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Contributors

Herefordshire Combined Districts.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

BROMYARD, DORE, HEREFORD, LEDBURY,
LEOMINSTER,

AND

WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICTS,

AND FOR THE

BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT.

1920.

Issued June 27th, 1921.

HEREFORD :

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Herefordshire Combined District.

BROMYARD RURAL.

DORE RURAL.

HEREFORD RURAL.

LEDGBURY RURAL.

LEOMINSTER RURAL.

WEOBLEY RURAL.

Telephone 1166.

Medical Officer of Health :

HERBERT JONES, D.P.H. (Camb).

LYNWOOD,

TOWER ROAD,

HEREFORD,

MAY, 1921.

*To the Chairmen and Members of the Rural District Councils forming the
Herefordshire Combined District.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report for the year 1920.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,

HERBERT JONES.

Chief Statistics for England and Wales for the Year 1920.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 Living.		Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths.	
England and Wales	25.4	12.4	80
96 Great Towns including London ...	26.2	12.5	85
148 Smaller Towns	24.9	11.3	80
Six Herefordshire Districts	25.2	13.5	60

HEREFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICT.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ending December 31st, 1920.

POPULATION.—The estimates of population supplied by the Registrar-General for 1920 were 47,086, compared with 47,171 for 1919.

		Area, in Acres.	Population, Mid. 1920.	Census, 1911.
Bromyard Rural District	...	61,047	...	6,794
Dore	"	68,057	...	5,987
Hereford	"	65,669	...	11,999
Ledbury	"	49,867	...	8,715
Leominster	"	55,492	...	7,583
Weobley	"	49,727	...	6,008
Six Districts	...	350,859	...	47,086

RATEABLE VALUE.—The rateable value of the six districts on March 31st, 1920, was £495,834. A penny rate produces £1,507.

OUTSTANDING LOANS.

	Object of Loan.	Sum borrowed.	Date of Loan.	Outstanding Mar 25th, 1920.
Bromyard Urban and Rural ..	Hospital	£1,250	1894	£300
Bromyard Rural	Cemetery	£271	1912	£198
Ledbury Rural	Sewering	£2,450	1914	£1,917
Weobley Rural	Sewering	£1,500	1893	£200

BIRTH-RATE.—The birth-rate in the six Districts was 25.2 per 1,000, compared with 17.5 in 1919.

DEATH-RATE.—The death-rate was 13.5 per 1,000, compared with 16.2 in 1919.

INFANT MORTALITY.—There died during the year 72 children under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate equal to 60 per 1,000 births, compared with 76 per 1,000 in 1919.

The rate among legitimate children was equal to 58 per 1,000, and among illegitimate to 88 per 1,000.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The prevalence of infectious disease was not marked in any district during the year.

Of scarlet fever there were notified 83 cases (1919—36), diphtheria 62 cases (1919—47), and typhoid fever 1 case (1919—1).

There were three deaths from diphtheria and one from scarlet fever.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—There were 100 cases and 42 deaths, compared with 111 cases and 43 deaths in 1919.

The Phthisis death-rate in 1920 was 0.89 per 1,000 of the population.

An account of the steps which are taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease within the district will be found on page 9 of the Report for 1907.

Each of the six Councils supply Diphtheria Anti-toxin under the terms of the Order of the Local Government Board, dated 15th August, 1910, to the poorer inhabitants.

Arrangements have been made with the Hereford Board of Guardians for the use, upon payment, of the steam disinfecter which has been installed at the Union Workhouse in Hereford.

Bromyard, Hereford and Weobley are provided with accommodation for isolating cases of infectious disease. In the Report for 1901 (p. 60) there is an account of the Bromyard Hospital and in the Report for 1904 (p. 25) of the Hereford Hospital.

The Hereford Rural District Council has a Ford Motor Ambulance for the removal of infectious cases.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

On 14th January, 1921, on a recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, made at the end of 1920, a Conference was held between the members of the Health Committee of the Hereford Rural District Council, the Bromyard Joint Hospital Committee and the Health Committee of the Hereford Corporation, with a view to ascertaining whether it might be possible to effect economies in the Isolation Hospital administration in the Districts concerned, without lessening, but rather adding to efficiency. The following report, which had already been considered by the Hereford Rural District Council, was laid before the Conference:—

“The Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital was established in 1904 for the reception and treatment of cases of Smallpox and Scarlet Fever. It is within the discretion of the Medical Superintendent to admit cases of Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.

“In 1914 plans were approved by the Local Government Board for the enlargement of the Hospital. Owing to the War the Board would not permit the Council to proceed with the work.

“An Army Hut has been erected during the present year, which will considerably increase the accommodation. It will be possible also to take in cases of Diphtheria.

“The distance of the Hospital from Hereford (over 4 miles), together with the fact that the area of the District for which I am Medical Officer of Health is very considerable (351,000 acres), makes it impossible for me to attend cases of Diphtheria.

“In the interests of economical administration, not only in the Hereford Rural District, but also in other parts of the County, I think the time has arrived when you should seriously consider the desirability of combining with other Local Authorities in the County who possess Isolation Hospitals; these are—

The Corporation of Hereford;

The Bromyard Urban and Rural Districts.

“This combination can be effected under either Section 131 or Section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

"Section 131 enacts that " Any Local Authority may provide for the use of the inhabitants of their district, Hospitals or temporary places for the reception of the sick, and for that purpose may,

'Themselves build such Hospitals or places of reception ; or contract for the use of any such Hospital or part of a Hospital, or place of reception ; or,

Enter into any agreement with any person having the management of any Hospital for the reception of the sick inhabitants of their district on payment of such Annual or other sum as may be agreed on.

Two or more Local Authorities may combine in providing a common Hospital.'

"Section 279 provides that :—

'Where on the application of the Local Authorities of any Urban or Rural Districts or of any such Authority it appears to the Local Government Board that it would be for the advantage of such Districts . . . to be formed into a United District for all or any of the purposes following ; (that is to say)

1. The procuring a common supply of water ; or,
2. The making a main sewer . . . ; or,
3. For any other purposes of this act ;

The Local Government Board may, by Provisional Order form such Districts or contributory places into a United District . . . '

"Section 280 enacts that :—

'The Governing Body of a United District shall be a joint Board consisting of such *ex-officio* members and of such number of elective members as the Local Government Board may by the Provisional Order forming the District determine.'

"The existing Hospitals are :—

The Hereford City Hospital, Tupsley, receiving patients from the City of Hereford.

The Hereford Rural District Hospital, Stretton Sugwas, receiving patients from :—Hereford, Weobley, Ledbury, and Dore Rural Districts.

The Bromyard Hospital, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town of Bromyard, receiving patients from the Bromyard Urban and Rural Districts.

"On the basis of 2,000 cubic feet for each patient there is accommodation at the City Hospital for 24 patients, at the Hereford Rural 19 patients, at the Bromyard Hospital 4 patients.

"I have no information as to the adequacy of the accommodation at the City Hospital, but the experience of similar institutions is that at times the accommodation is insufficient, while at others there are many empty beds with a more or less idle staff.

"At the Hereford Rural Hospital during the ten years, 1910—1919, the Hospital was unoccupied on an average 9 weeks yearly.

"In the Bromyard Hospital there has only been one patient in three years, 1917—1919.

"If these three institutions were under joint management, patients could be distributed between them to the relief of those which at times are overcrowded, and to the advantage of the institution which has empty beds, while its establishment charges are still going on. For example the current expenses of the Bromyard Hospital in 1918 were £123, and in 1919 £95, and in 1920 £90. (These sums do not include repayment of loans and interest.)

"In the years named patients had to be refused admission to the Hereford Rural Hospital, and they would have been a source of revenue to the Bromyard Hospital Committee if they could have been sent to the Bromyard Hospital."

HERBERT JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

It was decided that a report by the Medical Officers concerned should be laid before an adjourned meeting of the Conference.

This meeting has not yet been held, pending the appointment of a successor to Dr. J. W. Miller, Medical Officer of Health for the City of Hereford.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

RURAL DISTRICTS	Measles and German Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Small Pox	Pneumonia	Malaria	Dysentery	Acute Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Erysipelas	Tuber- culosis		Removed to Hospital		
													Pulmonary	Other forms	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Small Pox
Bromyard	...	1	11	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	5	13	1	...	...	...
Dore	...	9	...	1	...	...	8	2	2	...	...	3	8	...	1	...	...
Hereford	...	17	25	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	6	28	4	12	4	...
Ledbury	*12	18	8	...	1	...	5	2	...	1	1	6	26	1	6	...	...
Leominster	...	14	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	14	2	...	...	...
Weobley	...	24	16	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	9	...	17	...	...
Six districts	12	83	62	1	3	...	39	9	3	1	2	22	98	8	36	4	...

The Bromyard Joint Hospital in Linton Parish, with 4 beds (2,000 cubic ft. per bed) takes patients from Bromyard Urban and Rural Districts.

The Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital, in Stretton Sugwas Parish, with 19 beds (2,000 cubic ft. per bed) takes patients from Dore, Hereford, Ledbury, and Weobley Rural Districts.

More than one disease can be treated concurrently in the Hereford Hospital.

Not more than one disease can be treated concurrently in the Bromyard Hospital.

*Measles was notifiable in the Ledbury Rural District for one year from July 1st, 1920.

DATES OF MAKING REGULATIONS AND BY-LAWS.

RURAL DISTRICT.	Bromyard.	Dore.	Hereford.	Ledbury.	Leominster.	Weobley.
Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Order	1889	1905	1906	1908	...
By-laws with respect to :—						
Common Lodging Houses	1876	...	...	...	...	1901
Houses Let in Lodgings
Hop and Fruit Pickers	1909	...	1908	1907
Mortuaries and Cemeteries
New Buildings	1918	1898*	...	...
Private Scavenging
Removal of Refuse and Cleansing of Privies	1904*	...	...
Slaughter-houses
Tents and Vans	1912	...	...	1912

* Applicable to the Parish of Colwall only.

DATES OF ADOPTION OF ADOPTIVE ACTS.

RURAL DISTRICT.	Bromyard.	Dore.	Hereford.	Ledbury.	Leominster.	Weobley.
Public Health Act, 1875 :—						
Urban Powers—Slaughter-houses ...	...	1920	1920	1914	1914	...
" Building By-laws in Colwall Parish ...	...	...	...	1898	...	...
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 :—						
Part III. ...	...	...	1891	1897	...	...
Sections 29, 30, 31 ...	...	1920	1920	1914	1914	...
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 : ...	...	...	1891	...	...	...
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 :—						
Sections 35 and 50 ...	1911	...	...	...	...	...
Part IV. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.

The following Schools were closed by the School Medical Officer :—

BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

- Ocle Pychard—22nd March to 1st April—Chicken Pox.
 Pencombe—26th May to 11th June—Whooping Cough.
 Stoke Lacy—12th April to 23rd April—Whooping Cough.
 Ullingswick—12th April to 23rd April—Whooping Cough.
 Upper Sapey—17th May to 28th May—Impetigo, Scabies.
 Ocle Pychard—14th June to 2nd July—Measles.
 Cradley—20th July to 28th August—Measles.
 24th November to 10th December—German
 Measles.
 • Acton Beauchamp—6th December to 24th December—
 Diphtheria.

DORE RURAL DISTRICT.

- Ewyas Harold—28th October to 19th November—Measles.
 Kilpeck—9th to 17th November—Measles.
 Michaelchurch—22nd December to 7th January, 1921—
 Chicken Pox.
 Newton—15th to 30th July—Whooping Cough.

HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

- Breinton—15th January to 23rd January, and 12th February
 to 5th March—Diphtheria.
 Callow—14th to 29th October—Whooping Cough.
 Clehonger—4th to 11th June—Colds and Glandular Swellings.
 Fownhope—30th July to 20th August—Measles.
 Kenchester—30th August to 10th September—Scarlet Fever.
 8th to 26th November—Measles.
 Lugwardine—16th February to 5th March—Whooping
 Cough.
 Much Birch—8th to 26th November—Whooping Cough.
 Stretton Sugwas—17th June to 9th July—Measles.
 Sutton—5th May to 31st May—Measles.
 Withington—3rd December to 7th January, 1921—Measles.

LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

- Bosbury—2nd June to 2nd July—Measles.
 Castle Frome—15th April to 7th May—Measles.
 Coddington—16th February to 5th March—Mumps.
 Colwall Wych—29th March to 9th April—Measles.
 31st May to 4th June—Whooping Cough.
 " Girls' —24th November to 24th December—Measles.
 Eastnor—23rd February to 12th March—Measles.
 31st May to 18th June—German Measles.
 Little Marcle—26th January to 30th January—Coughs and
 Colds.
 Much Marcle—14th June to 2nd July—Chicken Pox.
 Putley—29th January to 13th February—Coughs and Colds.
 12th April to 7th May—Measles.
 6th December to 24th December—Chicken Pox.
 Stretton Grandison—9th to 13th February—Scarlet Fever.
 29th March to 1st April—Scarlet Fever.
 31st May to 18th July—Chicken Pox.
 Yarkhill—15th March to 1st April—Whooping Cough.
 29th November to 24th December—Measles.
 Tarrington—4th to 13th February—Chicken Pox.

LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

- Brimfield—19th January to 27th February—Measles.
 Eye—21st May to 18th June—Measles.
 Hope—16th June to 9th July—Measles.
 Humber—9th to 27th August—Measles and Scarlet Fever.
 Kimbolton—24th May to 25th June—Measles.
 Little Hereford—26th January to 27th February—Measles.
 Leysters—8th November to 24th December—Whooping
 Cough.

WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

- Blakemere—3rd to 14th May—Whooping Cough.
 Canon Pyon—21st May to 18th June—Whooping Cough.
 Eardisland—15th March to 1st April—Chicken Pox.
 Letton—16th February to 5th March—Chicken Pox.
 Mansell Lacy—27th September to 15th October—Measles.
 Moccas—3rd to 11th June—Scarlet Fever.
 Weobley—29th March to 16th April—Chicken Pox.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The slop-water drains from many cottages empty into the nearest road-side ditch, a practice which has been condemned by me in successive Annual Reports. It has been actually proposed in connection with a certain number of newly erected dwellings, and unless a firm stand is made against such an insanitary procedure, we shall be laying up trouble for the future. It is to be feared that the practice has arisen, or at any rate has been continued, owing to the indifference of the Highway Authority of the day. Sec. 72 of the Highway Act, 1835, provides that—

“If any person . . . shall suffer any filth, dirt, lime, or other offensive matter or thing whatsoever to run, or flow into or upon any highway from any house, building, erection, land, or premises, adjacent thereto, he shall be liable to a penalty of 40 shillings over and above any damages caused.”

