

LONDON IS A HEALTHY CITY

As Shown by the Annual Report of Dr. Hutchinson.

The City's Milk Supply Excellent in Quality—Final Meeting of the Health Board.

Last night the board of health held their final regular meeting of the year. Those present were Chairman Charles Taylor, Mr. Robert Pritchard, Prof. Bowman, Dr. Campbell, Mr. D. W. Blackwell, ex-Ald. Stevely, Secretary Bell and Medical Health Officer Hutchinson. The latter presented his usual reports of the health of the city, and the milk supply. These showed a satisfactory condition of affairs. The death rate from preventable diseases was low; the sanitary condition of the city was never better. Of a population of 39,000 there lacked one of 500 deaths in the year. The milk supply was good, an average of 4.17 being found.

Dr. Pritchard asked for the opinion of the board upon the granting of leave to the Canadian Packing Company to tap the sewer system in the East End.

Dr. Campbell said nothing would enter the city but dirty water. Secretary Bell had, under instruction, written to Health Officer W. A. K. Tenny, of Cincinnati, and received a letter in reply stating that all the slaughter-houses of the city were connected with the sewers. Grease-catchers in the shape of tanks were placed at each entrance to the sewer. A contractor pays the city for the privilege of collecting the grease from the tanks, and at the mouth of the sewers, where it is skimmed from the water, is kept that the grease passing through the sewers injures them in the least," Dr. Tenny wrote.

On the petition of A. E. Ladell and other property owners of Fularton street, for a sewer, Medical Health Officer Hutchinson reported that a sewer was urgently needed on the street. The city solicitor's opinion was to the effect that by a two-thirds vote of the city council the sewer could be put down without advertising, at the expense of property benefited.

Dr. Campbell moved, seconded by Prof. Bowman, that the council be strongly recommended to have the sewer put down.

Secretary Bell reported \$2,517 spent of an appropriation of \$2,700.

The health officer's reports were as follows:

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

"The Chairman and Members of the Board of Health: Gentlemen, I have the honor to submit the following report, which is to a certain extent supplementary to reports already made before you, upon the sanitary condition of the city and other matters relating to the public health, for the year ending, Nov. 16, 1899. The sanitary condition of the city has never been better during the year. This will be readily seen by the small number of deaths due to preventable diseases, such as typhoid fever. All infectious diseases were very low. Ninety-nine deaths occurred during the year, exclusive of 24 still-born. Of this number consumption caused the deaths of 56 persons, and pneumonia 43, these two diseases of the lungs taking off 10, or one-fifth, of the whole number. Heart disease and heart failure are given as the cause of 57 deaths. There were 363 cases of infectious diseases during the year. They were happily of mild types, there being only 23 deaths, as follows: Scarlet fever, 238 cases, with 8 deaths; diphtheria, 71 cases, with 3 deaths; typhoid fever, 64 cases, with 4 deaths. Of this number 180 were attended in the City Hospital and 29 in St. Joseph's. The death rate from all infectious diseases was extremely low. There were only four deaths from typhoid fever, the lowest number for many years, and may be taken as evidence of the cleanly condition of the city. La grippe caused the deaths of 17 and cancer of 27. The latter disease is yearly on the increase, not only in this city, but in the whole province, with the exception of scarlet fever. Diseases of infants and young children were few. There were only eight deaths from cholera infantum, two from croup, one from whooping-cough and one from chicken-pox. The number of deaths from inflammation of the lungs was large, the disease in elderly persons being generally a sequence of, or complicated with, la grippe. Leaving out the disaster of the city hall, there is an increase over former years in the number of deaths by violence, viz., twenty-one. It will be comforting to those turning the fourscore mile-post to know that the comparatively large number of twenty-one deaths were due to old age, their years ranging from 85 to 99.

"No epidemic visited the city. Although smallpox has appeared in several of the neighboring municipalities, London is still happily free from it. Of the two nurses under contract with the board to attend cases of this disease, should their services be required, one is dead and the other left the country. As soon as safe and competent ones can be found they will be engaged.

The inspection of herds, dairies and milk supplied to the city has been very carefully done. Ninety-seven herds were inspected, several of them three or four times, when there was any suspicion

of disease in any of the animals. One hundred and twelve samples of market milk, collected by the inspectors, were examined. One sample was adulterated by removal of cream, and three had cream added. By reason of the dry summer and autumn in this district the milk was unusually good, the average per cent of butter-fat being over 4 — or, to be exact, 4.17. Chiefly to this and pure water may be attributed the small number of deaths among infants. Cancer was found in the owner and caretaker of one of the herds. The sale of milk from this dairy was promptly stopped. Another vendor has had his license canceled for unclean premises.

