to for rating for sanitary works until some uniform organization for local government is arrived at.	All sanitary officers should be proved to possess certain qualifications tested by examination consequent on good general education and technical instruction. The State might pay and control the chief sanitary officers, as a relief to local rates. The central authority should have the fullest power of inspection, and should rely on the county authority for support and information. Probably the Home Secretary is the best central authority provided the sanitary branch is under his control, and in the same building. But he may need a council in which the Poor Law Board and the Medical Council should be represented, both for the sake of hearing what they have to say, and of making them jointly responsible and not obstructive.	—	A map should be prepared, showing the intricate network of *district boundaries*:— Parishes. Boroughs. Unions. Highway Districts. Sewers Districts (old law). Ditto (modern law). Local Boards of Health. Districts of Inland Revenue. Sub-districts of Population Abstract. Magisterial Divisions. Ecclesiastical Districts. Post Office Districts. &c., &c., &c. A few specimen counties would suffice, say, One agricultural, (East) Lincolnshire, with its *large parishes*. One agricultural, (West) Somerset, or Devon. One agricultural, (Midland) Warwick, or Worcester. One manufacturing, West Riding. One mountainous, from Wales, or the North.
The local rates vary very much, in some districts they are heavy, but as a whole, the local rating for sanitary purposes is not excessive; a concentration of powers would save expenses, but careful supervision would be required to prevent abuse. Where the areas of authority did not coincide with the old rating areas, the authorities might apportion the sums to be paid by each parish, and call upon the overseers to supply the same; or the authorities themselves might be empowered to levy rates, under the same principle and conditions as [is provided by] the Local Government Act.	As the law at present stands, no improvement in the appointment and duties of sanitary officers is suggested. The Home Office should be made responsible for the selection of necessary sanitary measures in any district (in the event of the local authorities not fulfilling their duties), and should have fuller powers in the event of no action being taken on the part of the local authorities to carry out any necessary works.	In many cases it is practically impossible to put a case of nuisance before the magistrates in such a form as to enable them to deal with it under the existing law; this difficulty arises from the state of the law rather than in its administration. The law being made up of many Acts of Parliament, all of which appear to make everybody responsible, yet all by some mysterious "*nevertheless*" allowing everyone to do very much as they like.	It is very desirable that local authorities should have the power of spreading their expenses over a longer period than they can at present.
"Excessive" is a comparative word. It may be taken as a fact that the sums collected in country districts, and included in the poor rate, will average 3*s.* in the 1*l.* on the values, as recently settled by the Assessment Committees. In towns it is very largely in excess of this sum. A concentration of powers would simplify the procedure, but *Qu.* if the result will be a diminution of the rating. The exercise of the new powers, whether concentrated or not, will most likely be expensive. A scheme of arterial drainage will chiefly, though not exclusively, be beneficial to land, whilst a scheme of sanitary drainage and of water supply will be chiefly beneficial to houses; the property benefited in each case should, if practicable, bear the cost of the benefit conferred. This principle is recognised in the P. H. Act, 1848, but it is a question if the practical application of it, as therein provided, apportions the burden fairly between houses and land. For sanitary purposes, that is, for regulations applicable to houses, there would be no difficulty in constituting a district for rating that is not coincident with old areas of rating. The premises benefited by the regulations should bear the cost of them. The mode defined in the Public Health Act, 1848, is in principle fair, though probably the "superintending inspectors" upon whose reports new rating areas were settled, made some mistakes.	The present inspectors of nuisances are not men of sufficient calibre, and they now make their reports to local boards, or some other similar bodies, who sometimes are not competent to decide what is proper to be done or how to do it. The chief inspector should be a medical man, who should be responsible to the authority who appoints him, and the present inspectors of nuisances should be placed under his orders; their duties should be, 1st, to discover nuisances, and 2nd, to deal with them in such manner as, after examination by the medical officer, may seem fit. As to the surveyor, the design and construction of works should be entrusted to competent professional men; and their subsequent use, and also such duties as laying down flagging, superintending the whitewashing and repairs of dilapidated buildings, and so on, may very well be entrusted to a less expensive class of surveyor, who, like the inspector of nuisances, should be under the orders of the medical officer. The medical officer in small places may require to be assisted by instructions from a general authority, his education is necessarily such that he would be able to appreciate them intelligently; but the calls upon the time of medical gentlemen in country districts are mostly such that they have not the opportunity to acquire that special knowledge which would enable them to originate an efficient organization of a searching, and yet not offensively inquisitorial character. The present mode of procedure, as to the control exercised by the Home Office over local authorities, seems defective in its conception, and cumbersome in practice. A memorial to the Home Office is frequently the result or the occasion of a local feud, or election squabble, whereby the matter comes to be debated, in part, on some personal ground, rather than on its merits. Officers somewhat akin to the Poor Law Inspectors, reporting periodically to a central authority, would be preferable to the present system, and hints from such an authority, founded on such reports, would frequently stimulate, without irritating, any languid vitality in the local authority, especially if it were known that such hints were backed by a power of coercion as at present is the case. It would of course be necessary to use such powers with great discretion.	The mode of bringing nuisances before magistrates is not satisfactory, but this is due rather to a clumsy mode of using the proceedings provided by the existing law, rather than to any defect in the law itself. It is undesirable to render the proceedings too summary and coercive, lest it should deprive the law of local public sympathy, and in small places it may be liable to be used tyrannically. The present mode of procedure is sufficiently simple when it is intelligently applied.	—

Areas of Authorities.	Local and Intermediate Authorities.	Combination of Districts.
Qns. 1, 2, 11.	**2, 3, 16, 17.**	**7–10.**
166. Howes, E., Esq., M.P. Answers have special reference to the rural districts of East Anglia. As a general rule parishes should be the units of area for Local Government for sanitary purposes; groups of parishes being formed if thought desirable. Rural districts which are becoming urban do not [qu. in East Anglia] present any special difficulties of sanitary administration.	As far as possible the action relating to sanitary matters should be parochial, the vestry being the parochial authority. There may be special cases when conservancy boards would work well; in such cases such boards should have authority in all sanitary matters relating to the area under their jurisdiction. County financial boards would not be good intermediate authorities; it would be better that there should be in all cases direct relations between the central and local authority.	Where desirable, small rural parishes might be combined for purposes affecting more than one of them; the power to unite being optional with the parishes. Small country towns and rural parishes connected or adjoining might be sometimes combined under one local authority for all purposes of sanitary administration, the power to unite being optional. Unions or highway districts might be permitted to unite for carrying out large undertakings, as water supply, &c. The most efficient authority for combined districts would be joint committees from the vestries of the united parishes.
167. Mould, Major-General, and Hicks, Major. Answers have reference to rural districts. It is not desirable that highway board districts, unions, or parishes should be the unit of area for local government. [See No. 49, *Sidmouth*, pp. 244, 245.]	In all cases *local boards* should be formed; if local boards are not established, the vestry would be the best authority if only one is to exist. The duties of conservancy boards should be confined to the prevention of the pollution of rivers, &c., but all other matters should be under the independent authority of local boards where they exist, otherwise of vestries. No intermediate authority between local and central authorities is required. Direct relations with the central authority is much to be preferred.	Small rural parishes should not be combined for sanitary improvements affecting more than one of them. Neither should small country towns and rural parishes be sometimes combined under one local authority for all purposes of sanitary administration. Nor should unions or highway boards districts be united for large undertakings or for all purposes of sanitary administration. Combinations of districts cannot be recommended.
168. Northumberland, Duke of. The answers have a general reference to rural districts. The conditions of parishes vary so very much in every locality that it is impossible to decide, in a general sense, as to the best unit of area for local government, but the larger the area the freer from local influences will the board be.	The Local Board of Health should take charge of all sanitary matters. The police should act as inspectors of nuisances, independently of the boards, and bring to their notice and to that of the petty sessions all infractions of law. If these are not remedied, the petty sessions should act in default of the board. The Home Office should appoint the inspectors. Conservancy boards would not work beneficially unless the areas were very large, and comprised tributaries as well as larger rivers. The towns interested might elect members from their councils, and the riparian owners and ratepayers other members; with a high qualification for the candidates; the board to act independently of the local boards. County financial boards would not be a good intermediate authority; such boards when created should exercise no other functions than the control of expenditure. All executive action should be denied to them. There should be direct relations between the central and local authorities, after adjudication by the bench of magistrates.	In some cases, but hardly to any great extent, small rural parishes might be combined for purposes affecting more than one of them. Small country towns and rural parishes adjoining each other might sometimes combine for the purpose of inspection by the police; boards of guardians might act where no local board exists. It would be very difficult to unite unions or Highway Board districts by consent.

Rates.	Local Officers. Inspection.	Removal of Nuisances.	Suggestions.
5, 7.	**12, 15.**	**13, 14.**	**—**
Local rating for sanitary purposes is not excessive. The concentration of powers would not generally save expense. It implies a more highly-paid organization, besides other causes of expenditure. The area of authority would be made a new rating area; assessments under the old area might generally be adopted for the new.	No improvement in the appointment and duties of inspectors of nuisances, &c. is suggested. The present control over local authorities is sufficient.	The mode of bringing nuisances before magistrates is satisfactory. There is no necessity for putting the law in force by a simpler process.	——
Local rating for sanitary purposes is not excessive in this district (Sidmouth); concentration would not save expense. The areas of authority for sanitary purposes should coincide with the old rating areas.	Inspectors of nuisances should not be the local authorities, at least in rural districts. No better control over the local authority than the Home Office can be suggested.	The mode of bringing nuisances before magistrates is not satisfactory. Local boards or vestries should be empowered to act in all cases of proved nuisances. The law relating to nuisances should be put in force by a simpler process.	——
Local rating for sanitary purposes is already very large; it is doubtful if concentration would effect much saving. The last attempt at consolidation with Highway Boards has not been very successful in this direction. Rating for sanitary works might be by a district rating on the poor rate basis in aid of local payment for sanitary improvements.	The police should be ex officio Inspectors of Nuisances, and have orders to report on and complain of all breaches of the [sanitary] law, and evasions of it, as well as failure in its execution. Inspectors from the Home Office should be empowered to compel action on the part of an inactive authority.	At present no *independent* officer performs the duty of bringing nuisances before magistrates.	The difficulty of carrying into execution sanitary measures arises principally from the effect of local influences on the Boards of Health; from these influences the police in counties, and to some extent in towns, is free. The police should be made responsible for making known every evil, whether complained of or not, to the local authorities, and also to the Home Office, to which every chief or head constable should report. The accuracy of the reports should be ascertained by inspection from that department. As a large portion of the expense of the constabulary force is defrayed by the State, the Home Office has it in its power to enforce accuracy, truth, and punctuality, just as it does discipline and organization in the force.

E.—The following CIRCULAR QUESTIONS were issued by the COMMISSIONERS to MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH and REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS known to be interested in PUBLIC MEDICINE.

I.

You have had opportunities of observing the working of various Acts affecting public health, would you be so good as to state very briefly, α. What these opportunities have been? β. Where? γ. Over what area? δ. In what extent of population?

II.

Can you state, under the following heads, *objections* you may have to the Acts bearing on public health?
α. In respect of deficiency of power.
β. In respect of inconvenient modes of exciting power.
γ. In respect of objects which you think should fall within their scope, and do not.

III.

What is your opinion on the following points:

A.

α. The best constitution of *central* authority.
β. Power of *central* authority, whether of originating *ex proprio motu* or on appeal merely.
γ. Points in regard to which the *central* authority should have compulsory powers.
δ. Way in which *central* authority should be set in motion.

B.

α. The best constitution of *local* authority for districts, urban and rural, with which you are acquainted.
β. Points which should be optional with the *local* authority.

IV.

A.

What kind of sanitary inspection you should wish established through the country—
α. By the central authority.
β. By local authority.

B.

α. For what area should you recommend inspectors of the first class (central)?
β. For what area or number of population should you recommend local inspectors?

C.

What duties (engineering, chemical, medical, statistical, forensic) should you assign to inspectors? What powers should they have?
α. Central.
β. Local.

D.

What educational qualification should you recommend for sanitary inspectors or for health officers, either now or at some future period? Should they be debarred from practice, (1) private, (2) in hospitals?
α. Central.
β. Local.

E.

Have you any opinion as to the possible amalgamation or redistribution of the functions discharged by officers connected with public health under the—

1. Local Government [Act] Office.
2. Privy Council.
3. Burial Acts, so far as connected with our subject.
4. Lunacy Commissioners.
5. Registration Office.
6. Poor Law Board.
7. Common Lodging House Acts.
8. Artizans' or Labourers' Dwellings; Mines.
9. Factory Acts.
10. Workshops Acts.
11. Adulteration of Food Acts.
12. Markets or Bakehouses, &c.
13. Vaccination Act.
14. Pharmacy Acts.
15. Emigration or Shipping Acts; or
16. As to the mode of inquiry into cases of death by poisoning, or other mode of death requiring judicial investigation?

V.

How far do you think that the sanitary administration of the country can be combined with the Poor Law Board in suburban and rural districts?

VI.

Will you be so good as to state any matters which, in respect of sanitary organization, you desire to have altered in your district or in districts with which you are acquainted?

VII.

What improvements can you suggest for the better registration of deaths? Do you recommend registration of sickness, (1) for hospitals, dispensaries, workhouses, or (2) from private practitioners.

The ANSWERS to QUESTIONS E have been abstracted according to the following Scheme.

No. of Column.	Question.	Subject, &c.
1	I.	Opportunities of observing the working of various Acts affecting the Public Health.
2	II.	Defects in the Acts bearing on Public Health.
3	III. A.	The best constitution of Central Authority, &c.
4	III. B.	The best constitution of Local Authority, &c.
5	IV. A. B. C.	Sanitary inspection, (α) Central, (β) Local, Area of inspection, and Duties of inspectors.
6	IV. D. E.	Qualification of officers, and Amalgamation of offices.
7	V.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.
8	VI.	Sanitary Organization.
9	VII.	Registration (1) of Deaths, (2) of Sickness.
10	—	Suggestions.

(E.) Answers by Medical Officers of Health and other Registered Medical Practitioners.

Answer by.	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.
Qns. I.	II.	III. A.	III. B.	IV. A. B. C.
169. John Adamson, M.D., St, Andrew's, N.B., For many years *convener* of the Cleansing Committee of the Town Council of St. Andrew's Co., Fife (5,600 inhabitants), has had opportunities of observing the working of Acts of Parliament affecting public health; and has sometimes been engaged in sanitary inquiries preparatory to writing reports on the sanitary condition of towns, and papers on sanitary subjects read before a scientific society.	The Acts give ample power (1) to local authorities to remove nuisances injurious to health, and (2) to parties [who may wish] to complain against nuisances; but sufficient provision is not made for cases where the *local authorities* are ignorant or negligent, or where the people who live among the nuisances injurious to health have neither knowledge of the injury nor the will to complain. In many small towns in *Scotland* the people and the authorities are ignorant alike of insanitary conditions. They have no objections to dunghills or dirt, or filthy privies, or foul ashpits, or rarely cleaned cow byres or pigstyes; and when they have objections, they often fear to complain, lest they make themselves obnoxious to neighbours, the owners of the nuisances. The machinery of the Acts for removal of ordinary nuisances is difficult to put it action, in consequence of the *onus* of proving the nuisance being laid upon the authorities or the complainer. All ordinary nuisances, such as collection of offal of every kind within a town, pigsties, privies, or ashpits should be held to be "nuisances," according to Act of Parliament, unless so constructed, so placed, and so kept, that their owners can get certificates from the local sanitary inspector that they are *not* [nuisances], and in every case they should be open to daily interference of the public scavengers. Means for ventilating close passages, houses, and rooms should fall within the scope of Acts of Parliament. The windows of small apartments in the inferior class of houses are rarely made to open at the top; an opposite arrangement should be enforced, with other means for constant ventilation whenever the cubic space of rooms in houses is less than a fixed minimum, arranged in proportion to the number of the inmates.	The central authority should be a medical man. There might be a central authority in *Scotland*, with inspectors of large districts under him, on whose reports he could act irrespective of local authorities whenever the local authorities were found to be inefficient, or where local death-rates stand high. Every separate registration district might have a local inspector of nuisances as well as a registrar of deaths.	—	(β) Local authorities in towns should be obliged by Act of Parliament to report upon the sanitary conditions of their respective, towns in every case where the death-rates exceed a fixed maximum rate for the town, determined according to the number of inhabitants; and the locality with the excess in its death-rate should be visited and reported on to the central authority by the (central) inspector of the large district, including the unhealthy registration district. *Central inspectors* of the first class might act for large districts, including several counties: Two might suffice for the whole of Scotland. Local inspectors, selected from local medical practitioners, might act for each registration district. The reports of all inspectors should include inquiries and recommendations founded on engineering, chemical, medical, statistical, and forensic information. And the central authority, on approving the recommendations, should have power to carry them into operation.
170. T. C. Allbutt. Physician to the Leeds Infirmary and Fever Hospital; a medical practitioner in Leeds; honorary secretary to a company for building dwellings for the poor.	Under the Sanitary Acts there are powers enough for the present, but these powers are *not used*.	The central authority should act *ex proprio motu*, decidedly *not* on appeal merely. It should always be *in motion* upon a thorough *method*.	There should be local governing bodies aided by a *medical* officer of health, and subject to inspection from the central authority. No matters of any primary importance should be *optional* with the local authority. Certain large districts should be placed constantly under the care of certain [central] inspectors as is done with schools; the regular inspectors should not be changed frequently. Irregular inspectors should be summoned or sent as urgent occasions require. One medical officer of health (with an adequate staff) would suffice for Leeds. Neither the central nor local inspectors should ever prosecute; they should only report and appear as witnesses.	The central authority should have regular inspectors (generally qualified medical men) and irregular inspectors, whose visits should be occasional, who should repair to places of epidemics, &c. Inspection by the local authority should be carried out by the local medical officer of health, sub-inspectors, and police.

Qualification of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths. (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
IV. D. E.	V.	VI.	VII.	—
The large district inspectors should be medical men, and possibly all their time might be so occupied by their sanitary duties as to preclude practice. But the inspectors of separate registration districts should be medical men in practice, or at liberty to be so.	In suburban and rural districts the sanitary administration should be independent of Poor Law Boards.	—	In the blue books published by the Registrar General for *Scotland*, the tables (with the exception of those for the * eight large towns) are made up from returns of entire registration districts irrespective of *town* or *country* localities, which are combined in the same tables. Two different sets of sanitary results are thus amalgamated, and thus conceal definite information for either of the conjoined elements. Census returns as well as death returns should be separate, for the towns, and for the rural portion, of the several registration districts, so as to exhibit death-rates for every small town or large village, and also for rural districts, in different parts of the kingdom. The number of the living within certain periods of age, the number dying within similar periods, and the number of deaths from certain special diseases, such as those of the tubercular or the zymotic classes, should also be calculated for every town with reference to a definite number, such as 1,000; so as to exhibit rates similar to death-rates for deaths in the young, the middle-aged, the aged, as well as from tubercular diseases and from zymotic diseases. Every town, however small, may be regarded as an experiment in progress upon the effect of its sanitary conditions upon health and longevity; and the extended publication of tables, which might be compiled from data already registered, as above recommended, is necessary to exhibit the results of the experiment with accuracy.	—

* Town.	County.	Population, 1871.
Glasgow	Lanark	446,639
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	168,121
Dundee	Forfar	90,417
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	73,805
Paisley	Renfrew	47,419
Greenock	Renfrew	42,098
Perth	Perth	26,094
Kilmarnock	Ayr	22,619

The medical officer of health should have, in addition to his medical qualification, some instruction in engineering, &c.; at present they are liable to be overborne by professional engineers who are ignorant of medicine. They should superintend the arrangement of facts (statistics) by special clerks. He should be debarred from all private practice, and probably from hospital practice.	No experience in rural districts. In Leeds the district medical officers are very useful to the sanitary authority, and are energetic in reporting nuisances and abuses *informally*.	It is not more *power* but more *use* of the existing powers which is needed. In Leeds the arrangements are very fair, probably above the average of large towns.	—	—

Answer by.	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.
Qns. I.	II.	III. A.	III. B.	IV. A. B. C.
171. Isaac Ashe, M.B., F.T.C.D. Has had charge as physician of two dispensary districts in Ireland— 1. Castleblarney, co. Monaghan, (three years); 50 square miles; population 16,000. 2. Warrenpoint, co. Down (three years) 20 square miles; population 8,000. No experience in the working of sanitary enactments, since in neither disfrict have any sanitary regulations been enforced. As public vaccinator and registrar of births and deaths in both these districts, has had considerable opportunities of observing the working of the Acts on these subjects, and some years since communicated some leading articles to medical journals on the working of those Acts.	Boards of guardians and other local *assessing* bodies are unwilling to enforce sanitary powers, because the expense to be incurred has to be borne at once and directly by the members of the board, according to their proper share; if the cost of such works were borne by a central fund maintained by a uniform assessment of all such local bodies by the central authority according to their district valuation, this reluctance would be obviated. The Medical Charities Act ought to be carried out under this system, which would result in a great diminution of sickness, and ultimately in a great saving of expense even to the Boards which would have to bear a somewhat larger assessment in the first instance. The ventilation of dwelling-houses and public buildings; the proper construction of waterclosets and cisterns; a proper attention to the drying of the foundation soil of houses previous to building, by effectual drainage precautions, are proper subjects for legislative enactment. Three-fourths of the *Phisis* prevalent in these kingdoms is due to defective ventilation and defective foundation drainage and subsoil dampness. The drainage of, and planting trees in, malarious districts might be worthy of legislative attention.	The central authority should be composed in part of members eminent in sanitary medicine, sanitary engineering, and architecture, in science, especially in *Meteorological Science* in reference to its bearing on disease, which is more intimate and close than could be supposed by those who had not paid attention to the subject. A proficiency in physical geography, chemistry, and chemical physics, would be especially desirable. I need only refer to (1) the undoubted connexion between waves of disease and conditions of terrestrial magnetism and temperature; the dependence of these conditions on certain phenomena now much studied in connexion with physical astronomy, such as the changes in the solar envelope. (2) The varieties in the forms of disease found in different portions of the same country, according to the physico-geographical conditions of the district, *e.g.* the constant presence of cretinism and goitre in mountain valleys, (I have found it extensively prevalent in Wales, in a milder form no doubt than in the Swiss valleys); the superior healthiness of open valleys admitting currents from the sea over districts closed from the sea; and (3) the well-known influence of ozone in preventing infectious or zymotic diseases on the one hand, and in producing, if in excess, diseases of the respiratory organs on the other hand. The central authority should not be a *representative* body, since this involves a responsibility to those represented hardly consistent with an energetic discharge of any operations involving *expense*. It should originate action as well *ex proprio motu* as on appeal. If this interferes with the English principle of local self-government, it is because in sanitary matters the population of these kingdoms are but as children, and have neither such an amount of knowledge on the subject nor such an appreciation of its bearings as to entitle them to act for themselves. The power of *fining* local boards for neglect would have a great effect in insuring efficiency and watchfulness in the local board. Such a fine might consist in requiring a local board to bear *the whole of its own expenditure*, on any works ordered by the central authority, in consequence of such neglect, in addition to their normal assessment to the proposed central fund. The central authority should have compulsory powers in any matter in regard of which the local authority should be found shirking its work or responsibility, *e.g.*, the appointment of health officers, &c. It should receive reports direct from all officers employed under it, in addition to the reports sent in to the local authority. This would at once afford grounds for the central authority moving in any matter. This arrangement seems to work well in the *poor law* administration.	The local authority must be an elective board, but there should be a property qualification, as to a certain extent guaranteeing some superior education and intelligence. The medical officers of workhouses and dispensary districts [unions], constabulary inspectors, and local magistrates should be *ex-officio* members; the first two being necessarily remunerated, which would ensure the attendance at the board of its most competent members.	The *central* authority should have (1) engineer, (2) medical, inspectors; these might accompany each other; they might require each local inspector to take them over the principal portions of his district, and to have reports ready for their perusal. The *central* inspector might combine in his person also the duties of poor law medical inspector and coroner. They should be selected for their attainments and talents displayed in the poor law medical science (the poor law medical officers being the local inspectors would have the professional training and practical facilities for acquiring the requisite qualifications). They might tabulate the sickness returns, aid the local inspectors with their advice in sanitary measures of extensive character, and act as physician-consultants in case of any serious local outbreak of disease. As *coroners* they would be brought in contact with all suspicious cases of death, and would be obliged, not only constantly, but what is more important, unexpectedly to visit all parts of their district. If not coroners they should at least be the medical assessors and experts. The chemical analysis of food, &c. suspected of adulteration should be committed to them. If the penalty for adulteration were made *imprisonment and not fine*, the cases would become exceedingly few in which special analysis would be necessary; the probability of a *fine*, its frequency and amount, become a portion of the calculated contingencies of the trade, and are compensated by a slightly increased charge, or, it may be, by a slightly increased adulteration. *Locally* there should be inspectors of nuisances the constabulary, and a superintendent physician, who should have a district of (say) 20 to 50 square miles, and be allowed to practice. The ordinary inspection of food should be one of the duties of the local inspector (the physician of a dispensary [union] district, superintending a local non-professional staff). Public abattoirs should be constructed for every village, so that no slaughter houses should be permitted within a certain distance of the houses, and should be inspected by the nuisance officials; the meat, when exposed, being in charge of the local inspector. He should have power to purchase any particular specimen he might select in grocery and spirit shops, &c., the knowledge that this might be done at any moment with any part of his stock, would prove so effectual a corrective or rather preventive measure that actual default would be seldom found, but the power ought not to be allowed to remain a dead letter. In ports the water taken on board ship should be inspected; sailors will take water from a pump known to be brackish at high water. The inspector ought to have the power of *locking up pumps*, the water of which he might find unsatisfactory; he should be competent to make an analysis of water, and of the gas supplied for lighting. Town sewerage and main drainage, and ventilation arrangements for public buildings, should be under the charge of a central (engineer) inspector; but minor engineering duties might be entrusted to the local inspector, as the carrying out of building regulations, *i.e.*, he should see that for every newly-erected house a dry subsoil has been provided by means of a trench dug round and filled with stones, and having a drainage outfall; that all windows open to at least half their extent; that there is a fire-place and chimney in every living room; that there shall be no water-closet nor open cistern within the four walls, no sewer passing underneath the house, no open cesspool adjoining; that sewers and water-closets are properly trapped. The builder should give notice within a specified time, and should receive a certificate, or have his house entered in a register as passed; and in default no action at law to be maintainable for rent. The local inspector should supervise the ventilation and warming of school-houses, churches, and other places of public assembly; the health of young children suffers much in insufficiently warmed and ventilated school-rooms. The transudation, too, of carbonic oxide through the iron sides of stoves at a red heat is most injurious to persons exposed to its influence.

The local inspector should be registrar of deaths. The dispensary physician has already this office in *Ireland*; as such he prepares a brief abstract of the causes of death during each quarter for the Registrar General, and might do the same of the diseases which come under his treatment for the central inspector.

The local inspector should not be required to refer to the local board in order to bring the law to bear on an offender; to do this is to put very great and unnecessary difficulties in the way of enforcing the law. Simplicity of working and prompt operation are very essential to the effectiveness of an Act bearing penalties. The local inspector ought to be the public prosecutor for all offences committed within his district. Boards of guardians are not half awake to the necessity and importance of sanitary proceedings; and a report to them, a discussion at their next meeting, the consideration perhaps deferred, or a prosecution negatived, the defaulter perhaps being himself a member, or others feeling themselves equally offenders, the cost of prosecuting; all these things make prosecution by the local board a matter of circumlocution, and defective. The local inspector must in any case appear as evidence, and may therefore just as well prosecute; if this is too irresponsible a power, let him be required to obtain a sanction from the central authority, as is now the case in registration prosecutions in *Ireland*. Whether prosecutor or witness, the inspector (a medical man who may have to earn his livelihood by practice in the place) ought not to be required to discharge this duty as part of his work done for a fixed salary. His activity ought to be stimulated by a fee for each case of *successful* prosecution. Each defaulter ought to be fined a fixed sum payable to the prosecutor in addition to and besides any other penalty; for adulteration of food, this sum should not be less than 1*l*. His being compensated only for successful cases would be an effectual check on all frivolous prosecutions. This would be an addition to his salary, not at the expense of society, but of *offenders*, and therefore peculiarly desirable.

Prosecutions for nuisances would be more the charge of inspectors of nuisances. Parents ought to be held liable to penalty for the constantly occurring offences of children against sanitary requirements; since the experience of all the more decent classes of society proves that nothing but proper parental training is requisite to prevent such offences.

Qualification of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths. (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
IV. D. E.	V.	VI.	VII.	—
There should be a thorough and exhaustive State test for all persons desirous of holding medical appointments under Government boards, whether poor law or sanitary. Medical education can never be improved so long as the different licensing corporations are allowed to compete with each other for the fees of candidates. There should be the following educational tests, viz.:— (A.) A preliminary examination (*a*) as to general intellectual ability, and so including a tolerably accurate acquaintance (1) with elementary mathematics and mathematical physics, (2) one antient and one modern language, (3) English, including composition and precis-writing and (*b*) as to special capacity for the medical profession, and so including tests of powers of observation, powers of analysis and comparison, powers of reasoning from effects to causes (this latter being under the name of "the Diagnosis of Diseases," the special quality which distinguishes the skill of one medical man from that of another. The preliminary examination under this heading should include (*a*) chemistry as a matter of lecture room study, reserving chemical analysis as a test of *professional* qualification for sanitary appointments; (*b*) botany and zoology, as training and testing powers of accurate observation; (*c*) the physical sciences, astronomy, geology, physical geography, meteorology, &c., as testing and training the power of reasoning from effects to causes, and the two latter as having a special bearing on the work and studies of the sanitary physician. (B.) A *series* of professional examinations, say one in each year, taking up in a definite succession the various subjects of professional study, and applying, in addition to the ordinary examinations as at present in vogue among the licensing boards, severe *clinical tests* in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, in order to ascertain the fitness of the candidate for poor law appointments; and further, a practical acquaintance with the processes of *chemical analysis*, *chemical physics*, and the use of the *spectroscope* and *microscope*, to ascertain the fitness of the candidate for sanitary offices. These examinations should be entrusted to a special board of Government appointment, and would in fact constitute a medical *Civil Service* examination. The *central* inspectorships should be filled by the appointment of men from the ranks of the *local* officers, according to merit, this being judged both by their answers at the examinations above mentioned, and by the character of their work and reports while engaged as local officers. The *local* inspectors should not be debarred from private practice, still less from hospital practice, which does not even tend to clash with sanitary work, and provides for the increase of skill and experience in the medical worker as nothing else can. A distinct premium should be put upon the satisfactory discharge of sanitary work such as awarding them as suggested a portion of the fine in each case of successful prosecution; by giving the officer a direct pecuniary interest in his work his energetic action would be secured. The *central* inspectors should not be debarred from hospital practice, which they might be able to engage in during the intervals of their inspection tours, and this with great value to their own experience, and what may be called "keeping their hand in," an important matter if they are to act as the advisers of the dispensary [union] medical officers in the treatment of epidemics, &c., in which they could give the community valuable service, nor prohibited from acting as consultants in private practice, say in the town in which they reside, or for one of their subordinates when they happen to be in his district. But the *central* inspector, if properly occupied by his public work, and properly paid for it, would at once renounce all idea of engaging in ordinary family practice even without any definite prohibition.	There would be no objection to the administration of sanitary matters by the Poor Law Board, provided that— (1.) An additional medical commissioner be appointed specially with a view to the Sanitary Department (in Ireland there is one medical commissioner already, and the absence of one in England is a defect). (2.) That the action of the board be *direct* through the central and local inspectors, and not through the guardians, except as an executive, since the objection of local boards to the incurring of expense, *i.e.*, self-taxation is very great, though certainly natural. (3.) That the provisions of the Act, as far as comes under the supervision or care of boards of guardians, be *compulsory*, not *permissive*.	There has been no sanitary organization whatever the force or operation in either of the two districts (*Castleblarney* co. Monaghan and *Warrenpoint* co. Down).	Under the Vaccination Act (as under the Registration Act (Ireland) 26 Vict. c 11.) the medical attendant is required to furnish the certificate of the cause of death without fee, and without penalty in case of neglect. The consequence is, that practically he hardly ever does so, and the registrar has much trouble in procuring it. The registrar should be bound to pay each medical practitioner, say quarterly, for the certificates sent in by him, say at the rate of 1*s.* each, charging the same as part of the costs of his office. A penalty for neglect might then also be enacted. *Still-born* children should be registered, if only for the deterrent influence it would have on the far from uncommon practice of having children *intentionally still-born*. They should be registered within 24 hours of birth; a statement ought to be made and entered of the cause of their not having been born alive, and whenever such statement could not be satisfactorily made, or where circumstances of suspicion might appear, the registrar ought at once to communicate with the coroner of the district. To a professional man it cannot but appear a singular and serious defect that in England the registrars are not physicians. The registration of sickness could not but prove valuable— Statistics handled by men of ability sometimes lead to astonishing conclusions— (1) For dispensaries and workhouses this would be easy of accomplishment, if the sanitary local inspector were also the poor law medical officer; (2) from private practitioners it would be desirable, for the including private practice sometimes gives a widely different view of the health of a district from that arrived at from the dispensary returns only. But if society wants this work done by private practitioners it must make it worth their while to prepare such returns.	It were much to be wished that the Contagious Diseases Act were extended to the whole population. There is no reason why those diseases should not be stamped out as small-pox may be said to have been in Ireland since the Act of 1864. The State has a right to concern itself with *crime, i.e.* the offences of man against man. *Sin*, uncomplicated by crime, is outside its jurisdiction; but to admit this is very different from sanctioning sin.

The carrying out of the Registration and Vaccination Acts by the poor law medical officers seems to have worked well in Ireland.

Registration of births and deaths seems naturally to belong to the province of the medical man.

The mistakes made by non-professional registrars in England in recording the causes of death are often ludicrous in the extreme.

[No experience as to the other Acts, &c. enumerated in the question.]