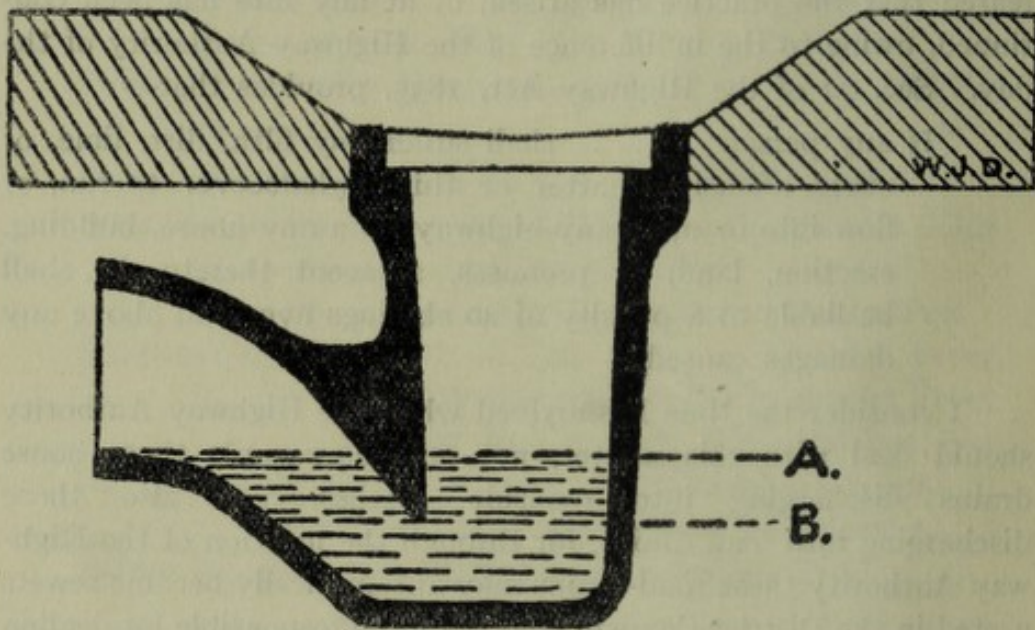
I consider the time has arrived when the Highway Authority should deal with this matter, not only as regards those house drains discharging into roadside ditches, but also those discharging into road drains, for through the inaction of the Highway Authority these road-drains may automatically become sewers vested in the District Council, who would be responsible for dealing with the outfall from them.

DRAIN TRAPS.

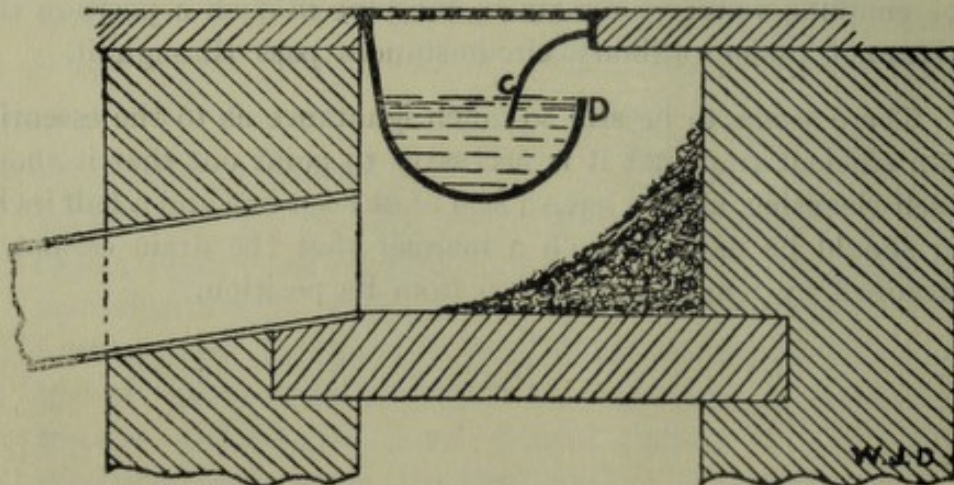
A trap may be described as a double bend in the course of a pipe enabling water to remain in the pipe in such a position that air cannot under ordinary circumstances pass through it.

There seems to be still so much ignorance as to the essentials of an efficient trap that it is necessary to point out that it should be self-cleansing, should have a seal of at least one and a half inches and should be fixed in such a manner that the drain cannot be untrapped by removing the trap from its position.

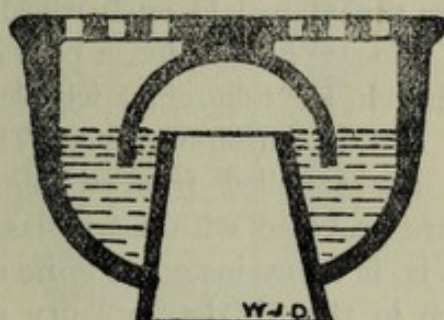
The following drawing shows a trap that very fairly meets these requirements. The seal is that portion between A and B. The rounded corners, the material of which the trap is made (stoneware or earthenware) and the flat bottom, ensuring proper fixing, all add to the self-cleansing properties of this type of trap, though in actual practice it should be cleaned out periodically.



The following drawing shows a very objectionable and dangerous form of trap, often called the D or lip trap. The objections to it are that it can be lifted out of the sump in which it is placed, that it is not self-cleansing, and that the iron lip (C) gets corroded and worn away or broken off, thus abolishing the seal.



The Bell trap in the following drawing is as bad as the D trap for it is readily removed and constantly gets choked.



HOUSE REFUSE.

In none of the districts is household refuse removed by the Sanitary Authorities.

The remains of food, decaying vegetable matter and the like if allowed to remain in the open, and especially in the sun, will help to increase the number of flies, and will soon become offensive. Any such substances that cannot be used to feed fowls or rabbits or pigs should be burned or covered over with a light layer of soil.

Old tins, when flattened out, and broken crockery, serve as an excellent foundation for paths or roads.

EARTH CLOSETS.

At the end of this report will be found a pamphlet describing an economical construction of earth closets.

REGISTRATION OF COW-KEEPERS AND DAIRYMEN.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, of 1885, requires that every person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, shall be registered with the Local Authority.

I believe there are still some dairymen or cow-keepers who have not applied to be registered.

It is very unfair to those who comply with the law, that others should be allowed to evade it with impunity. Very definite steps ought to be taken to bring the latter into line.

WATER SUPPLY.

In only a very few parishes is there any combined system of water supply where pipes are laid on to the houses and taps are provided. This is the case in Eastnor, a part of Burghill, Colwall, Fownhope, Peterchurch, Kentchurch, Michaelchurch, Much Birch, Much Dewchurch and Staunton-on-Wye. The majority of the remaining houses are supplied from wells, some have pumps attached, others are provided with a windlass and bucket. The source of supply is in many instances quite above suspicion, but as it is the practice in the district to "dry steyn" the walls of the wells, whether they are deep or shallow, there is always a risk of pollution.

Every well should be lined with bricks set in cement. The lining should be carried up to at least eighteen inches above the level of the surrounding ground (Fig. 1), and the top of the well should be most carefully covered over. However pure a water may be, if it can become polluted either through tricklings from the surface through the well lining or from ground washings through a half rotten wooden covering, it might as well be impure to begin with. To seek, often at considerable cost, for a pure supply of water, and then to take no pains to secure it from pollution appears to me to be an excellent illustration of the maxim "Penny wise and pound foolish." In the case of new houses, a Rural Sanitary Authority can prohibit their occupation unless the water supply is approved.

The manner in which a well can be polluted by a privy is shown in Fig. 2, and by a badly laid drain in Fig. 3.

It is the duty of a Sanitary Authority to see that every occupied dwelling-house within their district has within a reasonable distance an available supply of wholesome water (Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, Sec. 3). More detailed information is given on page 7 of the Report for 1919. It appears to me that no hardship is involved in requiring a new house to have a supply close to the house. If water is not available on a proposed site, I consider that it is not a suitable site upon which to build a house. No one would think of erecting even a moderately large house if water had to be carried in buckets a distance of 200 yards, and the occupier of a cottage dwelling is entitled to the same consideration.

Water Analysis:—Samples examined, 74; no evidence of pollution, 34; no dangerous pollution, 17; unfit, 23.

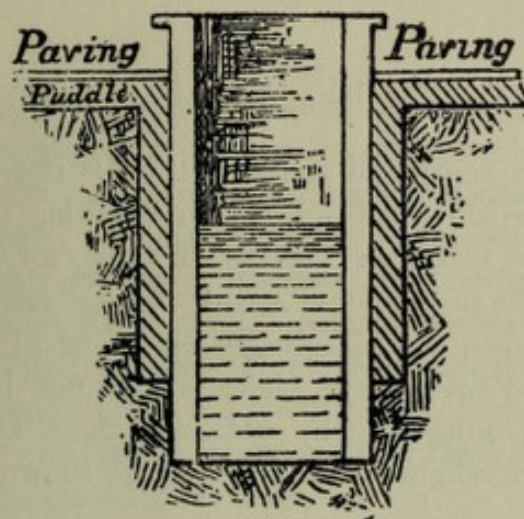


Fig. 1.

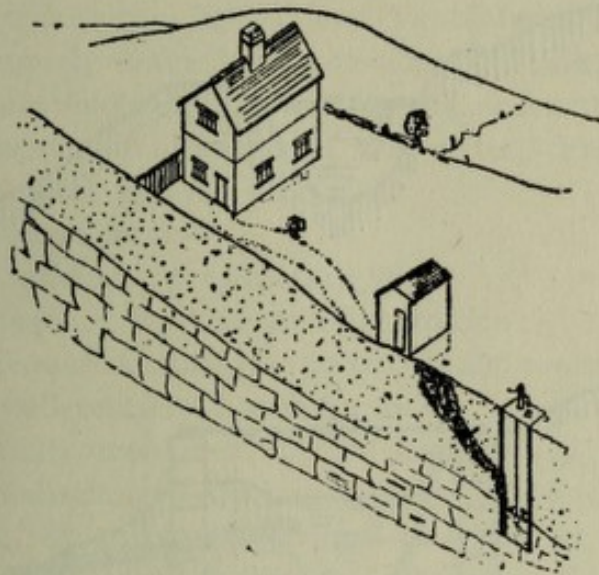


Fig. 2.

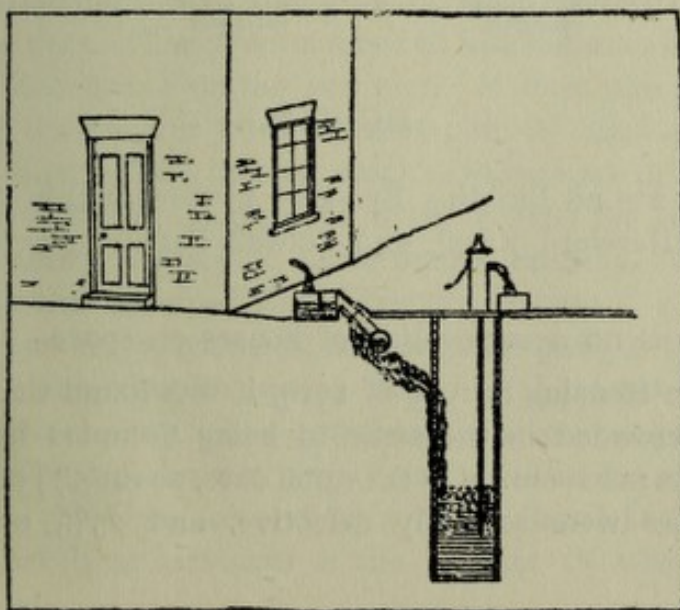
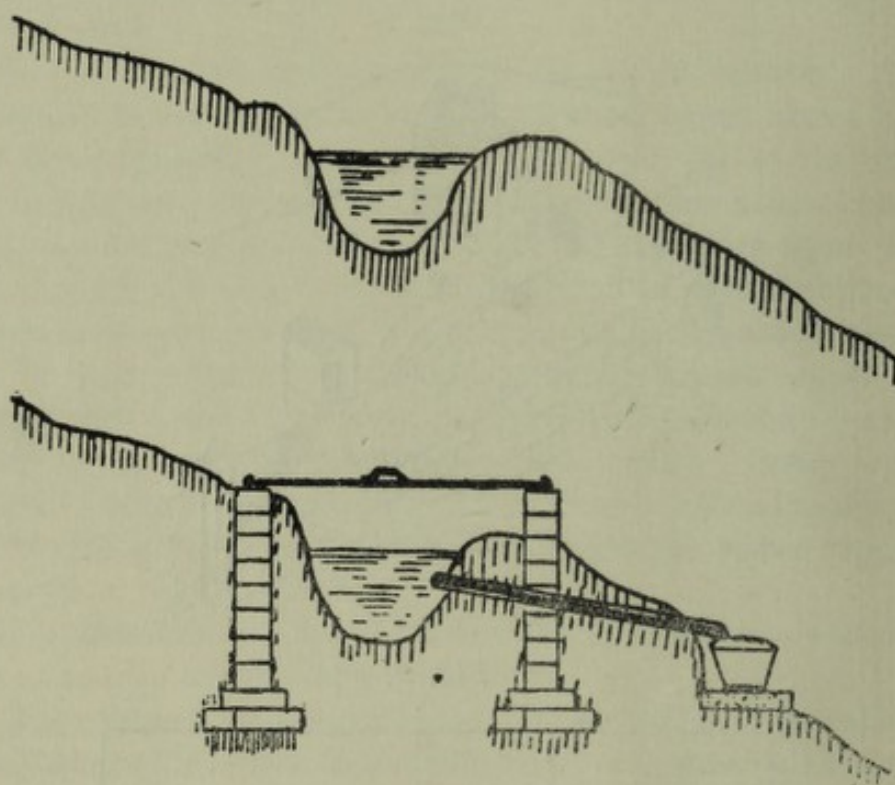


Fig. 3.

DIP WELLS.

There are in nearly all parts of the district dip wells which provide the only source of supply for drinking purposes for the inhabitants. The readiness with which they can be contaminated is a distinct source of danger. A dirty bucket may be dipped into them, or they may actually be fouled by faecal matter. Where they are situated on a slope there should not be any difficulty in making them quite safe by enclosing them and providing an outlet by a pipe to slightly lower ground, as shown in the following sketch :



HOUSING.