"The public schools are periodically inspected as to their sanitary condition, heating, lighting and the health of the pupils. The action taken by the local board of health in notifying physicians and heads of families that prosecutions would follow the neglect of reporting all cases of infectious diseases, has had a good effect, as a large number reported will show.

"It is through the public schools much of the scarlet fever is spread. It has gone through one school, and is not thought necessary to consult a physician; is kept home a few days and then sent to school, to give scarlet fever to his or her classmate. It is in the power of these classes of people to reduce the number of cases of infectious diseases to a minimum, viz., physicians, parents and teachers. No cases were found with the latter; they conscientiously do all they can to keep infection out of the schools.

"Early in the year the city council determined that under the municipal act no more plank roads should be laid out, and that all walks should be permanent ones. This was a move, and a very wise one, in the right direction, for which they deserve thanks. The plank roads, rotting wood-pavements are unsanitary, vile smelling, and in no way conducive to the public health.

"The population of the city is now 39,000.

HERDS AND DAIRIES.

The report of inspector of herds and dairies were as follows:

"I beg to submit the following report of inspection of herds, dairies and quality of milk supplied the city during the last six months. The herds and dairies, as heretofore are divided into three classes, according to merit. A, B and C. Class A milk is of the best quality, and contains 4 per cent and over of butter-fat; the second class from 3.5 to 3.9; the third class from 3.5 to 3.9. Ninety-seven herds were inspected, some of them two and three times, and 112 samples of milk examined. Of the herds, 10 were found in the first class—an increase over last inspection; 19 were in the second class, and 8 in the third class. An incurable and dangerous disease was found in the owner and caretaker of one of the herds. He was notified to cease selling milk, and complied with the order.

"I have again to recommend the cancelling of the milk license of Thos. Roberts, of the Hamilton road. The premises are unclean and wholly unfit for dairy purposes.

"One sample of milk was found adulterated by removal of cream, and three samples had cream added, the latter being done for obvious reasons. The quality of the milk was unusually good, the average per cent of butter-fat being 4.17.

"One of the causes of this was the very dry autumn, which reduced the quantity but improved the quality, dairymen being obliged to make up the deficiency in grass by other foods."

One hundred and forty-two persons are now employed supplying the city with milk.

Kanes Bros., Westminster, A. Supplies A. Pack.

A. Marshall, London township, A.1.

C. E. Wilson, Westminster, A.1.

W. I. Walker, Westminster, A.1.

Isaac Saul, West Nisour, A.1. Sells to C. S. Johnson and A. Windrim.

C. H. Sumner, Westminster, A.1. Sells to W. D. Miller.

George Riddle, Westminster, A.1. Sells to W. I. Evans.

Wm. Bell, London township, A.1. Sells to A. E. Hound.

Samuel Florio, London North, A.1. Sells to C. W. Hound, Westminster, B.1.

Kettwell & McAlpin, Westminster, B.1.

John Clark, Governor's Road, B.1. Sells to Thos. Legg, London township, B.1.

George Sumner, London township, B.1.

Wm. Rogers, London township, B.1. Supplies H. Brownlie.

R. H. Reid, London township, B.1. Sells to McCullagh.

Rowland Bros., West Nisour, B.1. Sells to I. Saul, London township, B.1.

Sells to C. E. Saul.

Andrew Hogg, London township, B.1. Sells to J. Blaney.

Beattie Bros., London township, B.1. Sells to J. Evers, London township, B.1.

Supplies Wm. Phoenix.

Fred Irwin, Rochester, B.1. Sells to A. Johnson.

John Bowden, Westminster, B.1. Sells to John Courtis, Westminster, B.1.

Reid Robson, Westminster, B.1. Sells to C. H. Sumner.

A. Dobbie, Westminster, B.1. Sells to Levi Crouse, Westminster, B.1.

Sells to W. D. Miller.

J. Hill, Westminster, B.1. Sells to J. W. Jarvis, Westminster, B.1.

McArthur Bros. and E. Routledge, Henry Houn, London township, B.1.

A. Pack, London township, B.1. Sells to John Butson, Hyde Park, B.1.

Miss Redding, Grey street, B.1. Sells to Robert Brown, Westminster, B.1.

Sells to J. E. Saul.

H. Kilborne, South London, B.1. Sells to A. Cornish, B.1.

James Malloch, Colborne street, B.1.

Windrim, B.1. Sells to Thos. Hill, South London, B.1.

Elmore Routledge, Lambeth, B.1. Sells to W. J. Jarvis.

Mrs. Lawrence, West London, B.1. Sells to Wm. Patten, Pipe Line, B.1.

McGreene Bros., Westminster, B.1. Sells to John Gibbank, West London, B.1.

Samuel Robb, London township, B.1. Sells to John Alda, London township, B.1.