Answer by.	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.
Qns. I.	II.	III. A.	III. B.	IV. A. B. C.
172. Edward Ballard, M.D. Has been Medical Officer of Health for the parish of St. Mary, *Islington*, since 1856, and has consequently had occasion to observe the working of the various Acts of Parliament which local authorities in the metropolis are empowered to administer; area, 3,127 statute acres; population (1861) 155,341; estimated (1870) 210,000.	X.—*Nuisances Removal Act*, 1855.—α 1. There is a deficiency of power to deal with "*trade accumulations giving "rise to a nuisance*," and it is a common thing to find ordinary accumulations claimed by defendants as *trade* accumulations, in order to bring them under the protection of § 8. Offensive matters used for manufacturing purposes are not things brought upon premises, kept a certain time, and then all used up, but are matters continually being added to and taken from; so that it is impossible to prove that any particular offensive accumulation has been kept longer than is necessary for the purposes of a business or to contradict the statement of a defendant that it has not been so kept. In many cases, too, of offensive accumulations it cannot be maintained, in the present state of our knowledge, that what causes offensive odour (and so is a nuisance) also damages health. Again, if an order for removal be obtained, and the accumulation be removed, the offensive matters may be immediately replaced. The words "that the accumulation or deposit "has not been kept longer than is necessary for "the purposes of such business or manufacture, and," should be omitted from 8 X. α 2. There is no power to deal with any "*such "water supply to a house as is dangerous to "the health of the persons using it*," or with "*such a mode of storing the water* as renders "it unwholesome," yet these are among the most ordinary causes of fever, diarrhœal affections, &c. in houses of all kinds. Power should be given to close unwholesome wells; to fill up disused wells, if a nuisance; to require a wholesome supply to be substituted for an unwholesome one; to regulate the mode of storage, and position of the water receptacle; to order the cleansing and disinfection of water receptacles, and performance of any other acts necessary to amend the faults complained of. α 3. The order of justices for closure of a house under 13 X should be accompanied by *an order of eviction* of existing tenants; at present this can only be obtained by process in the county court, a process sometimes involving dangerous delays. α 4. There is no power to deal with *carts* carrying offensive matters: they should be covered and protected against risks of spilling on public roads. α 5. 11 X should be extended to give a power of entry on premises where *the cause of a nuisance* is supposed to exist. The want of this power is felt when a nuisance exists on one premises arising from some cause existing on adjoining or neighbouring premises. α 6. 23 S. [*Sanitary Act*, 1866,] should be compulsory in the metropolis and in towns above a certain size, to be determined by Parliament. The section has been scarcely acted on by any local authority. α 7. 24 S. should be compulsory in the same way. α 8. 26 S. should state on whom the expenses of sick persons sent to hospital are to fall; it fails to meet the greatest difficulty felt in arresting the spread of epidemic and contagious diseases; and should apply to sick persons in a family so lodged in one room as not to permit of the proper separation of the sick from the healthy; to any case of infectious disease applying for relief to the parish medical officers, or to any institution for gratuitous medical aid, or lodged in a registered house. Under these circumstances the local medical officer of health	It is desirable that there should be both a central and a local sanitary authority. All matters of immediate sanitary importance should be under the management of the local authority, which should also be compelled to carry into effect the orders of the central authority. The central authority should have general superintending sanitary powers, and should carry out such laws as would be more conveniently entrusted to it, and administer in cases where speedy action is not required, and where large interests are at stake. The central authority should be a Minister of State sitting in Parliament, and should be set in motion (1) by appeal from any person aggrieved by the action or inaction of a local authority; (2) by a representation by a grand jury, coroner, medical officer of health, &c.; it should also have a discretionary power of proceeding *ex proprio motu*. It should possess all the compulsory powers of a local authority, and further, in default of the local authority, have power to do any necessary acts, and to charge the expenses on the local authority. The basis of any action should be a report in writing from its own officers.	In urban districts the local authority should be constituted so as to exclude persons with such personal interests as would tend to bias the judgment in dealing with local sanitary defects. It should consist as far as possible of public spirited persons, in possession of such an amount of property as to be likely not to take petty views in matters where the expenditure of money is concerned for the public benefit. The qualification should be on *property*, not on rating. Compounders for house property, publicans, pawnbrokers, builders, and contractors should be excluded. The resident justices should be *ex-officio* members.	Sanitary inspection under the central authority should be made as to require the skilled services of medical inspectors, analytical chemists, and engineers or surveyors. The central authority should (1) supervise the proceedings of local sanitary authorities by periodical visitations, the examination of minute and other books, the local officers, and when necessary by independent inspection and observation in unhealthy localities, especially on any severe or extraordinary outbreak of disease; (2) should advise local authorities, and suggest improvements in their mode of proceeding; (3) issue general orders on occasion of epidemics; (4) direct all proceedings relating to quarantine; (5) conduct inquiries relating to the efficiency of vaccination; (6) inquire into the sufficiency and quality of the water supply of towns; (7) on the representation of householders, or local health officers, make presentment to the grand jury of houses unfit for human habitation, and which require to be in part or altogether demolished; such presentment to be accompanied by the joint certificate of a medical inspector and surveyor, or engineer, being officers of the authority; (8) undertake the analysis of articles of food or drink submitted by local health officers; (9) undertake analyses for the detection of poisons or pharmaceutical adulterations, when articles are forwarded by a coroner or other officer; (10) furnish the criminal courts with skilled assessors where there is a conflict of medical or chemical evidence, and undertake independent inquiries for the assistance of the court; (11) inquire into the sanitary condition and ventilation of public buildings (churches, theatres, schools, &c.); (12) make all necessary inquiries and inspections respecting the disposal of the dead in cemeteries, churchyards, &c.; (13) gather statistics of sickness. The local authority should undertake all such inquiries as relate to the conservation of the health of their population, especially of the poor, and to nuisances alleged or commonly regarded as injurious to health. It should inspect— (1.) Private premises of any kind, dwellings and their appurtenances, stables, cowsheds, piggeries, &c., factories and workshops. (2.) The water supply to houses for domestic purposes. (3.) Public conveniences and urinals. (4.) Slaughter-houses and knackeries. It should (5.) gather together weekly the statistics of sickness in its district, to be forwarded to the officer of the central authority. (6.) By its medical officer inquire into the circumstances of uncertified or suspicious deaths, and where necessary make post-mortem examination for this purpose, and (should it appear further necessary) set in motion the coroner's court. (7.) Institute house to house inspection of vaccination in localities threatened with small pox, and also periodical examination into the vaccination of children in parochial and public schools for the poor. (8.) In respect of dwellings it should institute periodical house to house inspections in unhealthy localities, with a view to discover latent conditions injurious to health. (9.) Where infectious sickness breaks out in a house, and is from the character of its inmates likely to spread from neglect of proper precaution, it should inquire with a view to immediate sanitary action. It should (10.) administer the Burial Acts in its district. And also (11.) the Vaccination Acts. It is difficult *a priori* to say what extent of country should be assigned to an *inspector of the first class*. Much would depend upon the density of population, the number of towns and their size; population should rather be made the index of the proper area; a *medical inspector* might undertake an area containing a population of about one million. One public analytical *chemist*, and one *engineer* or *surveyor* might suffice for an area of four or five times this extent. The *metropolis* is put out of consideration here. Probably it would require one medical inspector, a chemist, and an engineer to itself. As to local inspectors, each medical inspector or medical officer of health, should have the assistance of inspectors of a lower grade in sufficient number; the district of a medical officer of health should be co-extensive with that of the local authority under which he is to act, so that the question comes to be what should be the area or population governed for sanitary purposes by one local authority. Large towns should constitute each a sanitary district, but this district should embrace the suburbs to the extent of two or three miles around. Small towns might be embraced in rural districts. (α) The central *medical inspector* should make all inquiries and investigations relating to the sanitary proceedings of local authorities, or to any extraordinary outbreak of diseases; advise local authorities and local health officers in points of difficulty; inspect the vaccination of his district; inspect localities or houses represented to be unfit for human habitation, and make presentments to the grand jury thereupon; assist the criminal courts in his district as *amicus curiæ* where there is a conflict of evidence upon medical questions; inquire into the sanitary condition of public edifices; make any necessary governmental investigation respecting the disposal of the dead; and report his proceedings to the central authority. The central *analytical chemist* should make analysis of waters supplied to towns, or of any waters submitted for analysis by the medical inspector; analyse articles of food and drink submitted to him after preliminary examination by any local health officer, and forward his certificate (sworn) to the local authority; make any analysis for the detection of poisons directed to be made by any coroner or justices in petty sessions in his district, or for the detection of pharmaceutical adulteration; assist the criminal courts in his district in difficult cases where there is a conflict of chemical

Qualification of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths. (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
IV. D. E.	V.	VI.	VII.	—
In future the *central* medical inspectors should be chosen from amongst those who had been engaged a sufficient length of time as *local* medical officers of health, and this would be the best educational qualification which it is possible to conceive for one who has to exercise superintending functions. The central engineer should be required to have undergone a proper course of theoretical and practical instruction, such as that given in the Royal School of Mines, and to possess a thorough acquaintance with such subjects as will fall under his management, *e.g.* surveying, drainage and sewering of towns, and land, the construction and ventilation of buildings; and an acquaintance with such trades and manufactures as are either dangerous to health or give rise to nuisances by effluvia. The central chemist should have received not only some similar course of instruction, but have acquired the art of toxicological analysis; he should also be a skilful microscopist. The local inspector ought to be a qualified medical man, in addition, he should be required to have studied specially the various subjects included in a course of hygiene, and a voluntary examination in these subjects should be instituted, which any young man might undergo who wished to devote himself to sanitary work. He ought to be required to have studied analytical and texicological chemistry in a laboratory, and to have spent six months at least in practical sanitary work under some local health officer. The duties of a central medical inspector could not be made compatible with the demands of either private or hospital practice, and he should therefore be debarred from both, but it would not be necessary or desirable to debar the chemist or engineer from the exercise of their several professions. The local medical officer of health might with advantage retain such an interest in the curative branch of his profession as would be kept up by holding a hospital appointment, the duties of which could be performed at definite periods of time; but the retention of private practice is quite another matter. Its demands upon the time are urgent and irregular, and the interests of the private practitioner as a family consultant necessarily clash more or less with the proper performance of public duty as a health officer. The chance of such clashing ought not to be permitted, and hence a local health officer should, where possible, be debarred from private practice, and also from any such public practice as is similar to it in its exigencies, *e.g.*, poor law medical appointments. The difficulty in debarring a local health officer from private practice would be the provision for him of such an income as a man of high educational qualifications might fairly look for; but this difficulty might be met by assigning to each an extent of district sufficiently extensive, and fixing by law the amount of salary, or minimum of salary;	It would be to the advantage of the public and conduce to convenience and efficiency if the sanitary functions of government were kept quite distinct from those relating to the material and medical relief of the poor.	—	*Still births* should be registered. The registration of deaths cannot be satisfactory until the registration of *all births* is made compulsory. When the *cause* of death is not certified, or is not satisfactory, a medical officer should inquire and rectify the fault. It would conduce to the efficiency of sanitary work if the registration of births and deaths were made in the office of the local medical inspector or medical officer of health. The *registration of sickness* is absolutely necessary if a proper sanitary administration is to be carried out. The materials for a registration of public sickness exist everywhere, but for want of an organization they are useless. The books kept by the poor law medical officers, hospitals, dispensaries, and infirmaries should be collected weekly iby a local inspector or medical officer of health, who should analyse them on a proper form, and transmit it to the central sanitary authority. The results of these analyses would be published at periodical intervals. If returns could be obtained from private practitioners it would add to the completeness, but this would be too delicate a matter for Government to interfere with, and there is no necessity for it. Epidemic diseases never occur in a district without affecting the poor, and those who seek gratuitous aid at medical institutions. Usually they appear first among this class of persons, and an outbreak of any epidemic disease would be instantly discovered if public sickness alone were registered. By debarring the health officer from practice it is likely that he would be on such terms with the private practitioners of his district that they would be ready to inform him of any case of such disease newly springing up under their eyes.	*Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act.*—This Act fails from the complicated mechanism provided to carry it out, and the delays occasioned thereby. Local authorities have shown themselves unwilling to adopt it. This or a similar Act should be administered by the officers of the central authority; they should make a presentment to the grand jury, whose order should be carried out by the local authority. It is doubtful whether under § 7 the local authority has any power to proceed by way of an order if it should so happen that the owner makes *no* objection to the reports forwarded to him. The words "sanitary inspector" should be omitted from the interpretation of an "officer of health" in § 3; at present an officer of health reporting under § 5 as to a medical matter, viz., unhealthiness of houses, may be a person without medical knowledge, a very unfit person indeed. By §§ 5 & 6 the officer of health is simply to report premises, without stating what the conditions are which render them unwholesome; and it is left for a non-medical man, a surveyor, or engineer to say what is the cause of the unwholesomeness, *i.e.*, to determine a medical question. These clauses should be altered if the Act is to stand. *Metropolitan Building Act.*—There is no power to provide for proper land drainage before houses are erected on damp soil, or for any means being adopted to prevent subsequent dampness of houses, for the making of proper foundations, excavations of soil, and ventilation beneath rooms at the basement. There is no power to enforce by penalty the observance of § 29, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122; nor to cause the closure of a house occupied in contravention of this section. This

Answer by.	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.
Qns. I.	II.	III. A.	III. B.	IV. A. B. C.
172. Edward Ballard, M.D.—*continued.*	—	—	—	evidence; undertake any independent investigations that may be necessary for this purpose as an *amicus curiæ*; make all chemical and microscopical investigations which may be directed by the central authority. The *engineer* or *surveyor* should make any professional investigations required by the central authority, touching such matters as water supply in towns; draining and sewering; inspect dwellings certified by the medical inspector to be unfit on sanitary grounds for human habitation, and forward his sworn certificate as to any necessary works or demolitions to the local authority; advise the central authority, professionally, upon any of these or such like matters, such as the mode of remedying defective sanitary conditions (*e.g.*, imperfect ventilation) in public edifices; prepare all necessary plans, estimates, &c. for works directed to be done by the central authority.

should have power to order removal to a hospital, and the persons who obstruct or refuse to permit it should be liable to a penalty. The words "*or where a hospital, &c. exists within a convenient distance from the place of residence of a sick person*" should be added. There are many districts where, though no hospital receiving contagious cases of disease is in the district, yet one does exist sufficiently near for use.

α 9. 27 S. It should be compulsory on the local authority in the metropolis and large towns to provide a proper mortuary house.

α 10. 35 S. has been acted on by very few even of the metropolitan parishes; its machinery is the simplest mode of dealing with most of the sanitary defects of dwellings occupied by the lower classes. An excuse put forward for not applying it is that it contemplates the registration of *all* lodging houses, however tenanted, and could not fairly be applied to one lodging house and not to another. It should be made to appear more distinctly that a discretion is to be exercised by the local authority as to what houses should and what should not be registered; for instance, that it should be *compulsory* on the local authority to register all such houses the rooms of which are let at any sum not exceeding, say, 3*s.* per week, or not exceeding a sum to be determined from time to time by the central authority, or all such as in the opinion of the medical officer of health ought to be so registered. The "regulations" mentioned in this section should be similar and uniform throughout the metropolis. In small towns there may be local reasons for varying them. Those for London and large towns should be drawn up by the central authority.

β 1. The procedure under X (and S. also) involves *delay, sometimes dangerous delay.* At present, in the case of a nuisance dangerous to health occurring in the metropolis, the medical officer of health serves a notice, on the proper person, to abate it within, say 24 hours, specifying the acts necessary for the purpose. If not abated, he must apply to his vestry or nuisance removal committee, either at its next meeting or at a meeting which it requires a day or two to summon. The matter is then discussed, and if an order for proceedings to compel abatement is obtained, a summons has to be taken out, usually not made returnable for several days. An order of the justices, if then obtained, gives a further time for execution. It should be provided as an amendment of 12 X, that when in the opinion of a medical officer of health any nuisance or condition exists in any premises which is *dangerous to the health of the inhabitants or the neighbourhood*, he shall serve a notice on the owner or occupier or the person causing the nuisance, certifying that the nuisance is endangering health, and ordering its abatement within a period named in such notice, and specifying the acts which must be done to procure such abatement; and in the event of this order not being complied with, he shall make complaint thereof before a justice of the peace, who shall issue a summons to be returnable the next day, requiring the party summoned to show cause why the order of the medical officer of health was not obeyed, and if no good and satisfactory reason be assigned, and it be proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the nuisance exists and is dangerous to health, the offender shall be fined, and the local authority be ordered to enter at once and do the necessary works, charging the offending party with the expenses.

β 2. 15 X, which provides for an appeal from the order of the justices, should be altered to correspond. Under the circumstances detailed the order should be executed; and in lieu of an appeal the defendant should have a power of proceeding against the local authority in the county court for the expenses he is put to, and the damage he has sustained in obeying the order. Perhaps some additions to 21 X might provide this. As the reputation of the health officer would be at stake he would be cautious in exercising such a power as that suggested, except in very extreme cases.

β 3. 19 S. makes the overcrowding of a house a nuisance to be dealt with by the justices if not abated on the notice of the local authority. 29 X is a special enactment which has serious defects. The law as to *overcrowding* requires to be consolidated. On conviction the person permitting overcrowding should be fined, and the minimum fine should be specified, which should be doubled on every succeeding conviction. When houses are registered overcrowding is readily dealt with. The law should be made to apply distinctly to factories, schools, and school dormitories.

γ 1. Local authorities should be permitted, with the consent of the central authority, to make regulations for the proper conducting of certain offensive businesses, such regulations to be enforced by the justices. 27 X should remain as at present. The trades to be regulated should be marine store dealer &c.; sorter, or dealer in rags, bones, fat, offal, manure, blood, or hides; the boiling, burning, or crushing of bones, flesh, fat, offal, pigwash, or animal refuse; oil boiling, varnish making; ballast and brick burning; scavenger, night man, dust contractor or sifter of dust; pig-keeper, cow-keeper; livery stable keeper or keeper of horses for hire or use in any licensed carriage, &c. The local authority should have power to prohibit the newly establishing of any obnoxious business in any part of its district.

γ. 2. 22 S. should give power to *destroy* such articles likely to retain infection as cannot be disinfected, replacing them with new articles or making compensation.

(α) The *central* medical inspector and the engineer should both have powers of entry on premises, public and private, on sufficient notice to the occupier; and the refusal of permission on application should be regarded as "impeding them" in the execution of their duty.

The medical inspector should also have power to examine the books kept by local authorities and their officers.

When inquiring into outbreaks of disease, his powers of entry and of independent institution of proceedings to enforce immediate amendments should be equal to those of a local medical inspector.

(β) The *local* medical inspector or medical officer of health should have—(1) Power to inspect all records of sickness kept at public medical institutions, and to require a return, in a specified form, of sickness coming under the care of Poor Law medical officers; (2) To require or demand information from persons capable of giving it, as to the particulars relating to deaths occurring in his district, and if a death is not certified by a medical man, of making a post-mortem examination, should he think it necessary. The latter might be on order of a justice, upon representation made to him upon oath, or on an order from the coroner, who would then hold an inquest, if the circumstances revealed should warrant it; (3) Powers of entry similar to those now possessed; (4) Powers where conditions exist at the time of visit of immediate danger to health, independently of authorisation from the local authority, to demand the immediate performance of such acts as may be necessary to remove the cause of danger; refusal or neglect to comply to be regarded as an "impediment" to him in the execution of his duty, and punishable accordingly.

Qualification of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths. (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
IV. D. E.	V.	VI.	VII.	—
this might be fixed by a scale and be made dependent upon the area and population under his supervision. If he were made registrar of births and deaths, and had the duty of making preliminary inquiries in cases of deaths likely to result in judicial investigations, a portion of the salary might be charged upon the consolidated fund or the county rate.	—	—	—	has led to evasions of a disgraceful character.
The health officer should not be subject to dismissal by the local authority without the consent of the central authority. Some such plan as this would secure his independence of action and induce him to devote his energies actively to the public service.				*Metropolis Local Management Acts, Sanitary clauses.*—The only provision for the water supply of houses is § 67 of the Amendment Act, 18 , and this is *permissive?* "The vestry, if . . any house is without a *proper* supply . . . may &c." It does not appear what is meant by "proper." On service of a notice the owner might dig a superficial well, the water of which would probably be dangerous, or an existing well, though supplying bad water, must be allowed to remain. In any future sanitary legislation the water supplied to any house should be required to be such as shall be satisfactory to the medical officer of health. The local authority should be empowered to require a supply from one of the water companies if the existing supply from a different source should be bad or dangerous. There should be power of entry to examine the condition of wells and water receptacles, to open the ground for these purposes and to take samples.
As far as possible all functions, administrative or executive, pertaining directly to the conservation of the public health should be brought under the superintendence of one central board. Thus the administration of the Burial Acts, the Public Health Acts, the Common Lodging House Acts, the Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Acts, the Factory and Workshops Acts, the Adulteration of Food Acts, the Bakehouse Act, the Vaccination Acts, and probably the Pharmacy Acts, should be brought under one common central board, which should operate mostly through the agency of local authorities. This authority I should prefer to be a branch of the Privy Council.				Where the supply of *water* is *insufficient*, it is a very awkward proceeding to summon for "*overcrowding.*"
The Poor Law Board should be deprived of the control of vaccination, which is a *sanitary* measure, leaving there the control of curative medical relief.				It has been found impossible, with the present system of intermittent and limited water supply, to cause all small houses to be provided with a separate supply. The result has been the adoption of a common cistern with its innumerable sanitary inconveniences and defects. Where, as in a court, there is no room for a separate cistern in each house, or where it cannot be erected in a fit place, the local authority should have power to demand and the water companies be compelled to furnish a constant supply.
The registration of births and deaths should be separated from that of marriages, and the former should be under the control of the local officer of health. With regard to deaths by poisoning, &c. a great many unnecessary inquests, with their attendant expenses, might be saved by entrusting the local health officers with the duty of making a preliminary inquiry, and they might be sworn, as a coroner would be, to do this duty fairly.				Where the water stored in any premises is found to be *liable to contamination*, and so unwholesome or unfit to drink, power should be given to the local authority to require any necessary amendments in the mode of storage; as the alteration in the position of the butt or cistern, the trapping of the waste pipe, the covering of the receptacle, its cleansing and disinfection, and the replacement of an old by a new one.
				Licensed slaughter-houses ought not to be permitted to be used for the killing of beasts or animals not intended for human food. The fact of any animal or carcase being found in them should be evidence of its destination for human food.
				Workshop Regulation Act.—A better machinery for working this Act is required. A daily register should be kept by the master, stating names and ages of persons employed and hours of work of each, with penalty for falsification.
				Adulteration of Food Act, 1860.—This Act has failed in part because *permissive*, but mainly from the imperfection of its machinery.
				Such adulterations as are *dangerous to health* or lower the nutritive value of articles of food, ought to be prevented. The public might be left to protect themselves against such as are mere *frauds*.
				The local authority should have the additional power to take reasonable samples of any articles exposed for sale for the purposes of analysis. The local medical officer of health should make a preliminary chemical or microscopical analysis, and if it appear so adulterated as to be within the Act, forward it under seal to an analyst appointed by the central authority, on whose certificate the local authority should be compelled to take proceedings against the offender. The certificate of the central analyst verified by affidavit should be evidence in any police court.

Answer by.	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.	Qualification of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths. (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
Qns. I.	II.	III. A.	III. B.	IV. A. B. C.	IV. D. E.	V.	VI.	VII.	—
173. Oswald Home Bell, M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin., Professor of Medicine, University of St. Andrew's, N.B. Has been specially interested in the subject of sanitary reform, and has for the last six years lectured on sanitary science in connexion with physiology to the students of the university of St. Andrews. Population of St. Andrew's, 5,600. The people are so circumstanced as to give special facilities for noting the influence of the neglect or observance of sanitary arrangements on the health of the people.	The Acts for Scotland *suggest* where they should *define*; and are *permissive* where they should be *prohibitory* and *executive*. Thus, in the last Public Health (Scotland) Act, in place of defining what nuisances or what offensive trades, manufactures, &c., are to be held *injurious to health*, and therefore to be amended or removed in almost every case suggested as a nuisance, the onus of proving each to be *injurious to health* is thrown upon the complaining or prosecuting party, a fact most difficult, even in some of the worst cases, to prove at the time. It is left to people ignorant of sanitary truths to decide what is and what is not injurious to health. Again, it is *in the option* of the local authority, magistrate, or justice of the peace (men for the most part who are utterly ignorant of this subject, or who at best have but preconceived ideas of their own, or inherited notions, it may be, of the most erroneous and superstitious kind, to guide them) on appeal being made, to deal with the nuisance *or not;* or to take action against recusants or not, as they see fit, or in other words as they may feel disposed. They *may* do what it should by competent central authority be ruled that they *must* do, if sanitary Acts are to be of any practical value. Sanitary laws should, like other laws, be as far as possible definitive and arbitrary, and there should be no more difficulty in deciding what is or is not an infringement than there is in ordinary law. Sanitary inspection of public and private schools, small as well as large, should fall within the scope of a Public Health Act; thousands of children, at a most critical period of their lives, as affecting their bodily growth and constitutional development, as well as proclivity to disease, are daily and for hours together confined in class rooms or school rooms so overcrowded and inadequately ventilated as to prove seriously detrimental to health. Teachers as well as children suffer in health from the gross negligence which prevails in this respect; it is a frequent exciting cause of tubercular disease amongst young pupil teachers. During times of epidemics the evil is fraught with special danger, and is instrumental in spreading epidemic diseases on a large scale; seeing that of all single causes favouring the spread of fatal epidemic diseases, consumption, &c., *foul air* is in all probability the chief. During epidemics of scarlet fever, hooping cough, typhoid fever, typhus, measles, and small pox, it should be penal for parents to send to school, and for teachers to admit, children insufficiently recovered from any of these diseases, or dwelling in houses, or families where any of them exists. A medical certificate of fitness to return to school should be required. This is specially desirable in the case of infant schools and schools for the young. But why should not the existing enactments against overcrowding and contagion for lodging houses and public conveyances, &c. be extended to all schools, factories, workshops, places of public entertainment, &c. Hospitals and charitable institutions should be equally under medical inspection as to air supply.	Medical officers of health, of repute and experience, should be fully represented on the Central Board; there should be branches in Scotland and Ireland. The Board should appoint district medical officers of health, with sanitary inspectors under them. The medical officers should (until the people and their rulers are educated to regard those who neglect or infringe sanitary enactments involving health as equally criminal and dangerous as those who break the criminal code) be entirely independent of all local authorities, and the inspectors under them should, as far as possible, form a branch of the police, and be paid for by assessment, seeing that they are quite as necessary for the protection of the lives and the property of the lieges as the ordinary police are or can be. The central authority should have power to originate action *ex proprio motu*, or on appeal from the district medical officers, or from 10 inhabitants. The district or town medical officers of health should have power to carry out in a summary way the orders of the central authority regarding the removal of nuisances, &c., defined in the "Act" as "injurious or likely to become injurious to health," and ample powers should be given to enter, for purposes of inspection, suspected localities; especially during times of epidemic or threatened epidemic or contagious disease.	—	There should be throughout the country a system of district inspection by competent sanitary medical officers and sub-inspectors, along with a biennial or in times of epidemic disease a quarterly system of reports through the branch boards to the central board. The local authorities of towns and districts should be relieved of all interference and responsibility, except to carry out the directions of the central board. The sanitary officers should co-operate as much as possible with local authorities where their assistance is required. "Density of population" and "local death-rate" should mainly determine the number of medical and sub-inspectors in a locality. In small towns and in thinly peopled districts one medical officer and inspector would suffice for a considerable extent of country. The Central Board should have power in times of epidemics to add temporary local officers of health to the permanent staff.	Medical men are too little instructed in preventive medicine, it would be better that the education of all medical men in this respect should be raised than that special qualifications in sanitary science should be set up unless all candidates for the higher degree of M.D. were required to pass competent examinations in this department. It seems a just reflection upon our medical schools that they have taught so assiduously the most likely means of combating disease, without teaching with equal assiduity the means of preventing disease. Until very lately, and in many schools even now, *preventive medicine*, has had no attention paid to it; and that in spite of the failure of medicine to cure diseases of the most fatal and prevalent nature which *are preventible*. Medical officers of health should be required to have studied and to have passed examinations testing their competency to examine and report on *water supply*, its needed quantity, quality, source of supply, liabilities to, and kinds of pullution; means of conveying, storing, filtering, and preserving water. They should be thoroughly acquainted with the laws affecting *air supply* in towns, streets, houses, public buildings, workshops, hospitals, stables, &c.; be conversant with the nature and influence exerted on air and water, &c. by subsoils and soils of different kinds; and should understand disinfection in all its departments, without being [required to be] toxicologists; they should be able to test for all common or likely impurities in air and water; and be able to detect adulterations in food, liquid and solid. They should therefore have special chemical, physiological, and microscopical knowledge. They should be well instructed in practical pathology, and in *Scotland* they should be called upon to take evidence and report upon all cases of sudden death, seeing that no coroner's inquest is held, and that there is thus a possibility of crime or culpable neglect, as a cause of death, escaping notice. Medical officers of health should further have studied the different branches of medical jurisprudence and of sanitary science as will enable them to investigate and report intelligently upon causes of outbreaks of epidemic or endemic disease. They should be required to inspect periodically and without warning, and to report upon the quality of food sold in public markets, shops, and bazaars. They should have to superintend the sanitary arrangements in workhouses, workshops, prisons, cemeteries, &c. They should see carried out all sanitary instructions emanating to the local authorities, magistrates, &c. from the Home Office or central board. They should be required as much as possible to promote the education of the people in their districts by giving quarterly or oftener public lectures by themselves or by a competent deputy. They should assist in all cases where the public prosecutor has to appear in matters affecting the life or health of individuals or communities. Every candidate for the degree of M.D. should (1) have had special instruction under a practical medical officer of health (just as under clinical medical officers he is instructed at the bedside); (2) have studied in the laboratories how to detect, not only poisons, but all kinds of adulterations to which food is liable; he should also (3) understand the nature and effects of trades that are injurious to health, either in themselves or in their belongings, and how to detect and counteract these injurious effects. The medical sanitary officer should only be debarred from practice, either private or in hospitals, where the amount of his official duties is such as to require his being paid handsomely, and in such manner as to render him independent of other sources of income.	At present, and until such time as the requirement of medical boards and licensing bodies regarding a knowledge of sanitary matters are much higher than they now are, the sanitary administration of the country could not be efficiently or profitably combined with that of the Poor Law Board in suburban and rural districts. In rare exceptional cases it might be so combined.	—	In the registration of deaths there should be two columns, one for the "*probable*," the other for the "*ascertained*," cause of death. The column "Duration of Disease" should be omitted as it is for the most part useless to have that notified which is so inaccurately noted. The town and country should be separated in the mortality tables so that the comparative death-rates could be easily seen. In addition to the total number of deaths, the rate per 1,000 living should also be noted. The registration of sickness from hospitals, dispensaries, and from private practitioners in a simple form would contribute greatly to a better understanding of many points in sanitary science. Medical men would, however, require to be remunerated for this. As it is they have to perform an amount of unenumerated work which no other professional men are taxed with. And inasmuch as any such record has for its ultimate object the good of the community, it should not be demanded gratuitously.	—

Answer by	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.	Qualification of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths. (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
Qns. I.	II.	III. A.	III. B.	IV. A. B. C.	IV. D. E.	V.	VI.	VII.	—
174. Charles A. Cameron, Professor of Hygiene in the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. For seven years public analyst for the city of Dublin, (the only one in *Ireland*) five years chemical officer of the corporation, and co-director of their Sanitary Department. Municipal area, 3,807 acres; population (1861), 254,000. Has had several years experience in the examination of the water supplies of towns. Has been occasionally consulted by provincial towns relative to drainage, overcrowded graveyards, and other sanitary matters.	The Adulteration of Food Prevention Act, 1860, is nearly inoperative. There should be a public prosecutor, were it not that in Dublin the lord mayor's deputy clerks of the markets act as public prosecutors in the case of diseased and sophisticated food the office of public analyst would not be of much utility. The Act should extend to drugs; the clauses requiring the purchaser to notify to the vendor that he proposes to bring the article to the public analyst should be amended. Most persons do not suspect that their food is adulterated until it has been for some time in their possession. There is also some ambiguity relative to the conditions under which the seizure of diseased meat is justifiable. The Sanitary Act of 1866, though a really excellent piece of legislation, still admits of several improvements whereby it might reach nuisances which at present it cannot deal with satisfactorily.	There should be a central authority, to consist partly of medical men and partly of lawyers, or at least non-medical men. Say (1) a legal adviser, (2) a medical officer, (3) a staff of legal assistants, and (4) a staff of medical inspectors. In Ireland this authority should be a department of the Irish Privy Council. The head of the medical branch should be an experienced sanitarian, who should advise certain measures with regard to matters relating to the public health, whilst the execution of measures, especially where compulsion was necessary, should be carried out by the legal or lay branch. Sanitary prosecutions often fail, because they are not properly sustained by able legal advice and pleading, whilst those who are made the subject of prosecutions, by the sanitary authorities, generally procure the ablest legal assistance. This central authority should have the power of originating proceedings, and should also act as an appeal tribunal. Its power should be paramount to that of all the local public health authorities controlling the latter in the same way that boards of guardians are controlled by the poor law commissioners. On all points directly affecting the health of the people the central authority should have very large powers, but there should be a right of appeal in certain cases from their decision to that of the Privy Council, as when a corporation or other governing body of a town were ordered to obtain a new water supply or to adopt a comprehensive system of sewerage. The central authority should be set in motion by application from a certain proportion of the inhabitants of a town or district. It should have power to interfere in any case when the local body did not promptly and efficiently deal with nuisances affecting the public health.	Although corporations and boards of guardians in Ireland display the greatest indifference with respect to sanitary matters, it would not be practicable to form local sanitary authorities independent of these bodies. When they failed to perform their duty, they should be superseded by the central authority: under such a stimulus it is probable they would prove tolerably effective sanitary boards. The public health committee of the corporation of Dublin constitute one of the most effective sanitary bodies. Nothing should be left *optional* with the local authority; if they neglected to adopt all the recognized precautions for the conservation of public health, they should be required to give a satisfactory reason for their so doing.	There should be sanitary inspection both by the central and also by the local authority. Two medical inspectors of the first class would be sufficient for Ireland. During epidemics the number might be increased. Every large town should have an officer of health, with a staff under him according to local conditions; population, revenue, &c. There should also be a county medical inspector. The *powers* of the medical officers of health should be as *few* as possible; they should merely advise and give evidence, nothing more.	The central inspectors should possess a high class medical and scientific education, such as would qualify them to properly discharge the duties of supervisors of the local officers. The local inspectors should be medical men capable of passing an examination in the elementary principles of hygiene. After some time, however, it would be desirable to allow only those who possessed a diploma (not yet created) in State medicine to act as officers of health or medical inspectors. The central inspectors should not be allowed private practice; but it might be desirable that they should be connected with an hospital, though not as the regular medical attendants of it; the local inspectors ought not to be debarred from hospital practice, nor, unless their salary is considerable, from private practice either. Local government officers and the officers concerned with the Burial Acts, the Registration Office, the Common Lodging-house Acts, the Factory Acts, the Workshops Acts, the Adulteration of Food Acts, Markets or Bakehouses, &c. Acts, the Vaccination Acts, and the Pharmacy Acts, might properly be placed under one department, say, "The Public Health and Safety Department" of the Privy Council. The Petroleum Act might be added to the Acts named.	The Poor Law medical officers in Ireland are really very effective sanitary officers, but the Poor Law Commissioners ought to be relieved from their sanitary functions. The care of the poor is quite sufficient to fully occupy their time and that of their inspectors.	—	The registration of deaths in Ireland is pefectly useless, and a new form of registration certificate is required, which should set out the causes of death.	Public hygiene is a matter that appears to be considered as almost purely urban. The sanitary condition of rural hamlets and villages is generally anything but satisfactory.
175. David Davies, Medical Inspector, Board of Health, Bristol. For four years medical inspector of health, seven years dispensary surgeon for Bristol. Area, 2,000 acres; population, 172,000. Besides the medical inspector there are one superintendent nuisance inspector, four district inspectors, and eight labourers (two under each district inspector) all are in communication with the medical inspector.	(α) Too many clauses are permissive which should be compulsory, especially the 35th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866. (β) The execution of remedial measures is wrongly placed in the hands of *nuisance producers*. (γ) The registration (1) of death, and (2) of diseases of an epidemic character; the ventilation of schools and sleeping apartments where people are congregated, factories, &c., and the supply of medical advice and nursing for the poor, are objects in regard to which the Acts are defective. All illegitimate children should be in some respect the wards of a public officer.	The best authority would be a central board in London in direct communication with the officer of health in every place, and with power of control through the local officer over every place. This authority should exercise power *ex proprio motu*, of course with judgment and discretion. It should possess compulsory powers as regards the building of houses, their ventilation, water supply, and all matters directly or remotely affecting the public health. The central authority should be set in motion (1) through local boards in large towns, having the power of guiding and directing such boards, and (2) in country places through the Superintendent Registrar of deaths under the direct authority of the central board.	The best constitution of local authority for districts, urban and rural, is such a board of health as that in existence at Bristol. No matters affecting the public health should be optional with the local authority, except as to the *best means* of carrying out that object. One small country town, say, may have earth-closets, another sewers and drains (none to be allowed cesspools), but all sanitary arrangements should be approved by the central authority.	The central board would probably require four inspectors for all England. They should visit the localities and approve or disapprove of the doings of the local inspectors. There should be a medical officer of health to every 200,000 inhabitants, with an efficient staff of sub-inspectors, to be appointed by the local boards, with the approval of the central board; but the power of dismissal of the medical officer to be vested in the central board alone, so as to render his action independent of the local board; there must be a thorough system of sub-inspection, without which a medical officer of health would be simply ornamental. The local inspectors should understand the chemistry of food and drink; superintend the local registration of deaths, and, if possible, disease; give a *medical* opinion on engineering matters; supplant coroners' inquests by medical inquiry where no *crime* is suspected; and generally have full powers under the central authority on all matters relating to health.	There should be a special course of lectures and an examination on Public Hygiene, and the collateral subjects for all not already holding office. Health officers should be debarred from private but not from public practice. The Registrar General of deaths and the medical officer of the Privy Council should be one and the same. There should be no union with the Poor Law Board or the guardians. The local medical officer of health should be superintendant registrar, and should have authority under the Factory Acts, the Workshop Acts, the Adulteration of Food Acts, and Emigration or Shipping Acts. Under the Pharmacy Acts he should have power to inspect and condemn bad drugs. The Common Lodging Houses Acts, Markets and Bakehouses Acts, and Vaccination Acts work well as they are. The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act should be repealed as unworkable. In all cases of *judicial* inquiry the coroner should be a lawyer, but in all other cases an inquiry should be held by the local medical officer of health, and a certificate given of the cause of death. If *crime* is suspected the case should be handed over to the legal coroner.	The sanitary administration of the country *could not* be combined with that of the Poor Law Board. The guardians, especially in country places, are opposed to all sanitary improvements; the inspection carried on by them seems to have been "mere sham."	Compulsory byelaws under the 35th section of the Sanitary Act, 1866, are wanted; the anti-smoke clauses of the Sanitary Act, 1866, ought to be carried out. There should be a complete alteration of the registration of deaths, &c.	The deaths of the locality should be reported weekly to the local superintendent, who should be the medical officer of health; it should be his duty to enter the same on a map of the houses kept at his office, by special marks, say a scarlet dot for scarlet fever, a crimson dot for measles, mauve for typhus, &c.; such map to be open to the inspection of the public. An analysis should be presented weekly to the local board and to the central board; also, if they wish to publish it, to the public papers. Thus, medical practitioners would see where danger threatened. It would serve the public as a cheque on the medical officer; if he could not satisfactorily account for any extraordinary outbreak, he should be censured; and if highly blameable, dismissed. The medical officer should, as superintendent registrar, have the power of altering a death return if on inquiry he should deem it incorrect. Such alteration to be reported to the registrar-general, with the reasons for it; this is absolutely necessary on account of the astounding difference of opinion in nosology obtaining in the profession. The nosology of the College of Physicians should be the standard. In Bristol enteric fever is frequently denominated typhus, diarrhœa, cholera, chronic bronchitis, phthisis, &c. The districts should be re-arranged. For example, of the registration of *Bristol*, part is carried to the Bourton union in Somerset, part to Westbury in Gloucestershire, part to Stapleton and Fish Ponds also in Gloucestershire, and part is recorded in Bristol. It is impossible to get anything like a weekly analysis of disease except through the kindness of a clerk in the registrar-general's office, a very intelligent gentleman, but this is necessarily late for my purpose, and also (from the meagre accounts sent by the local registrars) defective. The figures are handled in a masterly manner in the registrar-general's office, but where facts are absent the result must be imperfect. It is believed that with such a system as that sketched out above, most astonishing facts as to the localization of phthisis, cancer, and other similar diseases, so as in fact, say in five years, to alter substantially our opinions of the etiology of these diseases, but the medical officer of health is debarred from doing this by the present system. All diseases in hospitals, dispensaries, and under poor law medical officers and private practitioners, should be registered, if belonging to certain classes, say all epidemic diseases, all cases of gonorrhœa and siphilis, the leading fatal diseases, such as phthisis, bronchitis, &c. It is feared that the Legislature will find unsurmountable obstacles to this on the part of the medical profession.	—