There are no Building Bye-laws in force within the Districts, excepting Hereford Rural, and Colwall Parish in Ledbury Rural District.

There is no overcrowding of houses on space.

At the Housing Survey of 1919, it was found that 222 houses were overcrowded in the sense of being occupied by more than two persons per room. On the same date, about 5% of the working class houses were seriously defective, and 25% needed repair.

There are many old houses requiring constant repair to keep them habitable. Defects usually found are:—

Defective roofs, walls, ceilings or floors.

Dampness. No damp course or eaves gutters.

Windows not made to open, window openings too small.

No proper food store. Dirty walls and ceilings.

Dilapidated privies. Untrapped drains.

Inadequate water supplies.

The Ministry of Health, on page 10 of their "Manual on Unfit Houses," has suggested that:—

A fit house should be:—

- (1) free from serious dampness;
 - (2) satisfactorily lighted and ventilated;
 - (3) properly drained and provided with adequate sanitary conveniences, and with a sink and suitable arrangements for disposing of slop water; and
 - (4) in good general repair;
- and should have—
- (5) a satisfactory water supply;
 - (6) adequate washing accommodation;
 - (7) adequate facilities for preparing and cooking food; and
 - (8) a well-ventilated store for food.

An important amendment to the law relating to the repair of working-class dwellings is contained in Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919, which provides for repairs being carried out by the Local Authority, who may decide that the cost entailed shall be paid in monthly or annual instalments within a period of not more than thirty years, with interest of not more than five per cent. The instalments and interest may be recovered either from the owner or the occupier. If from the occupier he may deduct the amount from the rent paid by him.

The number of new houses erected since 1901 in the various Districts, is tabulated on page 98 of the Report for 1919.

A Bungalow, under the Government Subsidy Scheme, was completed in the Hereford Rural District in 1920.

It is a pity more attention has not been paid to the repair of unoccupied uninhabitable houses. Many of these can be put into a fair condition at a much less cost than the erection of new houses. There is usually, too, a water supply and a cultivated garden ready to hand. In the Hereford and Leominster Rural Districts, there are several excellent instances of the manner in which this can be carried out.

SCHEME OF THE DISTRICT COUNCILS FOR THE PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES UNDER SECTION I. OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING &c. ACT, 1919.

The Scheme should include any proposals which have already been submitted for approval as assisted Schemes.

	Bromyard.	Dore.	Hereford.	Ledbury.	Leominster.	Weobley.
1. Approximate number of new houses to be provided under (a). (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g). See Sec. I, 15, above ...	26	36	200	108	25	60
2. Approximate number of existing houses to be acquired and (i) made suitable for housing the working classes ... (ii) converted into flats for the working classes ...	1 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
3. Approximate number of families to be housed under (i) and (ii)	1	0	10	0	15	0
4. Approximate acreage of land to be acquired	7	8	50	20	4	15
5. Average number of houses per acre ...	4	4	4	6	8	4
6. Approximate localities in which land is to be acquired ...	See below.	See below.	See below.	See below.	See below.	See below.
7. Time within which it is proposed that the scheme (or if the scheme is to be carried out by instalments, each part of the scheme) is to be carried into effect ...	Two years.	1922.	July, 1922.	Three years.	Three years.	30 as Early as practicable. 40 within 3 years.
8. Particulars of any measure necessary, as part of the scheme, for the preservation of existing erections of architectural, historic or artistic interest, or for the preservation of the natural amenities of the locality ...	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
9. Any other provisions (including provisions for joint action with any other local authority) ...	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
10. Is it anticipated that the scheme may subsequently be required to be amended ...	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
If so, any relevant considerations should be stated {	0	Number and type of houses and Localities	Number and type of house and Localities	Only to the extent of in- creasing the No. of houses if required	Number and type of houses and Localities.	—
The above scheme was adopted by the Council at a meeting of the Council held on the ...	30 Oct., 1919.	3 Nov., 1919.	15 Nov., 1919.	18 Nov., 1919.	31 Oct., 1919.	8 March, 1920.

BROMYARD.—Much Cowarne, Felton, Stoke Lacy.

DORE.—Abbeydore, Ewias Harold, Kentchurch,
St. Margarets.

HEREFORD.—Allensmore, Breinton, Much Birch, Burghill, Callow, Dewsal, Much Dewchurch, Little Dewchurch,
Fownhope, Hampton Bishop, Haywood, Holme Lacy, Holmer, Lugwardine, Marden, Mordiford, Preston Wynne,
Stretton Sugwas, Sutton, Wellington, Westhide, Weston Beggard, Withington.

LEDGBURY.—Ashperton, Aylton, Bosbury, Canon Froome, Coddington, Colwall, Eastnor, Eggleton, Ledbury,
Marcle, Little, Marcle, Much, Munsley, Pixley, Putley, Stretton Grandison, Tarrington, Wellington Heath, Woolhope,
Yarkhill.

LEOMINSTER.—Kingsland, Brimfield, Luston, Little Hereford.

WEOBLEY.—Canon Pyon, Dilwyn, Eardisland, Monnington-on-Wye, Preston-on-Wye, Weobley, Yazor, Almeley,
Bishopstone, Blakemere, Kinnersley, Norton Canon, Staunton-on-Wye.

BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1920.
Area in acres	61,047 ...	61,047 ...	61,047
Population (census)	8,244 ...	7,931 ...	—
Population (Midsummer)	— ...	7,923 ...	6,794
Rateable value 31st March	£64,866...	£67,977 ...	£68,193
A penny rate produces	£181 ...	£189 ...	£192
No. of parishes	32 ...	32 ...	32
Birth-rate per 1,000 population...	23.5 ...	22.3 ...	26.7
Death-rate all causes per 1,000 ...	12.2 ...	13.2 ...	14.8
Infant mortality rate	92 ...	79 ...	55

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GENERAL CHARACTER AND INDUSTRIES.

(See page 12 of 1919 Report.)

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920.
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Trans-ferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.*	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.*	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	7504	147	144	18.3	105	13.8	2	8	11	76	111	14.8
1916	7761		155	20.8					5	33	106	14.8
1917	7634		107	14.0					6	56	103	15.0
1918	7424		116	15.6					4	34	101	15.2
1919	6806		144	21.1					9	62	118	18.0
1920	6794		182	26.7					10	55	101	14.8

TABLE IV.

BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY 1920.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	...	2	10
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Atelectasis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Suffocation, overlaying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intussusception ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				1	1	1	1	4	3	1	...	2	10

Nett births in { legitimate ... 165
the year { illegitimate ... 17

Nett deaths in { legitimate infants ... 10
the year of { illegitimate infants ... 0

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1920.

Mr. J. WOODYATT.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspections.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations ...	18	18	...	16
Workshops and Bake-houses ...	49	10	...	10
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	73	24	...	24
Hop-pickers' Quarters ...	27	2	...	2
Slaughter-houses ...	19	4	...	4
Schools ...	4	...	...	...
Water Supplies ...	1	1	...	1
Infectious Diseases ...	24	...	...	...
Nuisances ...	11	11	...	11

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases inquired into ...	...	...	...	24
Patients removed to Hospital ...	...	...	...	0
Houses disinfected and cleansed ...	...	...	...	16
Lots of bedding, clothing, &c., disinfected ...	...	...	...	16
Cases of illegal exposure ...	...	...	...	0
Schools disinfected ...	...	...	...	1

HOUSES.

Erected ...	...	...	...	0
Closed as unfit for habitation ...	...	...	...	2
Cleansed and whitewashed ...	...	...	...	36
Overcrowding abated ...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses and Workshops whitewashed ...	...	...	...	28

WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk ...	...	...	...	0
Wells cleansed and repaired ...	...	...	...	5
Wells closed ...	...	...	...	0
Samples of water sent for analysis ...	...	...	...	1

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid ...	...	...	...	2
Cleansed, trapped and ventilated ...	...	...	...	4
Defective waste-pipes rectified ...	...	...	...	2
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified ...	...	...	...	1
Dumb wells rectified ...	...	...	...	0

WATER-CLOSETS.

Additional provided	0
Repaired, ventilated or provided with cisterns ...	0

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

New privies provided	2
Converted to earth closets	1
Converted into pail closets	8
Repaired	16

SCAVENGING.

Privies and ashpits cleansed	32
Removals of offensive refuse... ..	2

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On register	3
Cleansed and repaired	3

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register and inspected	31
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order	0

CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written	70
------------------------	----

J. WOODYATT.

Market Square Chambers, Bromyard,
17th May, 1921.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. Joseph Woodyatt was appointed Inspector of Nuisances from April 1st, 1912, at a salary of £50 per annum, no portion of which is obtained from the Exchequer grants of the County Council. He keeps a bicycle and pays all his travelling and incidental expenses, except stamps and stationery. He holds other appointments in Bromyard. He takes a great deal of interest in his work, but it is obvious that with the present purchasing power of the pound sterling he cannot devote as much time to the duties of Inspector as the needs of the district require.

WORKSHOPS.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, there has been made a Register of the Workshops situated within the Bromyard Rural District.

Attention has been paid during the year to the limewashing of Blacksmiths' Shops.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops :—

PARISH.	Bootmaker.	Blacksmith.	Builder.	Carpenter.	Cooper.	Dressmaker.	Machinist.	Tailor.	Wheelwright.	TOTAL.
Acton Beauchamp ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Avenbury ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Collington ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cowarne-Little ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cowarne-Much ...	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	6
Cradley ...	2	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	11
Frome-Bishop ...	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	8
Grendon Bishop ...	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Hampton Charles ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Linton ...	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Norton ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ocle Pychard ...	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Pencombe ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Stanford Bishop ...	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Stoke Lacy ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Tedstone Delamere ...	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ullingswick ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Upper Sapey ...	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Whitbourne ...	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Wolverlow ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total ...	7	22	3	12	1	3	1	1	17	67

Number of Inspections of Workshops	...	...	...	63
„ „ „ Homeworkers' Premises	...	...	...	0
Defects found	...	...	...	14
„ remedied	...	...	...	14

WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supplies of the district are mainly from shallow wells and springs. There are a good many open dip wells, which are liable to be polluted. At very few houses is there a piped supply.

Water analysis:—Samples examined, 1; no evidence of pollution, 0; no dangerous pollution, 0; unfit, 1.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

There is no combined drainage in the district. House drains are frequently found inefficiently trapped with "D" or Bell traps. These should be replaced by stoneware gully traps, as shewn on page 16. The prevailing type of privy consists of a large deep pit, emptied only when full or even overflowing. These should be replaced by pail and earth closets. I must once again draw attention to the discharge of filthy water from drains into roadside ditches, contrary to Sec. 72 of the Highways Act, 1835. (See p. 15.)

HOP-PICKERS' QUARTERS.

There are approximately about 4,000 hop-pickers employed in the hop-yards during the picking season from districts outside Herefordshire. No by-laws have been made with respect to the quarters provided for them. The absence of them makes it difficult to ensure satisfactory conditions, and I recommend that by-laws should be made. Failing this, the following matters should be insisted upon:—

1. The limewashing of the inside walls of all buildings during the week prior to their occupation by the pickers.
2. The cleansing of the floors of all buildings, especially of stables and cowsheds prior to their occupation.
3. The clearing away of accumulations of manure from the proximity of the quarters.
4. The provision of adequate privy accommodation.
5. The provision of cooking places.
6. The provision of a proper supply of water on the premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

None.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

None.

SCHOOLS (16).

At Pencombe Schools there are water closets with hopper pans emptying into a trough. The trough is flushed periodically with water, but the pans are never flushed. This is very unsatisfactory. At Stoke Lacy the old objectionable privies have been replaced by pail closets, for which earth is provided. A girls' urinal has been provided, and there are also well-constructed urinals for the boys. There are pail-closets at Acton Beauchamp, Bredonbury, Cradley and Whitbourne. Elsewhere there are privy closets. There is no water on the premises at the Stoke Lacy Schools. A list of the schools which were closed by the School Medical Officer will be found on page 13.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

There are no regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders in force in the district. It is very desirable they should be made. Accumulations of manure are frequently found near to the milking sheds. Little or no attention is paid to the cleanliness of the milkers' hands or of the cows' teats.

PERMISSIVE POWERS.

See page 12.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (3).

I repeat the recommendation made in previous reports that application should be made to the Ministry of Health under the provisions of Section 276 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for an Order investing the District Council with powers to make by-laws with respect to slaughter-houses.

The grounds on which I consider such application should be made are the difficulty of efficient supervision when the occupier has no definite regulations to follow and the impossibility of adequate inspection of meat slaughtered on premises over which we have no control.

It is not possible to say in which parishes slaughter-houses are likely to be required in the future. I consider that the Order if made should apply to the Bromyard Rural District.

There are at present slaughter-houses in the parishes of Ocle Pychard, Stoke Lacy and Whitbourne. The buildings are of brick with tiled roofs. There is a water supply on the premises, and the drainage flows over land. The floor of the Ocle Pychard building is of brick, and that at Stoke Lacy of concrete.

BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS.

The blacksmiths' shops are now kept in much better condition than formerly. In each of them a card is displayed on which the dates of the limewashing of the walls can be entered. A copy of the card will be found at the end of the 1912 report.

BAKEHOUSES (8).

The walls and ceilings of a public bakehouse are required to be whitewashed at least every six months. A printed card pointing out this obligation is placed in each bakehouse. A copy of the card is given in the 1912 Report. There are bakehouses in Bishop's Frome (2), Cradley (2), Hampton Charles, Little Cowarne, Ocle Pychard and Whitbourne. They are all structurally good and are well kept.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (*see page 10*).

Scarlet fever, 1 case. Diphtheria, 11 cases.

The 11 cases of diphtheria occurred in seven houses in four parishes remote from one another. There was one death.

Anti-toxin is supplied under the Order of the Local Government Board, dated 15th August, 1910.

Whooping cough was prevalent during April and May in Pencombe, Stoke Lacy and Ullingswick.

There were cases of measles in June and July in Cradley and Ocle Pychard.

For a description of the method of dealing with infectious disease in the district, see page 9 of the 1907 Report.

PHTHISIS—13 Cases, 4 Deaths.