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H. O'Dell, Westminster, B.1. Sells to Thos. Lloyd, B.1.

Joseph McLeod, London township, B.1. Sells to Charles Dyer, London township, B.1.

Mrs. John Moore, B.1. Cream added. Charles McMurray, Westminster, B.1.

J. L. Wilkinson, Huron street, B.1. Sells to William Rowell, London township, B.1.

McGreene Bros., B.1. Supplied by Jas. Learn.

P. McClary, Nisestown, B.1. Supplies the city hospital.

J. Beane, B.1. Buys from A. Hogg. Fred Parker, B.1.

Mrs. Blair, Westminster, B.1. Sells to R. McCullough.

Wm. Phoenix, B.1. Buys from James Byers; cream added.

Wm. Brown, London township, B.1. Sells to Henry Mossop, B.1.

William Hatch, St. Johns, B.1. Sells to W. J. Wilkinson, London township, B.1.

W. J. Evans, B.1. Buys from George Riddle. L. Pair, B.1. Buys from John Kay. W. A. Sage, Nisestown, B.1. A. E. Hound, Buys from Wm. Bell. No sample obtained. By reason of the dry summer and autumn in this district the milk was unusually good, the average per cent of butter-fat being over 4 — or, to be exact, 4.17. Chiefly to this and pure water may be attributed the small number of deaths among infants. Cancer was found in the owner and caretaker of one of the herds. The sale of milk from this dairy was promptly stopped. Another vendor has had his license canceled for unclean premises.

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THE FRENCH FORCED TO FLY

Boundary Dispute Led to Bloodshed in Qwang-Tung.

Defeated Party Was Pursued by Victors for a Great Distance.

British Butchers Have Difficulty in Getting Meat Supplies.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 6.—According to news received from the Orient by the steamer Queen Adelaide (as briefly mentioned yesterday) the troops of France have been ignominiously routed with a loss of 30 killed in a battle with natives of the Province of Qwang Tung in Southern China, where for some time past there has been trouble over the delimitation of the Franco-Chinese boundary.

In a fight about a month before this last encounter 100 Chinese were reported killed. Because of this attack, French soldiers in the killing of two French officers by Chinese, the French shelled the village took a Chinese warship and held the Tataro of the district prisoner for some time. Soon after this affair Marsha Su arrived at Kwang Chow Bay bearing orders to uphold Chinese rights.

The story of this last battle is translated from the Chun Ngi Sun Po in the Hong Kong Daily Press. The native paper says it has received news from its Canton correspondent that a battle took place at not a great distance from the Qwang Tung boundary on the Chinese side on Nov. 10 and 11. The French were moving forward, seemingly on a reconnaissance, when the natives were encountered. On sighting the French, the natives at once moved forward and gave battle. The French were obliged to retire, and seeing their advantage, the natives continued to press forward, with the result that the French lost 30 killed. The Chinese, who pursued them for a great distance, the French loss was given as 30 killed. The majority were killed in the action, although some were dispatched by the victorious Chinese. The native loss was not given.

On hearing of the affair of the 14th, the viceroy of the province dispatched 1,000 Chinese gunboats with 1,000 of the imperial troops under the command of a military officer named Ny Fun-Tin, to restore order.

MEAT SCARCITY IN ENGLAND. London, Jan. 6.—Owing to the withdrawal of the transatlantic liners for use as transports and the consequent non-arrival of American meat, the butchers here have the utmost difficulty procuring supplies, and are advancing prices twopenny to threepenny per pound.

CLAIM AGAINST TURKEY. T. J. Keenan, of Pittsburgh, president of the League of American Wheelmen, and Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, had an interview with President McKinley on Tuesday, at which Keenan urged him to press the claim against the Turkish government for the relatives of the Frank Lenz, the American bicyclist, who was murdered near Constantinople, in Armenia, in 1894.

L. A. W. are very much interested in the case, which attracted a great deal of attention at the time.

CABLE NOTES.

Emperor William of Germany will, it is announced, attend the Paris exposition in May or June.

The Minister of War Mirri has resigned from the Italian cabinet because of attacks on him for supposed connection with the Mafia.

Dr. Schenk has been retired from his professorship in the University of Vienna on a pension for publishing the statement that he had learned the secret of controlling the sex of children.

Inquiries in Berlin markets and traders as to the extent of their exports to the Transvaal, the view being that German trade with the Transvaal will increase after the war.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Balm. I used it and my wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I believe it saved my life. I was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good.

Viavi Treatment.

VIAMI TREATMENT—MRS. L. STEIN 547 Talbot street, at home Saturdays.

Massage Treatment.

MRS. SHUFF GRADUATE OF DR. CHAS. R. HATHAWAY, Massage and Swedish Movements, 147 King