Answer by	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.	Qualification of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths. (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
Qns. I.	II.	III. A.	III. B.	IV. A. B. C.	IV. D. E.	V.	VI.	VII.	—
176. Edward Long Fox, M.D., Physician to the Bristol Royal Infirmary. Has had experience of the working of the Sanitary Acts from his general knowledge of the poor of Bristol, more especially during an epidemic of typhus about six years ago (1863). Population about 160,000, of which more than half are poor, and many very poor.	It is a disadvantage that a board of health should have the option of doing without a medical officer. When a medical man is associated with a board of health, he should have the powers of a medical officer of health, and not, as in Bristol, of a medical inspector only. Every board of health should be able to provide hospital accommodation for the isolation of infectious diseases. In Bristol the board of health say they are a board of nuisances only, and have no power to make such provision. The town council say they cannot spend the tax-payers money for such a purpose without an Act of Parliament. The boards of guardians only provide for paupers. The Acts that deal with overcrowding are deficient in one respect, which is especially felt in the western cities, which are Irish ports. There is no authority for dealing with any amount of overcrowding and sub-letting of single rooms, if only the parties occupying such rooms call themselves "relations." Now the Irish poor in Bristol constantly live overcrowded in single rooms, and invariably (and perhaps truthfully) say they are related to each other.	The best central authority would be a board of commissioners appointed by Government, composed of men of a high educational standard; some medical men, some engineers, some skilled chemists, with a central office containing laboratories, &c. These commissioners should have two lines of duty— (1.) The inspection of divisions of the country at least twice a year, and more often on appeal. (2.) To be consulted in all cases in which medical witnesses are now engaged, to be the authoritative medical witnesses of the nation, just what Caspar was in Prussia. They should have the power and should act *ex proprio motu*, as the rule. They should have compulsory powers in all matters relating to sanitary affairs which may have been neglected by the local authorities, and the remodelling local boards for the sake of proper efficiency. The commissioners, besides their regular routine, should be set in motion, (1) on appeal to the central board; (2) at the desire of the medical officer of health of the Privy Council; they should undertake special duties, as the examination of the water supply of a town, the watching an epidemic, &c.	The best constitution of local authority for large cities such as *Bristol* would be a Board of Health, appointed from amongst the Town Council, as is the case there. But they should have (1) a medical officer of health connected with them, appointed by them with the consent of the medical officer of the Privy Council, and removable only with his consent; (2) a surveyor with engineer's knowledge, to assist the medical officer and the board in matters of drainage, building, &c.; (3) sub-inspectors, acting under the medical officer, and reporting to him daily. All these officials, with their books, reports, &c., should be under a central inspector and perhaps should report to him. Very little except points of detail should be optional with the local board.	There should be central inspection at least twice a year, and more often on appeal, or when any disease prevails epidemically, or any exceptionally high death-rate. In cities the inspection should be daily by sub-inspectors with labourers for white-liming, cleansing public closets, &c.; and a weekly inspection of the worst parts should be made by the medical officer, and immediate visits paid by him on any infectious disease being reported to him. (This is well carried out in *Bristol* by the medical inspector, Mr. Davies.) For such a county as Somersetshire, including the towns and cities, perhaps three central inspectors should be sufficient. One local medical officer, with from 8 to 12 sub-inspectors under him, would be sufficient for a population of, say 80,000 poor. The central inspectors should have engineering, chemical, medical, statistical, and forensic duties assigned to them; but it might be useful to divide the duties required of them. With three inspectors for each large district of the country, each should have knowledge of sanitary matters, but one with special *engineering*, one *chemical*, one more specially *medical* knowledge. Their powers should be very full. The local inspectors should have all the present powers of boards of health (except that of making rates), and have power to send infectious cases to hospital, to close infected houses, to summons for overcrowding, &c.	The very highest educational qualification should be required from sanitary inspectors. The duties of the central inspectors, as preventors of disease of the nation, are higher than those of any other body of men, even higher than those of medical men, and the inspectors therefore should be men to whom others may look up. The central inspectors should certainly not be debarred from hospitals that they may recognize all forms of disease as they are really, and also because of the value of the post mortem room. In the same way private practice, so far as it may be compatible with their duties, should be engaged in, as many forms of disease are seldom seen in hospital. The local inspectors should be physicians, or upper class general practitioners, allowed to practise in all ways. The central inspectors would, as skilled medical witnesses, make the investigations into cases of death by poisoning and other modes of death requiring judicial inquiry more satisfactory.	The sanitary administration of the country might to a certain extent be combined with the central Poor Law Board, but not with local boards of guardians; these are generally obstructive. The local inspectors should have the power of compelling boards of guardians to deal with sanitary matters in places under their jurisdiction.	In this district a hospital for infectious diseases is required. The medical inspector should have more power. A better Act for the prevention of overcrowding, and Compulsory powers for shutting up all wells known to be impure, are required.	The registration of deaths would be improved by the use of the Royal College of Physicians' nomenclature of disease; a better education of medical men; and more post-mortem examinations. The registration of sickness should be carried out everywhere; the death-rate is no test of the *extent* of an epidemic, only of its *severity*; but the weekly publication of such registration is deprecated.	—
177. Every Kennedy, M.D., J.P., Dublin. Has had opportunity of observing the Acts affecting public health, as a magistrate for the county of *Dublin*, as an *ex officio* poor law guardian, as a landed proprietor, and as governor of many of the hospitals and charities, and a director of the cow-pock institution. Has himself built model lodging houses for the poorer classes. This has been in the city, suburbs, and county of Dublin. The area of the two Dublin unions is 88,858 acres; the population 336,718.	The objections to the present sanitary enactments are not to their *deficiency* so much as to the inconvenient modes of exciting the Acts: In particular the want of responsible officers and machinery to secure the powers that exist being brought into practical operation, prevent their being exercised. In fact the present modes of exciting the power are so inconvenient and ineffective, that in flagrant cases of most injurious nuisances the law has been baffled for years in the suburban districts of Dublin; and the nuisances allowed to persist unabated. (1) The draining of marshy lands, especially in suburban districts; (2) the providing arterial drainage and sewerage in suburban and thickly-populated rural districts, which are now sadly neglected; (3) the enclosing all open sewers in such districts; and (4) the providing a safe deposit for all the sewage, and utilizing it if possible, should fall within the scope of the Sanitary Acts. When enclosed sewers are impracticable, or attended with two great expense, the Acts should secure that the open sewers be covered with water, and flushed, and set aside exclusively for sewage purposes.	The best central authority would be a Minister, or one or more directors or commissioners, charged with State Medicine and Sanitary affairs, whose time and attention should be devoted exclusively to those duties, originating such new enactments as experience must point out as necessary hereafter. There should be a sufficient staff of the best informed sanitarians and scientific assistants, who, as well as the inspectors, might be, in course of time, educated for the purpose, and selected by competition or qualifying examination. The minister, if he be not a member, should have some one in the House of Lords or Commons who could authoritatively represent his opinions upon any necessary sanitary legislation. The central authority should have full powers of originating inquiries and directing the execution of works or other necessary remedies "ex proprio motu," as well as upon being appealed to by aggrieved parties, and his powers should be compulsory and absolute. He should adjudicate without appeal, beyond what common law necessarily affords, upon any objections being urged to such measures as are necessary to secure public health. The authority should be set in motion by the central power, by its agents and officers, by aggrieved parties, by the police, and all public bodies and parties interested.	The sanitary committee of the Dublin corporation is a specimen of an active and energetic local authority, but its constitution and exercise of power is capable of improvement; there is no existing constitution of local authority which can be pronounced *good*. No powers should be *optional* with a local authority, as long as a nuisance remains unabated; if the responsibility in point of expense, &c., be too great for the local officer, he should refer the matter to the superior authority to be carried out under his directions, and relieve himself from the immediate or exclusive responsibility.	Sanitary inspection should be entirely under the control of the central authority, so as to remove the exercise or neglect of it from the influence of local obstructions; the central authority should compel the general and local inspectors to carry out the powers entrusted to them. In towns the number of first-class inspectors should be in proportion to the population, rather than to the *area*. In large towns, with a population say of 50,000, one first-class inspector should always be available. In smaller towns he might be available once in each week. In country and suburban districts the number should be based upon the area and facilities of transit. The same remarks apply in a modified extent to local inspectors. In towns there might be one to every 20,000 inhabitants; in thickly-populated suburban districts one to every 10,000; in thinly-populated suburban and in rural districts according to area and facility of transit. A more close inspection and a larger supply of inspectors would be required in manufacturing, mining, and very poor districts. The inspector's duties should include drainage; sewerage; inspection of factories, mills, and all places of employment calculated to shorten life, either by effluvia or accidents; to see that attention to ventilation and such other means of prevention are adopted as are calculated to reduce the necessary injuries to a minimum; abatement of offensive odours and exhalations (without any inquiry as to their being injurious	The educational qualifications of a general inspector should comprise those of a physician well versed in chemistry and forensic medicine; he should possess a fair knowledge of police law, as well as of the laws bearing upon the relief of the poor; in fact, he should be educated for his duties and submitted to a board of examiners appointed to select all officers to be employed in the department of state medicine or sanitary department. The local inspectors should, if possible, be qualified in the same manner, and submitted to the same test of fitness; this would imply a competent salary and the employment of educated gentlemen, in which case much of the subordinate duties might be done, as is done at present, by policemen and inferior officers acting under the direction of the local inspectors. Promotion of local to be general inspectors should be encouraged as a reward to exertion and efficiency in the department. The salaries of the inspectors should, if possible, be such as to render private practice unnecessary, so as to enable their whole time to be devoted to their duties. Should the salary be only such as to offer no inducement to able and promising men to embrace it as an exclusive pursuit, then hospital and even private practice should be allowed to the local inspectors. In the case of the general inspectors their salary should always be such as to render private practice unnecessary.	Experience, as an *ex officio* poor law guardian and a member of two dispensary committees, tells quite against the combination of sanitary administration with that of the poor law guardians in rural and suburban districts. The guardians evade sanitary duties, and will not incur the expense or trouble of carrying out sanitary enactments; besides, they are a mixed body, whose interests and sympathies often interfere with their duties in executing the Sanitary Acts. The Poor Law Commissioners no doubt could execute the duties, but to do so efficiently would require that they should be done through a distinct staff, and not through the poor law guardians.	There is a notorious public nuisance productive of repeated attacks of fever, cholera, and even black death, which has continued for years in one of the suburbs of Dublin, and still persists, despite the efforts made under the present laws for its abatement; this is the sewage from the great Richmond barracks in the township of Kilmainham, which empties itself into the bed of the river *Carnac*, which permeates a thickly-populated district, and which is dry, and poisons the surrounding districts by its exhalations for three months in the year. Yet this nuisance is committed by the War Office, and although a precept issued in 1866 for the Lord Lieutenant, under which a township has been established, as yet no abatement of this nuisance has taken place, nor is there any apparent likelihood of it. The *Liffy*, which acts as a great open "cloaca" or common sewer, is another example; as also the "slobs" at the North Strand of Dublin; showing the deficiency of our sanitary organization, and the necessity of alteration in this respect.	An effort should be made to indicate more markedly by classification what are now loosely termed "epidemic diseases," pointing out, as far as practicable, those purely *zymotic* classes due to poison, and consequently contagious, from simple epidemics due to altered states of the atmosphere, but not arising from the spread or dissemination of poisons, whether vegetable, animal, or chemical. Such a classification would be of great practical value as leading to the stamping out of endemics and preventing the occurrence and spread of prevalent zymotics. In the future registration of deaths the forms and queries supplied to hospitals and private practitioners should be framed so as to elicit information on this subject. A specific statement of the cause of death, for instance, after labour, whether metria or sporadic inflammation; in enteritis whether typhoid fever co-existed; in pneumonia, whether idiopathic or occurring in the progress of a prevalent epidemic fever, &c. Each case of disease, partaking of characters indicative of a prevalent or common tendency, should if possible be traced to its known, exciting, or predisposing cause; and thus assist in arriving at general conclusions applicable to future prevention. With the same view there should be established a registration of morbility or sickness from hospitals, dispensaries,	As long as sanitary powers are *permissive*, not obligatory, and vested in irresponsible agents, they will be as at present incapable of being brought into prompt and effective operation. The existing legislative enactments, stringent as some of them may appear, have disappointed their framers, and left the community exposed to fatal influences simply and easily removeable.

Answer by	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.	Qualification of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
Qns. I.	II.	III. A.	III. B.	IV. A. B. C.	IV. D. E.	V.	VI.	VII.	—
177. Evory Kennedy, M.D., J.P., Dublin—*cont.*	The Acts should prevent the admission of sewage, factory and mill refuse, into rivers; provide for the separation of surface water from sewage in cities and suburban districts; oblige all lodging-house keepers, and in fact all house owners, to provide properly constructed closets; prohibit necessaries being placed, as they are constantly, in vaults and areas, causing most injurious and offensive foul exhalations in the streets and thoroughfares, or, if permitted, should oblige them to be constructed as *waterclosets* and carefully trapped; provision should be made to render it a sanitary offence for any house proprietor to leave an open or untrapped communication with the main sewer, not only in the streets, but in yards, gardens, and premises generally, more especially in dwelling-houses which (in consequence of the air within being warmer and lighter than the cool foul air of the sewers) often act as ventilating chimnies to our great cloaca and engender typhoid fever, and other zymotic diseases. The Acts should oblige all newly-built houses to be constructed with provisions for ventilation, trapped sewers, and good water supply. They should prevent the spread of contagious diseases by prohibiting under penalty the use of public carriages, passage boats, or railway carriages in such cases. This prohibition should be extended to hotels and lodging-houses, unless in case of the latter due notice be given of the fact, and precautions taken to prevent injury. They should oblige all owners of houses, hotels, lodgings, &c. to notify to the sanitary officers the occurrence of zymotic diseases, and require the inspector to investigate the cause of each case, and to report whether it be traceable to contagion, or to local and removable causes, and especially whether it becomes *endemic* or is merely isolated; the inspector, when endemic disease shows itself, should examine into the sewage (local and arterial), the supply of drinking water, investigate whether animal or vegetable exhalations prevail, and thus trace the case to its origin, whether imported or locally engendered, and take steps for isolation and remedy of the exciting cause; he should investigate and abate all perceptible nuisances in cities and suburban districts, arising from factories, abattoirs, gas-houses, &c. Proprietors of marshes, creeks, and "slobs" in the neighbourhood of cities and towns should be obliged to drain, fill in, and exclude the tidal waters from them; and, if unable, the sanitary authority should be empowered to take the land into their own hands, or to require the town commissioners to do so, in order to effect the necessary improvements at the expense of the proprietors, or the township. The sanitary authority should be empowered to take similar steps in thickly populated rural districts, and also in the case of drainage and sewerage works, in which cases the necessary works might be executed by or under the direction of the county engineer.	—	—	to health, as such investigations delay and frustrate justice); keeping rivers and running water free from sewage and factory refuse and nuisances; examination of drinking water and prevention of its impurity; the analysis of water, food, &c.; the removal of dungheaps, &c.; the examination and regulation of abattoirs; the enclosure of limekilns; the enforcing of proper precautions against accidents in opening wells and sewers and mines; to co-operate with the dispensary and poor law authorities in cases that require medical attention during their inspection. In cases of prevalent epidemic they should establish a system of house to house visitation amongst the poor; and should have powers, in extreme cases at least, to secure separation of the sick from the well by the removal of either or both to asylums, with a view to stamping out the disease. They should pay strict attention to the prevention of *overcrowding* in the houses of the poor, and should have power to establish cottage hospitals, when necessary; should inquire into the morbility and mortality occurring in existing hospitals in the great towns, and have power, if satisfied of their insalubrity, to insist upon their alteration, closure, the removal of the patients to properly constructed hospitals in suburban situations, or such other changes as the nature of the endemic insalubrity requires. Their *statistical* duties should include reporting upon the health of their districts; the prevalence of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases occurring within it; upon their probable causes; upon all nuisances and other matters affecting the health and comfort of the population; on the number of these suppressed, abated, and still persisting; with the results upon health and life; upon the mortality in great hospitals, especially those for lying-in women, and for accidents and surgical cases; distinguishing the diseases or states in classes, and contrasting these with the mortality in homes and cottage hospitals. Their *forensic* duties should be, in addition to carrying out the law entrusted to them, to acquaint the people with the provisions of the law, to point out its shortcomings and defects, and to apply or suggest the necessary alterations.	In any amalgamation or redistribution of functions discharged under the different offices or Acts of Parliament, the sanitary inspectors should also be charged * (1) with the correction of all nuisances in roads, streets, or markets; (2) in churchyards from overcrowding or other neglect; (3) they should call into effect the laws applicable to lunatics and idiots, at large and dangerous, or causing annoyance; inquire into the cases of lunatics restrained in private houses, and keep a registryof such, and when necessary call the attention of the police to them; (5) their duties as to registration need not extend beyond this and reports of zymotic diseases, and a record of nuisances abated or otherwise; (6) the sanitary department should relieve the poor law guardians from their sanitary duties; and might combine under its general direction and control (7) the Common Lodging House Acts; and those (8) for artizans or labourers dwellings; mines; (9) the Factory Acts; (10) Workshops Acts; (11) Adulteration of Food Acts; (12) Markets or Bakehouses Acts; (15) Emigration or Shipping Acts. Much would thus be gained in efficiency, and saved in expense, by amalgamation of duties and powers under one great sanitary department; and although, in the case of mines, factories, workshops, and shipping inspection, special arrangements might be necessary, yet the grouping of all these duties under a common competent head, with a staff of executive officers educated up to their work, would secure the greatest advantages, in progressive sanitary inspection and improvement, to all these branches. (13) In the case of the Vaccination Acts, which have been so marvellously successful in *Ireland* since the introduction of the compulsory clauses and a proper system of registration, its present working, which has been so admirably carried out by the Irish Poor Law Board, should not be interfered with further than by making the sanitary inspector the police prosecutor of those who neglect vaccination, as also of those who practise inoculation with small-pox matter, extending the punishment of imprisonment to the parent or guardian, as well as to the inoculator; the inspector should be further empowered to offer a reward of 50*l.* for the information of the crime. He should be empowered to isolate small-pox cases, as well as other cases of contagious disease when imported (almost the only way in which it now shows itself in *Ireland*, since compulsory vaccination has stamped small-pox out). (16) Nothing could be more defective and objectionable than the present system of enquiring into death by poisoning or other causes requiring judicial investigation. Two conflicting jurisdictions exist, without its being *the duty* of any person to take the initiative, unless it be the one of the judges who is remunerated by his activity in multiplying inquests. The initiative should be one of the duties of the sanitary inspector of the district, by whom the coroner and attorney-general (or rather his deputy the Crown solicitor) should be called into action. The coroner should, on requisition of the inspector, summon his jury and conduct his inquiry judicially; but the coroner ought to be highly qualified, versed in medicine, surgery, and police law, but especially qualified in anatomy, chemistry, and forensic medicine; only such should be eligible for the office, their education being the same as that of the central sanitary inspector. The present "ex parte" system of examining the body and its contents should be abolished. Provision should be made in all cases of investigation for murder by poisoning or otherwise, that a competent expert, to be remunerated if necessary by the Crown, should be present at the investigation of the body, and analysis of all matters chemically, on the part of the accused, as well as on the part of the Crown or prosecutor. The post-mortem evidence is generally the gist of the whole case, and there should, in fact, be three skilled officials always present at and conducting these examinations in the presence of each other, the coroner, the Crown, or accusers expert, and an expert to represent the accused. * Note—The figures within brackets refer to the numbers in Question E., cf. p. 340.	—	—	and workhouses, and as far as practicable from private practioners. As all this would impose arduous duties on the medical profession, already overworked and underpaid, provision should be made to meet the additional labour, either by increase of salary or otherwise; and in order to stimulate to exertion, honorary mention might be made in the reports of those physicians who furnish the most satisfactory, complete, and instructive returns; or even a certain number of distinctions or medals might be distributed by the state medicine department on the same principle as is done in the military and civil state departments in this and other countries.	—
178. E. D. Mapother, M.D., Prof. R.C.S.I., and Medical Officer of Health, Dublin. Has been Medical Officer of Health for Dublin since 1864. A. 3,808 acres. P. 254,808. In preparing "*Lectures on Public Health*," published in 1867 (Longman), has examined into the sanitary state of the greater part of Ireland, and of many English districts.	In Ireland the Poor Law Commissioners can enforce sanitary regulations only in the rural districts; so that for over 100 cities and towns, containing one third of the population of the country, there is no central authority over the local boards appointed under Municipal Acts. Only three towns, *Dublin*, *Derry*, and *Sligo*, have health officers, and in most other towns the sanitary state is most disgraceful. The houses and yards where cows are kept should be subjected to inspection and regulations analogous to those for slaughter-houses. An indemnity clause in favour of inspectors, &c., should be added to the 26 & 27 Vict. c. 117. The powers of s. 35 Sanitary Act, 1866, should be extended to houses containing only *one* family if valued under 10*l.* The want of inspection by a central authority; of consolidation of sanitary offices; and of codification of sanitary laws, renders enactments of the kind almost inoperative in Ireland.	A department of the Privy Council, comprising in each kingdom a medical, an engineering, and a legal officer, with a suitable number of inspectors, would be the best central authority. The authority should act on appeal by a certain proportion of inhabitants, and on report of an inspector. It should have compulsory powers in regard to the enforcement of water supply, sewerage, &c.	In cities and towns, Commissioners elected under such Acts as the Towns Act (Ireland), 1854, should be the local authority. In rural districts the poor law guardians. It should be optional with the local authority whether structural works should be carried out by themselves or by the central authority for them.	The central authority should appoint medical inspectors; about 60 would suffice for Ireland. The cities of Dublin, Belfast, and Cork should each have one; and every three poor law unions should have one. That would be about an area of 200,000 acres, and a population of 100,000. The inspectors of the central authority should be district public physicians, and might undertake the following duties:— (1.) Superintendent registrar of deaths, births, and marriages. (2.) Witness at coroners' or magistrates' courts as to cause of death, if not natural. (3.) Health officer and food analyst. (4.) Inspector of burial grounds. (5.) Factory certifying surgeon. The various fees, paid for these duties at present, would suffice to pay a regular staff. The local authorities should each have an inspector of nuisances, with an area of about 60,000 acres, or 20,000 population. The inspector of the local authority should report on and prosecute cases of common nuisance.	The central inspector should always be a medical man, who, after he had obtained his medical qualification, had studied hygiene, and all the accessory sciences for at least a year, and had acted with a medical officer of health for a like period. His capability should be tested by a pass examination, or still better, the office should be filled up after competitive examination. He should be debarred from private and hospital practice, but in a city he might be a lecturer on some of the scientific branches of medicine, and might act as examiner for insurance, and as visiting physician to the lunatic asylum. The local inspector would scarcely require special training. Those disciplined in the police force make vigilant and reliable officers. All the functions mentioned in Question E. might be performed by a department of the Privy Council, with the exceptions of (1) the duties of the Lunacy Commissioners (2) and those of the Poor Law Board.	In Ireland there is no better body to whom to entrust the sanitary administration of the urban and rural districts than the Poor Law Board, which has already the control of the latter. But it would be better that the control of the urban districts should be added to them, or that the whole should be given to a department of the Privy Council. There is already a veterinary department of the Privy Council.	—	There should be "registration officers," who should examine every body, if the cause of death was not certified within 24 hours, after the manner of the "Medecins des Mortes" in Paris. The inspectors already named could perform such a duty. Registration of zymotic diseases from every source is most desirable.	—

Answer by	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.	Qualification of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths. (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
Qns. I.	II.	III. A.	III. B.	IV. A. B. C.	IV. D. E.	V.	VI.	VII.	—
179. Robert Mac Donnell, M.D., F.R.S., Dublin. A registered practitioner interested in public medicine.	In Ireland the great deficiency appears to be want of uniformity of system. There is no central authority controlling, directing, and assisting local boards. The Poor Law Commissioners preside over sanitary matters in rural districts; over towns there is no central authority; and very few of them (only three in all Ireland) have officers of health.	The Poor Law Board in *Ireland* is entrusted with the duties of a board of health; and one of the Poor Law Commissioners is a medical man appointed under the Medical Charities Act. This board might be made, with the assistance of an engineer and a fit staff of inspectors, an efficient central authority, more especially as over a great part of Ireland the local authority must be placed almost of necessity in the hands of the poor law guardians.	—	There should be frequent inspection by paid medical inspectors, who should be called on to make reports, &c., at stated times.	The inspectors should be medical men debarred from practice, and admitted by a competitive examination. Hygiene, chemistry, and forensic medicine should be among the subjects of this examination.	—	—	Registration of deaths in Ireland is at present very imperfect, and it will continue to be so until it is made necessary to register the death previous to interment. In fact the burial should be prohibited, unless the certificate of registration is produced. This is the simple remedy. Registration of disease by all public institutions would be most desirable; from private practitioners it could not be obtained.	—
180. E.A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Hygiene in the Army Medical School. During the cholera epidemic of 1865 and 1866, was acting for the Medical Department of the Privy Council in respect of Southampton and its neighbourhood, and had then an opportunity of observing the working of the various sanitary Acts. Since then the Sanitary Acts for England and Scotland have been passed, and the powers for action therefore increased.	There may be a number of authorities acting in a district which for health purposes is practically one: in *Southampton* the municipal corporation (*i.e.*, the sanitary committee of the town council constituted under the local Act) has powers over only a portion of the town; one of the suburbs is under a local board independent of the corporation, the other suburbs and adjacent villages are under boards of guardians. In 1866 the cholera was limited almost entirely to that portion under the corporation; and the local Act, the Nuisance Removal Act, and the Diseases Prevention Act afforded sufficient powers; but there would have been serious difficulty if the cholera had widely spread. Had cholera entered one of the suburbs which is unsewered, with cesspools and wells in close proximity, and with a loose humid soil, a wide-spread outbreak must have been expected, which would doubtless have reacted on Southampton itself, and perhaps have rendered nugatory all the measures taken by the municipal corporation. For health purposes all places close together should be considered one, and be placed under one authority; different measures might be needed for different parts of the district according to circumstances, but there should be *one controlling power* for the whole district of a sufficiently extensive area to ensure that the precautions of one place may not be rendered useless by the neglect of another. There will be difficulties in carrying this out; *e.g.*, some low-lying suburbs of Southampton, inhabited by a poor population, could only be sewered and supplied with water by increasing the rates of the town, which are already heavy. The inhabitants of these suburbs dread sanitary improvements on account of taxation; the inhabitants within the municipal district would probably not like to see their local Act carried over the suburbs, for fear they should be taxed for the poor districts, which would be unable to pay for themselves. Hence in what is the same town there are sewers here and not there; public water supply here, and not there; a health officer and nuisance inspectors acting in a part of the town, but unable to set foot beyond a given boundary. In 1866 the public mind was so alarmed, that no one outside the municipal district refused any recommendations that were made; there was therefore no opportunity of testing where there was any deficiency of power; probably with the additional power given by the later Acts the powers would be sufficient. The Acts appear to fail chiefly in being in many cases simply permissive, and not obligatory, and in being not sufficiently under the direction of a controlling central power. The condition of the villages in this part of England and elsewhere is very bad; the sanitary authority is vested in boards of guardians or overseers, and, although in times of great sickness something may be done, in ordinary periods there is almost complete neglect. This is partly owing to want of knowledge of, and interest in, the subject; but much more to the poverty of the inhabitants and the desire to spend no money, frequently even on the part of owners of property. Some villages are in the most disgraceful condition as regards privies and cesspools; some houses are without any conveniences; in a great number the well is close to the privy or cesspool; this occurs sometimes in comparatively rich neighbourhoods, where the owners of property are strongly opposed to any interference. Matters go on in this way from year to year without the least alteration; fresh cottages are put up on the old plan, and there seems no indication of any change taking place. The present Acts carry large powers, and if these powers were brought more into united action, and were really applied, they would probably be effective; but certainly there should be, on the part of some central authority, a definite and authoritative statement, of things which ought to be done, and things which ought not to be done, in building and making sanitary arrangements for the houses of the poor classes.	There should be a central authority, which would probably be best connected as at present with the Privy Council. Under this central authority all the departments relating to public health should be concentrated; such as the inspection of factories, mines, emigrant and other merchant ships; as well as matters connected with water supply and air supply of houses; the removal of excreta; the control of lodging houses, &c. The regulation of cattle traffic should be a separate department in the same office. The head of such an office should be a person of high authority; a medical man of the highest reputation, such as that of the present medical officer of the Privy Council, should occupy the post. The power of the central authority should be derived from Act of Parliament, and be put in motion by such Act; there should be no authority set in motion merely by appeal; there should be no option on the part of the public whether or not they would avail themselves of the powers of the Sanitary Act. If the Act is good it should be brought into universal action, if otherwise it should be repealed. While the central authority should have compulsory powers to the full extent of the Act, there should be a discretionary power as to when and how the Act should be brought into operation. The central authority would naturally be set in motion by receiving reports from its own officers, by instituting inquiries, or by eliciting independent information from the inhabitants of a district. The area to be dealt with by the local inspector would very much depend upon whether this sanitary inspection is to be performed in rural districts by parish medical officers. In towns of over 50,000 inhabitants, when the inspectors would not have parochial medical work, the districts (which should combine outlying places) would necessarily be large. Every central inspector (except the veterinarian, who would have special duties) should have engineering, chemical, medical, and statistical training, and forensic duties to a certain extent, but while every health inspector should know how to examine water and air, the examination of food for adulterations and the analyses in suspected cases of poisoning, which require special skill and apparatus, and often take a long time, would be best conducted by a board of analysts in London acting under the central authority. A small number of competent analysts, constantly employed in London and having power to obtain skilled chemical and microscopical assistance in times of pressure, would probably be able to manage the whole of this business, and there would be a great advantage in having the food analysis conducted at a distance from the locality, and of having all the poison cases referred to the same skilled public analysts. The powers of the central and local inspectors ought to be defined by Act of Parliament, and the necessary clauses would require very great care in drawing.	Boards of guardians are, on the whole, the best authorities for the rural districts, but they should be completely under the authority of the Central body. If administering a well drawn and defined Act of Parliament, the execution of which was watched over by the central body, there could hardly be much remissness on their part. In towns the municipal corporations should be the boards of health, but the boundaries of their action should include suburbs in all cases, and any large villages placed within a short distance of the town, and capable of influencing its health.	Sanitary inspection by the central authority should be by means of four classes of inspectors. For inspection 1. Of factories, mines, and workplaces generally. 2. Of districts as to water supply, air supply, sewerage, land drainage, surface conservancy, and condition of dwellings, questions of food, &c., as well as of the prevalence of disease in the district. 3. Of vaccination. 4. Of cattle traffic and slaughterhouses, abattoirs, cow-houses, and stables (under the veterinary department). The working of all these classes should be brought into unison by well-defined regulations from the central authority, and in some cases the same inspector would combine several offices. The number of the first class of inspectors is already fixed by the Factory Acts; there would be simply a transference of these officers to the newly-constituted health authority. The second class should at first be few in numbers; they should have large districts and receive reports from local inspectors. The third class should also be few in number, as at present. Local inspectors would be chiefly concerned with the points included under (2), but in addition the inspection of slaughterhouses cow-houses, stables, &c., might be in some cases delegated to local officers.	Every central inspector should receive a special sanitary education, and should be debarred from practice. In some cases, where the area is large and the duties heavy, the local inspectors should be also debarred from practice; but in other cases it would presumably be impossible to make such a rule, and consequently the local circumstances would have to determine whether an inspector should also practice. But whatever be the special sanitary education, it is of the utmost importance that the inspector's officer of any grade should be a good medical man, and able especially to thoroughly diagnose disease, otherwise he would be liable to continual errors both of omission and commission in the investigation of the origin of disease. The functions discharged under the Burials, Common Lodging House, Artizans or Labourers Dwellings, Mines, Factory, Workshops, Adulteration of Food, Markets, or Bakehouses, &c., Vaccination, and Emigration Acts, should be brought under the central authority; as also all forensic inquiries. The Privy Council should be the supreme authority. The lunacy administration should remain as at present. The Registration Office should remain, but with altered districts corresponding with the health districts. This office should be brought into close relation with the health officers, and probably the best plan would be the transmission of duplicate copies of returns, direct from each registration sub-district to the health inspector. The Pharmacy Act is administered by a body lately constituted by law, and probably the arrangements should not now be disturbed.	It is a very difficult question how far sanitary administration could be combined with that of the Poor Law Board in suburban and rural districts. The poor law medical officer acquires an earlier and more complete knowledge of disease among the poor and crowded classes; sees more of their daily life, of their circumstances, and of what is hurtful to them than any other man. No one has his opportunities or his special sources of knowledge. All this shows that he is indispensable in any inquiry into sickness, and in any measures of prevention. But the wretched pay of many parish officers, the way in which they are chosen and displaced, the effect of local influences on their conduct, are much opposed to the proper fulfilment of the duties of officers of health. The very hard work too in pauper practice, and the endeavour to make a better connection which may enable them to give up the parish, would prevent much time being given to real sanitary supervision. Still, on the whole it would be best that in rural districts the parish medical officer should be also health inspector, and perhaps by the union of the two offices a better class of men could be obtained for the duties of each office; and the treatment of the sick poor, which is certainly not well done at present, could be improved. If in consideration of sanitary duties the income of the parish officer could be sufficiently improved to enable him to give up private practice; if his appointment by the local parish or minor authorities had to be confirmed by the central authority (to whom the qualifications of all other candidates for the post should be also submitted); and if after appointment he could not be removed except by order of the central authority, a better class of men, who would be independent as far as they could be of local influence, would be obtained. The districts might then in many cases be made larger, so as to compensate in some degree for the greater pay. In large towns the health officers' time would be fully occupied without the treatment of the sick poor, but he should be in the most intimate relation with the parish medical officers. The Poor Law Board should be in harmonious co-operation with, but not united to, the central health authority.	In rural districts there is an almost complete official neglect of sanitary conditions, and no apparent disposition to improve them. In spite of all the public talk about sanitary improvements, what has been done in small places has merely touched the surface; and in many instances has not even done that. It is not what in sanitary organization requires to be *altered*, it is the sanitary organization itself that needs to be established; it is impossible to alter that which practically does not exist.	The great point in registration is to have reliable records of *causes* of death; this can only be done by having thoroughly good conscientious medical men everywhere; no rules or contrivances can prevent carelessness or ignorance. Every death should be certified by a legal practitioner, and enquiry should be made in places, from time to time, by agents of the central authority, into the value of the local statistics. There would be difficulty in obtaining the registration of sickness from private practitioners; it gives trouble but no pay, and might degenerate into a mere form. It was found impossible even in cholera times, and with strong public appeals, to get private practitioners to fill up forms of sickness. Unless the diagnosis is also correct, such returns would mislead. Admitting fully the value of such returns, could they be relied on, and be regularly obtained from all, there will be found great obstacles in the way of getting anything worth having. Although correct private returns could not, it is feared, be obtained, returns for parochial medical officers could be furnished without much trouble, but *query*, as to the value of the returns when obtained, as these would be made under pressure of daily work. The attempt to register sickness should constantly be made; but it is difficult to say beforehand what the result will be, and whether it would be worth while or not to persevere with the plan.	—

Answer by	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.
Qns. I.	**II.**	**III. A.**	**III. B.**	**IV. A. B. C.**
181. G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., &c., Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Has upon many occasions been appointed to examine, report upon, and give evidence respecting sanitary questions in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and in Newcastle-upon-Tyne before the county and borough magistrates at the quarter and other sessions.	The Acts bearing upon public health are deficient in power, in consequence of their being *permissive*. Obedience to the injunctions of the Legislature should be a necessity. Prohibition is a safer principle than compulsion.	The best central authority would be a *minister of health*; having sole control over sanitary matters. The central authority should be set in motion by the local authority.	The local authority should be constituted of justices of the peace. A superior direction of the various measures would thus be obtained.	There should be a skilled medical officer of health, whose duties should be to inquire, investigate, and report the result of his investigations. The medical officer of health might be the factory inspector of the district, the food analyst, and the officer for registration of births, deaths, and sickness.
182. W. Rendle, Surgeon, 40 Newington Causeway, London. Has had opportunities of observing the working of various Acts affecting the public health as parochial medical officer in *Southwark* for about 14 years; as medical officer of health 1856-9; as vestryman, with little exception, from 1859 to date (1869); as honorary secretary, health department, Social Science Association. Has written and published pamphlets, articles, and letters on public health, and given evidence before Committees of the House of Commons. Experience has been gained principally in the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark. Area, 282 acres; population about 56,000.	Individual rights improperly come in obstructing; *i.e.* the individual who is the cause of undoubted injury to his family, neighbours, or the public, is allowed to delay, obstruct, or altogether defeat, the orders of a local authority; as, *e.g.*, where it is necessary at once to separate the sick of dangerous infectious diseases from the healthy; or where work ordered to be done is done so slowly and vexatiously as to make it in every sense more troublesome than profitable. Delay disheartens a willing authority, encourages the obstinate, and allows much which ought to be done to slip out of sight, until the neglected work perhaps crops up as a new case, while people, as often happens, have died meanwhile, say of typhus from the neglect. Too much time is taken up in some sanitary preventive operations, which, to be effective, should be summary. Sometimes this is the fault of the local authority, who multiply notices, take excuses, and favor delay (which is frequently *fatal*) under the veil of neighbourly consideration. Sometimes it is the fault of the magistrate, who decides unequally, one time one way another time another way; cases are often postponed upon slight grounds; as the work connected with the sanitary laws is so all important and so much increasing, a special tribunal seems to be required. The power to regulate poor overcrowded and unwholesome habitations is but colourably attempted; in St. Georges, with 5,000 poor or farmed houses out of 8,000 or 8,500, the Act could not be worked thoroughly with safety; to do such work the area of payments must be widened, and the rich or well-to-do must take their equal part for the general good; a return of the work done (*bonâ fide*) would show that not *more* Acts, but a consolidation and rendering plain and obligatory of those we have, is the work required; and they must be worked by different people.	The central authority should be more national, with a wider and more generous spirit; it should prevent the onus and expense of improving the worst and poorest districts from falling almost exclusively upon those districts least able to bear them; the richer districts need little sanitary improvement compared with the poorer which need it every way, but they are at the same time greatly interested in the general welfare. It might consist of one person representing each metropolitan borough, an equal number of persons to be appointed by the House of Commons, with a salaried president, a member of the ministry, and having a seat in the House; the members should be paid, and one-third or one-fifth go out of office each year, the vacancies to be filled up from the original sources. The central authority should act chiefly *on appeal*, which would be more popular and less suspected; but in great epidemics and like times of danger, when prompt and uniform action would be all important, or in case of any notorious public scandal, if not moved by appeal, it should act *ex proprio motu*. When once in motion, it should have compulsory powers (its chief in the House of Commons would have to account for their use.) A local authority might be ignorant, self-willed, neglectful, &c.; the danger urgent; the central body should have power to do the work, charging the cost to the neglectful local body. The central authority should be set in motion by a report from the local medical officer of health; or by a complaint, from six responsible persons interested in the locality, or from any single person really aggrieved, if after inquiry it should so appear. Upon this the central authority should make a formal inquiry through its skilled agents. It should then deliberate and be empowered to act.	The local authority should be elected by those who need the improvements; *i.e.* every male above the age of 21, not receiving parish relief, never having been convicted, and who could write his name legibly, ought to have the right of voting for such board. The election should be by voting papers as used in the election of guardians, *i.e.* under the general order of the Poor Law Board, 14th January 1867; and a statement of the object and duty involved in the election should, as a great social matter greatly concerning the welfare of the community, and especially of the poor, be read from a written address, the Sunday preceding the election, from every pulpit in the district, irrespective of religion or creed, where a religious service was usually conducted. The local authority should be elected to carry out the law, without option one way or other; and the law should be as little as possible permissive, which is usually a temptation for tampering with and obstructing the law. When the law says a work (which probably ought to be done) *may* be done, it at the same time says it may *not* be done; and generally such laws are not carried out, or are so carried out as to be more or less a scandal. Permissive laws appear to constitute ignorant, or interested, or careless people *law makers*. The vestries, &c. are as a rule ignorant and unwilling; their subordinate officers are, as a rule, not well qualified; a positively obstructive officer, if he can manage to get the good will of a majority, or of a ruling few, in the sanitary authority, will be almost sure to be backed up in his obstructiveness. A zealous officer, anxious to carry out the law, and at the same time to keep his place, must be very discreet indeed. It is notorious that there is but little uniformity in the action of local bodies administering the Sanitary Acts. The men who form these bodies are but little learned in the laws they have to administer, and the multiplicity and confusion of the enactments confuses them and makes them careless. Vestrymen are at present usually elected either by chance or by clique.	There should be inspection by the central authority (1) when called upon, or in case of a great calamity, or probable epidemic—continuously during the calamity or epidemic; or when it might be obvious that the local authority was neglecting its duty, or when certain diseases were prevalent, or the mortality continued unusually high. Inspection by the local authority should be continuous in the poorer districts where the houses could be brought under the action of the sections of Sanitary Act, 1866, concerning houses inhabited by more than one family. A report in abstract, and tables, should be presented quarterly to the central authority. The inspectors should be sufficient in number, and competent. The inspection by the local authority should be, of course, materially altered and enlarged, and be under the central authority, in the presence or on the approach of any great calamity. The area and population allotted to a single inspector should not be arbitrary, but they should be appointed with reference to the bad or good condition (*i.e.* health, mortality, reputed nuisances, and causes of disease and the like) of the district. Our local inspections are not worth much; the numbers, and in many instances the qualifications, of the subordinate inspectors are deficient. Skilled specialists would be required, and for such areas as might appear to need them, which would be very variable—to be retained, perhaps, and called upon for opinion and evidence, by the medical officer of health. All their duties and powers should be assigned to them by the law, which should be explained and regulated by particular orders of the central board. It is a public scandal that specialists should be called in, on each side in trials and actions at law, giving evidence one against another. These specialists should be public officers, to be called upon as disinterested persons in such cases.