The deaths occurred in the parishes of Collington, Linton, Ocle Pychard and Winslow. Two were males and two females. The ages at death were 20, 30, 33, and 36 years. One of the fatal cases had not been notified to me.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The joint Bromyard Urban and Rural Districts Isolation Hospital was erected in the rural district in 1896. There is accommodation for four patients in two wards. A full description of the hospital will be found on p. 60 of the Report for 1901.

The number of cases treated is as follows :—

1897 to 1901—38 cases.	1917—1 case.
1902 to 1906—51 „	1918—0 „
1907 to 1911—44 „	1919—0 „
1912 to 1916—73 „	1920—0 „

The cost of the Joint Hospital in the past ten years was as follows :—

	<i>Year ending March 31st.</i>									
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Repayment of loans and interest ...	£91	£90	£59	£58	£56	£55	£53	£52	£51	£50
Current expenses ...	£100	£227	£216	£240	£309	£186	£120	£123	£95	£118

Of the £1,250 borrowed in 1894 for 33 years, £962 has been repaid. The £350 borrowed in 1896 has all been repaid.

HOUSING.

The general Housing conditions remain for the most part as described on page 104 of the Report for 1919.

The Housing Scheme adopted by the Rural District Council on 30th October, 1919, provides for the erection of 26 houses within two years. See page 22.

At the end of 1920, the following sites had been approved :—

- Cricks Green, Stoke Lacy—1 acre.
- Winns Green, Much Cowarne—1½ acres.
- Paunceford Court, Much Cowarne—1½ acres.
- Felton—½ acre.

Building contracts have been entered into for four houses at Cricks Green and four houses at Winns Green.

It was decided to enter into no further contracts until the completion of these eight houses.

The plans and specifications were drawn by Mr. R. O. Smith, Surveyor to the Rural District Council, after the type plan No. 137 of the Ministry of Health. The construction is brick. Each house contains a kitchen, scullery and 3 bedrooms. The water supply is from a well about 25ft. deep. The drainage is to a cesspool, which overflows to a roadside ditch.

HOUSING.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
No. of houses inspected	153	10	18	3	8	5	28
No. considered to be uninhabitable..	13	0	0	1	0	0	2
No. in which Closing Orders were asked for	13	1	0	1	0	0	2
No. of Closing Orders made ...	13	1	0	1	0	0	2
No. in which defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	0	0	0	2	8	5	0
No. made habitable after Closing Orders had been made	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
General character of defects—Damp- ness. No eaves gutters. No damp course. Defective roofs, walls and ceilings. Windows not to open. Dirty walls and ceilings. Dilapidated privies. Untrapped drains. Untrapped areas round houses. Badly constructed and unprotected wells.							

No. of houses voluntarily closed ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Excluding uninhabitable houses.

No. reported to Council as defective	149	1	2	3	8	5	12
No. of houses the owners of which were asked to remedy defects ...	130	1	2	3	8	5	12
No. in which defects were remedied in	1914...	21					
" " " "	1915...	73	0				
" " " "	1916...	21	0	2			
" " " "	1917...	9	1	0	2		
" " " "	1918...	10	0	1	0	8	
" " " "	1919...	6	0	0	1	0	5
" " " "	1920...	0	0	0	0	0	4

BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT.

1919.

WORKING CLASS HOUSES.

	POPULATION.			INHABITED HOUSES.				WORKING CLASS HOUSES.							Needs repair.	Seri- ously defec- tive.
	1871.	1901.	1911.	1871.	1901.	1911.	1919.	Total.	Bedrooms.			Parlour.	Over- crowded.	Two Families.		
									2	3	4					
Acton Beauchamp	—	218	168	—	44	43	35	25	14	9	2	5	3	—	1	1
Avenbury ...	395	334	335	78	68	76	70	61	31	21	6	20	—	—	1	4
Bredenbury	60	119	90	8	21	24	21	14	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brockhampton	—	108	132	—	26	29	25	19	12	7	—	3	—	—	—	—
Collington ...	128	114	120	26	24	26	25	20	16	4	—	—	—	—	2	1
Cowarne, Little	213	151	160	43	36	36	37	37	18	12	7	17	—	1	6	2
Cowarne, Much	575	487	439	114	96	107	107	94	36	43	12	33	1	4	14	8
Cradley	1853	1194	1135	421	278	281	271	241	157	43	27	76	3	4	21	15
Edvin Loach	—	37	27	—	7	5	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edvin Ralph	155	110	79	29	20	19	19	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
Evesbatch	96	53	55	17	10	13	8	6	4	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Felton	127	69	56	23	14	15	18	13	10	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
Froome, Bishops	814	707	720	194	161	173	145	127	55	60	12	46	3	1	61	5
Grendon Bishop	198	128	135	36	27	30	25	25	16	7	1	4	2	—	1	7
Hampton Charles	61	79	82	16	16	20	15	15	6	6	3	6	—	—	—	3
Hampton Charles	605	470	468	112	89	93	86	64	31	25	8	29	1	—	4	5
Linton	—	40	60	9	9	12	9	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moreton Jeffries	47	426	374	130	98	100	104	89	59	28	2	24	4	4	3	4
Norton	570	295	307	58	66	70	68	58	31	14	12	21	—	—	3	3
Ocle Pychard	319	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pencombe and Grendon (1)	394	300	280	4	58	63	51	43	23	10	10	18	—	1	—	—
Pencombe and Grendon (2)	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warren	30	3	6	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Saltmarshe	383	286	279	82	62	65	57	43	33	9	1	6	1	1	14	3
Sapey, Upper	237	173	189	49	38	39	37	29	18	9	2	8	1	—	4	4
Stanford Bishop	346	340	318	75	76	74	69	68	36	17	15	31	1	3	1	—
Stoke Lacy	235	180	189	45	39	38	32	20	11	8	1	5	—	—	—	—
Tedstone Delamere	64	79	64	16	18	17	16	16	4	11	—	1	—	—	1	—
Wafer	241	210	168	49	44	42	42	37	21	10	5	11	—	1	5	5
Thornbury	323	281	251	68	60	54	60	53	25	10	18	33	—	—	3	2
Ullingswick	137	111	121	27	23	26	25	19	11	8	—	—	1	—	—	1
Wacton	856	665	624	187	156	162	152	143	94	39	8	27	—	—	31	7
Whitbourne	473	372	412	96	84	93	93	78	35	30	11	29	—	—	2	1
Winslow	126	105	88	23	21	18	20	15	6	8	1	3	—	—	3	3
Wolverlow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10,089	8,244	7,931	2,116	1,790	1,864	1,748	1,488	830	464	164	460	24	20	189	86

Other Houses, 1 Bedroom, etc., 30.

DORE RURAL DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1920.
Area in acres	68,057	68,057	68,057
Population (census)	6,742	6,491	—
Population (Midsummer)	6,738	6,485	5,987
Rateable value 31st March	£68,858	£74,332	£72,863
A penny rate produces	—	£235	£225
Number of parishes	27	27	27
Birth-rate per 1,000 population... ..	24.9	24.9	22.8
Death-rate all causes per 1,000	15.1	14.1	15.5
Infant mortality rate	53	74	87

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GENERAL CHARACTER AND INDUSTRIES.

(See page 23 of 1919 Report.)

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Trans-ferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	Of non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	6028	110	110	17.0	111	18.4	0	9	8	73	120	19.9
1916	6331		150	23.6					14	93	68	11.0
1917	6415		117	18.2					10	85	85	14.8
1918	6719		109	19.7					17	155	125	22.6
1919	5998		120	20.0					10	83	91	13.7
1920	5987		137	22.8					12	87	93	15.5

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1920.

Mr. T. J. PROSSER.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspections.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations ...	202	17	...	17
Workshops ...	74	3	...	3
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	8	4	...	4
Bakehouses ...	7	2	...	2
Slaughter-houses ...	6	4	...	4
Schools ...	0	...	...	...
Water Supplies ...	8	...	...	...
Infectious Diseases ...	30	...	...	...
Nuisances ...	6	6	...	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases inquired into ...	...	...	...	30
Patients removed to hospital...	...	...	...	1
Houses disinfected and cleansed	...	...	...	7
Lots of bedding, clothing, &c., disinfected	...	...	...	7
Cases of illegal exposure	...	...	...	0
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	0

HOUSES.

Erected ...	...	...	...	0
Made fit for habitation	...	...	...	2
Closed as unfit for habitation	...	...	...	1
Cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	26
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	0
Workshops whitewashed	...	...	...	13

WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk ...	...	...	...	0
Wells cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	3
Wells closed	...	...	...	0
Samples of water sent for analysis	...	...	...	0

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid ...	...	...	...	4
Cleansed, trapped, and ventilated	...	...	...	3
Defective waste-pipes rectified	...	...	...	1
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	...	...	...	1
Dumb wells rectified	...	...	...	0

WATER CLOSETS.

Additional provided	...	...	...	...	0
Repaired, ventilated, or provided with cisterns	...				0

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

New privies provided	...	...	...	...	1
Converted to earth closets	...	...	...	...	2
Converted into pail closets	...	...	...	...	0
Repaired	...	...	...	...	10

SCAVENGING.

Privies and ashpits cleansed	...	...	...	...	10
Removals of offensive refuse	...	...	...	...	6

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

In district	...	...	...	...	6
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	4

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On register and inspected	6
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order	0

UNSOUND FOOD.

Seizures	0
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CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written	18
Informal Notices served	28
Notices complied with	24
Notices outstanding	...	...	...	...	4

T. J. PROSSER.

Newton, Hereford,

29th April, 1921.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. T. J. Prosser was appointed Inspector of Nuisances in 1915, on the death of Mr. John Lewis, who had held office since 1910. He was formerly in business as a builder in the district. He receives a salary of £80 per annum, one-half being repaid out of Exchequer grants. He pays his own travelling and incidental expenses, except stamps and stationery. I consider that a whole-time Inspector should be appointed at a salary of not less than £250 per annum.

WORKSHOPS.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector a Register has been made of the Workshops situated within the Dore Rural District.

Attention has been paid during this year to the limewashing of Blacksmiths' Shops.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops :—

PARISH.	Blacksmith.	Builder.	Cornmill.	Dressmaker.	Harnessmaker.	Engineering.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Wheelwright.	TOTAL.
Abbeydore ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Bacton ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Crasswall ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ewyas Harold ...	1	2	0	4	1	0	1	1	1	11
Kenderchurch ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kentchurch ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Kilpeck ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Kingstone ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Llanveynoe ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Longtown ...	2	0	3	2	1	0	2	1	3	14
Madley ...	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	10
Michaelchurch ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Newton ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Orcop ...	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	6
Peterchurch ...	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	10
Rowlstone ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Devereux ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
St. Margaret ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tiberton ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vowchurch ...	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Walterstone ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Wormbridge ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Total ...	21	7	14	10	3	0	11	7	14	87

Number of Inspections of Workshops ... 15

Defects found (want of cleanliness) ... 2

„ remedied ... 1

WATER SUPPLY.

Taking the district as a whole the water supplies are from open wells or springs. For many houses the supply has to be carried several hundred yards. Wherever possible open wells which are liable to be polluted should be dealt with as shewn on page 20.

There are piped supplies to houses in the parishes of Kentchurch (Pontrilas), Michaelchurch, Peterchurch and Vowchurch.

There is a very inadequate supply in the upper part of Longtown, on the Garway side of Orcop, and to houses on Vowchurch Common. A report on the Longtown supply will be found on page 53 of the Report for 1907.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

In the parishes of Ewyas Harold, Madley and Peterchurch there is combined drainage. Elsewhere in far too many instances drains discharge into roadside ditches in distinct contravention of Section 72 of the Highways Act, 1835. There are many inefficient traps on drains, which should be replaced by stoneware gully traps, as shewn on page 16. Pit privies are the prevailing type of closet. Pail closets are being increasingly installed.

HOP-PICKERS.

No by-laws.

Hops are grown in the parish of Madley. Local pickers are employed.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

None.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

None.

PERMISSIVE POWERS.

See page 12.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (6).

There are slaughter-houses in the parishes of Ewyas Harold, Kentchurch (Pontrilas), Longtown, Madley (2) and Peterchurch. They require to be more frequently inspected if they are to be kept in a really cleanly state.

BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS.

A copy of the card displayed in Blacksmiths' Shops shewing the dates on which they have been limewashed was given at the end of the Report for 1912.

SCHOOLS (15)

There is a water supply in all the school premises.

I have repeatedly reported upon the very unsatisfactory condition of the privy closets at the Madley and Peterchurch Schools. The latter is a Council School.

A list of the schools which were closed by the School Medical Officer will be found on page 13.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS (6).

Regulations adopted in 1889.

The principal cause of complaint with regard to cowsheds is the accumulation of manure which is often to be found right up to the milking sheds. More attention should be paid to the personal cleanliness of the milkers and to the cleansing of the udders.

BAKEHOUSES (8).

There are public bakehouses in the parishes of Longtown (3), Vowchurch, Abbeydore, Peterchurch, Ewyas Harold and Kentchurch.

They are kept in a fairly good condition, though some require constant inspection, more especially with respect to the removal of manure, etc., from the vicinity of the bakehouse premises.

There is now placed in every bakehouse a printed card pointing out the obligation of the occupier periodically to limewash the walls and ceilings of the bakehouse. A copy of the card will be found at the end of the Report for 1912.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There were nine cases of scarlet fever in five parishes remote from one another. In each of two houses there were two cases. All the patients recovered. One case was removed to the Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital under arrangement with the Hereford Rural District Council.

No cases of diphtheria were reported during the year.

There were a few cases of measles in Ewyas Harold and Kilpeck, of chicken pox in Michaelchurch, and whooping cough in Newton.

PHTHISIS—8 Cases, 5 Deaths.

The deaths occurred among residents in the parishes of Crasswall, Kilpeck, Peterchurch (2) and Thruxton. One was a male and four females. The ages at death were 28, 33, 40, 53 and 54 years.

HOUSING.

The general Housing conditions remain practically as recorded on page 108 of the Report for 1919.

The Scheme adopted by the District Council on 3rd November, 1919, provided for the erection of 36 houses by 1922. See page 22.

The District Council appointed as their Architects the Hereford Associated Architects Ltd. (Messrs. J. A. T. Nicholson, A.R.I.B.A., E. J. Bettington, Herbert Skyrme, M.S.A., W. E. H. Clarke, H. E. Bettington).

Sites approved—

Abbeydore (2),	for	4	houses.
Ewyas Harold,	„	2	„
Kentchurch	„	2	„
Kilpeck,	„	2	„
Longtown,	„	2	„
Madley (3),	„	8	„
St. Margaret's,	„	2	„
Vowchurch,	„	2	„

Plans for parlour type houses were approved by the Housing Commissioner. Tenders were obtained after advertisement from Hereford builders. At the same time, an estimate was submitted for the erection of the houses by direct labour by Mr. Virgo, the Surveyor to the Dore Rural District Council.

It was proposed to carry out the work by direct labour; the construction is to be of brick.

HOUSING.				1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
No. of houses inspected	...	...	...	200	11	57	18	59	40	146
No. considered to be uninhabitable				8	0	3	2	3	22	23
No. in which Closing Orders were asked for	...	...	...	8	0	0	0	0	0	1
No. of Closing Orders made	...			7	0	0	0	0	0	1
No. in which defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	40	2	0	1	14	18	7
No. made habitable after Closing Orders had been made	...			0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General character of defects—Dampness. No eaves gutters. No damp course. Defective roofs, walls and ceilings. Windows not to open. Dirty walls and ceilings. Dilapidated privies. Untrapped drains.										

No. of houses voluntarily closed	...	0	0	2	2	3	0	1
----------------------------------	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Excluding uninhabitable houses.

No. reported to Council as defective.	155	10	87	42	30	18	26
No. of houses the owners of which were asked to remedy defects...	155	10	87	38	30	18	28
No. in which defects were remedied in	...	...	1914...	40			
"	"	"	1915...	1	2		
"	"	"	1916...	7	2	31	
"	"	"	1917...	4	3	13	11
"	"	"	1918...	2	0	0	4
"	"	"	1919...	0	0	0	18
"	"	"	1920...	0	0	0	17

DORE RURAL DISTRICT.

1919.

	POPULATION.			INHABITED HOUSES.				WORKING CLASS HOUSES.								
	1871.	1901.	1911.	1871.	1901.	1911.	1919.	Total.	Bedrooms.			Parlour.	Over-crowded.	Two Families.	Needs repair.	Seriously defective.
									2	3	4					
Abbeydore ...	533	456	470	90	78	78	63	33	16	15	—	2	—	—	6	3
Bacton ...	122	148	108	28	25	24	26	13	3	8	—	—	—	—	1	—
Crasswall ...	345	225	225	76	57	55	54	14	8	6	—	2	—	—	12	2
Dulas ...	75	79	72	13	13	14	17	17	7	4	6	12	—	—	7	1
Ewyas Harold	548	476	471	119	113	115	112	113	49	46	18	64	—	2	8	12
Kentchurch	381	319	307	67	64	65	67	63	24	21	18	50	—	1	4	2
Kenderchurch	70	69	56	14	12	12	11	10	8	—	2	5	—	—	4	1
Kilpeck ...	240	197	177	51	47	45	46	32	24	8	—	12	—	—	14	3
Kingstone ...	488	347	346	108	90	90	88	90	57	19	14	32	5	—	2	7
Llancilloe ...	88	66	52	14	12	11	8	7	5	2	—	2	—	—	1	3
Llanvynoe	258	187	201	54	46	44	36	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	9	—
Longtown ...	858	558	556	191	149	146	129	131	41	76	12	44	3	—	38	1
Madley ...	911	685	723	205	161	169	151	142	70	39	33	91	1	—	16	16
Michaelchurch	457	299	253	85	76	68	66	18	8	9	—	—	—	—	14	—
Newton ...	248	111	186	49	43	44	38	17	11	4	2	5	2	—	12	—
Orcop	637	461	396	147	109	98	103	124	79	23	22	49	1	1	16	26
Peterchurch	665	590	565	153	136	140	124	119	54	55	10	43	2	1	10	4
Rowlestone...	149	119	103	32	23	23	22	17	10	6	1	8	—	—	7	2
St. Devereux	241	171	174	50	46	44	37	33	24	8	1	13	—	1	17	1
St. Margarets	339	213	198	74	60	58	49	33	21	8	1	2	2	—	18	2
Thurxton ...	68	67	69	13	13	13	13	9	6	—	3	3	—	—	1	—
Treville ...	170	150	104	32	28	26	11	7	5	1	1	2	—	1	—	1
Tyberton ...	157	151	137	33	28	27	19	18	9	9	—	2	—	—	5	—
Turnastone	51	58	63	11	10	11	12	5	3	2	—	1	—	—	3	—
Vowchurch	342	280	277	75	68	69	62	46	24	20	—	3	1	—	17	5
Walterstone	144	124	127	37	33	31	26	23	14	7	2	6	1	—	6	5
Wormbridge	110	83	74	19	15	15	14	15	8	5	2	7	1	—	8	1
	8,695	6,689	6,490	1,840	1,555	1,535	1,404	1,154	591	403	148	460	20	7	256	98

Other Houses, 1 Bedroom, etc., 12.

HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1920.
Area in acres	65,669 ...	65,669 ...	65,669
Population (census)	13,271 ...	13,597	—
Population (Midsummer)	13,257 ...	13,605 ...	11,999
Rateable value 31st March ...	£125,283 ...	£134,222 ...	£135,217
A penny rate produces	— ...	£430 ...	£429
Number of parishes	39 ...	39 ...	39
Birth-rate per 1,000 population...	22.2 ...	18.0 ...	23.7
Death-rate all causes per 1,000 ...	14.3 ...	13.7 ...	13.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 births)	112 ...	90 ...	63

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GENERAL CHARACTER AND INDUSTRIES.

(See page 33 of 1919 Report.)

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Trans-ferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.				Of Non-Residents regis-tered in the District.	Of Residents not regis-tered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	12092	224	227	16.5	216	17.8	42	45	15	66	219	18.1
1916	12852		223	17.3					17	76	212	17.8
1917	13025		187	14.3					11	58	203	17.3
1918	13053		210	16.0					18	85	187	16.0
1919	12021		216	17.9					15	70	176	15.2
1920	11999		285	23.7					18	63	156	13.0

TABLE IV.
HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING YEAR, 1920.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	
All causes	{	Certified	...	7	...	2	1	10	...	3	2	3	18
		Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Premature birth	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.	4	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Atelectasis...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Prolonged birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngismus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...
Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			7	...	2	1	10	...	3	2	3	18	

Nett births in { legitimate . 264
the year { illegitimate . 21

Nett deaths in { legitimate infants . 17
the year of { illegitimate infants . 1

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR,
MR. H. F. LONG.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspec- tions.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations ...	470	72	...	40
Workshops ...	34	12	...	12
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	54	20	...	20
Fruit and Hop-pickers' Quarters ...	25	19	...	19
Bakehouses ...	5	2	...	2
Slaughter-houses ...	8	...	...	...
Schools ...	51	4	1	3*
Water Supplies ...	236	16	...	14
Infectious Diseases ...	86	...	...	...
Nuisances ...	151	48	3	38* 3†

* Informal.

† Statutory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notified Cases inquired into ...	...	...	...	52
Patients removed to Hospital ...	...	...	...	15
Houses disinfected and cleansed ...	...	...	...	91
Lots of bedding, clothing, &c., disinfected ...	...	...	...	51
Cases of illegal exposure ...	...	...	...	1
Schools disinfected ...	...	...	...	5
Infected houses not ready to disinfect ...	...	...	...	0

HOUSES.

Erected ...	...	...	...	2
Cleansed and limewashed ...	...	...	...	23
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	1

WATER SUPPLY.

New wells sunk ...	...	...	...	5
Wells cleansed and repaired...	...	...	...	15
Wells closed ...	...	...	...	0
Samples for analysis ...	...	...	...	46

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid	16
Cleansed, trapped, and ventilated	32
Defective waste pipes rectified	6
Sinks, urinals, etc., rectified... ..	2

WATER CLOSETS.

Additional provided	1
Repaired, ventilated, etc.	0

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

New pail closets and privies provided	7
Converted to pail and earth closets	26
Repaired	11

SCAVENGING.

Privies and ashpits cleansed, and removal of offensive refuse	35
--	----

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On Register	4
Inspected	4
Cleansed and repaired	4

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On Register	45
Contravention of D.C. and M. Order	0

UN SOUND FOOD.

Seizures	0
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Letters written	193
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H. F. LONG,

Tel. 1396

30, Breinton Road,
Hereford,*Member Sanitary Inspectors'*
Association.

20th January, 1921.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. Harold Long was appointed Inspector in 1911. He is paid £250 per annum, with an allowance of £25 for travelling expenses. He keeps a motor bicycle. One-half of his salary is repaid from Exchequer grants. He holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, the Register of the Workshops situated within the Hereford Rural District has been revised.

Attention has been paid during the year to the lime-washing of Blacksmiths' Shops.

The following is a summary of the register of Workshops:—

PARISH.	Blacksmith.	Builder.	Carpenter.	Dressmaker.	Machinist.	Sawmills.	Wheelwright.	TOTAL.
Allensmore ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Breinton ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bullingham ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Burghill ...	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Cleghonger ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Credenhill ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Dinedor ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eaton Bishop ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Fownhope... ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Hampton Bishop ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haywood ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Holme Lacy ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Holmer ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Little Birch ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Dewchurch ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lugwardine ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Marden ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Mordiford ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Much Birch ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Much Dewchurch ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Pipe and Lyde ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Preston Wynne ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stoke Edith ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stretton Sugwas ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sutton ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Wellington ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Westhide ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weston Beggard ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Withington ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total ...	24	2	1	0	1	0	12	40

Number of Inspections of Workshops	...	...	34
Defects found	...	...	12
„ remedied	...	...	12
No. of Outworkers	...	...	2

WATER SUPPLIES.

Much Birch, Fownhope, Stoke Edith, Sutton and Westhide are the only parishes in which there is a combined piped water supply. Elsewhere water is obtained from wells or springs. In a large number of instances it has to be carried from neighbouring houses or from roadside or field springs. I attach a great deal of importance to the provision of a sufficient water supply close to the house. No house should be erected on a site where water is not available.

Special reports on water supplies will be found on page 85 of 1913 Report (Little Birch); page 39 of 1919 Report (Aconbury); page 40 of 1919 Report (Much Birch); page 44 of 1919 Report (Westhide).

Water analyses:—Samples examined, 46; no evidence of pollution, 20; no dangerous pollution, 9; unfit, 17.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

There is a drain in the main road receiving the drainage from 18 houses and the schools at Fownhope. It discharges into the Nupend stream. At Wellington there are some six houses draining into a common road drain in the main street. The drain discharges into the adjoining stream. The slopwater from many houses discharges into roadside ditches, a practice which has been repeatedly condemned. Efforts have been successfully made of late years in the most flagrant instances to abolish the custom. Large residential houses are provided with water-closets, the drainage from which discharges into cesspools or on to land, occasionally into watercourses.

In the case of some farms the drains discharge into the fold-yard, which is nothing more than a huge manure midden, in which liquid manure is allowed to lie year in and year out, except for that portion which finds its way into roadside drains or ditches. An increasing number of farmers are realising how wasteful it is to allow a valuable fertiliser to be treated in this manner.

A special report on Westhide drainage will be found on page 43 of the 1919 Report. No effective action has been taken with regard to the report.

The drainage from the Mental Hospital in Burghill parish was connected during 1920 with the main sewer of the Hereford Corporation.

The prevailing closet accommodation is of the privy type, though the advantages of pail and earth closets are being increasingly appreciated, especially by the younger generation.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (3).

Urban powers with respect to slaughter-houses were sanctioned by the Ministry of Health during 1920. By-laws have not yet been made.

The Fownhope and Much Dewchurch slaughter-houses are of brick with concrete or asphalt floors, draining to dumb wells. There is water on the premises in each case. The Lugwardine slaughter-house is a brick building with a brick floor. The drains discharge on to land behind the building. There is a good supply of water on the premises.

HOP-PICKERS.

(Report by Mr. H. F. Long.)

By-laws for securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking, or in the picking of fruit and vegetables, were adopted by the Hereford Rural District Council in 1909.

The number of hop growers to whom the by-laws applied in 1920 was 20, much the same as in former years.

Approximately about 1,750 hop-pickers from outside Herefordshire (chiefly from Staffordshire and South Wales) were employed in these yards.

Of recent years the improvement in the sleeping quarters provided has been very marked, and the willingness on the part of growers to provide accommodation as good as the circumstances will permit (which in many cases exceed the requirements of the by-laws) has assisted to this end.

In all cases, limewashing of the inside walls is well carried out, and in most the cleansing of the floors is not overlooked. Accumulations of manure are removed, closet accommodation is sufficient, good cooking shelters are provided, and the water supply is good.

There are a few farms at which greater attention might be paid to some of the matters detailed above, but it must be recorded that when deficiencies in any of them have been pointed out, the suggestions to remedy them have at once been adopted. It is, however, much better for the quarters to be quite ready before the arrival of the pickers than that certain works should be necessary after they have once been occupied.

To secure this, a letter, a copy of which is as follows, was addressed to all hop growers:—

“In sending you a copy of the By-laws relating to the accommodation of hop-pickers, I desire specially to draw your attention to the importance of limewashing all inside walls, the cleansing of floors, the clearing away of manurial accumulations, and the provision of a proper water supply, cooking places, and adequate privy accommodation.”

The employment of one or more men in the work of scavenging has been advocated for several years past, and in some cases the advice has been acted upon with very noticeable results. The practice is being adopted at an increasing number of farms, and it is to be hoped that it will be at all the farms as time goes on.

The number of men required must necessarily be governed by the numbers occupying the quarters, but the general appearance of the yards and areas surrounding them is very marked, and the comfort experienced by all, especially in wet weather, is well worth the comparatively small amount expended in this connection. It is only necessary to compare a farm where this is carried out systematically, and one where it is not, to satisfy oneself of the value of it.

In several instances the privy of the pit type has been replaced by pail closets, well constructed, and in at least one instance water closets are in use. The conversion of the privy pit closets to those of the pail type should become general, and this, of course, makes the employment of a man or men as scavengers absolutely necessary, but it should not be allowed to prevent a better and more sanitary method being adopted.

The application of plenty of dry earth in all closets other than water closets is always desirable, whatever the type.

The limewashing of the buildings used as cook-houses might also be given more attention.

It is satisfactory to note that during the season not one case of infectious disease amongst the pickers was notified, and it is hoped the suggestions now made in this report will be acted upon next year.

TENTS AND VANS.—BY-LAWS IN FORCE.