Qualification of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths. (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
IV. D. E.	**V.**	**VI.**	**VII.**	**—**
Health officers, &c. should undergo a special preparation during a supplementary period of study. Their knowledge to be afterwards tested, and its possession certified.	—	—	There should be a registration of sickness from hospitals, dispensaries, workhouses, and poor law districts, but *not* from practitioners engaged in private practice. The *registration of sickness* has been carried on for six years in *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* and *Gateshead*. The returns have been regularly and willingly contributed. *Reports* founded upon the returns have been published at stated intervals. For the first four years the returns were received from both public and private practitioners. In consequence, however, of the uncertainty, and of the irregularity in which the private practitioners contributed their returns, it was deemed expedient that they should be discontinued. This was done in 1868. Since January 1868 complete weekly returns have been received from *all* the public practitioners of *Newcastle* and *Gateshead* (viz., those in charge of the union, charitable, and other public institutions) weekly; the number of returns amount to 24, and the series is quite complete since January 1868.	—
Sanitary inspectors should have attended lectures, and have practised under recognised and qualified experts, and produce certificates of having done so. They should know well the requisites of a healthy home, especially among the poor; and should be so far acquainted with drainage, building, repairs, &c. as to be able to judge in the presence of tradesmen when work was ill done or well done. They should be well up in the knowledge of the laws to be administered. Health officers, both central and local, should be debarred from practice, private and hospital. It was found necessary to give up the office of medical officer of health at the end of three years, (1) because it required far more time and study than could be given to it *with* private practice; (2) because it materially interfered with success as a private practitioner, it being necessary to press upon well-to-do people, some being patients; (3) because it being known that the medical officer could not be independent of the locality, his opinions and advice were quarrelled over, modified, and negatived, so as to show how useless it was to attempt to really perform the duty, however anxious and willing he might be. Hospital practice does not fit a man for the duty; generally these men are above the duty, and do not really perform it except in a perfunctory manner, and when called upon. The clever first-class apprentice or assistant of the poor-law surgeon is *primâ facie* the best person for this duty (with of course the further education as suggested). The central inspectors should have far higher qualifications, but not one (central or local) should have any other duty. Local health officers should be appointed by the local authority, under the veto of the central authority, and should be removed from office only with the sanction of the central authority, or rather or by the central authority, *proprio motu*, or upon well-founded complaint from the local authority. The central board would probably issue a schedule of regulations as to education and general fitness. Special inquiry is no doubt needed as to how far, if not altogether, the different offices connected with public health might be worked in unity under one head; no doubt in all these unity of power and management would be far more efficient and less costly.	In suburban and rural districts there should be an officer of health with a correspondingly wide area, and with no other work; in fact, *mutatis mutandis*, the same as recommended for London; this would be better than a combination of sanitary administration with that of the Poor Law.	The poor generally are far more annoyed than aided under the present administration of the sanitary laws; and as they are told, amidst all their troubles, how much of all this is preventible, partly by themselves, partly by others, and see how little real work is done with a maximum of delay and trouble; it may hereafter prove a great source of dissatisfaction and danger, social and political, with such rough, ignorant, and miserable populations as there are in London and other large towns. Dr. Hunter, in a report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, states that there are 10 colonies of the lowest people, of about 100,000 each, in London. A most radical change in sanitary organization is required.	No formed child (say of about six months) born dead or dying immediately on birth should be buried until the officer of health had seen it and certified. Infanticide is common; it attracts but little notice when a very young child, especially if illegitimate, dies unaccountably. Local registrars should send lists of infectious diseases at once to the local sanitary authority, instead of the list going to Somerset House, and coming after some days to the officer of health. Private practitioners should be bound to make returns at once to the local authority as to the existence of certain specified diseases; that is, such as are obviously infectious and preventible, and of premises in such condition as to be productive of disease, especially in crowded neighbourhoods and among poor populations, where health conditions are bad and the death-rate high; generally the agency for information as to causes of preventible disease is ridiculously insufficient. Returns of sickness as perfect as possible should be made by all hospitals, dispensaries, workhouses, and of the outdoor sick paupers. Well-regulated hospitals and dispensaries do this now; and the local authority, through its skilled officer, should have prompt cognizance of these returns.	The very satisfactory condition of the licensed lodging-houses under the management of the police is an indication of the great good that might be effected if the section of the Sanitary Act could be really worked. Before the Act empowering the police passed, these low lodging-houses were the centres of typhus, &c., Afterwards it was very rare to find such cases. Considering all things, the condition of the police [inspected] lodging houses is remarkably good, cleanly, and healthy. With regard to the demolition of unsafe buildings, the promptitude and thoroughness of the police action contrast very favourably with the delay and *un*thoroughness of vestry action; what the police can do local bodies could do. District surveyors, under the Building Acts, do not seem to hinder the construction of wretched, unwholesome houses for the poor, whilst the better class houses are well looked after by these same surveyors. For the removal of refuse every householder should be supplied with a D to place in his window when dust needs to be removed, and by a classification of districts every street and court should be visited twice a week. The refuse remaining and decaying day after day in close yards in populous places and in houses is enormous. For the prevention of overcrowding, the poorer districts need wholesale demolition; and a rearrangement of the

Answer by	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.
Qns. I.	II.	III. A.	III. B.	IV. A. B. C.
182. W. Rendle —*cont.*	The power promptly to close houses obviously unfit for human habitation, and not to allow them to be re-occupied until finished and cleansed to the satisfaction of a well-constituted authority, would do wonders. It would of course be needful to do this in crowded neighbourhoods, with an under supply of houses, very discreetly, and to take the very worst first. But carried out irrevocably in all the worst cases, it would do more than any other Act to improve the sanitary condition. There should be power to close a house full of inhabitants after a second or third case of typhus, &c. occurring within a month; typhus and one or two others are in these respects *test diseases*.] So much of sanitary law is permissive where it should be obligatory. The very essence of the evil is, that a man by carelessness, or ignorance, or wilfulness, or for gain, allows conditions on his own premises which are injurious, annoying, disease producing, and deadly to his immediate neighbours. Thus the laws permit one man's doubtful right as against many men's undoubted wrongs: the evil would not be so great if the persons elected to carry out these laws were independent, or of wide public spirit, or not in any way interested in the unwholesome trades or houses; but it is a fatal objection when the persons elected to carry out sanitar ylaws are largely interested in the continuance of abuses, or when, as in the poorer, and consequently the most crowded and unhealthy localities, they are the nominees of those who, not so much will not, as cannot afford to spend much money. The greatest and most expensive sanitary works are needed in the poorest places, *i.e.* where diseases are nested to be spread over the whole community; the needful works cannot therefore always be done. Much of the cost of carrying out sanitary works should therefore be national under due precaution, or it should at least be spread over a wide area, taking in a good average of rich and poor; for want of this wider area, one parish may be doing little or nothing, whilst its neighbours may be doing all they can with little benefit on account of their filthy neglectful neighbour. Divided jurisdictions interfere very seriously with sanitary work. Sewer authorities very often, after splendid sewers have been constructed, fail to connect the local drains with them, or the drains are badly connected, so that the houses are more than ever troubled with back currents of dangerous gases. Fever and diarrhœa, &c. notoriously come from such emanations. Water companies have generally given but little heed to well-founded complaints. They and the gas companies break up the roads as they will, without acting in concert with others as they should; they refuse to use subways when provided, preferring to stand upon their rights, and to break up and spoil streets. The water supply to the poor and the supply on Sundays are instances of very serious defects. More efficient power is wanted to provide (1) local hospitals for the ready reception of poor sick people, and (2) cleanly lodging houses, which the local authority is empowered under the "Labouring Classes Lodging House Act, 1851" [14 & 15 Vict. c. 34] to provide and to charge for lodgings in.	—	—	—
183. Daniel Richmond, M.D., Paisley, N.B. Has been since September 1866 surgeon to the police establishment, and medical officer to the local authority, under the Nuisances Removal (Scotland) Act, 1856, and the Public* Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, of the municipal or parliamentary burgh of *Paisley* in Renfrewshire. Population nearly 50,000; area, 3,493 acres. * The legal adviser of the Paisley Police Commissioners has been freely consulted: the replies being based on the practical legal working of the Nuisances Removal and Public Health Acts.	The Acts are not defective in power; but the modes of exciting power are inconvenient, dilatory, and expensive. The local authority must apply by ordinary legal form of procedure, at great expense, to the sheriff for an order on the author of a nuisance to remove or abate it; the author may be liable to penalties for non-compliance, or the local authority may get warrant from the sheriff to do the work and charge the author. But fresh proceedings are necessary in either case. So that in the case of an obstinate party there might be necessary four actions at law: (1) for authority to enter and inspect, (2) for the sheriff's order to remove or abate, (3) for a warrant to do the work, and (4) to recover payment of the expense. In many instances the actual cost of removing a nuisance is trifling, and the fear of incurring heavy legal expenses really prevents the proper enforcement of the statutes. The forms appended to the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, 1848, are said to have been of great service while that Act was in force. The definition of the word "nuisances" in the Act of 1867 (§ 16) is too specific and limited; there ought in addition to be a *general* definition. With reference to the "smoke nuisance," which has become very grievous in manufacturing towns, the local authority ought to have power to sue for penalties, for careless management and fixing of furnaces, in police courts; and also to order the chimneys of factories and other works to be built or raised to such a height as they consider to be necessary, taking into view the situation and circumstances of the localities. The actual consumption of smoke in furnaces seems to be utterly impracticable with the present appliances. Before dwelling-houses or other buildings are erected, the plans ought to be sanctioned by the local authority, with the view of securing good sanitary arrangements internally, and preventing sanitary evils in regard to adjacent buildings, such as a want of sufficient open space, or interference with necessary circulation of air.	The Board of Supervision for the relief of the poor in Scotland, which has at present some jurisdiction in sanitary matters, appears to be a very good central authority for *Scotland*. The central authority should have the power of originating *ex proprio motu*, or on application being made to them, as also power of appeal from the orders or decisions of the local authority. It should have compulsory powers of direction in regard to measures requiring to be taken urgently by the local authority for the prevention or removal of epidemic, endemic, contagious, or infectious diseases, and in regard to localities in an unwholesome condition. The central authority might be set in motion simply by petition or representation, whether formal or informal, but specific as to the grounds of complaint.	There appears to be no objection to the constitution of the local authority specified in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, § 5. The local authority ought to have the option of expending their funds, when they think necessary, in taking measures for preventing or removing diseases, and disinfecting and improving sanitarily premises, rivers, streams, sewers, drains, cesspools, &c. in infected localities, without any judicial warrant or authority, and whether there be a prospect of recovering payment from private parties or not. The duties of the central inspectors would be chiefly chemical, medical, and statistical. Engineering assistance would certainly be required in many cases, but this would probably be only casual. Their powers might be to inspect localities, examine books, reports, and papers, to consult and advise with local authorities and their officers, and when necessary to report to the central authority. The local inspector ought to have ample powers to enter and inspect premises without judicial authority, and, in conjunction with the medical officer, of issuing orders in his own name for removal or abatement of nuisances, subject to an appeal within a certain specified short period to the local authority. If no appeal be made to the local authority, or if their decision be not appealed to the sheriff or central authority, the inspector ought to have power to execute the work necessary, and to recover the costs from the author of the nuisance (as is done in regard to paving, &c. under police statutes).	There might be inspectors for certain large districts, embracing the whole of Scotland, appointed by and acting under the central authority; who could oversee and advise with local inspectors. In the smaller towns and less populous districts there must be non-professional inspectors, with a medical officer to consult and advise with, as is the case at present in *Paisley*. In large towns and populous districts which could afford to pay ample salaries, probably the inspectors ought to be regular medical practitioners, or, conjointly with such, parties having a knowledge of civil engineering and the construction of dwelling houses. The areas to be covered by the local inspectors would depend on circumstances, and be varied by experience. An inspector would be required by each local authority, but in small or sparsely populated districts he might be also an inspector of the poor, superintendent of police, or other public officer. An active non-professional inspector, devoting his whole time to the work, might do for a town of 50,000 inhabitants, having a medical officer for consultation and advice.

Qualifications of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths. (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
IV. D. E.	V.	VI.	VII.	—
With regard to the Poor Law Board, it is notorious that the first cases of infectious disease in a district are usually found among the poor in receipt of parish relief, attended by the poor law medical officers; there should be complete concert between the poor law and the sanitary authorities, whereby a case of infectious disease, the first in its neighbourhood, or in a crowded room, should be at once recorded and reported to the sanitary authority. This is occasionally done by courtesy, but not regularly nor efficiently; and deaths have often occurred for want of timely knowledge, cleansing, separation, &c. But the central authority should not interfere with local bodies, carrying out the law bonâ fide, except by advice, or in the face of some great epidemic or like calamity. The public expert either of the central body or local authority should be called upon in cases of death requiring judicial investigation.	—	—	—	ground so as to admit light and air freely between the lines of houses; yards in large towns are nearly useless; but the streets and courts should be always open at the ends, and should be scrupulously well paved. The houses might be cheaply built, very plain, without cupboards, tall and convenient. The following is a copy of a passage from a pamphlet "Fever in London" [Rendle] "In a "deputation to Mr. Peabody and his trustees, which "I attended, we urged, why not purchase plots the "worst in London, a court or alley here and there, "and show us how to build cheaply, in a manner that "shall at once be paying and healthy, so that we, in "all the worst parts of London, seeing that it would "not be a losing scheme, might everywhere imitate "you? The answer, so far as I can recollect, was: "'There is much complication and many interests; a "'purchaser finds the price immediately and fic-"'titiously advanced; nothing but compulsory action, "'for sale and purchase at real present value, would "'enable us to deal with it." It is obvious that only the worst houses, the most unhealthy can be closed, and the inhabitants put out. No wholesale eviction could be allowed, as there are not places for the evicted to go to; but houses might be rapidly cleared, promptly repaired, and cleansed, and re-inhabited and so on, *ad libitum*.
In minor towns and districts local inspectors would require some knowledge of buildings, sewering, draining, and, if possible, civil engineering. This could scarcely be got conjoined with the requisite forensic acquirements for which, when necessary, a regular legal practitioner could be employed. In the larger towns and districts in which full salaries would be paid, inspectors could readily be procured having all the necessary acquirements. The central inspectors would probably require to be debarred from all practice, but the experience of the central authority might require modifications in any rule adopted at first. With regard to the local inspectors, it would entirely depend on the salaries paid, and the time required for the discharge of the duties (these would necessarily vary in the different towns and districts) whether they should be debarred from practice or not. No objection is known to the existing distribution of the functions discharged by officers connected with public health under the departments enumerated in question IV. E. so far as they relate to Scotland; the district medical officers of the parochial boards under the Poor Law Act might, when giving in to the inspectors of the poor their reports* on the condition of parties applying for relief, certify† also as to the condition of the houses occupied by the poor as regards their sanitary condition; and the inspectors of the poor ought to be bound to do whatever is necessary to remove causes of complaint on these heads at the expense of the parish, in all those cases in which the parties are found to be proper objects of parochial relief. In other cases the reports might be forwarded to the sanitary inspector for his interference. See Suggestions, Column 10.	Practically the parochial boards for the relief of the poor in Scotland have at present the administration of sanitary matters in suburban and rural districts, and this arrangement seems a very proper and natural one.	—	There ought to be a registration of sickness in hospitals, dispensaries, workhouses, and prisons; but not from private practitioners; the latter would not be worth the great cost it would involve.	The "Police Commissioners," as the local authority, have charge of streets, closes, courts, common stairs, and entries; but, as a general rule, they do not take charge of the *interior* of dwelling houses. The poor law medical officers might, however, with little trouble to themselves and in the routine discharge of their ordinary duties, become valuable auxiliaries to the sanitary commissioners simply by reporting on the sanitary condition of the dwelling houses of the sick poor, applying for and entitled to parochial relief. Such applicants, as a general rule, are immediately visited by the poor law medical officer, who reports in terms of the schedule* regarding their state of health. "Yes" or "No," added to a few sanitary questions†, would complete all that requires to be known regarding the *interior* of dwelling houses. For as the Police Commissioners have already jurisdiction over common lodging houses, the poor law medical officer would, in the ordinary discharge of official duty, have cognizance of all other houses likely to require sanitary assistance; so that where the authority of the Sanitary Commissioners ended at the latch of the door, the right of the poor law relief officer would begin, and in this manner complete the circle of sanitary supervision.

* The following is the Form of [Poor Law] Medical Order now in use:—

MEDICAL ORDER.
Date 18
Name
Residence, No.
Dr.
Attend and report

REPORT.
Date 18
I hereby certify that the above-named person
Surgeon.

Inspector's office, Paisley 18
MEDICAL ORDER.
Name
Residence, No.
Attend and report
To. Dr. J. S. Brown, Inspector.

Paisley, 18
MEDICAL REPORT.
Name
Residence, No.
I hereby certify that the above-named person
X. Y., Surgeon.

† It is proposed that in addition there should be the following *Sanitary Report*:—

SANITARY REPORT.
Paisley, 1870.
ANSWERS.
Does the house or apartment occupied by the applicant require cleansing, whitewashing, or both?
Does the apartment admit of being ventilated by an opening window or is there any sufficient ventilator either above the door or elsewhere?
Is there any nuisance in the neighbourhood of the house or lodging occupied by applicant which is either "offensive" or "injurious to health?"
X. Y., Surgeon.

Answer by	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.
Qns. I.	II.	III. A.	III. B.	IV. A. B. C.
184. J. H. Simpson, M.D., Pontefract. Has had opportunities of observing the working of the various Acts affecting public health, extending over several years; viz., since the time of the passing of the Public Health Act [1848]. Is Medical Officer of Health to the Local Board of Castleford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Has also had frequently to inspect and report on the surrounding districts of Whitwood, Glass Houghton, &c., when epidemic diseases have existed. The area of the Castleford district is 564 acres; its population about 6,500. The trade, glass-bottle &c. manufacturing, agriculture, and mining. The area of Whitwood is 1,082 acres; its population near 4,000. The trade, mining and agriculture. The area of Pontefract is 2,331 acres. its population, 7,000. The trade, agriculture.	The Acts fail because the *modus operandi* is too circuitous. The Acts are usually worked by a local board or the parochial authorities, and by the officers appointed by them. With these rests the power of putting the Acts in force; and there is frequently an unwillingness to enforce the provisions of the Acts, where private interests might suffer, or pecuniary loss would be incurred, or private friendships interfered with. For these reasons, and because of the outlay of public money by the local authorities, really important sanitary works have been delayed or put on one side. Recommendations as to the removal of evils affecting public health disregarded or postponed. Such is the unwillingness to prosecute, that when it is done the results obtained are often unsatisfactory, because of the time wasted in putting the laws in force. The adoption of the Act is too optional with the various authorities; at present the Act may be adopted and enforced in district A., and not in B. or C. contiguous to A., and having the same trade and local circumstances; thus erecting an artificial boundary which ought not to exist. The area of A. may be co-equal with its parish or corporate district, whilst its trade, &c. are identical with those of B. and C. adjacent to it. Yet, because there is no sanitary management in B. and C. the causes of disease, &c., are not removed or attended to, and their ill effects influence the population of A. where sanitary provisions are enforced. The machinery for enforcing the Acts should be as simple as possible. Much at present depends and always will rest with the medical officer of health, who is now more an adviser than an authority having power in his hands. He should have more power than he has at present. There should be no duplicate authorities having power to work the same Acts. The board of guardians, as a poor law authority, may and does at times spasmodically put some of the Acts into force, and so appoints officers under them for certain portions of a union, where a local board is in existence. There should be only one authority, and one set of officers to carry out the provisions of the various Acts affecting public health. These several Acts require consolidation, so that their powers may be efficiently worked.	The best constitution of central authority would be the formation of a State department of Public Health, with a responsible head and an effective staff, having the control over all matters, sanitary and otherwise, which affect public health generally through the kingdom. The power of the central authority should be that of a Secretary of State, or of the Poor Law Board; originating *ex proprio motu*, as well as acting on appeal; if it was to be enforced merely on appeal, it would be almost useless, as at present it is. It should have power to compel the adoption of the Public Health Act over the whole country; to fix the areas, &c. of the several districts; to appoint the principal officers who have to superintend the working of the Act, and to secure their independence of private interest; to compel the local authorities to enforce the Acts, if on appeal they were found not to do so.	The best local authority for large towns would be the Corporation, where it exists, or the Local Board of management, as they are representative bodies. For the rural districts, embracing also the smaller towns, the present parochial system, as existing under the poor laws, with the resident magistrates in the several districts, might suffice; where no vestry or local board of health is in existence in a parish, or combination of parishes. It would be very difficult to form a board of management in a rural district, comprising a large area, and moderate population, as a local authority for sanitary matters. It would be impossible, from the distance of individual members from the place of meeting, to get them together. For this reason the parochial system, as arranged by the poor law, will probably have to be made available, combining two or more unions into one area. The points optional with the local authority should be few; in respect of the officers who would have to carry out the Act, the choice of the minor ones, such as the present inspector of nuisances, and the rate collector, or the local surveyor, might be left with the local authority; as also the control of expenditure, and the mode of carrying out any public sanitary improvement, &c.	Sanitary inspection should be regular and persistent over the whole country, not a partial one as at present. (α.) By the central authority, in a general way, the head of the State department of public health originating it *ex proprio motu*, supervising the local authorities, &c. This inspection should be performed by proper officers appointed by, and amenable to, the central authority only. Inspection by the local authorities, in corporate towns, should be over their respective areas; in the rural districts, over their several parishes; this inspection should be carried on by officers in a measure independent of the local authority, and of such standing and skill that the local authority can rely upon them for advice, the said officers reporting to the local authorities, and also to the central authority. The area of the inspectors of the central authority need not be defined. They should be more of a consultant character; by whom, on appeal by the local inspectors to the central authority, assistance might be rendered, and who should also attend to the appeals of the local authorities. Thus only a few first class inspectors would be required. The area for local inspectors should be of such extent, that it can be conveniently worked. This would depend not so much on density of population as distance to be travelled over. Where the population of a city or town numbers 150,000 or more, supposing the area was not too large, it would sufficiently employ the time of a local inspector doing his duty thoroughly. In the rural districts, where the population is not so densely crowded as in the towns, and where the causes of ill health are not so virulently condensed, an equally large population might be allotted, due regard being had to the extent of travelling, so that the same did not interfere with his discharging his duties efficiently. The same inspector might act in the jurisdiction of two or more local authorities, provided he were independent of them respectively, which he ought under any circumstance to be. The central inspectors should be—some engineers, some practical chemists, some medical. Their duties should be to report, when desired, on the drainage works, water supply, and irrigation schemes of the large towns, *i.e.*, how far they are likely to be satisfactorily done, under the plans prescribed by the central board. They should see that the sanitary regulations, as regards large chemical works, are properly obeyed; and report, if called upon, on the impurities of water supplies and the fouling of rivers. They should examine into the reports and returns of the local inspectors; tabulate statistics of disease and death, as far as they could be obtained, and give assistance to the local inspectors on appeal. They should also take the charge of the analysis of poisons in criminal cases. The duties of the local inspectors should be strictly those of officers of health, viz., to examine periodically the whole of the district, suggesting, and enforcing, if need be, the removal of all causes of disease; suggesting to the various surveyors such arrangements of drainage, &c., as would remedy any defects in the system; inspecting chemical and other works; and reporting to the central authority, as well as to the local authority. They should be able to suggest the means of abating or removing causes producing epidemic diseases; to tabulate statistics of health and disease; and should also have a fair knowledge of medical jurisprudence. Both the central and local inspectors should have powers similar to those of the inspectors of factories in all matters affecting public health; and these powers should be independent of any local authority. In certain cases a limit might be placed on the power of the local inspector until appeal be made to the central board.

Qualification of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths. (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
IV. D. E.	V.	VI.	VII.	—
The educational qualification for sanitary inspectors or officers of health should be *now* a good, sound, liberal education at some university or college, combined with a medical knowledge and at present a practical training, by experience, in the working of the various Public Health Acts, where that can be had. We are not at present sufficiently acquainted with the science of State medicine to fix any definite amount of knowledge as a requirement. A large amount of real practical knowledge acquired by the officers of health in the country lies useless, because of the want of a proper mode of collecting it. A good illustration of this is the fact that except when any serious epidemic (such as *cholera*) has broken out in the district, no report has been made to Government; and when a report has been made, it has been *unasked* for. At a future period the fitness of the inspectors might be properly tested by examination in the subjects specially bearing on the office. The officer of health ought to be debarred from all private or hospital practice; if he has any practice at all, it should be as a consultant in and around his own district: even this should be avoided, if possible: at present, except in one or two large towns, the officer of health is not debarred from practice; his salary is not large enough in most cases to allow him to relinquish it. This militates against his usefulness in various ways: (1.) It occupies his time; (2.) it prevents his obtaining from his fellow medical men really valuable information respecting the outbreaks of disease, and its general violence; because his duties of officer of health must bring him into contact with all classes of persons in his district, and so are a means of introduction; hence his medical brethren hesitate to inform him of the outbreaks of disease in their practice; they will not readily communicate the number of cases, or the mortality; he has therefore to rely upon himself, or the inspector of nuisances, or the registrar of deaths, for the knowledge of what should be willingly given him, and hence disease may exist before he knows it. The medical officer of health not taking practice would remove these objections. The practitioners of his district, instead of looking upon him as an opponent, would consider him as a friend, and would gladly give him such information as he might require. The taking hospital practice would consume much valuable time. The officer of health should not be elected by any local authorities, or be removable by them; it would destroy his independent action. Both central and local sanitary inspectors or officers of health should be appointed by the State. The officers under the Local Government Act, the Privy Council, the Burial Acts, the Registration Office, and the Poor Law Board might be collected under one head, and by that Central State Board these Acts, and several of the others, such as the Common Lodging House Acts, the Lunacy Commission, &c., might be more effectively worked. As to the mode of inquiry into deaths by poisoning, the present law is not satisfactory; inconvenience arises from the delay in obtaining an analysis, owing to the want of some appointed person, whose duty it should be to make it at a certain rate of payment. The action of the coroner's court might be simplified; there are many cases, into which he now inquires, which he might satisfactorily solve without the aid of a jury, had he the power to do so; and if he were in all cases a medical man, and thus qualified to understand the evidence adduced before him as to the cause of death, the public would be likely to have confidence in this alteration of the coroner's court. It has seemed at times that the two appointments of coroner and health officer might be advantageously united.	The suggestion that the boards of guardians might be constituted local authorities for sanitary matters, has been made on the assumption that the Poor Law Board was a portion of the central authority. The working of the Sanitary Acts should not be left with the officers of the present boards of guardians, or any officers to be appointed by them, unless it were the minor officers, such as the inspectors of nuisances. The poor law medical officers, as a body, are not anxious to have sanitary duties thrust upon them, as the fulfilment of them makes them more enemies than friends. For this reason the rural and suburban districts should embrace several unions; in fact, they might be co-equal with two or more wapentakes. The increase in the number of medical inspectors under the poor law might supply the health officers of local areas; with whom the onus of carrying out the sanitary portions of any Act would necessarily rest.	With the exception of the Castleford district, there is no sanitary organization at work in the neighbourhood. Nothing will change this condition of things but compulsory legislation.	No death should be registered, except in case of a medical certificate, stating a recent attendance. The cases of all still-born children should be accompanied by a medical certificate. In all cases of death where a proper medical certificate cannot be obtained, an order from the *coroner* should be required, either after inquest or without. All returns of death should be sent in weekly to the officer of health by the registrar, at present it is only got by asking for it. The registration of uncertified deaths should not be allowed. The registration of sickness should be carefully kept in all hospitals, workhouses, and dispensaries; there would be no difficulty in obtaining this registration; it should concisely state age, duration of sickness, kind of sickness, and result. It would be of still greater advantage to obtain the same registration from private practitioners, as they attend the bulk of the population, *i.e.*, the well-to-do peer, the middle and higher classes. These registers would be readily given if they were not inquisitorial, *i.e.*, if they did not give the name of the patient, or his family or abode, but merely gave the age, kind of illness, length of attack, and its result, adding any remarks. Even if a small payment were given for these quarterly returns it would be money well spent. These returns would be of great assistance in calculating the violence of any special epidemic. In the publication of these private registers, the name of the certifying practitioner should never transpire, otherwise they would be withheld.	—

Answer by	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.	Qualifications of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary with Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths. (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
Qns. I.	II.	III. A.	III. B.	IV. A. B. C.	IV. D. E.	V.	VI.	VII.	—
185. James Whitefoord, M.D., M.R.C.S., Edin., Greenock. Has been in extensive general practice during the last five years among all classes of the population in Greenock and the neighbouring district, extending along the western shore of the Frith of Clyde about 10 miles, and inland from one to two miles, but chiefly within the burgh of Greenock, which contains about 50,000 inhabitants.	Has no particular objection in respect of deficiency of power in the Acts bearing upon public health, because in Greenock the power already granted to both central and local authority has not been at all fully used. The modes of exciting power are inconvenient, being the duty of no one in particular, where no medical officer of health exists; and it is too uncertain in most of the cases, inasmuch as the authority (both central and local) *may*, but are not compelled to, take action. The objects which fall within their scope are sufficiently extensive, provided the Acts are properly applied.	The best constitution of central authority would be either the Privy Council, or a special board in Scotland, in which the board of Supervision would be represented, but including some members of the medical profession; representatives to be chosen from the Royal College of Physicians or the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, or the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. The central authority should entirely have the power of originating action *ex proprio motu*, as well as on appeal; moreover, the central authority should be compelled to see that the local authorities put the Acts in operation. The central authority should be set in motion (1) by information or appeal from any individual or individuals, and (2) by the reports of its own inspectors.	The constitution of local authority, as specified by the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, is sufficient if properly controlled. Only such points as relate to the assessments, and matters of detail in the carrying out of the Acts, should be optional with the local authority.	There should be sanitary inspectors or medical officers acting directly under the central authority, and reporting to them on the efficiency of the means adopted by the local authorities for the carrying out of the Acts, thus ensuring a closer connection between the central and local authorities than at present exists, and with power to suggest both to the central and local authority improvements in the carrying out of the Acts. The kind of inspection by the local authority authorised by § 8 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, if actually carried out, would be, in many places, sufficient; but the co-operation of the district medical officers acting under the parochial board, in urban districts especially, could be added with great advantage. There should be medical central inspectors to overlook such areas, urban and rural, as may be most advantageously grouped together, either from contiguity or other sufficient reason, as may appear to the central authority. There should be local inspectors (medical) in urban populations, with assistant inspectors (of nuisances), when necessary, to be appointed as per § 8 Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867; and with the duties and powers defined by that section; and in rural districts the parochial medical officer to act as local inspector, with the consent of the central authority.	The central health officers or inspectors should be duly qualified medical practitioners, who have devoted attention specially to public hygiene, and need not necessarily be debarred from either private or hospital practice. Local medical officers should be duly qualified medical practitioners, not to be debarred from practice (necessarily). In any amalgamation or redistribution of the various functions discharged by officers connected with public health and the Acts named in question IV. E, a proper regard must be had to the efficient discharge of their duties.	The sanitary administration of the country could be very advantageously combined with that of the Poor Law Board in suburban and rural districts; they could not be well separated, proper inspection by the central department being alone necessary to render it efficient.	In respect of sanitary organization in the district of *Greenock*, there is much that requires alteration; there is no medical officer of health, but two inspectors of nuisances, and almost every kind of nuisance is still permitted almost unchecked in the midst of the population. The smoke nuisance exists to a degree which is not exceeded in any other place. Although there is generally no want of water supply, and the rainfall is by far the greatest of any of the eight principal towns of Scotland, the lowest streets, and the dwellings of the lowest classes of the population are extremely filthy. There is still overcrowding in many of the most densely populated parts, and several tanneries are allowed to exist in the midst of them. A stream which flows through the centre of the town, and which is practically a common sewer, was recommended to be covered over (by Dr. Buchanan, a medical officer of the Privy Council,) but it is still *in statu quo*. Proper and active measures to enforce the removal of persons sick of contagious disorders, or for the disinfection of infected houses and clothing, have hitherto been inefficiently employed. The local authority should be compelled to carry out the provisions of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, and other Acts bearing on public health, in an efficient manner.	It should be part of the duties of the local medical officer of health to inquire into the cause of death of all uncertified cases. The certificate of death should be expressed as simply and shortly as possible, rather with the object of stating the principal cause of death, *i.e.* the disease, than the mode of termination. Moreover, medical practitioners should be remunerated properly for furnishing the certificate. There should be a registration of sickness in all hospitals, dispensaries, and workhouses, for all forms of disease; and in times of epidemic diseases, as may seem proper to the local or central authority; diseases of the zymotic class in private practice should be duly registered.	—
186. Robert Elliot, M.D. Has been engaged extensively in practice in the city of *Carlisle* and its neighbourhood; for upwards of 20 years physician of the Fever Hospital and of the Dispensary; was a member of the Carlisle Board of Health, 1850-1868, and of the City Bench, before which complaints of nuisances are preferred; has had much experience in sanitary inspections, in *Newcastle* and *Gateshead* in 1845; in *Carlisle* in 1850, and subsequently every second or third year by certain members of the local board, with the temporary addition of such of the Carlisle medical practitioners, resident ministers of religion, and other citizens as could be enlisted in the ungracious office. *Carlisle* stands on 1,525 acres, and has a population of about 32,000.	The power to enter factories and dwellings under strongly suspicious circumstances has in a very few instances been denied and resisted; generally there is no objection; but in proportion to the supposed necessity is the *obstruction*. On the affirmation of a given number of very near neighbours, the power should be compulsory. A numerous and properly constituted local board should be the only visibly exciting power; a given majority should issue the order; neighbours very often decline to come forward either from peacefulness, or bribery, or intimidation, or from being *equally liable*. Many nuisances are allowed to continue, although either totally wrong (as densely smoking long chimneys) or in palpably wrong places (as tallow or tripe boiling), *because* they are "business operations," and trade must not be meddled with, *even for health!*	The Privy Council and its official advisers would constitute the best central authority. The central authority should act *on appeal* merely (at least for the present, or only to make suggestions or ask queries); but on appeal from a properly constituted local sanitary board, one very widely different from the municipal council, which however might remain as a *Board of Works*, (and it is a fairly efficient one), to carry out what has been decided upon. The central authority should decide upon, or *ratify* the proposed local sanitary board, and should in its turn be set in motion by that board.	There should be a local sanitary board for both urban and rural districts, composed of three classes of residents, *ex officio* (1) registered medical practitioners (three years resident), (2) magistrates having jurisdiction in the district, (3) ministers of religion of any denomination, having congregations. The local board should act (1) by redressing all complaints ascertained by them to be established, and (2) by carrying out *annual* inspections. The *dates* of their systematic inspection of their district should be *optional* with the local authority.	*Central* sanitary inspection should be by a medical officer of health, paid by government, and put over a given population. The same officer might *effectually* (supposing local boards as recommended in each town) supervise a belt of country from Whitehaven on the west coast to Newcastle-on-Tyne on the east, including both towns, North and South Shields, Gateshead, &c., to each of which a quarterly or half-yearly or even yearly visit of a *proportionate* number of days would suffice. If any area should be found too great, or if temporarily so, he could be occasionally assisted by a junior or a supernumerary. The local inspection should be by the proposed local board; the majority of towns are too small for a local officer, unless a non-medical and a mere servant of the local board. The larger towns should have their own local officer; but except when they are so large that the medical officer of health would be an important functionary, untrammelled by social relations, he should be *non-resident*, and therefore visiting the place occasionally and formally. Such an office is naturally ungracious, and a non-resident officer would have many advantages in the way of respect and influence. *Engineering* duties are well provided for in a city surveyor. *Chemical* duties require too much speciality, time, and thought. *Forensic* duties had better be left to the coroner, who should always be a registered medical man. In addition, however, to his *medical* and *statistical* duties, the central medical officer, of health, might be required to give occasional lectures in short courses in the *very* large towns at suitable intervals, so as to teach the public. The general ignorance of the community, even amongst the educated and refined, is incredibly great; hence the apathy and opposition that impede progress.	Sanitary inspectors should have had a medical education, preference being given to the graduates of the British Metropolitan Universities; the office stands most in need of that *wisdom* which shows itself in tact, judgment, and *common sense*. Officers of health should be men who have acquired large experience in the study and treatment of disease, especially febrile and contagious, both in this country and on the continent, and in our colonies and elsewhere, either by private practice or as a member of some hospital staff. Their having given satisfaction as lecturers on subjects of, or more or less akin to, sanitary science, and as intelligible public speakers and instructive writers, would be highly desirable; *i.e.* they should be able to express themselves both publicly and in writing, and should have given due evidence of their proficiency; and be able to maintain an argument with those who may oppose them. Their duties are plainly altogether *incompatible* with those of actual practice (unless occasionally as consultants), whether private or at the hospitals.	Such a local board as has been suggested for towns should be established also in suburban and rural districts, as boards of guardians are as unfit as town councils, and for very much the same reasons; the members are too directly amenable to electors who include the offenders, and are too often themselves offenders against sanitary laws. If sanitary administration were combined with that of the poor law in rural districts, nuisance mongers would get themselves elected upon the board of guardians.	The present organization of local boards of health requires fundamentally to be altered. The present boards are too dependent on popular favour. The actual offenders against the law can and do, *and ever will*, regulate the board, and not the board them. And offenders, wealthy and wholesale offenders, as well as ignorant and stupid ones, will, in the very nature of the case, make every exertion, and freely distribute their money, give drink, &c., in order to secure for themselves or their nominees a seat at the local board of health. The board is not elected because of sanitary proclivities; but *generally* the very reverse; an active sanitary reformer is distasteful; he is felt to be quite an exceptional member, and is sure to be thwarted and eventually replaced by his opposite when an opportunity occurs.	It would not be possible to get *reliable* data, from private practitioners, for a registration of disease or sickness. Even from hospitals, dispensaries, and workhouses such data are often, and in many institutions far from, what they ought to be. The subject is, however, so vitally important in many points of view, that it is most advisable that the attempt should be made (query, with such institutions). And the hope is quite reasonable, that even if *at first* there should be difficulties, through errors in diagnosis, or a desire to present to the public as good an appearance as possible, and to put in comparison with the published results of similar institutions, we shall gradually attain to something nearer to what is right than would be the case at the commencement.	At Carlisle there is *only*, as a *regular inspection*, the desultory walks of a single policeman. The results are eminently unsatisfactory; many old and serious nuisances have survived all *inspections* and defied all *reports*.

Answer by	Defects in the Acts.	Central Authority.	Local Authority.	Sanitary Inspection. (α) Central. (β) Local.
Qns. I.	II.	III. A.	III. B.	IV. A. B. C.
187. William Eeeves, M.R.C.S., &c., L.A.C. Has been medical officer, *Carlisle Union*, years; was a member of the Carlisle Board of Health from about the first application of sanitary measures under Mr. Rawlinson up to a late period (about 15 years). Has been in active practice as a union surgeon 20 years, and knew Carlisle long before and ever since the Sanitary Acts were applied. These measures extended over an area of 1,525 acres, and in a population of about 31,000 or 32,000. Carlisle *Union* contains 70,810 acres. Population 1861, 44,820.	There seems to be plenty of power under the Acts for all *external* purposes, but a deficiency of power for the inspection of *private* premises and the *interior* of dwellings. There is, strictly speaking, no officer of health in Carlisle. One police constable is set apart as "inspector of nuisances," and occasionally replaced by some other policeman; There is a certifying surgeon, but he does not assist the local board of health; and matters being left to *private* sources, informations are seldom had recourse to. There is no power to enter private premises or dwellings, however urgent the necessity for inspection may seem to be; and however unobjectionable the exterior may be as to cleanliness, &c., the interior may be and often is quite the contrary.	All the elements for a sufficient central authority exist in the Privy Council. *Appeal* seems the fittest method of moving the central authority, and wherever an appeal can be substantiated the central authority should be paramount.	The *magistrates*, being the more intelligent authority, if associated with *medical men* and the *ministers* of religion of *all* denominations, might form a sufficient sanitary board. The times for inspection and occasions for action should be optional with the local authority.	Central sanitary inspection should be periodical, and when called for by the local authority. *Local* inspection by the board constituted as suggested, who should have power (1) to add to their numbers for such purposes, and (2) to apply to the central authority. Central inspectors might follow the poor law divisions. A local inspector for every 400,000 or 500,000 of population. Central inspectors should be capable of all the duties mentioned, though, as *engineers* are generally employed in large towns, "engineering" need not be insisted upon. Local inspectors should have chemical, medical, statistical, and forensic duties.