A copy of the by-laws will be found at the end of the 1912 Report, together with a shortened form set out in more understandable terms than the official phraseology of the actual by-laws. In order to get these by-laws carried out the procedure adopted is for the Inspector to take a copy of the latter form and read it over to the occupier of a tent, &c. A record is kept of those persons who have had the form. After a suitable period a re-inspection is made, in order to see that the by-laws are being carried out.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

None.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

None.

PERMISSIVE POWERS.

See page 12.

BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS.

The Blacksmiths' Shops have been kept in much better condition than formerly. In each of them a card is now displayed on which the dates of the limewashing of the walls can be entered. A copy of the card will be found at the end of the Report for 1912.

SCHOOLS (25).

The offensive privies at the Breinton Schools have been converted to pail closets. The sanitary offices are now very satisfactory.

Excellent pail earth closets have replaced the objectionable privies which were formerly in use at the Much Birch Schools.

The only schools in the district which now have privy closets are in Callow and Pipe-and-Lyde. Those at the Pipe-and-Lyde Schools are about 15 feet from the schools, and cannot be considered as at all satisfactory. A lengthy correspondence with regard to them took place between the School Managers and the District Council, and eventually a notice was served on the Managers under Sec. 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, requiring them to convert the privies to pail closets. This notice was rescinded by the District Council on the 30th April, 1921, by 20 votes to 9.

There is no water on the premises at the Eaton Bishop and Little Birch Schools.

A list of the schools closed by the School Medical Officer is on page 13.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS (45)

Regulations were made in 1905. Public notice of the necessity for registration was last given in 1919.

The principal matters requiring attention are accumulations of manure near the milking sheds and uncleanness on the part of milkers. In only a few instances is there any appreciation of the importance of cleansing the udders.

BAKEHOUSES (7).

There are public Bakehouses in the parishes of Credenhill, Fownhope (2), Little Dewchurch, Much Birch (2), and Wellington. They are all structurally good. With a view to securing greater attention being paid to the cleanliness of Bakehouses, a card is now placed in each of this class of building, on which is printed an extract from the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, showing the obligation of the occupier as regards limewashing, &c. A copy of this card will be found at the end of the 1912 Report. It has resulted in securing much greater cleanliness of Bakehouses than hitherto.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

SCARLET FEVER.—Of the 17 cases of scarlet fever notified 12 were removed to hospital, four were treated at home, and one (the child of a fruit picker) was taken to its home in Worcestershire. The mother of the last-named was fined 20s. for wilful exposure. All the cases recovered.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 25 cases notified, of which number two ended fatally. They occurred in 19 houses in 12 different parishes. Three cases were removed to the Rural Hospital, and one to the Hereford City Hospital.

Measles was present in Fownhope, Kenchester, Stretton Sugwas, Sutton and Withington.

Whooping cough was prevalent in Lugwardine and Much Birch.

PHTHISIS—Cases 28; Deaths 16.

The 16 deaths occurred in the parishes of Bartestree (4), Burghill, Credenhill (2), Dinedor, Eaton Bishop (3), Fownhope, Hampton Bishop, Lugwardine, Marden and Stoke Edith. Six were males and ten females. The ages at death were 13, 18, 18, 19, 20, 22, 26, 33, 34, 39, 40, 43, 43, 50, 54, and 59 years. The four Bartestree deaths were among inmates of the Convent. In addition to the 16 deaths, there were 12 deaths in the Mental Hospital of inmates whose residences were not in the Hereford Rural District.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

A description of the Isolation Hospital will be found on page 95 of the 1904 Report. The Weobley Rural District Council pays a retaining fee for the use of at least two beds. If accommodation is available, patients are also received from the Dore and Ledbury Rural Districts.

An Army hut was erected on the Hospital site in 1920. It provides accommodation for 11 patients in three two-bed and eight one-bed wards. The total cost, including drainage, was £450. There is now a total accommodation for 19 patients in two separate buildings.

The Hospital was occupied on 335 days in 1919. The 39 patients who were treated included 15 from Hereford Rural District, 17 from Weobley, 6 from Ledbury Rural, and 1 from Dore Rural District. One scarlet fever patient from the Weobley District died.

Since the opening of the Hospital in September, 1904, the number of cases admitted has been as follows:—

	<i>Small-pox.</i>	<i>Scarlet fever.</i>	<i>Typhoid fever.</i>	<i>Measles.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Contacts.</i>
1904		2				
1905		4				
1906		10				
1907		26				
1908	1	3				
1909		28		1		
1910		43				
1911		39		1		
1912	6	48	1	1		
1913		62				
1914		47				
1915		30		2	1	4
1916		20				
1917		13				
1918		10				
1919	1	11			4	
1920		36			3	

DISTRICTS FROM WHICH PATIENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Dore Rural.</i>	<i>Here- ford Rural.</i>	<i>Ledbury Urban.</i>	<i>Ledbury Rural.</i>	<i>Leo- minster Urban.</i>	<i>Ross Rural.</i>	<i>Weobley</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1904	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
1905	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
1906	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
1907	13	...	...	...	1	12	26
1908	3	...	...	...	...	1	4
1909	10	...	1	...	...	18	29
1910	10	...	2	...	...	32	44
1911	18	...	19	...	...	3	40
1912	44	1	3	...	...	8	56
1913	25	...	12	...	...	25	62
1914	20	...	11	...	...	16	47
1915	24	...	8	...	...	5	37
1916	5	...	13	...	...	2	20
1917	5	...	8	...	...	...	13
1918	1	...	1	...	...	8	10
1919 ...	2	5	...	3	1	...	5	16
1920 ...	1	15	...	6	...	...	17	39
	3	214	1	87	1	1	152	459

HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

	POPULATION.			INHABITED HOUSE		
	1871.	1901.	1911.	1871.	1901.	1911.
Aconbury	144	117	134	35	31	29
Allensmore	603	480	480	147	118	124
Bartestree	98	265	278	14	18	14
Birch, Little	291	225	239	71	55	56
„ Much	572	396	410	123	102	104
Breinton	445	417	447	90	88	100
Bullingham, Lower	331	520	458	57	56	60
Burghill and Tillington	1036	871	995	205	193	224
Boulstone	55	40	43	13	12	11
Callow	116	78	87	28	22	22
Clelonger	505	415	444	100	102	105
Credenhill	225	223	272	48	54	57
Dewchurch, Little	348	237	233	73	56	60
„ Much	615	548	539	123	122	117
Dewsall	45	47	39	8	9	9
Dinedor	283	225	231	57	50	54
Dinmore	10	27	25	4	3	4
Dormington	121	95	93	20	22	19
Eaton Bishop	470	286	326	96	74	80
Fownhope	1113	787	737	240	189	185
Grafton	—	139	119	—	31	29
Hampton Bishop	230	343	365	55	69	71
Haywood	190	144	155	32	30	38
Holmer and Shelwick	1905	549	515	395	112	116
Holme Lacy	304	305	263	68	65	66
Kenchester	103	121	115	24	25	23
Lugwardine	790	709	656	159	174	168
Marden	988	818	768	215	187	195
Mordiford	608	443	444	151	112	111
Moreton-on-Lugg	85	77	79	12	18	19
Pipe and Lyde	241	188	238	49	45	49
Preston Wynne	172	144	156	39	32	38
Stoke Edith	315	140	162	69	36	39
Stretton Sugwas	272	311	325	54	77	85
Sutton St. N.	260			55		
„ „ „ St. M.	131	330	394	28	73	88
Wellington	651	615	641	156	147	146
Westhide	164	148	147	37	34	38
Weston Beggard	296	259	244	69	59	58
Withington... ..	784	757	797	179	175	182
	15,915	12,839	13,093	3,398	2,877	2,993

Other Houses, 1

1919.

WORKING CLASS HOUSES.

Total.	Bedrooms.			Parlour.	Over-crowded	Two Families	Needs repair.	Seriously defective.
	2	3	4					
26	13	10	3	8	1	2	12	—
98	55	27	12	38	1	—	21	11
12	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
54	32	14	7	23	—	—	8	9
77	38	30	7	20	2	—	24	4
75	44	22	7	36	1	2	16	2
34	20	8	1	4	2	—	5	1
176	92	69	11	78	2	6	63	12
6	2	2	2	3	—	—	1	—
20	15	5	—	1	1	—	4	3
89	52	31	6	41	—	1	36	4
41	19	21	1	11	—	6	2	—
36	27	5	4	9	4	—	21	4
62	38	23	1	7	2	—	18	4
12	10	2	—	—	1	—	7	—
37	34	2	1	5	4	—	4	5
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	7	7	2	5	—	1	11	—
71	42	20	9	44	—	1	22	5
146	88	33	16	50	—	5	60	13
17	10	5	1	2	—	—	5	6
54	23	21	6	25	—	2	25	1
30	7	21	1	3	1	—	4	1
81	35	37	8	40	1	5	23	1
55	37	15	1	12	—	2	23	—
16	6	8	2	7	—	2	7	—
143	97	26	18	55	3	—	18	—
180	88	46	36	86	4	1	21	2
119	63	35	7	40	3	4	56	12
12	1	11	—	7	—	—	—	—
41	13	23	—	23	2	—	12	2
28	17	9	2	6	1	1	12	2
35	16	15	3	20	—	—	5	—
63	37	20	6	23	3	1	29	4
64	27	19	15	35	1	1	2	—
117	71	28	7	34	5	—	56	4
32	18	10	—	7	1	—	22	2
50	41	5	2	4	1	2	29	6
172	82	71	17	66	8	—	14	1
399	1,329	757	222	878	55	45	698	121

, etc., 91.

HOUSING.

Mr. S. W. Bridges was appointed a whole time official as Architect to the Council in 1919.

The general Housing conditions remain pretty much as recorded on page 114 of the Report for 1920.

The Scheme adopted by the District Council on 15th November, 1919, provided for the erection of 200 houses by July, 1922. See page 22.

As a first instalment, 60 houses are in course of erection, or to be erected, in the following parishes :—

Breinton	...	...	8
Credenhill	...	...	4
Much Dewchurch	...	...	6
Hampton Bishop	...	...	2
Haywood	...	...	6
Marden	...	...	6
Mordiford	...	...	10
Stretton Sugwas	...	...	6
Sutton	...	...	6
Withington	...	...	6

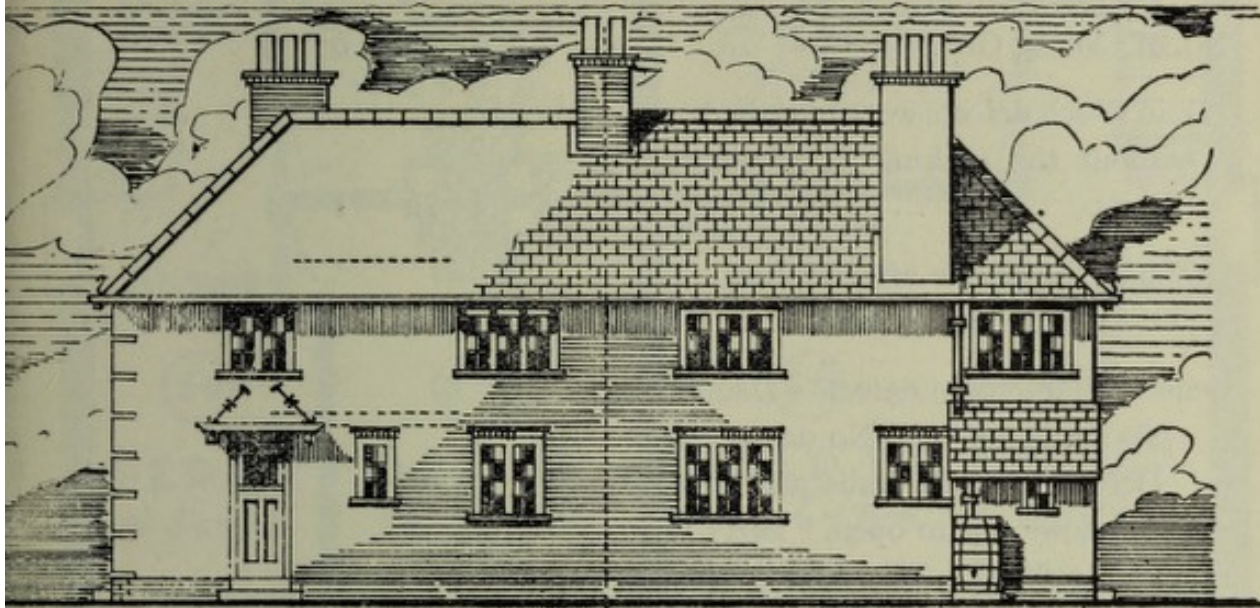
The construction is of brick. Contracts have been let for their erection to the Hereford Federated Builders at an approximate cost of £900 each, exclusive of water supply and septic tanks. All the houses are of the non-parlour type.

There is a commendable disposition on the part of property owners to put even uninhabitable houses into a habitable condition. Six were so repaired in 1920, and others are in course of construction.

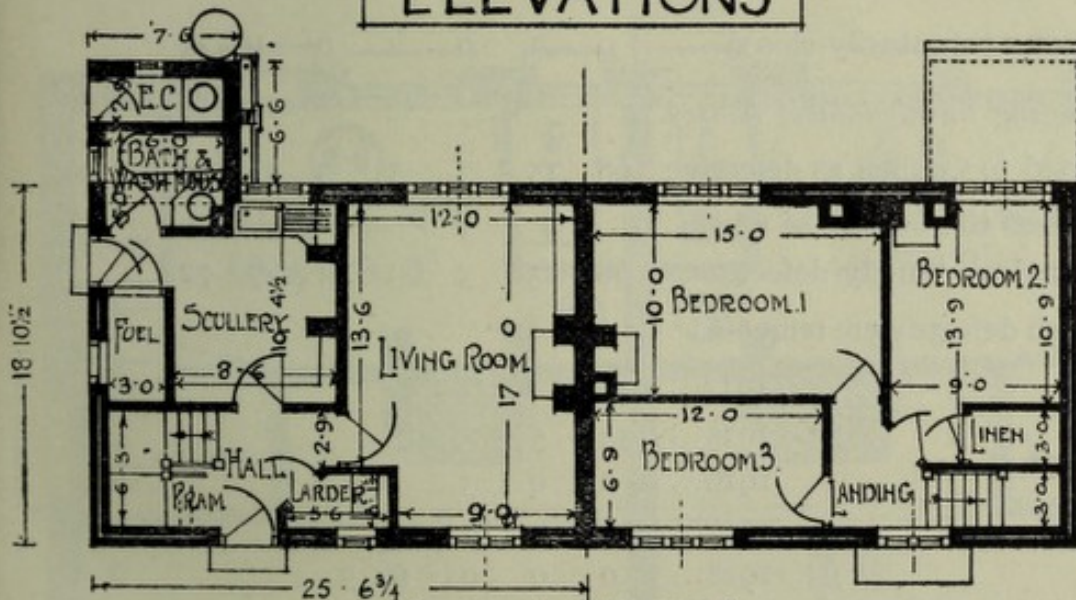
X □ HEREFORD R. D. C. □ X

X □ HOUSING SCHEME □ X

X NON - PARLOUR TYPE COTTAGES X



ELEVATIONS



PLANS

S.W. BRIDGES, ARCHITECT

JUNE 1921.