Qualification of Officers and Amalgamation of Offices.	Combination of Sanitary With Poor Law Administration.	Sanitary Organization.	Registration. (1) Of Deaths. (2) Of Sickness.	Suggestions.
IV. D. E.	V.	VI.	VII.	—
The educational qualification of sanitary inspectors or health officers should be of a high order; they should be taken from the ranks of medical *practitioners*, who had been in active medical service for *at least* 10 *years*, they should be debarred from private practice or even hospital practice, which might require daily attention, and so interfere with their sanitary duties. *Local* as well as central inspectors should be men of a high order of medical practitioners. In towns where officers exist under the various Acts mentioned in Question IV. E., amalgamations and redistributions might undoubtedly be made. Poor law officers might have registrations and vaccinations, lunacy offices, &c. All coroners should be educated *medical* men, and have a forensic knowledge; deaths requiring a judicial investigation should be remitted to them, and power given to them to employ the best means of elucidation.	Poor law guardians are not, at the present time, usually of that order of mind and intellect to be interested with sanitary administration in suburban and rural districts. A time *may* come when they may be up to the mark.	The sanitary reform is not the *forte* of a board constituted of merchants, tradesmen, &c.; medical men are *avoided* as likely to introduce subjects which the others do not care about. Local boards concern themselves chiefly with buildings, street formation, &c. In Carlisle they have allowed the attachment of all down or rain spouts for the ventilation of the sewers. The foul gases from the sewers pass up these and into the streets, for being heavier than the atmosphere they *fall* and enter the houses of the people, &c.	There should be a *small* payment for all death certificates; no certificate should be allowed other than a *medical* one; a small payment might stimulate a more full inquiry, and a visit to the residence where the death has occurred. Registration of sickness would be pretty full and desirable if got from dispensaries and union districts, including workhouses. You would thus have an *index* of epidemic or endemic disease.	—

F.—The following CIRCULAR QUESTIONS were issued by the COMMISSIONERS to the OFFICERS of MUNICIPAL BODIES CORPORATE *not governed* under the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT, 5 & 6 W. IV. c. 76.‡

1. What is the name of your corporate body, and how was it constituted?
2. What function does it exercise?
3. Of what parishes or places does the district consist?
4. Is the district conterminous with poor law parishes or townships?
5. What is—
   (*a*) The area in acres of the district?
   (*b*) The rateable value?
6. (*a*) The population?
   (*b*) Number of houses in the district by last census? Any remarkable change in their number since 1861?
7. What has been the rate of mortality per thousand of the population during each of the last three years?
8. What is the annual return from the corporate property?
9. Does the corporate body levy any and what rates?
10. If so, what is the total amount of such rates levied during each of the last three years, for which the accounts have been made up, specifying (1) the total and (2) the rate in the pound of each of such rates separately? viz.,
   (*a*) Highway rates.
   (*b*) Other rates, not poor rates, if any, specifying them.
11. What have the poor rates amounted to in each of the same three years? What has been the rate in the pound for each of the three years?
12. Has the corporate body any and what officers, paid or unpaid? State the name of each office; the salary, where any; and the duties attached to each?
13. How much of the expenditure of the corporate body is in payment of officers or others, and how much in works or duties of local improvement, as, *e.g.* sewerage, water supply, scavenging, lighting, street improvements, markets, &c.?
14. Has any money been borrowed by the corporate body? If any, how much?
15. What is the total amount of expenditure, and amount of work executed during the same period (viz., the last three years), under the following heads:—
   (*a.*) Constructing and repairing sewers and drains.
   (*b.*) Constructing streets and roads.
   (*c.*) Constructing works of water supply.
   (*d.*) Constructing other public works.
   (*e.*) Constructing private improvement works.
   (*f.*) Salaries of officers.
   (*g.*) Repayment of (1) principal on loans, (2) interest.
   (*h.*) Law charges.
   (*i.*) Other expenses.
   (*k.*) Has any difficulty been experienced in making or levying the rates required for all or any of these purposes? If so, explain the nature of the difficulty.
16. Are the accounts of the corporate body audited? and by whom? and what is the amount annually paid to the auditor for his services and expenses?
17. Does the corporate body possess powers for such works as are mentioned in question No. 13? and what are the powers? how conferred, &c.?
18. Does any other (and what) body exercise such powers in the district (or in any part thereof)?
19. Is there any regular system of inspection of the district by the corporate body or otherwise, for the purpose of ascertaining unhealthiness or the reverse of its several parts? Is a report published?
20. If you have had any special outbreaks of disease since 1853, explain shortly the nature of the disease and give the date. Had you any difficulty, legal or otherwise, in meeting those outbreaks?
21. Are there any districts specially affected by fever, diarrhœa, rheumatism, or consumption, or in which cholera specially prevailed during its visitation in this country? If so, is the cause known? Are any of these diseases specially prevalent during certain months? If so, give the disease and the months?
22. Is the public sewerage and drainage of the district generally sufficient; and if not, in what respect is it deficient? Is the subsoil waterlogged, if so, is there power of draining? Do the houses drain into the sewers?
23. (1) In what manner is the district supplied with water? (2) If from a stream or river, does any drainage run into it above or at the point at which the water for use is drawn? (3) In case of there being a system of waterworks, is water laid on to each house, and is there a constant supply? (4) Is the rainfall utilized directly by (1) public reservoirs or (2) tanks or the like in private houses, and is the supply generally sufficient and of good quality?
24. Are there tenements in the district without water supply and needing it.

---

‡ EXTRACT from a Letter from TOM TAYLOR, Esq., Secretary to the Local Government Act Office, 14th July 1870.

"The best list of the 89 corporations, not included in the Municipal Corporations Act, is to be found in Table 18, "pages cvii and cviii of the Appendix to the first volume of the Census of Great Britain, 1851."

The following List has been taken from Table 18 (Census 1851).

ENGLAND.

	Population, 1851.
BERKS:	
Wokingham	2,272
CHESTER:	
Over	2,926
CORNWALL:	
Bossiney	365
Camelford	819
5 Fowey	1,213
Grampound	588
East Looe	970
West Looe	733
Lostwithiel	1,053
10 Marazion,* No. 198, p. 376	1,379
Saltash	1,621
Tregony	846
DEVON:	
Bradninch	1,834
Okehampton	1,555
15 Plympton Earls	1,260
DORSET:	
Corfe Castle	1,088
Wareham	2,363
ESSEX:	
Dunmow	(Parish) 3,235
GLOUCESTER:	
Berkeley	949
20 Thornbury	1,470
HANTS:	
Brading	(Parish) 3,046
Christchurch	1,877
Newtown, I.W.	86
Petersfield	1,452
25 Yarmouth, I.W.	572
HEREFORD:	
Weobly	620
KENT:	
Fordwich,* No. 190, p. 372	237
Lydd,* No. 197, p. 376	1,605
New Romney,* No. 200, p. 376	1,053
30 Queenborough,* No. 202, p. 378	772
Romney Marsh	(about) 6,000
LANCASTER:	
Garstang,* No. 191, p. 374	839
Newton in Mackerfield, cf. No. 103, p. 288	(Township) 3,719

ENGLAND—*continued.*

	Population, 1851.
MIDDLESEX:	
London	127,869
NORTHAMPTON:	
35 Brackley	2,157
Higham Ferrers,* No. 192, p. 374	1,140
NORTHUMBERLAND:	
Alnwick,† cf. No. 2, p. 216	(Town) 6,231
OXFORD:	
Henley-on-Thames	2,595
Woodstock	1,262
SALOP:	
40 Bishops Castle,* No. 189, p. 372	1,699
Clun	984
Newport	(Parish) 2,996
Ruyton	(Parish) 1,165
SOMERSET:	
Axbridge	939
45 Ilchester,* No. 194, p. 374	(Parish) 889
Langport Eastover	1,117
Yeovil	(about) 2,000
STAFFORD:	
Burton-on-Trent, cf. No. 73, p. 264	(Township) 6,374
SUFFOLK:	
Aldeburgh	1,750
50 Dunwich	294
Orford	1,045
SURREY:	
Farnham	[Not ascertainable]
SUSSEX:	
Pevensey,* No. 201, p. 378	(about) 1,350
Seaford,* No. 203, p. 378	997
55 Winchelsea	778
WARWICK:	
Sutton Coldfield,* No. 204, p. 380	(Parish) 4,574
WESTMORELAND:	
Appleby,* No. 188, p. 372	1,294
WILTS:	
Malmsbury	(about) 2,900
Westbury	(about) 800
60 Wilton	(Parish) 1,804
Wootten Bassett	(Parish) 2,123
YORK:	
Hedon	1,029

WALES.

	Population, 1851.
ANGLESEA:	
Newborough	1,032
BRECON:	
Crickhowell	(Parish) 1,403
65 Hay	(Town) 1,238
CARMARTHEN:	
Kidwelly,* No. 195, p. 374	1,355
Laugharne,* No. 196, p. 376	1,481
St. Clears	1,240
CARNARVON:	
Bangor	6,338
70 Conway	(Parish) 1,528
Criccuth	530
Nevin	(Parish) 1,854
DENBIGH:	
Holt,* No. 193, p. 374	1,029
FLINT:	
Caergwyle	719
75 Overton	1,479
GLAMORGAN:	
Aberavon	(Parish) 2,380
Cowbridge	1,066
Kenfigg	433
MERIONETH:	
Bala	1,341
80 Harlech	356
MONTGOMERY:	
Llanfyllin	1,116
Machynlleth	1,673
Montgomery,* No. 199, p. 376	1,248
PEMBROKE:	
Fishguard	1,757
85 Kilguran	(Parish) 1,266
Newport	1,716
St. Davids	1,097
RADNOR:	
New Radnor	2,345
Presteigne	1,617

Questions "F" were sent to all the above Corporations (except *London*) and also to *Oakham*, which is not included in the list of 1851. Besides the answers from the 17 Corporations* which are abstracted, the Clerk to the Chamberlains, ALNWICK,† writes as follows:—"The Chamberlains in their Corporate capacity exercise no municipal "functions whatever, and possess no information on many of the subjects indicated [in Questions F.]; there are "4 Chamberlains and 20 Councilmen, an Ancient Corporation; they have about 600*l.* a year rental, partly spent in "schools; there is a Local Board of Health." [See No. 2, p. 216.]

The ANSWERS to QUESTIONS F have been abstracted according to the following Scheme.

Column.	Question.	Subject, &c.
1	1, 2	Constitution of Corporate Body.
2	3–7	Districts. [A., area; R.V., rateable value; P., population: H., houses; D.R., death-rate (per 1,000).]
3	12, 13, 19	Officers; Inspection.
4	17, 18	Powers of Corporate Body.
5	15, 16	Works. Expenditure. Audit.
6	20, 21	Health, &c., of District.
7	22	Sewerage, &c.
8	23, 24	Water supply, &c.
9	8–11, 15k	Rates.
10	14	Loans.

(F.) ANSWERS by OFFICERS of UNREFORMED CORPORATIONS.

Constitution of Corporate Body.	Districts.	Officers. Inspection.	Powers of Corporate Body.	Works Expenditure. Audit.
Qns. 1, 2.	**3–7.**	**12, 13, 19.**	**17, 18.**	**15, 16.**
188. Appleby. (Westmoreland). The mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Appleby are a corporate body, and were so constituted by various ancient royal charters of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and by ancient prescription. The corporation manages, regulates, and superintends all the markets and fairs; repairs the streets and roads within and approaching to the town, and the drainage of the streets, &c. It contributes to general improvements in the borough, as far as its funds will allow; and protects all the open spaces within the borough, which are the property of the corporation, for the use of the town. [Possesses a corporation, with mayor, &c., but scarcely any functions are exercised: *Census*, 1851].	The district consists of *portions* of the parishes of *Saint Lawrence* and *Saint Michael* APPLEBY. A. (of the borough) 2,234, 879 (of the town) 350 R.V. (of the borough) £4,769 17 3 (of the town) 2,956 17 3 P. (of the borough) 1,415 (of the town) 1,178 H. (of the borough) 321 (of the town) 278 No remarkable change since 1861. About 30 have been built within six months for the temporary accommodation of the labourers engaged on the Midland Railway Extension. D. R. 18 per 1,000.	Town clerk and chamberlain, at 10*l.*; surveyor and scavenger, at 10*l.*; two bailiffs, at 1*l.* 10*s.* each.; sword-bearer, at 2*l.* 10*s.*; clock keeper, at 5*l.*; and bellringers at 3*l.* per annum. Also *without salary*, sergeant; mace bearer; coroner; appraisers; swine lookers; house lookers; ale tasters; attorneys; affeerors; market lookers; and constables. Some of these are appointed according to ancient custom, but their duties are *nominal* only. The *town clerk* keeps record of all proceedings at the courts leet holden before the mayor and aldermen; of all expenditure and income; and generally assists the mayor in the duties of his office. The *chamberlain* collects and disburses the rents, tolls, and profits; and has charge of the charters and evidences of the borough. The *surveyor and scavenger* superintends the highways and drainage; and has charge of the shops, dwellings, and land belonging to the corporation, and "presents" the same at the "Head Courts." The corporate body spends in payment of officers, 23*l.* 10*s.*; in works and duties, including the salary of the surveyor and scavenger, 139*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* The *surveyor* inspects generally; and there is a half-yearly inspection at Easter and Michaelmas by the jury at the respective "Head Courts," when a report is made; if any unhealthiness or nuisances exist, the surveyor reports to the court, and steps are taken, either by the court or by the officer appointed by the board of guardians to abate the same.	The corporate body possess powers to carry out works and duties of local improvement under charters and by prescription. There is a private *gas company*, which lights the streets, shops, houses, &c., and *rates* the inhabitants by agreement. No other public body exercises any powers in the borough.	Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers and drains } 146 2 0 streets and roads } Water supply - 0 15 9 Other public works 374 2 7 Private improvement works - 8 8 7 Salaries - - 96 3 0 Interest - - 64 10 0 Lawcharges (conveyance of site of butter market, &c.) - 20 2 5 Other expenses - 47 16 6 Accounts are audited by the mayor and aldermen in open court yearly at the Easter "Head Court." No *paid* auditors.
189. Bishop's Castle. (Shropshire). The corporate body consists of the bailiff and burgesses, constituted by charter granted by Elizabeth and confirmed by James I. Its functions are magisterial. [Its corporation exists for all the usual municipal purposes: *Census*, 1851].	The district consists of the borough of Bishop's Castle, which does not extend more than a mile from the town. The borough is conterminous with poor law parishes, and is included in the *Clun* union. A. - - - 1,717 R.V. - £5,600 0 0 P. - - - 1,700 H - 400. Have increased and improved since 1861. D. R. averages 23, inclusive of aged sick, destitutes, and illegitimate children out of the union workhouse; in (1867) 17 out of 62, (1868) 7 out of 44, (1869) 12 out of 38.	There is a chamberlain, or receiver of corporation rents, at 4*l.* per annum; two serjeants-at-mace, 2*l.* each; a town crier, 1*l*; a bailiff, 2*l.*; and recorder, 2*l.*; also two constables *unpaid*. There is no sewerage, &c. undertaken by the corporation. There is no regular system of inspection.	The corporate body possess no powers to carry out works of local improvement. No other body exercises such powers in the district.	No expenditure for works, &c. Accounts are audited by the bailiff.
190. Fordwich. (Kent). The corporate body is the "town and liberties of Ford-"wich, under a charter of "Edward the Confessor, con-"firmed by Henry II." [Still possesses a corporation: *Census*, 1851.]	The district consists of *parts* of the nine parishes of Fordwich, Stony, Westlere, Chislet, Lane, Stourmonton, Wickham, Stodmarsh, and Littlebourne. A. Fordwich parish (*part*) 460. R. V. - £1,204 0 0 P. - (in Fordwich) 202. H. (about) 50; no remarkable change since 1861. D. R. about 20.	There is an officer who is town clerk, clerk to the justices, treasurer, and deputy-coroner, without salary. There is no regular system of inspection.	The corporate body possess no powers to carry out works or duties of local improvement. No other body exercises such powers in the district.	The treasurer's accounts are passed by the corporation annually.

Health, &c. of District.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Rates.	Loans.
20, 21.	**22.**	**23, 24.**	**8–11, 15 k.**	**14.**
No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No portions of the district are specially affected by disease.	The public sewerage is generally sufficient. Subsoil not waterlogged. Very few houses drain into the sewers. Privies and ashpits are used and emptied. The general drainage falls into the river *Eden*. Drains and sewers from private houses also empty into the *Eden*, which is a very considerable river at APPLEBY.	Water is supplied by pumps erected by the corporation. The stream is only used for cattle. There is no system of waterworks. There are no public reservoirs or tanks; the rainfall is only utilized privately. The town pumps belonging to the corporation afford a regular and good supply, and there are private pumps also.	The annual return from the corporate property is 157*l.* 9*s.* 10½*d.* No rates are levied by the corporate body. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867 - 117 0 4⅜ 1868 - 118 14 9½ 1869 - 151 3 8¼ At the following rates in the £ for the two parishes respectively: St. Lawrence. St. Michael. 1867, 6*d.* - 5½*d.* 1868, 6*d.* - 6*d.* 1869, 6*d.* - 6*d.*	The sum of 560*l.* has been borrowed by the corporate body, and has been expended in the erection of a butter market house, cloisters, &c.
No special outbreaks of disease since 1853, there are no portions of the district specially affected by disease.	The public sewerage and drainage is *very deficient*; only a few houses having drains into sewers.	Water is supplied by public conduit — from springs. Water is not laid on to each house. The rainfall is utilized in private houses, but not in public reservoirs. There are tenements in the district without water supply, and needing it.	The annual return from the corporate property is 58*l.* No rates are levied by the corporate body.	No money has been borrowed.
No special outbreaks of disease since 1853. No portions of the district specially liable to disease.	The public sewerage and drainage of the district is generally sufficient.	Water supply is from springs and wells. There are no tenements in the district without water supply.	The annual return from the corporate property is 13*l.* 6*s.* A county rate is levied when required, but no other.	No money has been borrowed

Constitution of Corporate Body.	Districts.	Officers. Inspection.	Powers of Corporate Body.	Works Expenditure. Audit.	Health, &c. of District.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Rates.	Loans.
Qns. 1, 2.	3–7.	12, 13, 19.	17, 18.	15, 16.	20, 21.	22.	23, 24.	8-11, 15k.	14.
191. Garstang. (Lancashire). The corporate body is the Corporation of Garstang constituted by charter. Markets and fairs are under its control. [Has a bailiff and burgesses with scarcely any functions: *Census*, 1851.]	The district is *conterminous* with the township of Garstang. A. R.V. - £2,160 18 6 P. - - - 714 H. (about) - - 160 D.R. - - - 27	There is a recorder to keep minutes of the corporate proceedings, and generally act as adviser of the corporation, salary 10*s.* 6*d.*; a town sergeant, to collect tolls and act as servant to the corporation, salary 2*l.* 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* is paid to officers as above. The remainder of the corporate income is expended in repairs of buildings of the corporation, and school fees for children. Nothing is expended in sewerage, &c. There is no regular system of inspection.	The corporate body possess no powers to carry out works or duties of local improvement. No other body exercises such powers in the district.	No expenditure for works, &c. —— Accounts are audited by the corporation.	No special outbreaks of disease since 1853. No portions of the district specially affected by disease.	There is no public sewerage or drainage.	There is generally a good supply of spring water for drinking; and river and stream water for domestic purposes. It is not known that there are any tenements in the district without water supply.	The annual return from the corporate property is 30*l.* There are no rates, but *tolls* are charged upon articles sold in the markets and fairs.	No money has been borrowed.
192. Higham Ferrers. (Northampton). The corporate body is the Corporation of Higham Ferrers, constituted by charter. Its functions within the borough are the same as in the county. [Has a corporation which exercises certain functions: *Census*, 1851.]	The district consists of the borough, and is *not conterminous* with poor law parishes. A. - - - 189 R.V. P. - - - 1,200. H. - 242. No remarkable change since 1861. D.R. 1868 - 25; 1869 - 16; 1870 - 19	The mayor receives 4*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.*; sergeant-at-mace, 4*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*; constables, 4*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*; chamberlains, 4*l.* 10*s.*; clerk to the magistrates, 5*l.* 5*s.* The sum of 30*l.* is spent by the corporate body in lighting the streets. There is no regular system of inspection.	No other body than the corporation possesses powers to carry on works of improvement within the district.	Expenditure. Salaries, 22*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.* Interest - £50 0 0 Law charges(say)10 0 0 —— Accounts are not audited.	There was an outbreak of typhoid fever in 1868, and of scarlet fever in 1870. There are no portions of the district specially liable to disease.	The sewerage and drainage has recently been thoroughly and efficiently done. The subsoil is not waterlogged. The houses drain into the sewers.	Water supply is obtained from wells. There are no tenements in the district without water supply, or needing it.	The annual return from the corporate property is 213*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* There are no rates levied by the corporate body.	A sum of 1,000*l.* has been borrowed by the corporate body.
193. Holt. (Denbighshire). The Corporation of Holt, otherwise Lyons, was constituted by a charter granted by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, 13 Henry IV. Most of the powers in the charter have become obsolete, except the right to the common wood. Courts are, however, held, and officers appointed, and burgesses enrolled. [Has a mayor and other officers. Duties nominal: *Census*, 1851.]	The district of the borough of Holt is conterminous with the poor law *township*. A. - - - 2,730 R.V. P. - - - 1,032 H. - 234. No remarkable change since 1861. D.R. about 32.	There is a mayor; recorder; bailiffs; and a coroner, who is paid a small annual salary by the county of Denbigh. There is no expenditure by the corporate body. There is no system of inspection.	The corporate body possess no powers for carrying out works or duties of local improvement. No other body exercises such powers in the borough.	No expenditure for works, &c. —— No accounts to audit.	No special outbreaks of disease since 1853. No portions of the district specially affected by disease.	There is no proper system of drainage or sewerage.	Water supply is obtained from a few pumps, but principally from the river *Dee*, by which one side of the borough is bounded. Nearly all the tenements in the place require water supply; there is no water except as above.	There is no return from corporate property, except the annual value of the common wood, which is held by the burgesses. No rates are levied by the corporate body. The *highway*, *police*, and *poor* rates are levied in one sum, by the officers of the *parish* of Holt, which includes several townships besides the borough. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 1*s.* 4*d.* 334 10 10 1868, at 2*s.* 7*d.* 560 17 1 1869, at 1*s.* 3*d.* 311 0 0	No money has been borrowed.
194. Ilchester. (Somersetshire). The corporate body is the bailiff and burgesses of the borough of Ilchester, constituted under royal charters. Its chief function is the management, in conjunction with nine other trustees, of the Ilchester Almshouse Charity; about 300*l.* per annum. [The corporation exists, but performs no municipal functions: *Census*, 1851.]	The district is conterminous with the borough of Ilchester. A. - - - 656 R.V. - £2,401 0 0 P. - - - 807 H. - 184 D.R. - - 10	There is a town clerk to attend the meetings of the corporation, keep a record of their proceedings, prepare admissions on election of capital burgesses. Salary about 4*l.* Very little has been spent in local improvement, except in the reparation of the town hall, of which the corporation are the owners. There is no regular system of inspection.	The corporate body possess no powers to carry out works or duties of local improvement. No other body exercises such powers in the district.	No expenditure for works, &c. —— No accounts to audit.	No special outbreak of disease since 1853. The town has been remarkably exempt from disease. No portions of the district specially affected by disease.	The drainage is very good.	The district is very well supplied by wells and pumps; the supply is always sufficient and of good quality. There are no tenements without water supply.	The annual return from the corporate property is less than 20*l.* till some leaseholds fall in. No rates are levied by the corporate body. Poor rates are about 250*l.* a year, 2*s.* 2*d.* in the 1*l.*	No debt is owing by the corporation.
195. Kidwelly. (Carmarthen). The Corporation of Kidwelly is a borough constituted by charters of Edward II., Henry VI., Henry VIII., and James I. It has a separate commission of the peace, and holds quarter sessions; but no prisoners for felony are triable thereat, all such being tried at the county quarter sessions or the assizes for the county, as the case may be. [Has jurisdiction over minor offences within the borough, it performs some other functions: *Census*, 1851.]	The district is conterminous with the parish of St. Mary, in the borough of Kidwelly. A. - - 2,637 0 23 R.V. - £4,975 1 0 P. - - - 1,515 H. - 233. (A considerable change since 1861). D.R. - - - 21	There is a recorder; deputy-recorder; mayor; justice; chief steward, and constables, who are paid only for duty, &c. Town clerk, at 10*l.*; two bailiffs, at 2*l.* 10*s.* each; two serjeants-at-mace, 2*l.* 5*s.* each; chamberlain, 7½ per cent. commission on amount of rents received. The coroner (the mayor) is paid by fees; two inspectors of nuisances, 2*l.* 10*s.* each; inspector of lodging-houses, 2*l.*; inspector of weights and measures, 3*l.*; gaoler or lock-up keeper, 2*l.* *Kidwelly Bridge* costs 5*l.* per annum (several more in other years). Scavenging is done by the highway board. Lighting costs *nil.* Street improvements are made by the highway board. There is a regular system of inspection, but it has not been found necessary to publish any reports.	The corporate body possess powers, under royal charter, to carry out works of improvement in the district. The highway board attends to the highways, and the county road board to part of the turnpikes in the borough.	Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Drains, &c. - 80 0 0 Works of water supply - 610 0 0 Other public works - 250 0 0 Interest - 127 10 0 Law charges (5 years) - 120 0 0 Other expenses 54 0 0 —— Accounts are audited in open court every six months before the mayor, but nothing is paid for the services of an auditor.	There were a few cases of suspected cholera in 1866, and some fatal cases of diarhœa; there was no difficulty, legal or otherwise, in meeting those outbreaks. There are no portions of the district specially affected by disease. *Kidwelly* is considered a healthy place.	The subsoil is not waterlogged. There is surface drainage to the river.	Water supply is from the best possible source, viz., a perennial, unpolluted spring; the supply is constant; but it is not laid on to each house. The rainfall is not required to be utilized. The waterworks are being extended by the corporation, although not absolutely required, in order to anticipate any complaint of want of supply.	The annual return from the corporate property is 140*l.* No rates are levied at present by the corporation. *Highway* rates are levied by the Kidwelly (borough) district highway board, formed under the Highway Act. There are not any other rates except *poor rates*.	The sum of 860*l.* has been borrowed: of this 610*l.* has been borrowed for water supply and 250*l.* for a market and new slaughter houses. Both at 5 per cent.

Constitution of Corporate Body.	Districts.	Officers. Inspection.	Powers of Corporate Body.	Works Expenditure. — Audit.	Health, &c., of District.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Rates.	Loans.
Qns. 1, 2.	**3-7.**	**12, 13, 19.**	**17, 18.**	**15, 16.**	**20, 21.**	**22.**	**23, 24.**	**8-11, 15k.**	**14.**
196. Laugharne. (Carmarthen). The Corporation of Laugharne was incorporated by charter in the reign of Edward III. It exercises the functions of its own government. [The corporation exists, but performs scarcely any function: *Census*, 1851.]	The district is conterminous with the two parishes of Laugharne and Lausedurnen. A. - - - 8,965 R.V. - £9,000 0 0 P. about - - 2,000 H. No change since last census. D.R.	There is a recorder, 8*l.* 5*s.*; bailiff, 5*l.*; and four constables, at 12*l.* Two attornies collect the rents and pay all bills, and are allowed a commission of 7½ per cent. The corporate body spends annually 29*l.* in payment of salaries, and 30*l.* in works of local improvement. There is no regular system of inspection.	—	Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Sewers, streets, and roads - 45 0 0 Improvement works, viz., schools, town clock, infirmary, &c. - - 50 0 0 Salaries - - 87 0 0 Other expenses - 20 0 0 — Accounts are audited by the portreeve and jury; which consists of 21 burgesses.	No special outbreaks of disease since 1853. No portions of the district specially affected by disease.	The public sewerage and drainage is quite sufficient. The drainage runs into the river.	An ample supply of good fresh water springs in every part of the town, having no connexion with any drain. There are no tenements without water supply.	The annual return from the corporate property is 76*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* No rates are levied	No money has been borrowed
197. Lydd. (Kent). The corporate body is constituted as the bailiff, jurats, and commonalty of the town of Lydd. It is one of the members, and is governed by the general charters of the Cinque Ports. The functions of the Corporation are judicial as regards the jurats, and general as regards the whole corporation. [Has a corporation: *Census*, 1851.]	The district consists of *nearly* the whole of the parish of *Lydd*; it is not conterminous with any poor law district. A. (about) - 12,000 R.V. - £1,354 5 0 P. - - - - 1,667 H. A slight increase of cottages and population since 1861. D.R. about 20 annually.	There is a bailiff, who is not paid any salary; a chamberlain and town clerk, with no fixed remuneration. The corporation spends about 25*l.* in payment of salaries to officers. About 60*l.* is spent annually in works of local improvement, but this is not paid by the corporation. There is no regular system of inspection.	The corporate body possess no powers to carry out works or duties of local improvement. The highway board exercises such powers in the district.	No expenditure on any sanitary measures. — The acounts are kept by the chamberlain, and audited by the town clerk on behalf of the corporate body. There is no other audit.	No special outbreak of disease since 1853; *Lydd* is generally considered a most healthy place, and the inhabitants live to a great age. No portions of the district specially affected by disease.	The public sewerage and drainage is generally sufficient; there is an efficient natural drainage. Most of the houses are built on a beach bank.	Water supply is obtained from wells of spring water. The rainfall is utilized to a great extent in private houses, and is generally sufficient and of good quality. There may be tenements without water supply; but there are public pumps maintained at the cost of the corporation, where very good water can always be obtained.	The annual return from the corporate property is about 100*l.* Town rates are levied for general purposes at the rate of about 2*d.* in the 1*l.* *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867, at 2*s.* 6*d.* in the 1*l.* - 1,674 11 8½ 1868, at 1*s.* 8*d.* in the 1*l.* - 1,118 18 1½ 1869, at 10*d.* in the 1*l.* - 560 17 1	No money has been borrowed.
198. Marazion. (Cornwall). The Corporation of Marazion was constituted by charter from Queen Elizabeth. It exercises *only* the functions of a corporation not reformed by the Municipal Corporations Act. [Corporation exists, but its functions are nearly nominal: *Census*, 1851.]	The district is conterminous with the township of Marazion. A. - - 681 R.V. - £3,692 0 0 P. - - - 1,505 H. 325. No remarkable change since 1861. D.R. - - - 20	There is a mayor (unpaid); a town clerk, 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum, a chaplain 2*l.* 2*s.*; a town sergeant at 1*l.* 1*s.*, who perform the usual duties of such offices. The corporate body spend 4*l.* 13*s.* in payment of salaries to officers, and about 30*l.* per annum in interest on monies, and repayment of principal borrowed to build a market, town-hall, &c. There is no regular system of inspection.	The corporate body have no powers for such works as sewerage, water supply, scavenging, lighting, or street improvements. The board of guardians and the highway board for the district of Penzance have such powers within the district, as also the committee of the sewer authority under the Sanitary Act, but the latter body is dormant.	Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Improvement works (markets, town hall, &c.) - £1,000 Salaries - - 13 19 0 Interest - - 5 3 1 Law charges - 5 5 0 Stamps on certificates of admission - 15 0 0 Other expenses - 18 16 6 — The accounts audited annually by the members of the corporation, without payment.	No special outbreak of disease since 1853, but occasionally scarlet and other fevers. No portions of the district specially affected by disease.	The public sewerage and drainage is not sufficient; but few of the houses are connected with the sewers. Cesspools abound, and most of the cottages have neither closets or privies.	Water supply is partly by pumps and tanks in private houses; in winter a stream runs through part of the town from an old mine adit, but it receives drainage, and is not drinkable. There are no waterworks. The rainfall is not utilized publicly; some of the inhabitants have tanks which supply them in part, supplemented in part by water brought from a stream two miles off; but the quality is not good, and the supply altogether is not sufficient. There are tenements in the district without water supply, and urgently needing it.	The annual return from the corporate property is about 40*l.* No rates are levied by the corporate body. *Poor Rates.* 1868, at 2*s.* 3*d.* in the 1*l.* 1869, at 2*s.* 9*d.* in the 1*l.* 1870, at 2*s.* 9*d.* in the 1*l.*	A sum of 600*l.* has been borrowed.
199. Montgomery. (Montgomeryshire). A borough was constituted under various charters from Henry I., Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., Elizabeth, and Charles II. [Is governed by two bailiffs; scarcely any functions performed: *Census*, 1851.]	The district is conterminous with the parish of Montgomery. A. - - 3,288 0 23 R.V. - £6,543 19 10 P. - - - - 1,276 H. No change since 1861. D.R. - - - 14	There are *two bailiffs* chosen yearly; a town clerk, 5*l.* per annum; a coroner, 5*l.* per annum, payable by the county; and two sergeants-at-mace, at 1*l.* each. There is no regular system of inspection of the district.	The corporate body possess no powers for carrying out works or duties of local improvements. Powers are exercised by the surveyor of highways and trustees of turnpike roads.	Expenditure, 3 years. Salaries - £27 0 0 — The corporate accounts are audited by the bailiffs without remuneration.	Not special outbreaks of disease since 1853. No part of the district specially affected by disease.	The public sewerage and drainage is generally deficient, not only on account of some of the existing sewers being open, but by the houses draining into such open sewers.	Water supply is obtained by pipes fed by springs from a hill which overlooks the town. It is unpolluted. This water is laid on to some houses only, and that very insufficiently. The rainfall is not utilized. There are very few (if any) houses in the district that do *not* need water supply.	The annual return from the corporate property is 204*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* No rates are levied by the corporation. The *poor rates* have amounted to 1,851*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.* during the last three years, at 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* in the 1*l.* respectively.	No money has been borrowed.
200. New Romney. (Kent). The corporate body is constituted as the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of New Romney. It is governed by a charter of 5 Elizabeth. It exercises general powers of government of the town. [Has a corporation: *Census*, 1851.]	The district consists of *parts* of nine parishes: New Romney, Old Romney, Appledore, Broomhill, Brenzett, Snargate, Lydd, Kennardington, and Ivy Church. A. not known. R.V. 6,600*l.* (approximately). P. about - - 1,350 H. a slight increase since 1861. D.R. about 20. The district not being *coextensive* with the poor law parishes, the above information cannot be given accurately.	There is a mayor; a chamberlain with a salary of 20*l.*; town clerk, 10*l.*; mayor's sergeant, 10*l.*; town sergeant, 10*l.*; and an inspector of weights and measures, 5*l.* The corporate body, besides the salaries made to officers as stated, spends about 100*l.* in works of local improvement. No regular system of inspection is carried out except by the inspector of nuisances appointed by the *board of guardians*.	The corporate body possess no powers to carry out works or duties of local improvement. The highway board possess certain powers.	No expenditure on any sanitary works. — The accounts are kept by the chamberlain and audited annually by a committee.	No special outbreaks of disease in the district since 1853. The locality is generally considered to be very healthy, and the inhabitants live to a great age. Intermittent fever or ague is very prevalent at certain seasons of the year; during the present year (1870) many children have died by scarlatina; but no epidemic has fallen upon the district for years.	No inconvenience has arisen from insufficiency of drainage; the greater part of the town possesses the advantage of an efficient natural drainage; but in no case does the subsoil become waterlogged. Some of the houses drain into the sewers.	Water supply is from wells of spring water. The rainfall is utilized to a great extent, and is generally sufficient and of good quality. There are no tenements in the district without water supply, and needing it. The public pumps, maintained at the expense of the corporation, supply any deficiency that may exist in this respect.	The annual return from the corporate property is about 800*l.*, which is annually expended in payment of police and other rates, lighting, and otherwise for the benefit of the town. No rates are levied by the corporate body. *Poor Rates.* The average rate is 2*s.* in the 1*l.*, on a rateable value of, say, 6,600*l.*	No money has been borrowed in respect of sanitary improvements.

Constitution of Corporate Body.	Districts.	Officers. Inspection.	Powers of Corporate Body.	Works Expenditure. — Audit.	Health, &c. of District.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Rates.	Loans.
Qns. 1, 2.	**3–7.**	**12, 13, 19.**	**17, 18.**	**15, 16.**	**20, 21.**	**22.**	**23, 24.**	**8-11, 15k.**	**14.**
201. Pevensey. (Sussex). The corporate body is constituted as the bailiff, jurats, and freemen of the town and liberty of Pevensey, by charter. The functions exercised are the general government of the town, so far as the markets and waste lands are concerned. [Has a corporation; functions nearly nominal: *Census*, 1851.]	The district consists of two parishes, *Perensey* and *Westham*, and part of a third, *Hailsham*. A. - - 11,298 0 0 R.V. - £21,196 2 6 P. - - - 1,400 H. - - - 288 D.R. 1868 - 17 per 1,000; 1869 - 17 „; 1870 - 20 „	There is a bailiff, at 2*l.* per ann.; town clerk, at 6*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; town sergeant, at 3*l.*; treasurer, 1*l.* The bailiff presides over the assemblies, &c. The town clerk keeps the minutes and records; the treasurer keeps the accounts and funds; the town sergeant keeps the town hall, &c. The corporate body, besides the sum of 12*l.* 5*s.* paid in salaries, as stated, spends about 60*l.* in markets, improvements, &c. There is no regular system of inspection, except such as may be carried out by the inspectors of the *board of guardians*; no report is published.	The corporate body have only power as to the markets, according to ancient custom. The surveyors of the highways exercise certain powers.	The works of drainage, &c. are under the management of the surveyors of the highways of the several parishes in the corporation. — The accounts are audited by the bailiff, jurats, and freemen in general assembly, according to ancient and immemorial custom.	No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No portions of the district specially affected by disease.	The public sewerage and drainage of the district is generally sufficient; subsoil is not waterlogged. Where practicable, the houses drain into the sewers.	Water supply is obtained from wells. The rainfall is utilized in some instances. The supply of water is generally sufficient. It is not known that there are any tenements without water supply.	The annual return from the corporate property is about 90*l.* No rates are levied by the corporate body. *Highway* rates are levied by the surveyors of the highways of the several parishes. *Poor* rates by the overseers of the poor.	No money has been borrowed by the corporate body.
202. Queenborough. (Kent). The corporate body is constituted as the mayor and jurats of the borough of Quinborowe, by charter from Charles I. The mayor and senior jurat are justices of the peace for the borough. They hold two general sessions of the peace in the year; and the mayor holds a court leet or view of frank-pledge twice a year. [Possesses a corporation; the mayor and senior jurat are magistrates: *Census*, 1851.]	The district is conterminous with the parish of Queenborough, and forms one of the parishes in the Isle of Sheppy union. A. 298 acres of land, 848 acres of water. R.V. - £1,913 10 0 P. (1861) - - 973 H. (1861) 170. Scarcely any change since. D.R., 15 per 1,000.	There is a recorder, salary, 10*l.* 10*s.*, his duty is to attend the sessions and courts leet; a town clerk paid for business performed, his duty is to attend all corporate meetings and act as clerk to the justices; first sergeant-at-mace, salary, 18*l.*, on the yearly average of three years; he is the gaol keeper, a constable, inspector of weights and measures; second sergeant-at-mace, salary 55*l.*; he is a constable, collects the tolls and dues, and is inspector of nuisances; he also superintends the scavenging, and the expence thereof is included in his salary of 55*l.* per annum; a chamberlain, no salary; a treasurer, 6*l.* per annum. The corporate body, besides the salaries made to officers as stated, as stated, and 20*l.* to the mayor; spends 40*l.* per annum in lighting the town with gas. The second sergeant-at-mace is the inspector of nuisances. The court leet juries present nuisances, if any.	The corporate body are the local authority; as such they possess powers to carry out works of improvement. *Qu.*: No other body exercises any powers in the district.	Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Salaries - 328 10 0 Law charges - 84 6 0 — The accounts are audited by the justices twice a year.	There has not been any outbreak of disease of any description in the district since 1853. The district has not been affected by any disease worth mentioning. Ague is the only complaint prevalent.	The corporation propose] to lay down a main drain through the town, which lies higher than the lands around it, and surface drainage affords nearly all the requirements for draining.	Rainwater is utilized generally by tanks and water-butts. There is an abundant supply of spring water, there being three artesian wells, two of which are maintained by the corporation and the third by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. The whole of the inhabitants have the free use thereof, without any restriction as to quantity or otherwise.	The annual return from the corporate property is 52*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* on the average of 3 years. A borough rate is levied twice a year, and is paid out of the poor rates, pursuant to Act of Parliament. There has been no difficulty in making or levying the rates. *Borough Rates.* £ s. d. 1867–8 at 4*s.* 326 15 0; 1868–9 at 1*s.* 6*d.* 129 10 6; 1869-70 at 1*s.*6*d.* 143 10 3. Highways are governed by the highway board of the Isle of Sheppy, and whatever the charge, as the contribution of the parish of Queenborough, amounts to, is paid out of *poor rates*. There are no other rates but poor rates. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1867–8, at 6*s.* 496 4 4; 1868–9, at 6*s.* 3*d.* 552 8 1; 1869–70, at 3*s.* 9*d.* 358 15 7	No money has been borrowed.
203. Seaford. (Sussex). The corporation of the town and port of Seaford was constituted by charter from Henry VIII., A.D. 1540. It administers justice by its jurats. It is the nuisance authority so far as nuisances do not come within the cognizance of the sewer authority. [A corporation governed by a bailiff, &c.: *Census*, 1851.] *See* Evidence of Rev. W. H. M. Buck, 1st Report, p. 198.	The district is conterminous with the parish of Seaford. A. - - - 2,270 R.V. - £6,731 2 6 P. (1861) - - 1,084 H. 219. About 35 built since 1861. D. R. 1867 - - 23; 1868 - - 21; 1869 - - 18	There is a town clerk, salary four guineas; sergeant-at-mace, 15*s.* per annum; both paid from the funds of the corporation property. The corporation has no power of levying rates for sewerage. There is a regular system of inspection by the nuisance inspector of the sewer committee, who reports to them.	The corporate body possess no powers to carry out works or duties of improvement, &c. The sewer committee, under the Sanitary Act, 1866, exercise powers in the district.	No expenditure for sanitary works by the corporate body. — The accounts of the corporate body are audited by two magistrates gratuitously.	There was an outbreak of small-pox in 1865, which was stopped by general re-vaccination. There was also an outbreak of scarlet fever in 1869; this would have been stopped earlier if there had been power to close the day-schools, which were the great centres of infection. There are no portions of the district specially affected by disease.	The sewerage has been recently carried out, and is quite sufficient. The subsoil is dry. The houses are drained into the sewers.	Water supply is from wells; there is no river or stream; there are no waterworks. There being a plentiful supply of good water, there is no need of storing rainfall. There are no tenements needing water supply.	The annual return from the corporate property is about 60*l* The corporate body levy no rates, but the magistrates in quarter sessions order a town rate, which is equivalent to a county rate. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. 1868, at 3*s.* 2*d.* 338 19 8; 1869, at 2*s.* 8*d.* 300 5 9; 1870, „ 865 5 2	No money has been borrowed.

Constitution of Corporate Body.	Districts.	Officers. Inspection.	Powers of Corporate Body.	Works Expenditure. Audit.
Qns. 1, 2.	3-7.	12, 13, 19.	17, 18.	15, 16.
204. Sutton-Coldfield. (Warwickshire). The body corporate consists of the warden and society of the royal town, manor, and lordship of Sutton Coldfield, and was incorporated by charter 20 Henry VIII., and confirmed and extended by charter 16 Charles II. The functions exercised by the body are those of trustees or managers of the corporate estate for the benefit of the inhabitants. The income is applied under the orders of the Court of Chancery, chiefly for educational and charitable purposes. The warden *ex officio* and two capital burgesses, appointed by the society, are magistrates for the town, manor, and lordship. A question has lately (1871) been raised whether the corporate body are not a governing body in the parish within the meaning of the Health of Towns and Nuisances Removal Acts, and the opinion of the Attorney-General was about to be taken on the point. [Has certain officers, but no municipal functions are exercised: *Census*, 1851.]	The district is conterminous with the parish of Sutton Coldfield, which comprises the two ecclesiastical districts of Hill Walmley, and Boldmere. It is in the Aston poor law union. A. - - 13,030 R.V. - £33,209 0 0 P. (1861) 4,662 (now estimated) 6,875. H. - 1,041. A large increase since 1861. D.R. The parish being included with others, it is not possible to give data as to mortality, but it is known to be low.	There is a high steward (honorary); a deputy steward, at 12*0l.* per annum, his duties are to summon and attend all meetings and keep a record of proceedings, collect rents, &c., to act as deputy coroner, and generally as clerk to the body; a surveyor, at 125*l.* per annum, his duties are to report upon and superintend the repairs of buildings, &c., and attend to the general management of the estate; a sergeant-at-mace, at 46*l.* 16*s.* per annum, his duties are to deliver summonses, attend meetings, and have the custody of the town hall; an inspector of weights and measures, at 15*s.* a day when employed, averaging 6*l.* a year; a weighing machine keeper, at 8*l.* per annum, his duty is to weigh for any inhabitant of the parish free of charge; fire-engine keepers, at 3*l.* per annum, they attend to the engine, which belongs to the corporation. The sum of 467*l.* 8*s.* is expended in paying the above salaries and wages to labourers regularly employed upon the estate; none of the funds are expended in sewerage, water supply, scavenging, &c. There is no regular system of inspection of the district.	The corporate body possess no powers to carry out works or duties of local improvement. There is no other body except a board of inspectors for lighting the *town district* under 11 Geo. IV. c. 27.	Expenditure, 3 years. £ s. d. Salaries, &c. - 1402 4 0 Repayments: Principal - 900 0 0 Interest - 132 1 3 Law charges, &c. - 1,797 1 2 Parliamentary costs, 1865 1,639 3 10 Other law charges and other expenses 157 17 4 The corporate body, under the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, opposed the Birmingham Water Bill, 1865. The accounts are audited by two unpaid auditors appointed by the corporate body.

Health, &c., of District.	Sewerage, &c.	Water Supply, &c.	Rates.	Loans.
20, 21.	22.	23, 24.	9, 11, 15k.	14.
No special outbreak of disease since 1853. No portions of the district are specially affected by disease. Cholera was never known in the parish.	The public sewerage and drainage is insufficient. Some of the older houses drain into the sewers, but a great many into dumb wells sunk on the premises. The subsoil is sand and gravel, and the natural drainage sufficient.	The district is supplied with excellent water by draw-wells and pumps. The rainfall is utilized by tanks, &c. in private houses. The general water supply is sufficient.	The annual return from the corporate property is 3,785*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* on an average of three years. The corporate body has no power to levy rates. *Poor Rates.* £ s. d. July 1867 1,432 2 11 June 1868 1,465 8 0 March 1869 1,501 2 2 October 1869 1,568 3 10 Sept. 1870 1,660 9 10 All at 1*s.* in the 1*l.*	Under the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, 1,500*l.* was borrowed in 1866, which has been repaid except 300*l.* A further sum of 1,600*l.* was borrowed in 1869, for the erection of schools, to be repaid by yearly instalments of 300*l.* so soon as the former loan is discharged.

LETTERS AND MEMORANDA.

	Page
A.—Letters, &c. addressed to the Commissioners - - - -	382
B.—Papers handed in by Witnesses - - - - - -	390
C.—Letters referred by the Home Office - - - - -	400

A.—Letters, &c. addressed to the Commissioners.

1. The Coincidence of Petty Sessional, Poor Law, and Highway Districts, in the County of Hants. A Paper furnished by the Viscount Eversley, in reply to Questions submitted to him. (*See* Report, p. 54.)

Question. Have the petty sessional divisions in Hampshire been made to coincide with the poor law unions?

Answer. In some cases, but not in all, as several unions include parishes in other counties. When the arrangements for the formation of the poor law unions were under consideration, it was the anxious wish of many of our magistrates, and I urgently recommended the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner to adopt our petty sessional divisions for poor law unions, as they had lately been revised and adjusted with great care. Unfortunately this proposal was rejected, and some very small unions were formed within the county, and others were extended so as to include parishes without the county. The Hampshire magistrates, in 1847, re-arranged their petty sessional divisions, in order, where possible, to make the divisions and unions coincide.

Question. Has the county been wholly laid out in highway districts under representative boards of waywardens?

Answer. It was so laid out in 1863.

Question. Are those districts made conterminous with poor law unions?

Answer. Yes, excluding only those parishes within the unions which were in other counties.

Question. What arrangement is made where some parishes in unions are in another county, or in Gilbert's incorporations, or where parishes are partly in the county and partly in municipal boroughs?

Answer. There is one case where the hamlet of Beech Hill, in Berks (being part of the parish of Strathfieldsaye, in Hants, and included in the Basingstoke union) has since been placed within the Basingstoke highway district, under 13th section of 27 & 28 Vict. c. 100.

Gilbert incorporations are abolished, and the parishes belonging to them are included in the unions in which they are locally situated.

Parishes partly within the county and partly within municipal boroughs are provided for by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101.

Question. Are the same persons chosen as waywardens and as poor law guardians?

Answer. In many cases the same persons serve both offices.

Question. Are the clerks and treasurers the same?

Answer. Generally, I believe; they are so in the Hartley Wintney highway district, in which I reside.

Question. What increase of salary is made on account of such additional duties?

Answer. In the Hartley Wintney district, 50*l.* per annum includes both their salaries.

N.B. The parliamentary return of this session gives to Hampshire 3,130 miles 1 yard of highway, and the expenditure for salaries and common charges amount to 3,161*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, nearly 1*l.* per mile.

Question. Where tithings constitute a parish, has each tithing a waywarden?

Answer. The tithings were first treated as road parishes, but have since been united.

Question. How are rates apportioned for each purpose where parts of unions lie outside the county?

Answer. Under the provisions of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 67, and 27 & 28 Vict. c. 100.

Question. The central authority of poor law unions being the Poor Law Board, and the waywardens being the Quarter Sessions, and ultimately the Home Office, does any difficulty arise from the same servants having two masters?

Answer. No difficulty whatever.

Question. Does one surveyor take charge of a whole highway district?

Answer. The surveyor of the Hartley Wintney highway district (the accounts of which accompany this paper) superintends 251½ miles of road with ease, for which he receives 200*l.* per annum.

---

2. Local Authorities for Sanitary Matters. A Memorandum by Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P. (*See* Answer No. 163, p. 336, *supra.*)

I will endeavour to give definite answers to each of the "General Questions" issued by the Sanitary Commission, but I request permission to preface my answers by a short statement of principles, together with some suggestions which may be more conveniently given in a consecutive form. I fear that what I have to say is very crude, and that this paper will bear marks of unavoidable haste and imperfect information.

I understand the Commission to be charged with the duty of discovering the means by which advanced scientific knowledge and mature political experience may be made to promote the health of the nation. The appointment of the Commission assumes that legislation can prevent causes of disease now in action, and provide conditions of health which are now wanting, and that the prosecution of these results cannot safely be left to individual efforts.

But I think it probable that the Commissioners will come to the conclusion that in one sense sanitary reform must be the people's own work, and that what has been true in the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, trades, and locomotion, and in the promotion of education, temperance, virtue, is also true of health; that although the administration of the State, whether imperial or local, may remove obstacles, provide facilities, and diffuse information, the mainspring is to be found in enlightened self-government. This implies national education in the widest sense, including that of experience.

The problem is how to place knowledge, public spirit, and virtue at the greatest advantage, and to give selfishness, indolence, apathy, and ignorance, the least obstructive power.

The system of Local Rates requires attention.

We are met, then, at the outset, by this difficulty. Sanitary reform demands the co-operation of all who own or occupy houses and lands. But all local improvement costs money, and no one has yet shown any practicable and economical means for providing the money for local objects, except that of raising the money by rates. Under our present system rates fall directly on occupiers of lands and houses, indirectly on owners, and not at all on personal property.

An alteration of the law of rating by dividing the rates between owners and occupiers may have a beneficial effect in awakening owners to a more farsighted and practical interest in expenditure for sanitary purposes, and may diminish the obstructive power of occupiers, who have only a temporary interest in permanent improvement.

The whole country should be divided into Sanitary Districts.

In the attempts hitherto made to improve local government, localities have been left to take the initiative in a haphazard way; sometimes under the influence of benevolent or far-sighted proprietors; sometimes on the impulse of enlightened professional men sometimes owing to the desire of speculative capitalists seeking profitable investment or employment of their own energies.

But the country has not yet been mapped into districts for sanitary purposes, so that the inhabitants of each district may be made to feel their responsibilities and the absolute necessity for intelligent co-operation.

One consequence of this tentative sporadic organization has been that the influence of the central government has been brought to bear directly only on this spot and that, but the cultivated intelligence of entire districts of considerable size has not been appealed to.

The only exception has been in the case of the cattle plague. In that case (all being done as usual in a hurry and in face of the enemy) existing local authorities were called into play, such as quarter sessions and town councils, and though the work was done after a fashion, one most important result was to expose the exceedingly cumbrous nature of the machinery available.

Among the evils disclosed was the inconvenience of a conflict of police jurisdiction and magisterial authority, arising from the incongruity of urban and rural authorities, and from the fact that some large thriving towns have no corporate action, while some small decayed towns inherit and cling to the importance of mediæval municipalities.

Another source of weakness is, that while the town councils are almost entirely dependent on the support of ratepaying occupiers, often poor and ignorant, the county authorities rest absolutely on the nomination of an individual, the Lord Lieutenant, with no popular basis either for responsibility or support beyond that which may be due to the character of the individual justices of the peace. The fact that they are all landowners does not prove that as a body they represent the interests of the freehold, because many, the clerical magistrates, for example, and the inhabitants of small villas, have a very small stake in the permanent improvement of the soil, while the yeoman class, who occupy their own land, are not represented at all.

Provincial Authority proposed.

I have long held the opinion, although I express it with diffidence, that the improvement of local government demands that between the unit of actual local administration on the spot and the central government there should be interposed some provincial authority, sufficiently near to each locality to ensure easy opportunities for knowledge of persons, places, and things, and yet not so near as to be under the influence of local prejudices or (what is still worse) of local self-interest.

In a provincial authority it may be expected that a considerable number of persons will be found who, if not themselves possessing the highest political experience as ministers or ex-ministers of the Crown, have been or are members of the Legislature, or in the highest rank of their professions, or who have been engaged in the management of large agricultural properties or commercial undertakings.

Such persons having for the most part received a liberal education, and coming in contact with others similarly educated, or being able to appreciate the valuable qualities of practical men of local experience, would exercise great influence both above and below—diffusing political and scientific knowledge in the locality, and correcting the not improbable mistakes of men in high places by representing to them local circumstances in a suitable light.

I confess therefore that I attach the greatest importance to the formation of boards for counties, certain large * towns only being treated as counties, and taken out of the county in which they are situate.

But I think it essential that these boards should rest, not as was proposed in the bills for financial boards and county administration, on the basis of the magistracy, with the addition of a few elective members representing the ratepayers, but on the double basis of *property* and *occupation*. I think the freeholders should be directly represented as owners, and the occupiers directly as tenants.

In accordance with this principle I think the rates should be paid in part by the owner, and in part by the occupier; that the representatives of the owners should have a preponderating voice in expenditure on permanent works, and the representatives of the occupiers an equal, if not a preponderating, control over current expenditure.

I think that such provincial authorities should have both legislative † and executive functions, and probably have a permanent head responsible for taking the initiative in administration without delay, instead of the present cumbrous system, by which in counties questions of the greatest importance are adjourned from quarter to quarter, and re-adjourned often for some informality.

The provincial authority should of course be mainly if not wholly representative; but perhaps it might be well to place in the hands of a minister of the Crown, or of the local representative of the Crown, the power of making some official nominations. Certain persons might be elected by their peers, as the chairman of Quarter Sessions.

I think it is also very important that small boroughs should be represented on the county board, and for certain limited purposes, not purely municipal, subject to its authority. It might be right to give to the mayors of cities and great towns—such as York, Norwich, Leicester, Derby, Exeter‡—a seat at the board *ex officio*; but mayors change, as a general rule, every year, and are elected for various reasons having no bearing on the business of the proposed county boards. I would therefore propose that every town of 10,000 inhabitants in a manufacturing county, and every town of 5,000 inhabitants in an agricultural county, should send a member to the county boards, elected by the town council, for three or five years, in addition to the mayors of large cities above named.

It would be abstractedly desirable that a portion of the provincial or county board should be directly elected by the freeholders, and another portion by the occupiers; but it might be difficult to conduct such elections on a large scale without a costly machinery. The end in view would perhaps be sufficiently attained by entrusting to the highway boards and boards of guardians the duty of electing representatives on the county board, after the mode of electing these small boards has been revised. The revision of their constitution is about to be referred to a committee of the House of Commons.

Highway boards may be considered as dealing with structural questions, roads and bridges. Boards of guardians deal with destitution and consequent sickness. Both classes of questions affect sanitary matters. It would seem desirable that in every county there should be some superior authority capable of taking a comprehensive view of both classes of questions, and the relation of one to the other.

Provincial Board to define Sanitary Districts.

I think it might be referred to each county board to divide the country into sanitary districts, according to circumstances.

It is very difficult to decide on the best area for sanitary administration. There is something to be said for proceeding on principles of physical geography and making each river or catchment basin an unit, but some are much too large for united action, some insignificant in size or inconvenient in shape; moreover, they have no social or political unity based on the ordinary habits of business.

The unions are not conterminous with the counties; they are too large for concentrated daily action, too small to provide authorities of great political or social weight in carrying out obnoxious regulations.

---

* There are besides the Metropolis about 14 towns whose population is nearly or upwards of 100,000.

† That is, a power of making bylaws adapted to their respective localities. Lincolnshire is very different from Lancashire or Wales or Devonshire.

‡ There are 55 towns whose population lies between 100,000 and 20,000—

(a) About 22 manufacturing towns exclusive of those under other heads (b) (d).
(b) About 14 maritime and garrison towns.
(c) About 9 country towns and watering places.
(d) About 10 cathedral cities or university towns.

See the list in chapter 3 (vol. 1.) Schools Inquiry Report, pp. 428-32.

Parishes vary in population from 90,000, as in the parish of Halifax, to much less than 100; but probably in the sub-union or sub-division of parishes an area suited to cordial co-operation for direct local action may be found. The principle of a close and common interest would then be aided by long custom and tradition. But a rectification of parochial boundaries is much needed.

It may be hoped that in the revision of the constitution of local boards parishes will be grouped for electoral purposes, so that every guardian and waywarden shall be elected to represent either a population of not fewer than 1,000 persons, or a rateable value of not less than 5,000*l.* a year rateable value, or 6,400 acres (ten square miles). As matters now stand the habitual attendants at a board are liable to be swamped by occasional attendants who take no part in its deliberations. A reduction of numbers would promote the deliberative character of the proceedings, and fix responsibility.

The duty of constituting these sub-unions of small parishes, or subdivisions of large parishes, might I think be entrusted to the county boards, aided, if the work should prove too heavy for unpaid service, by sanitary inspectors appointed by the Home Office—one or more for each Registrar General's division.

It would be desirable that the sanitary sub-unions should, as far as possible, rate themselves, or do their own work subject to the inspection of the central authority, and to the control, for certain purposes, of the provincial authority.

But there is an important matter to be considered, namely, the effect of measures necessary for sanitary purposes on the agricultural value of land. The arterial drainage of a valley may be indispensable for sanitary reasons; it may be desirable for agricultural improvement, but as an investment for profit of doubtful expediency; the area benefited, in an agricultural sense, will not coincide with that which derives sanitary advantage.

It appears to me that in this very difficult matter a county board (representing as it would the great landed properties and the principal towns) might exercise a most salutary influence.

As some river basins, such as the Bedford level, extend over several counties, it would be necessary that there should be a power to unite counties or parts of counties for certain purposes.

Travelling Expenses.

There is a point connected with this working of county boards which must not be lost sight of, viz., the means of ensuring the attendance of members residing at a distance from the place of meeting. Many of the members will have to travel from 20 to 50 miles to attend a board. Experience shows that, for an adequate object, men in active business professional men, land surveyors, farmers, and others, will attend meetings as often as once a month, if they travel free of expense, and that the attendance falls off if they have to pay their travelling expenses. I think it should be provided that all persons travelling a greater distance than about seven miles by road, or 10 miles by rail, should be allowed a mileage beyond the specific distance, to be defrayed out of the county fund. All such expenses should be under strict regulations and audit, to guard against the abuse of making the public duty subordinate to private convenience.

February 19, 1870.

P.S.—I may be allowed to add that this paper was written before Mr. Goschen had explained his views in moving for a committee on local taxation; the inquiries of that committee may be expected to throw much light on the suggestions here made.

---

3. Local Authorities for Sanitary Matters. Extract from a Letter by the Rev. C. Frere, an *ex officio* Guardian of the Stow Union, Suffolk.

Finningham, Stowmarket,
December 16th, 1869.

I would multiply alternatives for primary action in the case of a nuisance—board of guardians, police, justices, and whatever other—and let these be independent, having nothing between them and the central authority. In one district one of these will be more active, in another, another; thus, our board of guardians has done a great deal in the way of initiating sanitary improvements, in other places they have done nothing.

Thus you get the most chances of an initiative on the part of authority. You can't expect much in that way from private complaint in rural places; people won't complain of their neighbours. The more powers acting alongside of each other, and the fewer acting one above the other, I am convinced, the better in this matter. Would not a committee of the board of guardians be a more effective local authority than the whole board, say the *ex officio*, and a certain number of elected guardians. I have found a reluctance to *appoint* such a committee from a sort of jealousy, but if the law directed it, the result would be, that those interested in sanitary matters would get on the committee; more would be done, and better. As it, is the sanitary business comes when the board is weary with a long list of relief cases; and moreover the number is too large for details, the mass too little interested, and the composition of the board too variable. Any complaint made to the board should be referred by them to this committee. If the board fail to do their duty in any case of complaint, an appeal to lie to the central authority, who would send an inspector. If complaint is sustained, expenses of inspection to fall on rates. But the great want is the power of ordering a supply of water; a vast proportion of disease proceeds from the water. Could but boards of guardians have power of ordering public wells, where wanted, as an union charge? This is justified by prevention of disease, which entails costs on *union*. If it were a parish charge it would not be done. Appeal here too, in case of neglect of the board, to be given to interested parties; and as the benefit in this case is permanent, the guardians to be allowed to borrow money to be repaid in so many years.

(Signed) Con. Frere.

---

4. Permanent Mortgages. Extract from a Letter by John Whitwell, Esq., M.P.

London, August 5, 1869.

* * As many localities are now driven to utilize their sewage *on land*, it is a question whether the sum paid for that land should be of necessity redeemed in 30 years, by rates on the occupiers for the time being, seeing that the *land* itself will be a permanent acquisition to the locality.

For instance, a town whose rateable value is 100,000*l.* has to spend 25,000*l.* in land and 20,000*l.* in works. It is reasonable that the works and the labour incident to passing the sewage on to the land, and which by a change of system might be disused, should be redeemed by the current owners of property which they convenience. But the land will be always available, and even if the distribution and utilization of sewage on it be discontinued, the land would have a market value, and might be sold (possibly, if near a town, at an improved value,) for the benefit of future *owners* of property, though paid for by temporary *occupants*. What I would suggest is, that as to land purchased for this purpose, boards of health should be able to take up permanent mortgages, say at 4 per cent., leaving the principal unredeemed, while as to all the *works* thereon the expenditure should be subject to the usual principle of being recouped in 30 years. I hope this idea will commend itself to the Commission, as it will encourage the purchase of land for the profitable user of sewage, at present apparently the best and most prudent and advantageous mode of dealing with valuable dirt.

(Signed) John Whitwell.

---

5. (*a.*) Vaccination; (*b.*) Contagious Disease. Extract from a Letter by Dr. Heaton, of Leeds, Physician to the Leeds General Infirmary (to whom a set of Questions E. had been addressed).

"Claremont, Leeds,
"September 25, 1864.

There are two subjects on which I shall be glad to state my opinion—

First, as to vaccination. Now that vaccination has, very properly, been rendered compulsory, it is most essential to guard against the possibility of this treatment becoming the means of introducing disease into the bodies of children subjected to it. That serious disease *may* be so introduced I cannot doubt, and that this has occasionally happened, though but rarely. Such examination of each child from whom matter is taken for vaccinating other children, and enquiry into the state of health and previous history of its parents, as it is possible *for a public vaccinator* in extensive practice of this kind to give to each individual case, is scarcely likely in every instance to be so searching as to secure the greatest certainty of the purity and integrity of the lymph made use of on all occasions; much must depend upon the thorough care and discrimination of the vaccinator, which must vary in different individuals, and over which parents have no control.

Vaccination direct from the calf or heifer, as practised in France, and latterly recommended by Dr. Blane in this country, is free from the objections to which the use of lymph, which may be deteriorated by having passed through successive human bodies, is liable; and it would seem desirable that parents applying for public vaccination should have the option of the use of lymph derived directly from the animal, and that some machinery for providing this should be introduced and legalised.

Secondly, every practitioner, both those who have a large experience in hospital practice as well as those who are in attendance upon families of higher social position, must see evidence of the introduction of the poison of *syphilis* into the constitution of a large proportion of our population, not merely affecting the bodies of those who suffer from their own errors, but destroying the health of innocent wives and offspring, and thus extending the mischief arising from the fault of one over a large area of successive generations of sickly, ill-developed bodies and enfeebled minds, and to some extent reducing the health and vigour of the nation.

The absence of supervision over the trade of prostitution in this country has doubtless favoured the extension of syphilitic disease amongst our people. On the other hand, the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act in diminishing the number of sick amongst our soldiers is declared to be very decided and satisfactory.

I have arrived at the conclusion that the extension of the operation of this Act to the whole community would be attended with real practical benefit, more than counterbalancing the theoretical objection to this course, that it would give to prostitution the protection of a legal sanction.

(Signed) J. D. Heaton, M.D., F.R.C.P.

---

6. (*a.*) Infectious Diseases; (*b.*) Registration. From replies by John Leigh, Esq., Medical Officer of Health for Manchester, to Questions E.

The power conferred by § 26 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, is, I think, insufficient. I am of opinion that medical officers of health and union medical officers ought to have the power to order the *removal to a hospital* of any person suffering under any *dangerous infectious disease* when lodged in a room *not* occupied by more than one family, when he is of opinion that the continued residence of such person in the room is dangerous to the health of the other occupants.

In consequence of the delay that must take place in obtaining a magistrate's order, a delay that in many instances must be exceedingly injurious, I am of opinion that the power of removal should be vested in the medical officer.

I am of opinion that the *registration* of births should be made compulsory, and I am further of opinion that it would greatly advance sanitary science and facilitate the carrying out of sanitary appliances and operations if a registration of sickness could be obtained from (1) hospitals, dispensaries, and workhouses, and (2) from private practitioners.

(Signed) John Leigh, M.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer of Health for Manchester.

Note.—Mr. Leigh stated that he so entirely concurred in the evidence given by Sir Joseph Heron, (see First Report, pp. 129–150), that it was unnecessary to answer questions III., IV., V., and VI.

---

7. The Divided Authorities in the Borough of Stafford. Extracts from Two Letters by R. W. Hand, Esq., the Town Clerk of Stafford. (See Dr. Day's Evidence, Answers 7235–7249, First Report, p. 386.)

Stafford, July 7, 1869.

The jurisdiction of the Improvement Commissioners is co-extensive with the boundaries of the old borough, but does not include that part of the parish of Castle Church which is within the municipal board.

Some attempts have been made to adopt the Local Government Act, but the motion has been lost upon a division of the council. In the course of time I think the Act will be adopted.

I am, &c.
R. W. Hand.

Stafford, July 13, 1869.

The inhabitants of that part of the municipal borough of Stafford without the boundary of the old borough are very desirous of obtaining the benefit of the Local Government Act, especially with respect to the drainage of their houses. Hitherto they have not been able to do so. That part of Castle Church which is not within the old borough requires drainage very badly.

I shall be glad to do anything to help us to a better system of local government than we now possess under the Town Council and the Commissioners. Neither body has any power to borrow money for improvements, the Commissioners having long since exhausted their borrowing powers.

I am, &c.
R. W. Hand.

---

8. Private Improvement Works—Recovery of Expenses by Local Boards of Health, being a Copy of the Report* made by their Clerks on the 6th November 1868.

To the Local Board of West Derby.

Gentlemen,

It is generally supposed that your board are invested with ample powers for the improvement of the district, the recovery of expenses and rates, and for the prevention of nuisances.

By the 69th section of the Public Health Act, 1848, where the local board have expended moneys in paving, &c. private streets, they may recover the same from the owners according to the apportionment made as directed by the Act, or declare the same to be private improvement expenses. Should the board decide to declare the same private improvement expenses, they may levy upon the occupiers, in addition to all other rates, a rate of such amount as will be sufficient to discharge such expenses, together with interest not exceeding 5*l.* per cent. within a period not exceeding 30 years.

By the 62d section of the Local Government Act, 1858, money expended by the board in private improvements may be recovered from the person who is the owner of the premises when the works are completed, and the same are to be a charge on the premises in respect of which they were incurred, with interest.

Counsel has advised that in his opinion this latter section only makes the remedy enforceable against the premises while in the hands of the owner liable for the amount due, and this view has been confirmed by the Home Office, who state "that the remedy against the premises applies, it is "conceived, only to cases where the premises continue in "the hands of the person liable at the time of the com-"pletion of the work."

The Home Office have also stated that they do not consider "the local board, after having taken proceedings successfully before the magistrates for summary recovery of expenses incurred by them under the 69th section of the Public Health Act, 1848, can in the case of mortgaged property when the mortgagors are insolvent and the mortgagees take possession, after hearing and adjudication of the case under the 69th section, make an order declaring such expenses payable by instalments, and proceed for their recovery against the owner or occupier of the premises for the time being.

As the law now stands, the practical remedy of the board for the recovery of the expenses of private improvements is against the owner of the premises at the time the work is completed. These owners generally are builders, having their property mortgaged to the full value, and purchases from them subsequently to the completion of the works are not liable to the board, neither is the property liable, thus the board lose money, having no remedy against the premises nor against future owners, or mortgagees, or their assignees in bankruptcy.

Although as yet comparatively little money has been expended in private improvements, the board have lost money, and might have been heavy losers, but for special arrangements in some instances previous to the commencement of the works, and a mistaken liability in other cases.

In consequence of the extraordinary rapid growth of the district, the board will in the future have constantly to lay out very large sums in private improvements, and it is of the greatest importance that they should be armed with such powers as will prevent their sustaining serious loss. The expenses incurred by the board should be a first charge upon the property, and subsequent purchasers, mortgagees, and assignees should be liable for the same, as also should

* A print of this Report was sent to the Commission, with a letter, which stated, "This board some time since contemplated applying to "Parliament for a private Act for the purpose of obtaining additional "sanitary and other powers, and as their solicitors we by their instruc-"tions reported to them on the matter on the 6th November 1868. "Afterwards it was decided that a private Act should not be applied "for, but that steps should be taken to induce the Home Office to bring "in a public general Bill."

the tenant to the amount of the rent due by him, he being empowered to deduct any moneys paid by him from his rent. The board should also be entitled to obtain payment of the estimated cost of the works before commencing them.

If the board accept any instalment from a defaulter against whom an order by the justices has been obtained, the jurisdiction of the justices is thereby ousted, and the order cannot afterwards be enforced. The board has thus sustained loss.

The proceedings for the recovery of expenses due to the board for private improvements have to be taken before justices of the peace. This remedy is, as is well known, most inadequate and unsatisfactory; the board should have the same right as is possessed by other corporations of proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction.

The remedy possessed by the board for the recovery of their rates is most inadequate. By the 103rd section of the Public Health Act, 1848, if any person assessed fail to pay the rate when due, and for the space of 14 days after demand in writing, he may be summoned before a justice, and if no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, the justice may by warrant cause the rate to be levied by distress. Although no sufficient distress be found, there is no further remedy against the defaulter, and the board loses the debt and expenses. The board's remedy should be similar to that with respect to the recovery of poor rates. The board may, by the 39th section of the Public Health Act, 1848, levy their rates prospectively for future expenses, and retrospectively for expenses incurred within six months before the making of the rates. It would be advisable to extend the time for which a retrospective rate may be levied to 12 months.

A limited time should be fixed within which railway and other public companies may appeal from rates—one month from the rate being demanded would be a reasonable time.

It has several times been suggested that the board should erect sufficient public offices in which to carry on their business. To do this, power to take the necessary land and erect the building with suitable conveniences must be obtained.

The 34th section of the Local Government Act, 1858, enacts that the local board may make byelaws with respect to the level, width, and construction of new streets, and the provisions for the sewerage thereof, the structure of walls of new buildings for securing stability and the prevention of fires, the sufficiency of space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air, the ventilation of buildings, the drainage of buildings, to water closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in connection with buildings, and to the closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and to prohibition of their use for such habitation. Provided that no such byelaw shall affect any building erected before the date of the construction of the district.

Byelaws were framed and published by the Local Government Act Office under the power supposed to have been given by this 34th section, and were adopted by your board with some slight alterations.

Serious questions and doubts have arisen with respect to byelaws made under this 34th section, and recent legal decisions have shown that many such byelaws, though suggested by the Local Government Act Office cannot be supported. In a recent case it was decided by the Court of Exchequer of Pleas that a local board have no power by their byelaws to inflict a penalty on a person commencing to build before the plan submitted by him has received the approval of the board, and it is considered that the board's only remedy is that in the event of the buildings being erected contrary to the byelaws, to go upon the premises and take such buildings down. It will be readily understood that this step is far from a safe one to take, and that in effect the byelaw is nugatory.

The board cannot make bye laws relating to the closing or otherwise dealing with houses unfit for human habitation if built before the constitution of the district, although these are the houses which really require to be looked after, and in some cases closed.

At present there is considerable difficulty experienced in giving the board's byelaws in evidence in legal proceedings; an enactment should be obtained by which a printed copy of the byelaws signed by the clerks of the board should be received in evidence in all courts without further proof.

The board should be empowered to give evidence in any legal proceedings copies of any resolutions passed by any meeting of the board or of a committee purporting to be signed by the chairman of the board or committee without proof.

The present powers with regard to dealing with offensive ditches, &c. are not sufficient, and the board should have vested in them power to fill up, &c. offensive ditches, &c., or to cause the owner or occupier of the premises on which the same exist to fill up the same. It should also be lawful for the board to fill up ditches by the sides of or across roads, and to throw the surface when filled up into the road.

By the 49th section of the Public Health Act, 1848, the board may, if the sea or a sewer of the board, or a sewer which they are entitled to use, is within 100 feet of new houses require the drains from such houses to communicate with such sea or sewer. It should be enacted that sewers in streets not being highways shall be deemed sewers which the board may use under this 49th section.

In the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th clauses below will be found mentioned powers relating to sewers and drains which the board do not at present possess, and which it is most desirable they should obtain.

The board may also ask for powers to enable them to widen and improve turnpike roads in their district, without incurring any liability in respect of the maintenance of such roads.

We should in conclusion draw the attention of your board to the fact that the following local boards have recently obtained further powers from Parliament:—The Local Board of Swansea, the Local Board of Health for Macclesfield, the Local Board of Health for Wigan, the Local Board of Health for Wallasey, the Local Board of Health for Darlington, the Local Board of Health for Rugby, the Local Board of Health for Sowerby Bridge, the Local Board of Health for Rotherham and Kimberworth, the Local Board of Health for Lancaster, the Wallasey Local Board, the Local Board of Oswestry, the Local Board of Health for Llanelly, the Local Board of Carnarvon, the Local Board of Health for Merthyr Tydfil, the Local Board of Nelson, the Local Board of Health for Barnsley, the Local Board of Aberavon, the Local Board of Health for Keighley, the Local Board of Health for West Ham, the Local Boards of Dewsbury, Batley, and Heckmondwike, the Local Board for the Middle Division of Heap, the Local Board of Health for Farnworth, the Local Board for Widnes, the Local Board of Health for Loughborough, the Local Board of Health for Leamington Priors, the Local Board of Walborough, the Local Board of Health for Reading, and the Local Board for St. Mary Church.

Proposed Clauses.

1.—The short title of the Act to be "The Local Board of West Derby Extension of Powers Act, 1869."

2.—This Act and the Public Health, Local Government, and Sanitary Acts, to be construed together as one Act.

3.—Interpretation clause.

4.—The limits of the Act to be the district of the local board of West Derby.

5.—The local board may recover any rate payable to them in like manner as poor rates are recoverable, or by action in any court of competent jurisdiction, and to be entitled to costs.

6.—Several names and sums may be included in any warrant of distress or notice.

7.—Private improvement expenses due to the board may be recovered from the owner or from any subsequent owner in an action in any court having jurisdiction.

8.—Private improvement expenses to be paid by the occupier on demand, and in default may be levied by distress and sale.

9.—Occupier not to be liable to pay more than the amount of rent due by him unless he fail to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable, the burthen of proof that the sum demanded is greater than the amount of rent due to lie on the occupier.

10. Occupiers may deduct payments to the board of private improvement expenses from their rent.

11. Unoccupied or unproductive property may be entered upon by the local board, and let, in order to defray private improvement expenses due in respect of such property.

12. The local board may in their discretion allow time to owners for repayment of private improvement expenses.

13. The local board may in their discretion allow time for payment of moneys due to them, and may accept instalments.

14. The remedies by this Act for the recovery of rates and other moneys to be in addition to the powers and remedies already possessed by the board.

15. Railway and other public companies appealing from rates to do so within one month from demand of the rate.

16. Rates may be levied prospectively and retrospectively, or both prospectively and retrospectively, but past liabilities must be ascertained and admitted against the local board within 12 months before the making of the rate.

17. The local board may order that any sewer in a street, not being a highway, may be branched into and used by owners or occupiers of contiguous property, and may determine the compensation to be paid, and as to the recovery of such compensation.

18. Sewers in streets, not being highways, to be deemed sewers, which the local board may use under the 49th section of the Public Health Act, 1848.

19. The local board may order sewers in private streets to be made sufficient for the drainage of contiguous property, the difference in the expense to be paid by the board, and to be repaid to them by the parties benefitted.

20. The local board may order contiguous property to be drained by a combined operation; the expenses to be apportioned between the several parties by the board, whose apportionment shall be binding and conclusive on all parties.

21. Parties failing to carry out works on the order of the board under the 49th and 69th sections of the Public Health Act, 1848, to forfeit 5*l.*, and not exceeding 40*s.* a day during continuance of offence, the board having power to do the works themselves, and to recover the expense from the owner, but parties not to be proceeded against for penalty as well as for expenses of doing the work.

22. The local board to keep a register in cases where time has been given for payment of expenses of constructing sewer, which shall be open for inspection gratis.

23. The local board may require and enforce the payment of private improvement expenses in advance, according to the estimate of their surveyor.

24. If such estimate be insufficient, the balance to be paid to the board, if in excess to be refunded to the owners.

25. The local board may widen and improve turnpike roads, and may, for such purposes, acquire lands as though the same were highways not being turnpike roads, but no liability shall be thereby imposed on the board to repair or maintain such turnpike roads, and any land added to turnpike roads by the local board shall be deemed part of such roads, and be repaired and maintained accordingly.

26. Any person offending against byelaws made under the 34th section of the Local Government Act, 1858, shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*, and in case of a continuing offence a further penalty not exceeding 40*s.* for every day after notice of the offence.

27. Upon certificate that any building, whether erected before or since the constitution of the district is unfit for human habitation, the local board may order same not to be inhabited, and any offender shall pay a penalty of not exceeding 20*s.* for every day during which the same is let or occupied contrary to such order.

28. Rooms over privies, &c. shall not be occupied as dwelling or sleeping rooms. Offenders to forfeit a penalty of not exceeding 20*s.* for every day during which any such room continues to be let or occupied after notice. Local board may give notice requiring such privy, &c. to be removed or altered, &c.; and if notice not complied with, offender to be liable to a penalty of 20*s.*, and a further penalty of 10*s.* for every day during which the disobedience continues.