HEREFORD.

HOUSING.

HOUSING.				1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
No. of houses inspected ...	...	...	...	106	31	3	3	3	65	143
No. considered to be uninhabitable				1	1	0	1	1	10	51
No. in which Closing Orders were asked for ...	...	...	...	0	1	0	2	0	4	1
No. of Closing Orders made ...				0	0	0	2	0	4	1
No. in which defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders ...	...	...	...	24	5	3	2	1	7	4
No. made habitable after Closing Orders had been made ...				0	0	0	2	0	0	2

General character of defects—Dampness.

No eaves gutters. No damp course.

Defective roofs, walls and ceilings.

Windows not to open. Dirty walls

and ceilings. Dilapidated privies.

Untrapped drains.

No. of houses voluntarily closed	0	1	0	2	0	9	46
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Excluding uninhabitable houses.

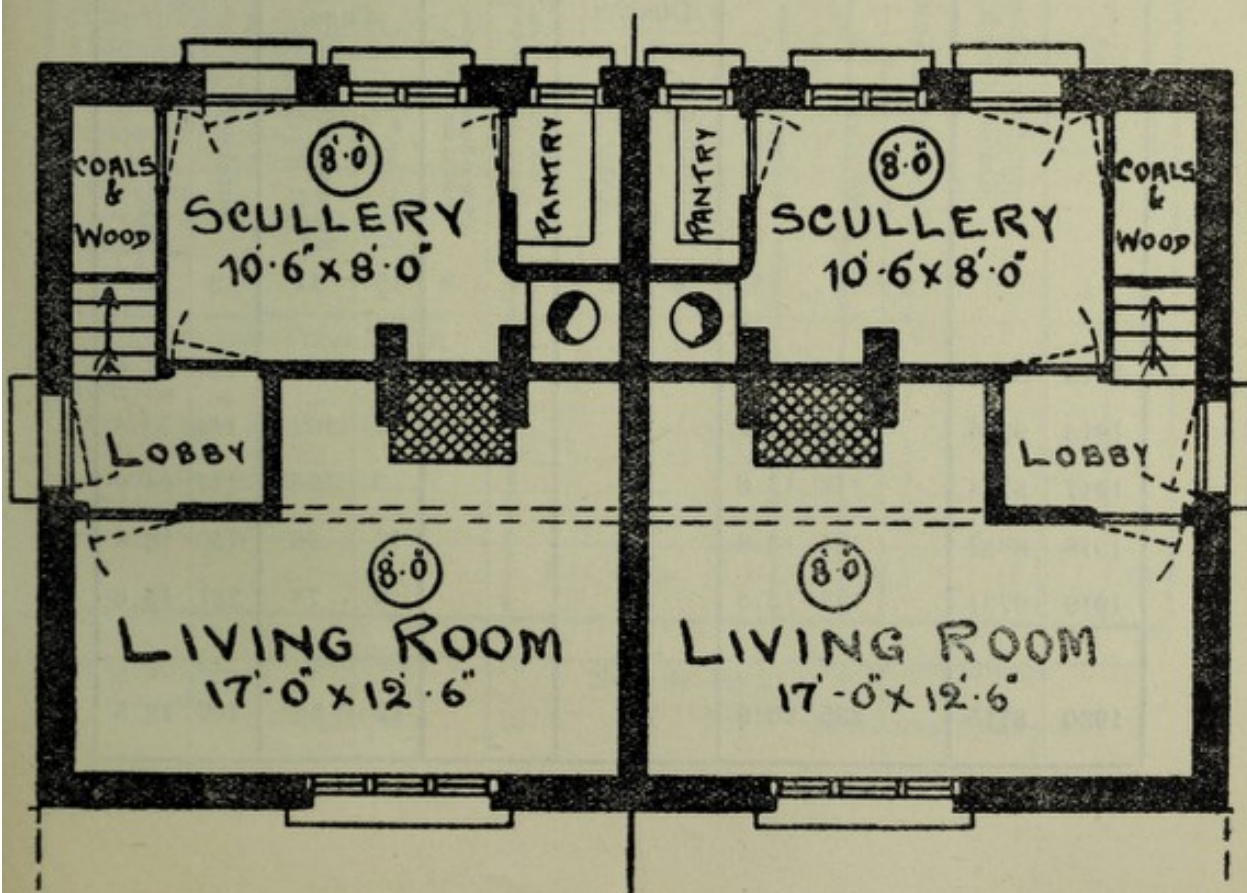
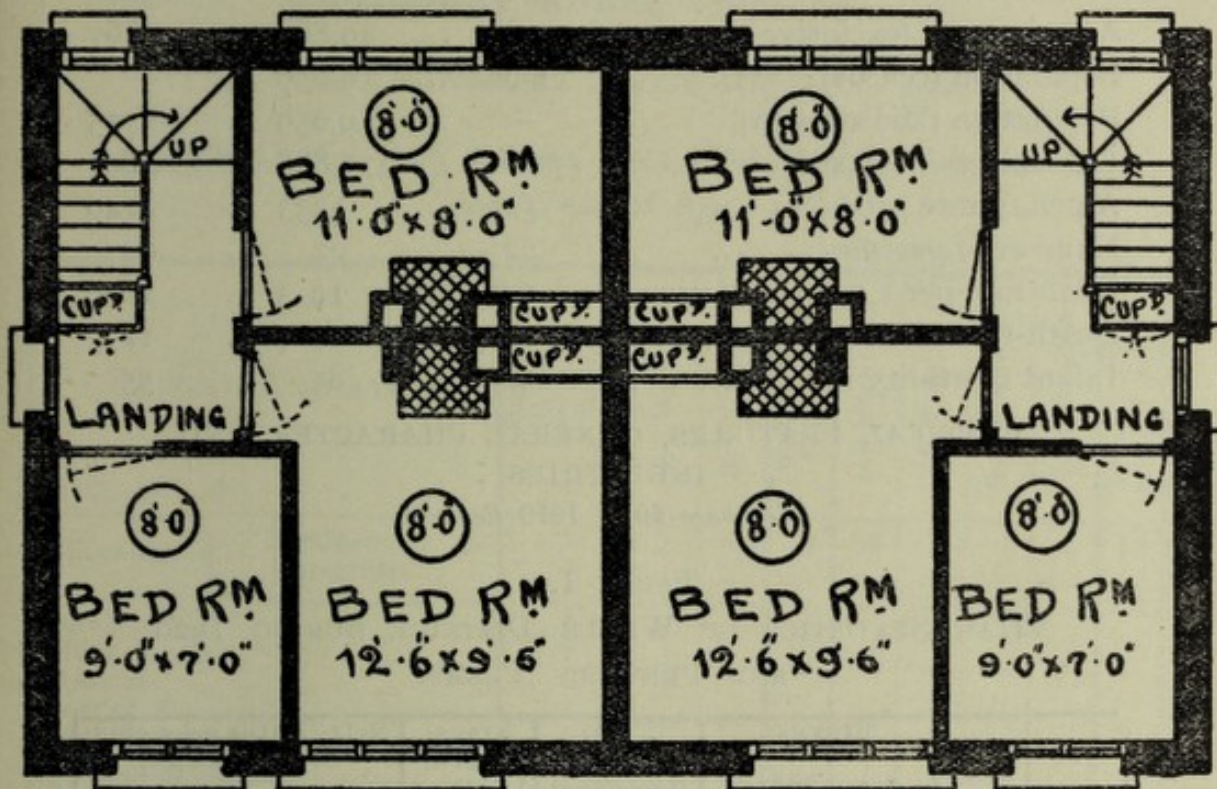
No. reported to Council as defective	68	15	3	3	3	47	72
--------------------------------------	----	----	---	---	---	----	----

No. of houses the owners of which were asked to remedy defects	68	15	3	3	3	47	72
---	----	----	---	---	---	----	----

No. in which defects were remedied

in	"	"	"	I9I4...	I3						
"	"	"	"	I9I5...	33	5					
"	"	"	"	I9I6...	0	0	3				
"	"	"	"	I9I7...	I	0	0	2			
"	"	"	"	I9I8...	0	0	0	0	3		
"	"	"	"	I9I9...	2I	IO	0	I	0	8	
"	"	"	"	I920...	0	0	0	0	0	25	40

Plan of semi-detached cottages erected in 1914 by the Belmont Cathedral Authorities. Mr. Ernest Davies, M.S.A., Architect.



LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1920.
Area in acres (exclusive of water)	49,867 ...	49,867 ...	49,867
Population (census) ...	9,068 ...	9,059 ...	—
Population (Midsummer) ...	— ...	9,059 ...	8,715
Rateable value 31st March	£75,098 ...	£79,888 ...	£74,801
A penny rate produces ...	£260 ...	£333 ...	£240
Number of parishes ...	22 ...	22 ...	22
Birth-rate per 1,000 population...	23.9 ...	19.3 ...	26.9
Death-rate all causes per 1,000 ...	13.5 ...	14.4 ...	12.5
Infant mortality rate ...	92 ...	85 ...	55

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GENERAL CHARACTER AND INDUSTRIES.

(See page 50 of 1919 Report.)

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Trans-ferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.*	Rate.	Of Non-Residents regis-tered in the District.	Of Residents not regis-tered in the District.	Number.*	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	8618	161	167	18.4	112	13.0	0	18	16	95	130	15.0
1916	9245		136	14.7					14	102	114	13.5
1917	8743		119	13.6					3	25	117	14.9
1918	8917		124	13.8					12	96	150	18.8
1919	8731		122	13.3					9	73	131	15.6
1920	8715		235	26.9					12	55	109	12.5

TABLE IV.

LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes {	Certified	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	4	1	1	12
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Premature birth ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Inattention at birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Intussusception ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
				1	1	...	1	3	3	4	1	1	12

Nett births in { legitimate . 219
the year { illegitimate . 16

Nett deaths in { legitimate infants ... 11
the year of { illegitimate infants ... 1

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1920.

Mr. T. CAWSEY.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspections.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations ...	41	32	6	38
Workshops ...	81	3	...	3
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	35	...	...	...
Hop-pickers' Quarters ...	26	2	...	2
Bakehouses ...	49	1	...	1
Slaughter-houses ...	108	...	...	...
Schools ...	22	...	...	...
Water Supplies ...	4	2	...	2
Infectious Diseases ...	72	6	...	6
Nuisances ...	18	11	...	11

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Cases inquired into ...	...	...	...	...	72
Patients removed to Hospital	...	...	...	...	7
Houses disinfected and cleansed	...	...	...	...	72
Cases of illegal exposure	...	...	...	...	0
Schools disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	2

HOUSES.

Erected ...	...	...	...	...	5
Cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	27
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	1

WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk ...	...	...	...	...	1
Wells cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Wells closed ...	...	...	...	...	0
Samples of water sent for analysis	...	...	...	...	3
Houses supplied from waterworks	...	...	...	...	339

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid ...	...	...	...	...	11
Cleansed, trapped and ventilated	...	...	...	...	5
Defective waste pipes rectified	...	...	...	...	7
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified	...	...	...	...	1
Dumb wells rectified ...	...	...	...	...	0

WATER CLOSETS.

Additional provided	...	...	...	...	12
Repaired, ventilated or provided with cisterns	...				4

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Ashpits provided	...	...	...	...	0
Converted to w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	3
Converted into pail closets	...	...	...	...	4
Repaired	...	...	...	...	9

SCAVENGING.

Privies and ashpits ordered to be cleansed...	...	15
Portable receptacles ordered to be cleansed	...	5

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On Register	4
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On Register and inspected	...	...	...	...	17
Contravention of D.C. and M. Order	...	...			0

CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written	...	...	...	...	174
Notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	32
Notices served (formal)	...	...	...	...	6
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	34
Notices outstanding	...	...	...	...	4

THOS. CAWSEY,

Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

Newtown, Ledbury,

9th January, 1921.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. T. Cawsey, who holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, was appointed in 1896. He receives a salary, including bonus, of £140 per annum, one-half of which is repaid from Exchequer grants. He pays his own travelling and incidental expenses, except stamps and stationery. He rides a bicycle. The only other office held by him is that of Building Inspector for the parish of Colwall, for which he is paid an annual salary of £20.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

The following is a summary of the register of workshops :—

PARISH.	Bootmaker.	Blacksmith.	Carpenter.	Dressmaker.	Machinist.	Tailor.	Saddler.	Wheelwright.	TOTAL.
Ashperton ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Bosbury ...	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	7
Canon Froome ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Colwall ...	3	4	5	3	1	1	1	2	20
Eastnor ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Ledbury Rural ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mathon ...	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Much Marcle ...	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	8
Putley ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stretton Grandison..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Tarrington ...	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	6
Wellington Heath...	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Woolhope ...	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	5
Yarkhill ...	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Total ...	5	21	20	5	1	2	1	14	69

Number of Inspections of Workshops ... 53

„ „ „ Workplaces ... 28

Defects found ... 3

Defective privy accommodation ... 1

Number of Outworkers ... 0

WATER SUPPLY.

There are combined supplies in the parishes of Colwall, Eastnor and Tarrington. The Colwall supply (Mr. Ballard's) is to about 70 houses in Mid-Colwall, from a spring on the hillside, whence the water is piped to a few houses. The Malvern supply is now available for the parish of Colwall. In the villages of Eastnor and Tarrington practically every house is supplied with water brought in pipes from hillside springs. Elsewhere, deep and shallow wells and dip wells on the roadside or in the fields are the available sources of supply. The walls of the wells are dry-steyned, and the lining is rarely carried above the level of the surrounding ground. It is possible, therefore, for pollution to take place.