29. The local board shall drain, cleanse, &c. offensive ponds, pools, open ditches, sewers, and places, and shall give notice to the person causing the nuisance, or to the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same exists, to drain, &c. such pond, &c., and if not obeyed, may do the work themselves, and recover the expense from the owner.

30. The local board may fill up ditches at the side of or across roads, &c., and substitute pipe or other drains, and the surface of the land so gained may be thrown into the roads.

31. The local board may appropriate lands vested in them, and by agreement acquire lands for the purpose of erecting thereon, and may erect suitable public offices with the necessary conveniences, and furnish the same.

32. The board may make regulations as to the user of the public offices, and may permit the same to be used on such terms and for such purposes as they may approve.

33. As to the service of notices, summonses, and orders under this and the Public Healths Acts—

34. Copies of orders or resolutions of the board or their committees, purporting to be signed by the chairman of the board or committee, shall, unless the contrary be shown, be received in evidence without proof.

35. It shall be sufficient in proceedings to designate party as "owner" or "occupier," without name or further description.

36. A printed copy of the byelaws, purporting to be confirmed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and signed by the clerks to the local board, shall be received in evidence without further proof.

37. The clerk or collector of the board may represent the board in all bankruptcy proceedings.

38. The board may grant pensions to their officers.

39. This Act to be in addition to existing Acts.

40. The costs of the execution of the Act to be provided out of the general district fund and general district rate.

41. The costs of and incidental to the Act to be paid out of the general district fund.

We have the honour to remain, gentlemen,
Your faithful servants,
Radcliffe & Layton.

---

9. Recovery of Expenses. The Memorial of the Gorton Local Government Board. [See Answer No. 25, p. 230, *supra*.]

Sheweth,

That by the 103rd section of the Public Health Act (11 & 12 Victoria, chapter 63,) it is enacted, that all rates made under that Act, shall be published, &c: "And "if any person assessed to any such rate fail to pay the "same when due, and for the space of fourteen days after "the same shall have been lawfully demanded in writing, "any justice may and he is hereby empowered to summon "the defaulter to appear before him or any other justice, "at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons, to "show cause why the rate in arrear should not be paid; "and in case the defaulter fail to appear according to the "exigency of the summons, or no sufficient cause for non-"payment be shown, the justice may, by warrant under "his hand and seal, cause the same to be levied by distress "of the goods and chattels of the defaulter."

That proceedings before justices for the recovery of expenses incurred by a local board the complaint must be made within six calendar months of work being done and notice given to the party.

That by the 23rd section of the Act to amend the Local Government Act (24 & 25 Vict. chap. 61,) instalments of private improvement expenses and interest may be recovered in the same manner as general district rates.

That by the 24th section of the same Act it is enacted as follows:—"Proceedings for the recovery of demands "below twenty pounds, which local boards are now em-"powered by law to recover in a summary manner, may, at "the option of the local board, be taken in the county court "as if such demands were debts within the cognizance "of such courts."

That by the 62nd section of the Local Government Act it is enacted, that "where the local board have incurred "expenses for the repayment whereof the owner of the "premises for or in respect of which the same are incurred "is made liable, &c., such expenses shall be a charge on "the premises in respect of which they were incurred, and "shall bear interest at the rate of five pounds per centum "per annum till payment thereof. In all summary pro-"ceedings by a local board for the recovery of expenses "incurred by them in works of private improvement the "time within which such proceedings may be taken shall "be reckoned from the date of the service of notice of "demand."

That by the 24th section of the Local Government Act (21 & 22 Vict., chap. 98,) it is enacted, that "Local Boards "of Health in districts where the Public Health Act, 1848, "is applied may, with the sanction of one of Her Majesty's "Principal Secretaries of State, divide their districts into "separate wards, and declare what proportion of the "members of the local board is to be elected by each "ward."

"In districts where this Act is adopted the owners and "ratepayers may by resolution direct a petition to one of "Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to divide the "district into wards for the purpose of election of the "local board, and to declare what proportion of the mem-"bers of the local board shall be elected by each ward; "and the said Secretary of State may by his order make "such division and declaration after such inquiry as he "shall deem necessary, and fourteen days notice shall be "given of the time, place, and object of such inquiry."

That many persons liable to pay general district rates and private improvement expenses, recoverable in a summary manner, as herein-before appearing, have no goods or chattels upon which any distress can be levied, and frequently bills of sale and other means are resorted to to prevent any distress being made, and the justices not

having any power to commit for nonpayment, local boards are set at defiance by their debtors in cases where summary proceedings before justices are adopted.

That the limit of six months for taking proceedings before justices is too short, and productive of great inconvenience and loss.

That there is no such limit in reference to proceedings in the county court.

That proceedings in the county court are much more costly than before justices.

That the time for taking proceedings before justices should therefore be extended.

That if the time for proceeding before justices is not extended the jurisdiction of county courts should not be limited to sums under 20*l.*

That doubts exist as to the effect of the 23rd section of the Act (24 & 25 Vict., chap. 61,) in reference to the charge upon the premises whether it does more than make successive owners liable, inasmuch as it only provides for recovering expenses in the same manner, as general district rates and give any power to sell or otherwise deal with the property.

That rates and expenses payable by owners should be a charge, and have priority over chief rent mortgages and all other incumbrances, in order to protect the ratepayers against heavy payments being made out of general district rates.

That ample powers should be given to local boards to enable them to receive the rents or sell the property, or otherwise realize the charge.

That the population of the district of Gorton is about twice as great as it was when the Local Government Act was adopted, and in consequence of such increase it is desirable to divide the district into wards, and to increase the number of members of the board.

That various other districts which have adopted the Local Government Act, are in a similar position.

That your memorialists are advised that there is not any power by which the number of members of the board can be increased.

Your Memorialists therefore pray that your Honourable Board will be pleased to consider the subject-matters of this Memorial, and recommend such alterations to be made in the law as may be considered expedient.

GEORGE CANDELET,
Chairman of the Board.

(L.S.) THOMAS HAYES, J. E. MARSLAND, JABEZ BOOTH. } Members of the Board.

The Seal of the Board was affixed hereto this eighth day of July 1870, in the presence of
PETER HINDLE, Clerk.

---

10. ANSWERS by H. J. BOWDITCH, Esq., M.D. (Chairman), and GEO. DERBY, Esq., M.D. (Secretary), of the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS in reply to Questions submitted to them on LOCAL GOVERNMENT for SANITARY PURPOSES in the State of *Massachusetts*, U.S.A.* .

Question. How is local government conducted in—

(*a.*) Urban } townships or districts and counties in
(*b.*) Rural } your State in matters of—

1. Sewers and use of sewage?
2. Noxious and offensive trades?
3. Cleansing and lighting streets and roads?
4. Removal of nuisances, including smoke?
5. Inspection?
6. Supply of water?
7. Prevention of the pollution of streams?
8. Public medical provision?
9. Restricting modes of building?
10. Restricting overcrowding?
11. Providing waterclosets, privies, &c.

Answer. Throughout the United States of America towns may choose Boards of Health when no special provision is made by law.

In every city and town of MASSACHUSETTS there is a Board of Health.

In *cities* the board is appointed by the government of the city, *i.e.*, by the aldermen and common council (in BOSTON the board of aldermen themselves are the Board of Health).

In *towns* where no special election is made (and none is usually had) the "selectmen" are the Board of Health; their number is three, and they are chosen by the people annually.

(1.) In cities the mayor and aldermen have the charge of sewers; in towns the selectmen.

(2.) The Board of Health has power to assign places for the exercise of offensive trades, and may prohibit the exercise of such trades in other places.

(3.) The control of the streets is in the hands of the city government (who usually appoint a sub-committee for the special duty), and in towns in the hands of the "selectmen."

(4.) The Board of Health has power to make regulations in regard to and to abate nuisances. In case they do not abate nuisances appeal may be made to the county commissioners. Nuisance from wet lands may be abated also by appeal to the Superior Court or any justice thereof who has full power. This right of appeal is of great importance.

(5.) No regular inspectors are generally appointed, and there is no systematic inspection, although special investigations are very often made.

(6.) Cities are usually supplied with water under charters granted by the Legislature. The large cities of Massachusetts are generally abundantly supplied with pure lake water, often brought from a distance of from five to twenty miles. The country is dotted with beautiful lakes, and the water holds only about two to five parts of organic matter in 100,000. At *Boston* the supply is from Cochituati Lake, 20 miles distant. Towns of moderate size depend upon wells.

(7.) The pollution of streams is punishable by fine or imprisonment. The smaller streams are, however, constantly defiled by the refuse matter poured into them. *Tanneries* are in this way offensive. *The evil increases,* and we do not see the way to prevent it without interference with trades and industries which are of value and importance in other respects.

(8.) There is provision everywhere for the medical charge of the poor. The large cities have city physicians, who attend the gaols and vaccinate without expense all applicants. There are usually dispensaries, which provide medicines and medical attendance for the poor either at central offices or at the homes of the sick. Most large cities have public hospitals. At *Boston* there are three large ones and many smaller ones. The relief in towns is through the selectmen. It is only in large cities that many destitute persons are found. The freedom of country towns from pauperism is almost complete.

(9.) Building in the cities are under the regulation of the city ordinances by the board of aldermen. In *Boston* it is closely watched, and no building can be commenced without notice to the city authorities and the issue of a permit. Except in the large cities, there is very little restriction really.

(10.) Overcrowding is permitted.

(11.) Waterclosets, with full supply of water, are almost universal in Boston and in large cities having abundant supplies of water. In large towns and wealthy country houses these closets are supplied with tanks filled by forcing pumps. In sparsely settled towns, and in all without water supply, vaults are used. They are always nuisances. They are cleaned out from time to time, but always stink. Generally in the country each house has a privy at a short distance from the house. Earth closets are being introduced with great satisfaction by a few persons, and they will no doubt come more and more into use.

Question. How is the authority for such purposes constituted in each case? Do the members constantly change? Do the selectmen form committees for special purposes?

Answer. The authority is constituted by the general statutes of the State. In towns, in case no board is elected, the selectmen act as a board. In cities, in case no board is appointed, the city council act as such.

Question. What officers, inspectors of health, &c. are usually employed by the authority for sanitary purposes?

Answer. The board have power to appoint a physician and such other persons as they find necessary. Usually such persons have merely control of the sick poor. There are no inspectors appointed except for special nuisances, or in case of general alarm, as from a threatened visit of cholera. A physician is put in charge of the health of town paupers where there are any. In Boston, besides the "city physician," there is also a board of consulting physicians; but they have been rarely consulted by the authorities.

Question. Is there any over-riding authority in the county state charged with the duty of seeing that the local authority does its duty?

Answer. There is a State Board of Health recently elected, but *at present* with no power. Their duty is to investigate and point out the modes of removing the causes of disease among the people. They are now in communication with the Local Board in every town, but have as yet no power to control them. The people of New England have always been exceedingly tenacious of *town* authority, and each town or city acts alone and makes its own special provisions. There is no over-riding authority except that all are under the general control of the Legislature.

Question. Are all powers of local government vested in the ame authority—*e.g.*, municipal, sanitary, poor law, &c.?

Answer. All powers of local government are vested in the city or town authority, chosen each year by the people. It is only when no Board of Health is appointed or elected that the regulation of sanitary matters remains in the hands of the municipal authorities. In *Boston* there are no definite arrangements for sanitary inspection; one branch of the city government being itself the Board of Health, from which fact very imperfect results are obtained.

Question. What is ordinarily the size of the districts controlled by the different authorities?

Answer. There is no general or regular size of the districts controlled by the different authorities. In Massachusetts the townships vary from five square miles to 40 or 50 square miles of territory. Their number is 330.

Question. Are the urban township authorities ever united with those of surrounding districts which may be gradually becoming urban?

Answer. As the country in the immediate neighbourhood of cities becomes thickly settled, it is united to the cities by regular process, *i.e.*, the inhabitants seek and obtain an Act of annexation, and are absorbed in the larger municipality; but until this is done there is no connexion between the sanitary or other authorities.

Question. If a portion of a rural district becomes urban by increase of population, is there any, and if so what, means of uniting such portion with the adjacent town for purposes of sanitary administration.

Answer. When any part of the country in the neighbourhood of a city becomes thickly settled, and wishes to become part of the city, the first step is an Act of the Legislature authorising the junction of either the whole district or of any portion of it. Then an election both by the inhabitants of the city or by the inhabitants of the district proposed to be added, and in case both parties are in favour of the proposal, then such district becomes part of the city, and falls under the same control as the rest of the city. In this way *Boston* has very greatly extended its limits within the last few years.

Question. Has the local authority the power of making byelaws, and by what codes do they act?

Answer. By the general statutes the Board of Health for each district makes such regulations as it thinks necessary, and must give notice of the same. These regulations are usually very indefinite.

Question. Can you furnish a sample of any byelaws in force in your State, marking those to which you would wish to draw attention?

Answer. An ordinance of the city of Boston provides for an inspector of *milk*. He examines the stock of any dealer he suspects of diluting or adulterating. He prosecutes and publishes the names of offenders. He does a great deal of good and makes little fuss about it, and we have pure milk in Boston. *A copy of the rules and ordinances of Boston was furnished.*

Question. What appeal has a private individual against a vexatious order or proceedings by the local authority?

Answer. Any person aggrieved by any order of the Board of Health may appeal therefrom to the Superior Court, and the question is tried by a jury.

Question. Is there any audit of local accounts, and by whom?

Answer. In cities there is an auditor appointed by the mayor and council. In towns generally there is no such person, but the accounts are examined by the selectmen, or some one appointed by them.

Question. Are there regular reports of the proceedings of the local authority?

Answer. In cities there are regular reports issued by the Board of Health. The towns do the same, but not universally.

Question. What per-centage on rateable income is an ordinary expenditure on sanitary and local government matters?

No answer.

Question. How are the funds for the purpose raised? What borrowing powers are allowed?

Answer. The Boards of Health regulate the fees of those employed in its work, and the expenses are provided for by the cities and towns. The authorities can borrow as much money as they choose, but if they borrow too much they will not be re-elected by the people.

Question. What are the regulations about inspection of food?

Answer. The regulations as to the inspection of food are established by the Legislature. This inspection is very rarely made except in the great markets of the largest cities.

Question. What are the public hospital arrangements for townships or counties?

Answer. Hospitals may be established by towns for the reception of persons having dangerous diseases; they are under the control of the Board of Health. The Board of Health is required to provide hospital accommodation when any dangerous disease breaks out. Certain regular hospitals are established by Acts of the Legislature.

Question. What are the regulations about infectious disorders?

Answer. Every town provides for its sick poor in an almshouse, or in private families. There are also three large almshouses under State authority, taking charge of all destitute and sick persons who have no legal settlement in the towns; this includes recent immigrants. There are also large and well-endowed hospitals in the large cities, founded by benevolent individuals. Also, the Boston City Hospital, on a similar plan and scale with those last referred to, but supported by the city at an expense of 60,000 dollars per annum.

Question. What are the regulations about the carriage of infected persons?

Answer. The Boards of Health have charge of all persons infected, also of infected baggage-houses. The board may make such provision in regard to them as they may seem best. They may take such houses for hospitals as they deem necessary.

Question. Is registration of death or of disease regularly made? Are the returns published?

Answer. Registration of deaths, births, and marriages has existed 28 years in Massachusetts. All deaths, both in cities and towns, are registered, and the returns are carefully made, believed to be accurate, and very nearly complete. They are regularly published. For the last 25 years the State of Massachusetts has published an annual report, and the cities and towns also usually do the same.

Question. What is the average rate of mortality in [1] urban, [2] rural townships?

Answer. The rate of mortality in the State at large is 18 to 20 per thousand. Excluding the largest towns and cities the rate for the rural population, comprising half the population of the State, does not exceed 17 per thousand. In referring to the published reports it will be seen that the Census is taken every five years, and that the population of the largest cities and towns increase rapidly in the intervals. Hence there is a difficulty in getting the exact death-rate in certain years.

Question. If there are any laws in your State which bear upon the subject, would you give a reference to them?

Answer. The general statutes of Massachusetts contain the laws in force bearing upon the subject.

Question. Are ships in harbour under the same authorities for sanitary regulations as the adjoining township?

Answer. The Board of Health of seaport cities and towns has charge of all ships arriving in their ports in regard to quarantine regulations.

Question. Are there any points in connexion with sanitary regulations to which you would desire to direct the attention of persons engaged in the revision of sanitary laws, and which you find omitted in these questions?

Answer. No matter of importance to be added.

---

* NOTE.—Each of these gentlemen returned a reply to the questions sent to them: as the answers to several of the questions were identical, and in no case contradictory, it was thought most convenient to give the substance of the two in one answer to each question. Dr. Bowditch, in a letter accompanying his reply, wished to "state that the chief re-"sults are due to the kindness and energy of his friend Edward Perkins, "Esq., an able lawyer of the city of Boston."

B.—Papers handed in by Witnesses.

11. The Board of Supervision as a Central Authority for Scotland. Extract from a Letter of Sir R. Christison, Bart., M.D., Pres. R.S.E., &c., a Member of the Commission.

Edinburgh, July 20, 1870.

I have no doubt, from what I know of the working of the Board of Supervision in matters relative to the poor, that it is well constituted for its primary purpose, and competent to undertake the charge of sanitary proceedings also. I have also no doubt of the advantage of a general central board in Scotland, such as the Board of Supervision, for the regulation of sanitary matters there, in preference to a central authority in London, without intervention of a central authority here. But the latter would, I presume, be made subordinate to a general authority in the capital for the whole kingdom.

I proposed in my evidence that this (Imperial) central authority should be the Privy Council, because I knew of no other in existence which could well undertake such a charge. But I shall be well pleased to see the administration of the poor laws and the new sanitary statutes put under a special minister. Firstly, because he would have ample duty enough in point of amount as well as of importance; and secondly, because it appears to me that the Privy Council is getting overloaded, and its president will have too many diversified duties to answer for.

I hope that town councils as well as boards of guardians will be subjected to control and both to one controlling centre. In Scotland at least there is a powerful "*vis inertiæ*" in town councils which will always greatly stand in need of stimulation, and *partiality of action* requiring a court of appeal.

---

12. Qualifications for a Proposed Degree in State Medicine. A Paper handed in by Wm. Stokes, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., a Member of the Commission.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Subjects of Study recommended to Candidates for the Qualification in State Medicine.

I. Law.

The candidate should have an accurate knowledge of the legislation relative to sanitary measures, for several reasons:—1st. That he may direct his attention to the workings so as to be able, when his advice is required, to show how they may be improved, or how far they are a useless interference with individual liberty. 2nd. That he may be able to state (when consulted) whether they are duly observed, or whether they ought to be enforced by more stringent regulations, or by a more active police. 3rd. That knowledge will be important in directing him how to arrange and classify that statistical information which it may become his duty to collect, to digest, and to publish.

The candidate should be acquainted with all the laws which relate to the conduct and duties of medical men, with reference to vaccination, innoculation, insanity, lunatic asylums, and certificates of deaths and births.

II. Engineering.

1. The Candidate should be able clearly to understand the several maps, plans, and sections of any building, without being dependent on the explanations of engineers or architects, and should be able to use the different scales attached to them.

2. A knowledge should be required of the regulations, &c., decided upon for the superficial and cubical space assigned to each individual—both at home and in the tropics—in churches, barracks, hospitals, troop ships, emigrant ships, workhouses, asylums, prisons, by the several bodies of commissioners, inspectors, and quarter-masters.

3. It would be essential that the details of two or more completed waterworks for large towns should be mastered, both by a study of the published accounts of such works, and also by frequent visits to every part of the same, from the gathering ground to the final distribution in the city.

4. In like manner, the sewerage of cities should be studied, with the ventilation of sewers, both by published statements and reports, and also by visits to works in progress.

5. A knowledge of effects of the application of the sewage matter to land, either by irrigation or otherwise, would seem to be essential.

III. Pathology.

Laws of epidemics—*e.g.*, typhus, typhoid, cholera, small pox. Endemic disease.

Laws of contagion and infection:—

Vaccination.

Influence of hereditary disposition; age, sex, race, locality, occupation.

Destitution. Deficient air, water, food; abuse of alcoholic drinks. Want of drainage.

Evidences of insanity and imbecility of mind.

IV. Vital and Sanitary Statistics.

A.—Science of Statistics as applied to Man:—

Man to be regarded, not as an individual, but as a species.

Influences to which man is subject:—

(α.) Purely physical, or *natural*—viz.: (1.) sex; (2.) age; (3.) locality; (4.) periods; (5; seasons; (6.) hours of the day.

(β.) Moral or *disturbing*.

Man is distinguished from the lower animals by the operation of this second group.

Determination of *typical* man under a physical aspect, comprising:—

(I.) All that belongs to the *life* of man:

1. *Reproduction* of man—statistics of births, fecundity, and still-births, as influenced by (α) and (β).
2. *Mortality* of man—as influenced by (α) and (β); duration of life; population; epidemics; insurance of lives.

(II.) All that concerns the development of man:—

1. *Height*—growth, laws of—formulæ.
2. *Weight*—relations between height and weight—laws—conclusions.
3. *Strength*—dynamometer—vital capacity—agility—respiration—rate of the heart.

B.—Practical application of statistics to medicine:—

Calculation of averages and percentages.—Application to ratios of births and deaths in local populations. Principles of registration of disease and mortality. Determination of annual and percentage ratios from actually observed registrations. Comparison of periods in localities as regards the birth-rate, marriage-rate, and death-rate. Framing of local statistics of food, vegetable and animal life. Observation and registration of epidemic and endemic diseases. Epizoötics. Epiphytics. Registration of meteorological phenomena. Method of using all the above in the elucidation of the causes of disease. Application of statistics to therapeutical questions. Effects of sanitary improvements.

V. Chemistry.

Air.

Atmospheric air—its constitution, and how altered by respiration. Sources of the carbonic anhydride of atmospheric air, its average amount, causes of its nearly equable diffusion, and reason why it is not on the increase.

Maximum amount of carbonic anhydride in air respired as often as possible. Quantity of it in the air of crowded room; how determined by experiment.

Means by which the carbonic anhydride in a room of given dimensions, and inhabited by a given number of persons, may be restrained within given limits.

Ammonia of the atmosphere, whence derived, its uses in nature, and the best methods of ascertaining its amount by a gravimetric process, or by a colour test. Ozone. How detected in the air, and sanitary uses attributed to it.

Recent experiments which prove that ammonia and azotized organic matters exist in the pulmonary halitus.

Water.

Waters—*Hard* and *Soft*. Meaning of these terms.

Rough means of judging of the hardness of a water.

Precise degree of hardness, how determined.

Some hard waters are softened by boiling, others not. Cause of the difference.

Nature and origin of deposits in boilers, and how to prevent their production.

Hard and soft waters have not the same action on lead. In what does the difference consist, and how is it explained? Dissolved lead, how estimated?

Different form in which nitrogen is found in waters, and modern methods of estimating its amount in each case.

Nitrates and nitrites of water. Origin of, and how detected, and estimated.

Constitution of air occurring entangled in ordinary water.

Flood water of rivers—how decolorized in nature, and how by artificial means.

Gaseous Poisons.

Positive and negative gaseous poisons.

Natural and artificial sources of carbonic anhydride.

Choke Damp.—Where generally encountered, and how distinguished from carbonic oxide, hydrogen, and nitrogen.

Products of the combustion of charcoal, wood, peat, and coal.

Sulphurous Anhydride.—How produced by the combustion of impure coal. Tests for its presence, and method of ascertaining its amount.

Carbo-hydrogens.—Marsh gas. Olefiant gas.

Fire Damp—What. Injurious results of its explosion.

Safety Lamp—Its principle. Caution to observed in its use.

Analysis of the mixture of gases which compose fire damp.

Sulphide of hydrogen (sulphuretted hydrogen).

Characters which distinguish it from other gases.

Amount of it in air—how determined with accuracy. Methods of decomposing it when it occurs in the air of an apartment.

Noxious gases and vapours in the air of sewers and privies.

Probable origin of the sulphide of hydrogen of sulphureous waters.

Experiments of Thenard and Dupuytren, and of Parent Duchatelet on the poisonous action of sulphide of hydrogen.

Leading Deodorizing and Disinfecting Agents.

1. Chlorine and chloride of lime.
2. Nitric acid in the vaporous state.
3. Carbolic acid.
4. Nitrate of lead. Chloride of zinc.
5. Condy's Liquid (permanganate of pottassium).

Constitution of those different agents; different ways in which they act, and how they are applied.

VI. Meteorology.

Meanings of the phrase *mean temperature*, when applied to a day, a year, and a place.

Thermometers employed for showing the maximum and the minimum temperature of each day, and manner of dealing with such observations so as to deduce from them the true mean temperature.

Circumstances which influence the mean temperature of a place.

Climates—division of. Not determined exclusively by mean temperature. Isothermal lines.

Barometer—how made. Purposes to which it is applied.

Barometer with moveable scale. Barometer with fixed scale. Two varieties of the latter, according as the level of the mercury in the cistern varies, or is made the same at each observation.

Dew point, what? Force of vapour at dew point—how determined by a wet and dry thermometer. How directly by Daniell's hygrometer?

Amount of vapour in air not a measure of its humidity.

Fraction of saturation—what it means.

Rain-fall—how measured. Construction and use of rain guage.

Probable supply of water within a given area—how inferred from rain-fall.

Electrical condition of air—how determined.

Electrical state of the atmosphere in steady weather, and at different heights.

Electrical state of the air in broken weather. Origin of atmospheric electricity.

Paratonerres.—How erected, and theory of their action.

Returning shock.—How explained.

VII. Medical Jurisprudence.

Includes all the applications of medical science to legislative, administrative, or judicial proceedings. The one great division constituting hygienie and medical police; the other, forensic medicine, to which belongs toxicology which itself forms a connexion between the two.

1. Hygiene.

As it regards the individual, is part of the practice of medicine; but it forms the basis of that which concerns the community, and is more properly the subject of law.

Besides the assistance which it may contribute towards obtaining the abatement of *nuisance*, injurious to health, this involves the consideration of—

(*a.*) Water supply to towns; contaminations of water; drainage.

(*b.*) Contaminations of air: as by the exhalations of organic decomposition—*e.g.* from *cemeteries*, and the noxious vapours discharged from certain manufactures.

(*c.*) Capacity of dwellings, hospitals, lunatic asylums, &c.; their supply of solar light, and their ventilation; adaptation of interiors to the healthy accommodation of the largest number of inmates they are to receive.

(*d.*) Local circumstances favourable to the development of disease: *malaria*; impure water supply; foul air; overcrowded habitations; diseases incidental to trades and professions; and the means by which it is proposed to arrest such development, or to restrict the spread of zymotic, contagious, or infectious diseases; Mediæval and recent laws on these subjects.

(*e.*) Geographical distribution of diseases.

(*f.*) Endemic diseases. Epidemic. Quarantine, and other preventive measures.

(*g.*) Diseases arising from vitiated food. Diseases communicated to man from the inferior animals.

(*h.*) Vital statistics; insurance of lives; probability of survivorship; presumption of survivorship.

2. Forensic Medicine.

(*a.*) *Medical Evidence*, either oral or written.

(*b.*) *Thanatology:* Signs of death; modes of death; sudden death; causes of death; investigation of wounds; and of blood-stains.

(*c.*) Determination of the period that has intervened between the death and the inspection; judicial exhumations.

(*d.*) Whether the death was suicidal, altericidal, accidental, or designed.

(*e.*) Criminal *abortion; infanticide.*

(*f.*) *Asphyxia* neonatorum, suspensorum, submersorum, &c.

(*g*) *Pregnancy*, and questions connected with the generative function and its aberations.

(*h.*) *Toxicology.*—Morbid poisons; dissecting wounds.

(*i.*) *Unsoundness of mind.*—Idiotcy congenital, or the result of arrested brain growth; softening of the brain; epilepsy; ebriety; delirium tremens; monomania, and the plea of insanity in criminal cases; testamentary incapacity.

Note.—In the allotment of these subjects to different professors, it is to be remembered that, excluding law and engineering, there are several in relation to one another. For example, analytic chemistry and toxicology, morbid anatomy and medical jurisprudence, meteorology and chemistry, meteorology and medicine, medicine and hygiene, hygiene and medical jurisprudence.

It seems then desirable, as so many of these subjects, so to say run into one another, that, while the general line of examination is indicated, the examiners should not be strictly confined to the subjects presumed to belong to their respective chairs.

---

13. Registration of Disease. A "Provisional Paper," prepared by Arthur Ransome, Esq., M.D., Manchester, in conjunction with a Committee of the British Medical Association, and handed in by H. W. Acland, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., a Member of the Commission, August 4, 1870.

The principles of the scheme for the Registration of Disease adopted by this Association are as follows:

1. The collection, every week, of returns of new cases of disease coming under treatment in all the public institu-

tions of a district, whether charitable, parochial, or corrective (*e.g.*, prisons).

2. The registration districts to be based upon those now used for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

3. The appointment in each Superintendent Registrar's district of a "Registration Medical Officer," who, in addition to the collection of the above returns, and the supervision of the death-records, would, in doubtful cases, verify the fact of death, investigate and record its cause, and register still-births. He would also be available as a medical witness or assessor, and might act as a medical officer of health in certain districts.

The Association consider that this scheme is most important, both in its bearing upon science and the welfare the public.

The returns would afford a means of comparing the relative healthiness of different districts, and would thus serve to direct sanitary and benevolent exertions; they would give plain and timely warning of the rise and progress of the various epidemics of fever, diphtheria, cholera, &c., so that preventive measures might be applied at their outset, when most likely to be effective.

They would constitute a most valuable series of medica statistics, from which conclusions might be drawn respecting the causes of disease, the laws of epidemics and their relation to atmospheric changes, to seasons of plenty and scarcity and many other interesting questions of medical science. They would also probably show the influence of the trades and manufactures, and of any other circumstances peculiar to a district.

Stress is laid upon the *weekly* collection of the records of disease, because in this way the *time and place* of origin of disease are more distinctly shown; the death returns, however valuable in other ways, give no information on these points.

It is thought important, however, that the deaths occurring in the same public practice as the diseases, should be recorded each week and compared with the number of cases of disease. In this way the *intensity* of disease may be discovered, and an idea of its total *prevalence* may be formed from a comparison of *otal deaths* with the deaths in public practice.

It will be observed that the returns thus proposed would be obtained from public practice only, the registration of diseases occurring in private practice would, in fact, be im possible at the present time. Moreover, if the areas, from which the regular returns of public practice are made, a fixed, and the constituency, so to speak, always about the same, a very fair *representative* series of statistics would be obtained, which would give the *relative* prevalence of different diseases at any one time in different districts.

The scheme has proved entirely successful wherever has been tried, even upon a voluntary plan.

Weekly returns of disease and death have been made to the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association for 10 years, by nearly 30 contributors, and during the whole of that time scarcely any of them have failed to fill up their report. At St. Marylebone, for the same period, monthly records have been given, and for several years weekly returns have now been made upon a uniform plan, and with a similar list of diseases, at Manchester and Salford, Birmingham Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Gateshead.

---

14. (*a*) POLLUTION OF RIVERS IN URBAN DISTRICTS, and (*b*) THE SLAUGHTERING OF CATTLE WITHIN TOWNS. The text of two old Acts of Parliament [12 Richardi II. c. 13. and 4 & 5 Henrici VII. c. 3.]*. Handed in by JOHN LAMBERT, Esq., a Member of the Commission.

12° RICHARDI II. cap. 13. [A.D. 1388.]

Nuisances in and about cities and towns shall be removed by officers, &c.

Item, For that so much dung and filth of the garbage and intrails as well of beasts killed as of other corruptions, be cast and put in ditches, rivers, and other waters, and also within many other places, within, about, and nigh unto divers cities, boroughs, and towns of the realm, and the suburbs of them, that the air there is greatly corrupt and infect, and many maladies and other intolerable diseases do daily happen, as well to the inhabitants, and those that are conversant in the said cities, boroughs, towns, and suburbs, as to other repairing and travelling thither, to the great annoyance, damage, and peril of the inhabitants. Dwellers repairers and travellers aforesaid; it is accorded and assented: That Proclamation be made as well in the City of London as in other cities, boroughs, and towns, through the realm of England, where it shall be needful, as well within franchises as without, that all they which do cast and lay all such annoyances, dung, garbages, intrails, and other ordure in ditches, rivers, waters, and other places aforesaid, shall cause them utterly to be removed, avoided, and carried away betwixt this and the Feast of St. Michael next ensuing after the end of this present Parliament, every one upon pain to lose and to forfiet to our Lord the King, xx. l.; and that the mayors and bailiffs of every such city, borough, or town, and also the bailiffs of franchises shall compel the same to be done upon like pain. And if any feel himself grieved that it be not done in the manner aforesaid, and will thereupon complain him to the Chancellor after the said Feast of Saint Michael, he shall have a writ to make him of whom he will so complain to come into the Chancery, there to show why the said penalty should not be levied of him. And moreover, Proclamation shall be made, as well in the City of London, as in other cities, boroughs, and towns, as afore, that none of what condition soever he be cause to be cast or thrown from henceforth any such annoyance, garbage, dung, intrails, nor any other ordure into the ditches, rivers waters, and other places aforesaid; and if any do, he shall be called by writ before the Chancellor, at his suit that will complain; and if he be found guilty he shall be punished after the discretion of the Chancellor.

4° HENRICI VII. cap. 3. [A.D. 1488–9.]

An Act that no butcher slay any manner of beast within the walls of London [or any walled town].

Item, It was shewed by a petition put to the King our said Sovereign Lord, in the said Parliament, by his subjects and parishioners of the parish of Saint Faith's and Saint Gregory's in London, near adjoining unto the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul's, that whereas great concourse of people, as well of his royal person, as of other great lords and states, with other his true subjects, oftentimes was had unto the said cathedral church of Saint Paul's, and that for the most part throughout the parishes aforesaid, the which oftentimes been greatly annoyed and distempered by corrupt airs engendered in the said parishes by occasion of blood and other fouler things, by reason of the slaughter of beasts and scalding of swine, had and done in the butchery of Saint Nicholas's flesh shambles, whose corruption and foul ordure by violence of unclean corrupt and putrified waters, is borne down through the said parishes, and compasseth two parts of the palace where the King's most royal person is wont to abide when he cometh to the Cathedral Church for any act there to be done, to the jeopardous abiding of his most noble person, and to over great annoyance of the parishioners there, and of other the King's subjects and strangers that pass by the same; complaint whereof, at many and divers seasons also, by the space of sixteen years continually, as well by the canons and petty canons of the said Cathedral Church, landlords there, as also by many other of the King's subjects of right honest behaviour, hath been made unto divers mayors and aldermen of the city of London, and no remedy had we found; that it may please our said Sovereign Lord, of his abundant grace, to provide for the conservation as well of his most royal person as to succour his poor subjects and suppliants in this behalf, considering that in few noble cities and towns, or none within Christendom, whereas travelling men have laboured, the common slaughter-house of beasts should be kept in any special part within the walls of the same, lest it might engender sickness, unto the destruction of the people: the King our Sovereign Lord in consideration of the premises, hath, by the advice and assent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons of the said Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, ordained and enacted, That no butcher, nor his servant, slay no manner beast within the said house called the scalding house, or within the walls of London, upon pain to forfeit for every ox twelve-pence, and every cow and every other beast eight-pence; the one half thereof to the King our Sovereign Lord, and the other half to every of the King's lieges that will sue for the same by action of debt, and no protection or essoin be allowed to any of the defendants against whom any such action shall be conceived; and that in the same action of debt such process be made as in other actions of debt sued at the common law.

II. And over this it is ordained and enacted, by the said authority, that the said ordinance, act, and law, extend and be observed and kept in every city, borough, and town walled within his realm of England, and in the town of Cambridge (the towns of Berwick and Carlisle except and foreprised). Provided always, that this present Act begin and take effect at the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady next ensuing and not afore.

---

* Both these statutes were repealed in 1856 by the 19 and 20 Vict. c. 64, "An Act to repeal certain statutes not in use."

THE SANITARY AND SEWAGE UTILIZATION ACTS, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868.

15. RETURN by the INSPECTORS of LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE of the Towns they have visited by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department from August 1866 to December 1868.—Furnished by Tom TAYLOR, Esq., Secretary, Local Government Act Office.

Name of Place.	Inspector's Name.	Date of Inquiry.	Nature of Inquiry.	Results and Remarks.
Wakefield -	Mr. A. Taylor -	August 31st, 1866 -	By Mr. Barratt against local board of health, for alleged infliction of one of their building bye-laws. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Recommendation not adopted, Mr. Home Secretary Walpole being of opinion that he had no power to interfere in the matter under the Sanitary Act, 1866.
Liverpool -	Mr. A. Taylor -	Oct. 4th and 12th, 1866.	By ratepayers against town council, respecting the Philip Street and other public manure wharves. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	A copy of the Report forwarded to the Liverpool town council, who declined to adopt the recommendation therein contained. The system of scavenging and removing the nightsoil from Liverpool has since been much improved.
Long Sutton -	Mr. Morgan -	Oct. 20th, 1866 -	By Holbeach poor law guardians against the Long Sutton local board, with regard to the sewerage of that district. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Nothing done, on account of disputed jurisdiction of the local board and the commissioners of sewers.
Shoreham -	Mr. A. Taylor -	Oct. 24th, 1866 -	By the Rev. R. Hammond against the local board, with regard to sewerage and water supply. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	The local board, on the 28th November 1866, forwarded the name of Mr. Colbron as the person selected. Nothing was done until 1868, when the local board adopted his plan of sewerage, which is now in course of execution. A joint stock company has been formed to supply Shoreham and other neighbouring places with water.
Chichester -	Mr. A. Taylor -	Oct. 26th, 1866 -	By inhabitants against the town council, with regard to sewerage and water supply. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Repeated letters to the town council, and assurances from them in reply that something should be done. On the 18th of May 1867, the town council requested Mr. Hawksley, C.E., to make the necessary survey, and to report on the advisability or otherwise of water supply and sewerage for the city of Chichester. Mr. Hawksley has reported in favour of waterworks, but against sewerage. Town council have, however, as yet done nothing in the matter; during the last month they have again been urged to do their duty.
Bromyard -	Mr. A. Taylor -	Oct. 30th, 1866 -	By inhabitants, against the vestry, with regard to sewerage and water supply. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	After a delay of two years, an order of the Secretary of State under section 49 has been enforced, and an engineer has surveyed and reported on the district for water supply and sewerage. The waterworks, if carried out at all, will have to be done by the Secretary of State, the district being so hostile to any outlay.
Saxmundham -	Mr. Morgan -	Nov. 8th, 1866 -	By inhabitants against the vestry, with regard to the sewerage. (S.A., 1866, sec. 49.)	The vestry in the first instance refused to carry out the necessary works. An order was issued, giving the sewer authority four months to determine upon the course to be pursued. Within the last few weeks plans and estimates for works of sewerage have been submitted, and the works will no doubt be commenced without further delay.
Beeson -	Mr. Morgan -	Nov. 13th, 1866 -	By guardians of the Kingsbridge Union against the vestry of Sokenham, with regard to the water supply to Beeson. (S.A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Nothing further has been heard in this matter, and there is no correspondence to show that the recommendation has ever been considered.
Finchley -	Mr. Morgan -	Nov. 26th, 1866 -	By inhabitants against the vestry, with regard to the sewerage of the parish. (S.A., 1866, sec. 49.)	The report was withheld for the consideration of the vestry, and within one month from the date of the report they resolved to carry out the works as recommended.

Name of Place.	Inspector's Name.	Date of Inquiry.	Nature of Inquiry.	Summary of Report, and Recommendation of Inspector.	Results and Remarks.
Wembdon Road	Mr. A. Taylor	Nov. 30th, 1866	By ratepayers against the boundaries of the special drainage district formed by the vestry of Wembdon parish. (S. A., 1866, sec. 6.)	That the boundaries of the special drainage district be modified.	Notice gazetted. Nothing further known respecting Wembdon Road district.
Kilburn	Mr. A. Taylor	Dec. 4th, 1866	By inhabitants against the vestry of St. John's, Hampstead, as the nuisance authority for Kilburn district, with regard to sewerage. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	That a copy of the report be forwarded to the complainants and vestry, suggesting a mode by which the complaint might be remedied.	Copy of report sent, and further correspondence on the subject has ensued between this office, the complainants, and the vestry, but it is not known if the nuisance complained of has been satisfactorily abated.
Paxford	Mr. A. Taylor	Dec. 7th, 1866	By ratepayers against the vestry of Blockley parish, with regard to the water supply of the hamlet of Paxford. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	That the vestry of Blockley form Paxford into a special drainage district, in order that the latter may carry out the necessary works of water supply.	The vestry have complied with the recommendation.
Wetheringsett	Mr. Morgan	Dec. 27th, 1866	By ratepayers against the vestry of the parish of Wetheringsett, with regard to drainage and water supply. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	That the vestry of Wetheringsett execute the necessary works of water supply in those parts of the parish complained of.	The vestry have refused to carry out any works. An order was issued on the 27th February 1867, giving the vestry four months to execute the works. When the time had expired, the vestry were written to; they again refused. A compulsory order was enforced, and the execution of the works was intrusted to Mr. Barnes, of Ipswich.
Newent	Mr. A. Taylor	Jan. 4th, 1867	By owners and ratepayers against the boundaries of the special drainage district formed by the vestry of Newent parish. (S. A., 1866, sec. 6.)	That the district so made be annulled, and a new one formed according to plan and description in report.	District recommended was accepted, and a committee formed. In April 1867 the latter adjourned for six months, and nothing has since, it is believed, been done by them.
Braintree	Mr. A. Taylor	Feb. 8th, 1867	By owners and ratepayers against the Braintree local board and the vestry of Bocking for non-abatement of a nuisance existing on the borders of the two parishes. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	That the nuisance be abated by the two parishes acting in concert under the 28th section of the Local Government Act, and the Sanitary Act.	The nuisance has, it is believed, been abated, as no further complaints have been made about it.
Bromborough	Mr. A. Taylor	Feb. 22nd, 1867	By owners and ratepayers against the boundaries of the special drainage district formed by the vestry of Bromborough parish. (S. A., 1866, sec. 6.)	That the appeal be dismissed, as no special drainage district was formed in accordance with the 5th section of the Sanitary Act. The report suggested another special drainage district for the consideration of the appellants and the vestry.	There is no correspondence to show that the recommendation has ever been considered.
Acton, Middlesex	Mr. A. Taylor	March 9th, 1867	By a ratepayer against the Acton local board for default in providing sewerage. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	That copies of the report be sent to the Chiswick commissioners and the Acton local board, the nuisance complained of being on the borders of the two parishes.	The nuisance, as far as Chiswick is concerned, is now in course of abatement by the commissioners. The Acton local board pleads that its portion of the nuisance should be abated by the Metropolitan Board of Works, as the authority really in default. The case is an admirable example of the difficulties which arise in questions of drainage near limits of adjoining parishes, four being concerned in this instance, viz., Acton, Chiswick, Hammersmith, and Ealing.
Aberystwith	Mr. A. Taylor	April 3rd, 1867	By ratepayers against the Aberystwith Improvement Commissioners for default in providing sewerage and water supply. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	That copies of the report be sent to the memorialists, the improvement commissioners, and the town council of Aberystwith, with a recommendation that the last-named body should take steps for the adoption of the Local Government Act within the borough, the improvement commissioners' powers to raise money for the necessary works being exhausted.	The improvement commissioners declined the recommendation, and have since themselves adopted the Local Government Act, 1858, under the 15th section of that Act.
Brentwood, Essex	Mr. A. Taylor	April 15th, 1867	By ratepayers and the (?) guardians against the vestry of Brentwood for default in providing that parish with proper sewerage. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	The default of the vestry being fully proved, copy of report was sent to them, and the duty of forming a committee and carrying out works of sewerage and water supply urged upon them.	Nothing has been done since, the feeling of the great majority of the ratepayers being dead against any outlay for sewage. Brentwood and (?) ought to be formed into one district.
Ambleside	Mr. Morgan	April 17th, 1867	By ratepayers against the boundaries of the special drainage district formed by the vestry of the township of Ambleside. (S. A., 1866, sec. 6.)	That the boundaries of the special drainage be extended in accordance with the plan and description of the boundaries attached to the report.	Recommendation accepted by the sewer authority.

Name of Place.	Inspector's Name.	Date of Inquiry.	Nature of Inquiry.	Summary of Report, and Recommendation of Inspector.	Results and Remarks.
Ballingdon, Sudbury	Mr. A. Taylor	May 10th, 1867	By a ratepayer against the town council of Sudbury for default in providing the hamlet of Ballingdon with proper sewerage. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	That the hamlet of Ballingdon which forms part of the borough of Sudbury, for municipal purposes only, should be made into a special drainage district by the town council of Sudbury as the local authority.	Recommendation accepted by the town council.
Penshurst	Mr. Morgan	May 27th, 1867	By ratepayers against the boundaries of the special drainage district formed by the vestry of Penshurst parish. (S. A., 1866, sec. 6.)	That the appeal be dismissed on the ground of informality and that the boundaries remain as originally determined upon.	Notice thereof published in the locality.
Epping, Essex	Mr. A. Taylor	July 11th, 1867	Complaint by ratepayers against the Epping parish vestry with regard to the sewerage and water supply of Epping town. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Sewerage and water supply found to be bad. The formation of a special drainage district recommended under section 8, S. U. Act, 1867.	Recommendation adopted and memorial for formation of district subsequently presented to Home Secretary.
Farncombe, Surrey	Mr. A. Taylor	July 26th, 1867	Complaint by ratepayers against Godalming vestry with regard to the sewerage of Farncombe within such parish. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	That Farncombe be formed into a special drainage district	It is believed that nothing has been done in this matter.
Tamworth, Stafford	Mr. Morgan	August 1st, 1867	Complaint by ratepayers against the town council with regard to the sewerage and water supply of Tamworth. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Sewerage and water supply found to be bad	A deputation from the town council waited upon the Home Secretary and endeavoured to prove that the statements in the inspector's report as to the sanitary state of Tamworth were exaggerated; eventually they promised to submit plans for drainage and water supply, which they have never done.
Ingatestone, Essex	Mr. A. Taylor	August 6th, 1867	Complaint by ratepayers against the vestries of Ingatestone and Fryerning with regard to sewerage of Ingatestone village. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	The formation of a united district to comprise the whole village under sections 10 to 14 of the S. U. Act, 1867.	The two vestries have done nothing in the matter.
Stokenham, Devon	Mr. Morgan	August 9th, 1867	Complaint by ratepayers against the vestry of Stokenham with regard to the water supply of the hamlets of Beesands and Hallsands within such parish. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Water supply of the hamlets found to be defective. Vestry recommended to provide a proper supply.	It is believed that nothing has been done in the matter.
Seaford, Sussex	Mr. A. Taylor	August 10th, 1867	Appeal against the special drainage district as formed, and memorial against the vestry with regard to the sewerage and water supply of the town of Seaford. (S. A., 1866, secs. 6 and 49.)	Boundaries of special drainage district modified, and sewerage and water supply found to be bad, but the vestry not in default.	The committee of the special drainage district has since carried out a complete system of sewerage.
Maidenhead, Berks	Mr. A. Taylor	Sept. 12th, 1867	Complaint by owners against the town council with regard to sewerage and sewage outfall. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	The complaint found to be established, and two months given to the town council to state what they would do in the matter.	The town council have adopted an abortive scheme of sewage filtration, which has made matters worse. Like the other towns in the Thames valley, Maidenhead is waiting till some comprehensive scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal is forced upon them.
St. Helen's, Isle of Wight.	Mr. A. Taylor	Oct. 1st, 1867	Memorial for division of the parish into special drainage districts under S U. Act, 1867, sec. 7.	The parish outside the district of the Ryde local board recommended to be divided in accordance with memorial.	Special drainage districts have since been formed.
Westbury-upon-Trym.	Mr. Morgan	Oct. 3rd, 1867	Ditto ditto.	Special drainage districts recommended in accordance with the memorial.	Ditto ditto.
Brading, Isle of Wight.	Mr. A. Taylor	Oct. 3rd, 1867	Ditto ditto.	The parish outside the districts of the Shanklin and Sandown local boards recommended to be divided in accordance with memorial.	Ditto ditto
Whippingham, Isle of Wight.	Mr. A. Taylor	Nov. 4th, 1867	Ditto ditto.	The parish outside the district of the East Cowes local board recommended to be divided in accordance with memorial.	Ditto ditto
East Stonehouse, Devon.	Mr. Morgan	Nov. 5th, 1867	Appeal against special drainage district as formed. (S. A., 1866, sec. 6.)	Dismissal of appeal	Appeal dismissed.
Epping, Essex.	Mr. A. Taylor	Nov. 11th, 1867	Memorial for settlement of boundaries of a district. (S. U. Act, 1867, sec. 8.)	The boundaries of a district recommended	Special drainage district since formed.
Southborough, Kent	Mr. A. Taylor	Nov. 20th, 1867	Memorial for formation of special drainage district. (S. U. Act, 1867, sec. 8.)	The ecclesiastical district outside that of the Tunbridge Wells local board to be the special drainage district.	Ditto ditto.

Name of Place.	Inspector's Nam	Date of Inquiry.	Nature of Inquiry	Summary of Report, and Recommendation of Inspector.	Results and Remarks.
Failsworth, Lancashire.	Mr. Morgan -	Nov. 21st, 1867 -	Complaint by ratepayers against Failsworth local board with regard to the sewerage of the district. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Sewerage found to be defective, and order issued giving the local board one month for consideration of the subject.	Nothing since has been heard of in this matter.
Preston next Faversham, Kent.	Mr. A. Taylor -	Nov. 22nd, 1867 -	Appeal against formation of the Brents as a special drainage district. (S. A., 1866, sec. 6.)	A new special drainage district of North Preston and Faversham recommended.	Recommendation accepted, and new district gazetted.
Pasford, Worcestershire.	Mr. A. Taylor -	Nov. 28th, 1867 -	Complaint against committee of special drainage district with regard to water supply. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Certain recommendations submitted to the committee -	These have been to a certain extent accepted, but case is one of a very small hamlet divided by local jealousy and ill-will.
Ulverstone, Lancashire.	Mr. A. Taylor -	Dec. 9th, 1867 -	Complaint by Ulverstone guardians against the vestry with regard to sewerage. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint fully established. Recommended the adoption of the Local Government Act for the township.	Recommendation not accepted, but committee appointed by the vestry, and sewerage works now in course of construction.
Gilesgate, Durham	Mr. A. Taylor -	Dec. 14th, 1867 -	Complaint against the vestry with regard to sewerage. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint fully established, but no report has been made on the case, as any remedy was considered hopeless, owing to the absence of any local authority to affect it.	Gilesgate is a district inhabited solely by pitmen; it is in the same bad condition as many similar places in the northern counties.
Southover, Sussex -	Mr. Morgan -	Dec. 16th, 1867 -	Do. do. do. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint fully established. Drainage in a most deplorable state.	Vestry have refused to carry out the recommendations as to works of sewerage, and a compulsory order has been enforced, and an engineer appointed under that order.
Holbeach, Lincoln	Mr. Morgan -	Dec. 19th, 1867 -	Complaint from ratepayers against the Holbeach local board with regard to the sewerage of the district. (S. A., 1866, sec. 48.)	Complaint fully established - - - - -	There seemed to be every disposition on the part of the local board to remedy the evils complained of, but this office has not heard if it has done so.
Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.	Mr. A. Taylor -	Jan. 10th, 1868 -	Appeal against formation of special drainage district by the vestry. (S. A., 1866, sec. 6.)	That special drainage district be enlarged - - -	Recommendation adopted.
Terling, Essex -	Mr. A. Taylor -	Feb. 10th, 1868 -	Complaint by medical department of the Privy Council against the Witham guardians with regard to the sanitary condition of Terling village. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	The vestry of Terling reported to be in default rather than the Witham guardians. The vestry required to form a committee, and the powers of the guardians as the nuisance authority recommended to be transferred under sec. 16 of the S. Act, 1866.	Committee formed accordingly, and works of sewerage and water supply have since been executed in Terling village. The county policeman stationed at Terling appointed the nuisance authority for the village.
Witham, Essex -	Mr. A. Taylor -	Feb. 12th, 1868 -	Complaint by medical department of the Privy Council against the Witham local board with regard to sewerage and water supply, and as the nuisance authority.	Local board found to be in default as nuisance authority, but they are about to carry out works of sewerage and water supply.	Works of water supply and sewerage now in course of execution, and greater attention paid to the removal of nuisances by the local board.
Bolehall and Glascote.	Mr. A. Taylor -	Feb. 16th, 1868 -	Complaint by Tamworth guardians against vestry with regard to sewerage and water supply. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint fully established, and compulsory order recommended.	Nothing done. District dead against every improvement. Compulsion considered to be unadvisable, as long as none is exercised in the adjoining borough of Tamworth.
Sudbury, Suffolk -	Mr. A. Taylor -	March 23rd, 1868 -	Complaint against town council with regard to the water supply of the borough. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint fully established. Recommended that a copy of report be sent to the town council, and a month given to decide what course they will adopt.	The town council have called in an engineer, rather to evade responsibility than to carry out proper works of water supply. Correspondence is still going on.
Stoke Fleming, Devon.	Mr. Morgan -	April 4th, 1868 -	Complaint by the guardians of Kingsbridge Union against the vestry with regard to water supply. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint fully established, and certain works recommended for a better supply of water to the village.	The vestry promised to carry out the proposed works. Nothing since heard of in the matter.
Newent, Gloucestershire.	Mr. A. Taylor -	May 26th, 1868 -	Complaint against committee with regard to sewerage. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint fully established, and 14 days given to the committee to do their duty.	Committee doing nothing.
Kingholme, St. Catherine, Gloucestershire.	Mr. A. Taylor -	June 10th, 1868 -	Complaint by local board against the town council of Gloucester with regard to the pollution of the Twyver river. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint fully established. Town council given a month in which to remedy the evil.	The cause of complaint believed to have been removed.
Seyton, Essex -	Mr. A. Taylor -	June 18th, 1868 -	Complaint by ratepayers against vestry with regard to main sewerage. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Dismissal of complaint recommended, the vestry having undertaken to carry out the necessary works.	The vestry have not fulfilled their undertaking, and there is now another memorial in the office on the subject.
Paignton, Devon -	Mr. Morgan -	June 19th, 1868	Complaint by ratepayers against local board with regard to the main outfall sewerage. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint fully established, and the local board recommended to construct such works as will remedy the evil complained of.	The local board are at the present time carrying out the recommendations.
Southborough and Tunbridge Wells, Kent and Sussex.	Mr. A. Taylor -	July 3rd, 1868 -	Complaint against Southborough sewer authority for discharge of sewage into the Tunbridge Wells local board district. (S. A. 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint proved. Certain works recommended as a temporary expedient.	Recommendation accepted by both parties, and works have been carried out accordingly.

Name of Place.	Inspector's Name.	Date of Inquiry.	Nature of Inquiry.	Summary of Report, and Recommendation of Inspector.	Results and Remarks.
Wimbledon, Surrey	Mr. A. Taylor -	July 10th, 1868 -	Complaint by ratepayers against local board with regard to sewerage and sewage outfall. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint established. Certain works recommended; those for sewage outfall as a temporary expedient.	Recommendation accepted, and works carried out.
Kirkheaton and Dalton, Yorkshire.	Mr. Morgan -	July 15th, 1868 -	Complaint by ratepayers against Kirkheaton local board with regard to sewerage. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint established. Recommended that the Kirkheaton local board, in conjunction with the Dalton sewer authority, carry out works to remedy the evil complained of.	It is believed that nothing has been done in this matter.
Hanley, Staffordshire.	Mr. R. Rawlinson, C.B.	July 23rd and Aug. 25th, 1868.	Complaint by ratepayers against the Hanley local board with regard to black smoke nuisance. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Recommended, that one year from the date of the report (11th September) be allowed the local board to decide upon the best means for the prevention of the nuisance.	A smoke inspector has been appointed. A conference of local manufacturers has been held, and notices have in several instances been served by the local board under the 19th section.
East Dean, Gloucestershire.	Mr. A. Taylor -	August 6th, 1868 -	Complaint by Westbury guardians against East Dean local board with regard to sewerage, water supply, and removal of nuisances. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint fully established East Dean township presents peculiar difficulties, it being a Crown demesne, and exempt as regards Crown lands from local taxation. Report recommended that the case be brought before the Office of Woods. That the nuisance authority be transferred to the inspector of police at East Dean, the local board having failed to do their duty in this respect; and that an officer of health be appointed under Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act.	The two latter recommendations have been carried out and the appointments made. Correspondence between this office and the Office of Woods is now under the consideration of the Home Secretary.
Walthamstow, Essex.	Mr. A. Taylor -	August 13th, 1868 -	Appeal against formation of special drainage district by the vestry. (S. A., 1866, sec. 6.)	Dismissal of appeal - - - - - -	Appeal dismissed.
Bolton, Lancashire	Mr. A. Taylor -	August 18th, 1868 -	Complaint against town council with regard to main sewerage and smoke nuisance. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Both complaints established. Recommended that two months be granted to the town council to remedy the complaint as to main sewerage, and that no order be made as to smoke nuisance for the present.	The town council have now the question of sewage outfall and disposal under consideration.
Kirby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.	Mr. A. Taylor -	Sept. 17th, 1868 -	Complaint against vestry with regard to sewerage and water supply. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	The vestry being in default through ignorance, recommended that six weeks be allowed for the consideration of the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858.	The Local Government Act since adopted.
Chulmleigh, Devon	Mr. A. Taylor -	Oct. 12th, 1868 -	Appeal by ratepayers against proposed works of water supply and drainage.	Dismissal of appeal, and recommendation to the committee to carry out the intended works.	The committee have received sanction for their works, and are in negotiation for a loan for their execution.
Wouldham, Kent -	Mr. A. Taylor -	Nov. 10th, 1868 -	Complaint by the rector against the vestry, with regard to the sewerage and water supply of the village. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaint fully established. Recommended that one month be granted to the vestry to remedy the complaint.	The vestry are believed to be taking steps for a proper water supply.
Falmouth, Cornwall; parish and borough.	Mr. A. Taylor -	Dec. 1st, 1868 -	Complaints against the local boards of both districts with regard to main sewerage. (S. A., 1866, sec. 49.)	Complaints fully established. Recommended that a union of the districts be formed under S. U. Act, 1867.	The Secretary of State has formed the two districts into one, and the committee so appointed has the question of sewerage and sewage outfall under consideration.

16. SUMMARY of the CENTRAL SANITARY FUNCTIONS performed by him under the Home Office. Furnished by TOM TAYLOR, Esq., Secretary of the Local Government Act Office.

(*a.*) *Under the Local Government Act*, 1858:—

Appointing summoning officers to call meetings for considering adoption of the Act in certain cases (sec. 13).

Settling boundaries for places having no defined boundary known to the law (sec. 16).

Inquiring on petitions for exclusion of places, or parts of places, from adoption of the Act (sec. 17); and on appeals founded on legal invalidity of adoption (sec. 18).

Dividing districts into wards for the election of local boards, on petition of owners and ratepayers (sec. 24).

Dispensing with certain prohibitions of voting (sec. 25).

Sanctioning unions of adjacent districts (sec. 27).

Examining and approving byelaws made under secs. 32 and 34 (sec. 115).

Sanctioning the purchase of premises for the construction of new streets (sec. 36.)

Making orders putting an end to exemptions of certain processes from penalties for non-consumption of smoke (sec. 45).

Approving market byelaws and toll tables (sec. 50).

Sanctioning loans for the extension of works (sec. 57).

Deciding appeals against disallowances by auditors of the accounts of local boards (sec. 60).

Hearing and deciding on memorials against private improvement expenses (sec. 65).

Inquiring on petitions, and making and passing through Parliament in schedules of confirming bills, provisional orders for the compulsory taking of lands (sec. 75).

Inquiring on petitions for future execution, repeal, or alteration of local Acts, for separations of parts of districts from the districts, or for incorporation with districts of adjacent places or parts of places, or for alteration of Provisional Orders, or Orders in Council, or confirming Acts (sec. 77).

Inquiring on petition for enlarging the limits of borrowing powers from the assessable value of the district to twice that value, and extending the terms of repayment from 30 years to 50 (sec. 78).

Reporting annually to Parliament on the execution of the Act (sec. 79).

Making orders as to costs of appeals and inquiries (sec. 81).

(*b.*) *Under the Sanitary and Sewage Utilization Acts, and the Sanitary Loans Act* (1869), (29 & 30 *Vict. c.* 90, *and* 31 & 32 *Vict. c.* 115; 28 & 29 *Vict. c.* 75, *and* 30 & 31 *Vict. c.* 113; and 32 & 33 *Vict. c.* 100).

Inquiring into and modifying the formation of special drainage districts (sec. 6 Sanitary Act, 1866, and sec. 7 Sewage Utilization Act, 1868); and making places not having known and defined boundaries into special drainage districts (sec. 3 Sewage Utilization Act, 1867); and uniting *special* drainage districts and determining the apportionment of their expenses (secs. 10 and 14 Sewage Utilization Act, 1867).

Granting powers by provisional order, to be confirmed by Parliament, for compulsory taking of lands for works of water supply, or sewage outfall, or sewage irrigation (sec. 11 Sanitary Act, 1866; sec. 7 Sewage Utilization Act, 1865; and sec. 4 Sewage Utilization Act, 1867).

Recommending and sanctioning loans for the purposes of sewer authorities (sec. 12 Sewage Utilization Act, 1865).

Directing the chief officer of police to institute proceedings under Nuisances Removal Acts, when he is satisfied on inquiry that nuisance authorities have made default in doing their duty (sec. 16 Sanitary Act, 1866).

Putting in force by publication in the "Gazette" certain portions of the Sanitary Acts for regulating houses let out to more than one family, and confirming regulations for such houses (sec. 35 Sanitary Act, 1866).

Inquiring into complaints of default of duty by local boards and sewer or nuisance authorities, making orders limiting a time for the performance of the duty, and if default is not supplied appointing a person to do the work in which default has been made, at the cost of the authority in default, and charging such person (sec. 49 Sanitary Act, 1866, and sec. 8 Sanitary Loans Act, 1869).

Making order for the payment of all inquiries or proceedings directed by him in pursuance of the Acts aforesaid sec. 9 Sanitary Loans Act, 1869).

Recovering expenses incurred for expenses of works done under the last-mentioned power (sec. 8. Sanitary Act 1868).

Certifying expenses incurred, or loans contracted for doing work in which local authorities have made default, or the amount of overplus of such loans (secs. 4 and 7 Sanitary Loan Act, 1869).

17. SUMMARY of the CENTRAL SANITARY FUNCTIONS dealt with by him under the Lords of the Council, in the Medical Department of their Office. Furnished by JOHN SIMON, Esq., F.R.S., Medical Officer of the Privy Council.

1. (*Under the Diseases Prevention Act*, 1855, *and Public Health Act*, 1858).

The putting the Diseases Prevention Act in force, sec. 5 of the Diseases Prevention Act, 1855. The issuing of directions and regulations under that Act, sec. 6 of the same Act, and sec. 1, Public Health Act, 1858, made perpetual by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 97.

Making inquiries in relation to any matters concerning the public health in any place or places, and to the observance of the regulations and directions issued under the Diseases Prevention Act. (Sec. 3 Public Health Act, 1858).

2. (*Under the Nuisances Removal Act*, 23 & 24 *Vic. c.* 77).

Authorising the Nuisance authority, in any case where it is a different body from the Board of Guardians, to be the authority for executing the Diseases Prevention Act instead of the Board of Guardians (sec. 11).

3. (*Under the Sanitary Act*, 1866).

Sanctioning the rules of the Nuisance authority as to removal of contagiously diseased persons to hospitals (sec. 29).

Prescribing within what nuisance jurisdiction ships in certain cases shall be (sec. 30).

Authorising or requiring two or more local authorities to act together for the purposes of the Diseases Prevention Act (sec. 40).

4. (*Under the Sanitary Act*, 1868).

Sanctioning the temporary supply of medicine and medical assistance by the sewer authority; or, in the metropolis, by the nuisance authority, for the poorer inhabitants of its district (sec. 10).

5. (*Under the Vaccination Act*, 1867).

Prescribing the qualification to be required from persons appointed public vaccinators, and sanctioning exceptions from the same. Making regulations to secure the efficient performance of vaccination, or the provision and supply of vaccine-lymph by the public vaccinator. Making inquiries as to the observance of such regulations, and to the execution of the Vaccination Act, 1867. Superintending the National Vaccine Establishment, or making other provision for the supply of lymph (sec. 4).

Superintending the distribution of the moneys provided Parliament for public vaccinators, and making the cessary periodical inspections (sec. 5).

Making regulations as to re-vaccination (sec. 8).

Applying to the Poor Law Board to determine any vaccination contract (sec. 9).

6. (*Under the Pharmacy Acts*).

Sanctioning the byelaws of the Pharmaceutical Society (sec. 2, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 56, and sec 25 Pharmacy Act, 1868).

Approving regulations to be made by the Pharmaceutical Society with respect to keeping, dispensing, and selling poisons (sec. 1 Pharmacy Act, 1868).

Approving of additions to the schedules of poisons in the same Act (sec. 2).

Approving examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society, and inspecting the conduct of its examinations (sec. 6).

Directing the name of any person convicted of any offence against the Pharmacy Act to be erased from the register of Pharmaceutical Chemists (sec. 26).

7. (*Under the Medical Acts*).

Suspending the right of registration in respect of any particular qualification on a representation from the General Medical Council (sec. 21).

Prohibiting any attempt to impose on a candidate for a qualification any obligation in regard to the practice of any particular theory of medicine (sec. 23).

---

18. LOCAL INQUIRIES and PROVISIONAL ORDERS. A Letter, &c. from E. B. DENISON, Esq., Q.C. (now Sir EDMUND BECKETT, Bart.) [*See* Report, p. 39, and Answer 5941, First Report, p. 332.

June 30, 1870.

I SEND you, as you requested, the remarks suggested to me by a case in which I have lately been engaged, in confirmation of the opinion I gave to your Commission last year, of the inefficiency of "local inquiries" and "provisional orders," in dealing with *opposed* gas and water schemes.

The town of Brechin a few years ago got a plan and estimate from an engineer of eminence, for supplying the town with water to any extent and of first-rate quality by pumping from the river Esk. The Local Board thought the estimate too high, and were told by a local nursery gardener and surveyor that they might get a sufficient supply for the present from some springs in the neighbourhood, to be brought to the town without pumping. His first estimate was a little over 2,000*l.*, but they gradually found that different things, including some pumping for the high parts of the town, must be added, and by the time the local inquiry for a provisional order was held the estimate had risen to 5,000*l.*, and that was proved to be totally inadequate to give the usual supply per head.

The taking of the springs was opposed by a landowner through whose estate they flow. In the "local inquiry" which was held for the provisional order, the sheriff decided that it was not his duty to go into various matters suggested by this opponent, but merely to report what he called "facts" to the Secretary of State; as if disputed facts can be separated from opinions on the evidence about them, or a case be rationally tried by being thus split into two, as the House of Commons attempted to do for two or three years with the referees, and then had to give it up.

Consequently the landowner opposed the bill for confirming the provisional order, which then had to be tried as if it were a private bill, so that the provisional order, instead of saving cost, increased it by adding the local inquiry to the parliamentary one. And having read the report of the proceedings in the local inquiry, I found them just as incomplete and unsatisfactory as local inquiries always have been since they were first tried 25 years ago, and then given up for a long time, I suppose till their failure was forgotten.

When there is no opposition, a local inquiry may be better than the no inquiry which takes place in Parliament on the merits of an unopposed private bill. But this case confirms the opinion I expressed last year, that the provisional order system is unsuitable and useless, and a waste of money in opposed cases, which must ultimately come before Parliament.

I agree with what you said to me, that there ought to be some protection to public bodies against pretended or frivolous oppositions which may drive the promoters to a bill to which there may be no substantial opposition after all. That protection might be given by awarding costs against such a petitioner under the present Act for giving costs on private bills, or an extension of it if necessary.

But I am surprised that it has never occurred to those who regulate these things, that much the simplest way of reducing the costs of unopposed schemes is to put private bills for them on a level with provisional order bills as to fees, *i.e.*, to levy none. There is no magic in two or three water or gas bills being called "Board of Health Bill, No. *x.* (of the session)" with the two or three provisional orders scheduled at the end, instead of being embodied in clauses and a preamble. If the Houses of Parliament can afford to do without the fees in one form of bill, they can in the other.

And yet, as far as I know, all this roundabout contrivance of making "orders," which are not orders until they are scheduled in an Act of Parliament, and sometimes involve an inquiry which goes for nothing, and is a mere waste of money, has been adopted, and is continually being extended, in order to save the expense of unopposed private bills, which need not cost a farthing more than a provisional order, if Parliament thought fit to let it be so.

I am, &c.,

E. B. DENISON.

P.S.—Since I wrote this, I have had another Board of Health Provisional Order Bill, presenting all the same defects still more strongly, and enlivened by the appearance before the Committee of the Board of Health inspector who held the local inquiry, and confessed on cross-examination that he did not consider it his duty to act judicially, but what he called ministerially, though he knew perfectly well that the order would be made or not made, and the objections of opponents attended to or not attended to, according to his report to the Secretary of State, just as much as the House of Lords or Commons acts on the report of a committee. After this, I need not describe how the inquiry was conducted, both as to form and substance. Of course it may be answered that there is no reason why local inquiries should be so ill-conducted, or opponents not heard properly. But *à priori* reasons are worth nothing against experience, and all the experience that I have had, both now and when local inquiries were tried before, is that they never are conducted in opposed cases so as to bear the investigation they receive when the proceedings are themselves inquired into. I might guess at the reasons, but I leave others to do that.

E. B. D.

---

19. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS as to a proposed CONSOLIDATED HEALTH ACT. Extract from a Paper by E. H. PEMBER, Esq., Q.C., of the Parliamentary Bar. (*See* Answer 4,801, First Report, p. 267.)

Mr. Pember, in the Paper submitted by him to the Commission, after making suggestions in detail proceeds with the following *general observations*:—

Subject to what I have written I would say that very little absolutely new material need be imported into the law. All that is wanted, or nearly all, is the careful adaptation and moulding of the old materials to a new principle. That new principle is the imposition of a central authority which shall be kept informed by its own officers acting continuously all over the kingdom, and which shall compel local populations into healthy action. This central authority will be the ultimate tribunal before which all local questions on this great subject will come. To it will be transferred the present interference and contest of the Secretary of State, of the Privy Council, and of Parliament, under the several Acts to which I have referred. To it also will pass that initiation which is represented by the consent of the inhabitants at present required for the primary adoption of sanitary measures. Under it local people will still manage themselves, but they will henceforth be compelled to manage themselves. The penalty of grave mismanagement or of persistent non-management will be management by others. Hitherto it has been the will of the meanest, that is, of the majority, which has determined the sanitary condition of countless places, especially rural places, except when an enlightened minority has been willing to incur the odium of setting the compulsory side of the existing statutes in motion. Henceforth the rule of prejudice and apathy and parochial penuriousness will be done away with, and this without the incurrence of odium by any private person. The enforcing medium will be an independent public servant, whose views upon what should be done, and how it should be done, and at what and at whose cost, will be formed solely with regard to the requirements of the district over which his supervision extends. Under this supervision, subordinated to, and tempered by, the authority of the General Board, the inhabitants of each district will do their own work, and so long as they do it fairly well, will be left to do it after their own fashion. But, as I have already said, they will have to do it, and to do it fairly well.

This is the keynote to the legislation which I have ventured to suggest, and to it the contents of the existing statutes can without much difficulty be altered.

C.—Two Letters addressed to the Home Office, and referred to the Commissioners by order of the Home Secretary.

20. Construction of Buildings. A Letter to the Home Secretary from the Medical Officers of Health in the Metropolis, with the Observations of Mr. Rawlinson on the same.

To the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

The medical officers of health in the metropolis beg leave to draw your attention to the great necessity which they consider to exist for some legislative enactment for the better construction of dwelling-houses.

In the performance of their duties they have obtained an intimate knowledge of the houses built during the last few years in the metropolis and its suburbs, and they confidently believe that, in very numerous cases, defects in the foundation, site, materials used, and general construction, have been the cause of much discomfort, sickness, and even death. Whole streets have frequently been built on a foundation composed of street sweepings, refuse from factories, old buildings, and many other objectionable matters.

The materials used have been sometimes saturated with offensive matter from slaughter-houses, and cesspools; and the buildings so constructed as to interfere with proper light and ventilation.

In order to prevent a continuance of these evils, the officers of health beg to suggest that a bill be prepared containing the following provisions, and that it be introduced into the House of Commons with as little delay as the state of public business will admit:—

I. The foundation and the ground surface of every dwelling-house shall be covered with a layer of good concrete, not less than six inches in thickness.

II. The walls to be constructed of bricks, stone, or other similar substances, put together with mortar composed of clean sand or grit, and good lime; or with cement.

III. That no road sweepings be used in the composition of mortar or plaster, and that only clear river or well water [be used].

IV. That no bricks which had been before used in slaughter-houses, cesspools, or drains, be used in the building of dwelling-houses.

V. The drains to be certified by an inspector, and shall be constructed of glazed pipes, no bricks to be allowed [to be used] for that purpose.

VI. That every dwelling-house shall have an open space either in the rear or on the side thereof to the extent of 100 square feet at least; and that the distance across such open space to the opposite building shall be 15 feet at least if the building is two storeys in height, 20 feet if the building is three storeys in height, and 25 feet if more than three storeys.

VII. Every inhabited room shall be at least 8 feet in height from the floor to the ceiling, if on the roof of a building it shall be at least 8 feet in height over not less than one half the area of the room.

VIII. All inhabited rooms shall be lighted and ventilated directly from the outside by means of one or more windows, and every window shall be so constructed that it might be opened at the top.

IX. That where the water supply is intermitted and receptacles used for its storage, two receptacles shall be provided, one for domestic use in the house, and one to supply the watercloset.

We have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) Robert Druitt, President.
J. Northcote Vinen, M.D., Hon. Sec., St. John's, Southwark.
Thos. Stevenson, Hon. Sec.

February 11, 1870.

Local Government Act Office,
8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.,
February 18, 1870.

Suggestions for the Better Construction of Dwelling Houses by the Metropolitan Officers of Health.

The suggestions made by the Medical Officers of Health if adopted, will lead to a Buildings Bill for the kingdom, as the defects they point out in the present modes of constructing dwelling-houses are general, and most certainly the health of the people is deteriorated by existing malarrangements.

Within the metropolitan area there is a Building Act, and district surveyors appointed under that Act.

There are Building Acts in force in Liverpool and in other towns; and local boards of health make byelaws for the regulation of house construction, and plans of new houses must be submitted to the local boards for approval.

There is not, however, one consolidated Act for the guidance of the whole country, and therefore local Acts differ, and are imperfect.

There is no general Building Act which makes preliminary submission of plans for new buildings necessary, and in very many districts there is neither a local Building Act nor building byelaws.

In the metropolis the regulations with respect to main sewers and house drains are imperfect, and consequently many dangerous imperfections exist. The main sewers are constructed by the several parish authorities, and the intercepting sewers by the Metropolitan Board of Works; private sewers and house drains are constructed by landowners, builders, and private individuals. There is no absolute authority imposed that it shall be the duty of the local surveyor to see that house drains enter the sewers, and if, as frequently happens, street sewers and house drains are made at separate intervals of time, the drains may remain unconnected with the sewers until subsoil and house-basements are saturated with sewage. This has not been uncommon in the metropolis, even in the most costly West End houses. The district surveyor does not inspect sewers and drains.

Sites are built upon without any precautions to prevent injury, all over the country; as sites covered with chemical refuse from gasworks, soap works, alkali works, and others. Then sites are adopted which are so low that they cannot be drained, and cellars are dug beneath dwelling-houses which are at all times wet and damp, and during heavy rain fill with water.

Road scrapings are used for mortar all over the country districts of England, for cottage building, and in limestone districts very little else is used, so that the walls absorb moisture in proportion to the saturation of the atmosphere for the time being.

Using old materials, such as bricks, stone, and timber, is also common. Among those old materials are found bricks, stones, and flags from stable floors, privy walls, and cesspools, which are saturated with putrid matter sufficient to constitute them a dangerous leaven if mixed with other materials.

A model standard building bill would be of great use, and to frame such a bill the metropolitan surveyors and medical officers, with the borough surveyors and medical officers of Liverpool and Manchester, ought to be consulted.

I do not think it practicable or advisable to frame, and enact a general Building Act, as there are local peculiarities and requirements necessary in one place or district which would not apply in other places. But a consolidated general Building Act, consisting of model clauses, on the same plan as the Consolidated Clauses Acts, would be most useful, and is much wanted, and I know of no more useful measure that could be set about.

(Signed) Robert Rawlinson.

---

21. Recovery of Expenses.

Sir, 27th October 1870.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to transmit to you herewith, for the consideration of the Sanitary Commission, a copy of a letter from Mr. G. Bailey, the clerk to the Luton Local Board of Health, suggesting an amendment of the 24th section of the Local Government Act, 1858, Amendment Act, 1861.

I have to state that I consider that the extension of County Court jurisdiction, over local government demands up to 50*l.*, might advantageously be made as recommended.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. Taylor.

W. H. Birley, Esq.,
Secretary to the Sanitary Commission.

(Enclosure.)

Luton Local Board of Health,
26th October 1870.

(Copy.)

Recovery of expenses in County Courts and Superior Courts.

Sir,

The operation of the 24th section of the Local Government Act (1858), Amendment 1861, allowing local boards to recover demands in the County Courts, has been of a most encouraging and useful character. County and borough magistrates (frequently consisting of tradesmen) were, as a general rule, quite unequal to adjudicate and decide upon legal questions, frequently requiring the astute knowledge and learning of a judge of the Supreme Courts, and involving disputes regarding large sums of money for private improvement expenses, paving and channelling streets, building and fitting up waterclosets, drainage, and other important sanitary works. It is, however, to be regretted that the section should not give the County Courts jurisdiction up to 50*l.*, as such courts now have in all other cases except of local boards: another important point is, that some judges will not entertain a plaint or action for the recovery of rates and penalties, whilst other judges will.

Could nót, therefore, a short Act be introduced into Parliament by the Local Government Act Office, to the effect that "proceedings for the recovery of all general and "special district rates, highway rates, private improvement "rates, penalties for the infraction or breach of any bye-"laws, and all other debts, claims, and demands, not "exceeding fifty pounds, which local boards are now "empowered by law to recover, may, at the option of the "local board, be taken in the County Court, as if such "rates, penalties, debts, claims, and demands were debts "within the cognizance of such courts."

And also whether it would not be advisable to enact that the same rates, penalties, &c., when over 50*l.*, be recovered by action in one of the superior courts at Westminster.

I could point out many instances where the practice has been sanctioned by Government, as in the Nuisance Removal Acts, and many local Acts, and I hope it will be done in local boards, as I do not know anything which would tend more to the success of sanitary reform.

(Signed) George Bailey,
Clerk.

T. Taylor, Esq.,
Secretary,
Local Government Act Office.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