The text of Sec. 26 of the Malvern Water Act, 1905, which provides for the supply of Colwall from the Malvern mains will be found in the Report for 1907 (page 101).

Water Analysis:—Samples examined, 3; no evidence of pollution, 3; no dangerous pollution, 0; unfit, 0.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

There is combined drainage in the parishes of Colwall, Eastnor and Bosbury, and to a limited extent in Tarrington. Elsewhere, the drainage from residential houses discharges on to adjoining land or into watercourses. In a few instances filtration (contact) beds have been formed. Slop drains from cottages drain into roadside ditches, a practice which should be discontinued. Farm houses and cottages are provided as a rule with privy middens, though earth closets are being increasingly adopted. Very few pail closets are in use.

HOP-PICKERS.

The question of adopting by-laws for securing the decent lodging and accommodation of hop-pickers, etc., has been considered on various occasions by the Council (see p. 88 *et seq.* of the Report for 1908).

The majority of the hop-growers are acting in accordance with the provisions of by-laws if there were any in force in the district, but it is hardly possible to ensure the accommodation in the farms occupied by the minority being brought up to the same standard unless by-laws are made and enforced.

I strongly advise the Council to proceed with the adoption of by-laws.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

None.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

None.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (4).

Urban powers with respect to slaughter-houses were sanctioned by the Local Government Board in 1913. By-laws have not yet been adopted.

The slaughter-houses are in the parishes of Bosbury, Colwall (2), and Tarrington. They are well constructed and kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. A description of the humane killer, which is in use at one slaughter-house, will be found on page 16 of the 1910 Report. I should like to see this instrument in more extensive use.

BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS.

A copy of the card displayed in Blacksmiths' Shops, shewing the dates of limewashing, will be found at the end of the Report for 1912.

SCHOOLS (19).

The Coddington and Wellington Heath Schools are not well supplied with water, and those at Castle Frome have no supply on the premises. At the three Colwall Schools, and at those at Eastnor and Mathon there are water closets. At all other schools earth closets are installed.

A list of schools which were closed by the School Medical Officer will be found on page 14.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS (17).

Regulations have been in force since 1906.

Some of the cowsheds are kept in a very good condition, at others far too little attention is paid to the cleanliness of the surroundings and to the personal cleanliness of the milkers.

BAKEHOUSES (10).

The public Bakehouses are now kept tolerably clean. They are in the parishes of Ashperton, Bosbury, Castle Frome, Colwall (2), Eastnor, Mathon and Woolhope (2). At the end of the 1912 Report will be found the copy of a card which is placed in every Bakehouse, giving an extract from the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, showing the obligations of the occupier as regards lime-washing, &c.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(See page 10.)

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 18 non-fatal cases of scarlet fever notified from 16 houses in 8 different parishes. Six cases were removed to the Hereford Rural Hospital, and one to the Gloucester City Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were eight non-fatal cases of diphtheria notified from four houses in four different parishes. None were removed to Hospital. One case was that of the child of a hop-picker, and was isolated in a tent on the farm.

Measles was made notifiable in the parish of Colwall for twelve months from July 1st, 1920. Twelve non-fatal cases were notified from ten houses. Cases of the disease also occurred in Castle Frome, Eastnor, Putley and Yarkhill.

POLIOMYELITIS.—One non-fatal case of poliomyelitis occurred in Colwall.

The method of dealing with infectious disease in the district is described on pages 9 and 10 of the Report for 1910.

Anti-toxin is supplied under the Order of the Local Government Board, dated 15th August, 1910.

The Hereford Rural District Council admits cases to the Stretton Rural Isolation Hospital, if accommodation is available. Six cases were admitted in 1920, and in the previous ten years 80 cases.

PHTHISIS—26 Cases, 3 Deaths.

The three deaths from phthisis occurred in Castle Frome, Mathon and Yarkhill. They were all males. The ages were 26, 38 and 46 years.

HOUSING.

The general Housing conditions at the end of 1920 were practically as recorded on page 117 of the Report for 1919.

The Scheme adopted by the District Council on 8th November, 1919, provided for the erection of 108 houses in three years. See page 22.

The Council appointed Mr. R. G. Gurney, their Surveyor, to prepare plans and carry out the necessary work by direct labour. The Council owns motor and steam haulage plant and a concrete block-making machine, and has control of two quarries.

Sites have been approved in nearly every parish in the District.

I am indebted to Mr. Gurney for the drawings of the houses constructed of concrete blocks already erected in the parish of Bosbury, and for the detailed particulars as to cost, as compared with builders' tenders.

The water supply is from a well on the premises, and provision for soft water has been made by a collecting tank built in the roof of the scullery.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE IN ERECTING A PAIR OF TYPE "A"
HOUSES ON BIRCHEND SITE NO. E218C, BOSBURY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Manual Labour	456	15	6			
Insurance (N.H. and U.E.) ...	3	5	6			
Subsistence Allowance	42	4	0			
				502	5	0
Materials				968	4	3
Haulage				103	15	8
Workmen's Compensation Insurance ...				4	17	0
Sundries				6	17	6
Use of Council's Plant				15	0	0
Cost of Buildings				1600	17	5
Well Sinking and Pumps				39	19	11
				£1,640	19	4

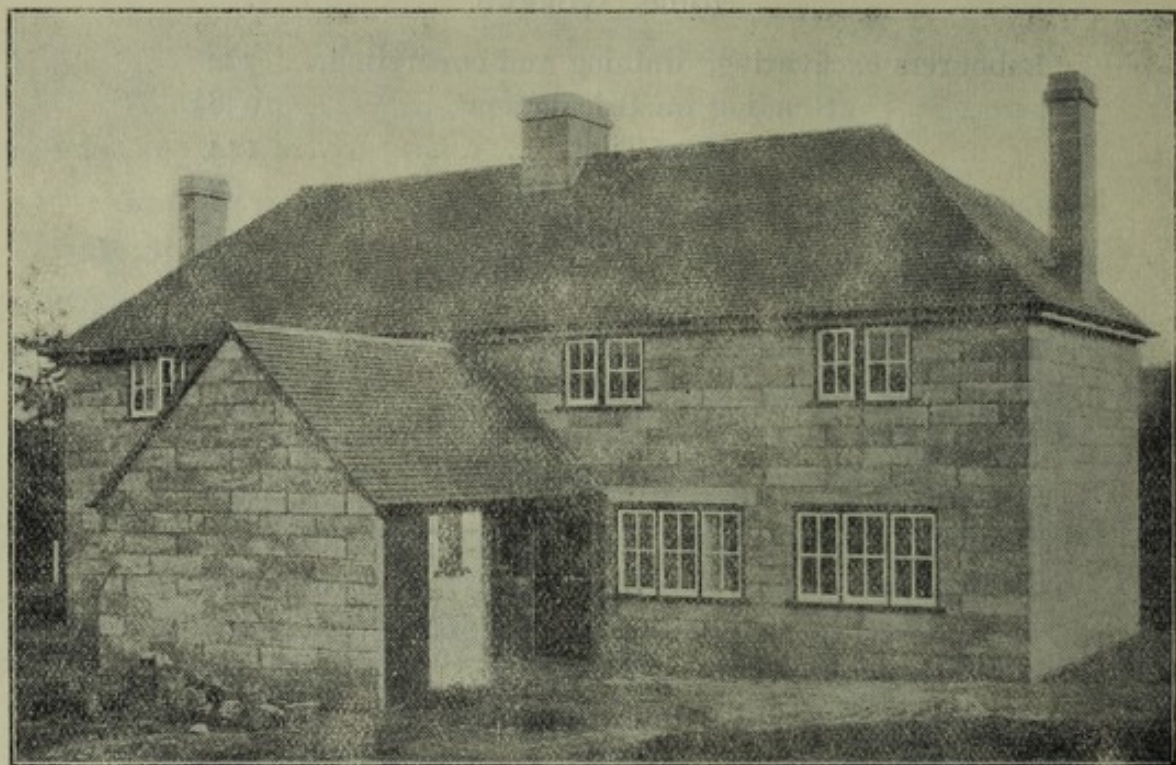
HOURS WORKED.

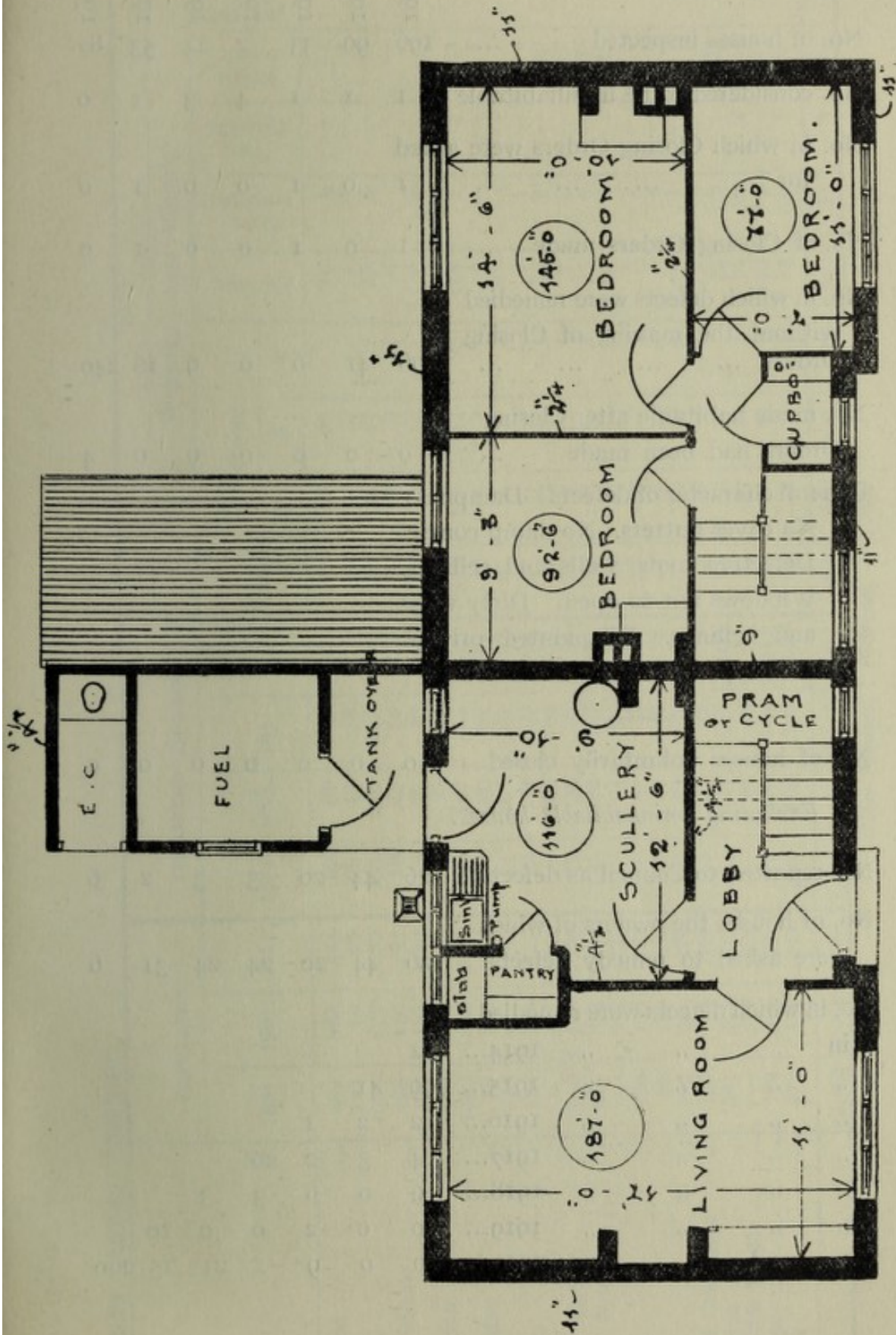
Labourers excavating, draining and concreting...	722						
„ attending on Bricklayers ...	1038½						
„ „ „ Tiler ...	144						
„ „ „ Carpenter ...	68						
„ „ „ Plasterer ...	441						
„ „ „ Sundry Trades ...	198						
						2611½	
Bricklayer ...	1025						
Tiler ...	197						
Carpenter ...	762½						
Plasterer ...	396						
Plumber ...	24						
Painter ...	387						
						2791½	
Total hours worked ...	5403						

Most of the joinery was purchased ready made. Foreman's time and wages are included in the above. No Clerk of Works was employed.

	£	s.	d.
The only tender obtained for houses in a similar position was for the Tarrington site, at per house ...	1028	18	10
Add to this the 5,403 hours worked at 2½d. and 5½d., which were the increases in wages ...	£77	1	3
Subsistence allowance ...	£42	4	0
	2) 119	5	3
		59	12 8
		1088	11 6
Less the cost by direct labour ...		800	9 9
Saving by direct labour ...		£288	1 9

Without taking into consideration the increased cost of materials, haulage, insurance, &c.





HOUSING.					1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
No. of houses inspected	...				196	90	33	2	24	53	82
No. considered to be uninhabitable					1	1	1	4	3	1	0
No. in which Closing Orders were asked for	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
No. of Closing Orders made	...				1	0	1	0	0	1	0
No. in which defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	96	41	0	0	9	16	240
No. made habitable after Closing Orders had been made	...				0	0	0	0	0	0	4
General character of defects—Dampness.											
No eaves gutters. No damp course.											
Defective roofs, walls and ceilings.											
Windows not to open. Dirty walls											
and ceilings. Dilapidated privies.											
Untrapped drains											
<hr/>											
No. of houses voluntarily closed					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Excluding uninhabitable houses.</i>											
No. reported to Council as defective	126	44	20	3	3	2	6				
No. of houses the owners of which were asked to remedy defects	126	44	20	24	24	31	6				
No. in which defects were remedied in	„	„	„	1914...	12						
„	„	„	„	1915...	99	41					
„	„	„	„	1916...	2	2	1				
„	„	„	„	1917...	4	3	2	20			
„	„	„	„	1918...	9	0	6	3	3		
„	„	„	„	1919...	0	0	2	0	0	16	
„	„	„	„	1920...	0	0	9	1	21	15	200

LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

	POPULATION.			INHABITED HOUSES.				1919.										WORKING CLASS HOUSES.				
	1871.	1901.	1911.	1871.	1901.	1911.	1919.	Total.	Bedrooms.			Parlour.	Over-crowded.	Two Families.	Needs repair.	Seri'usly defective.						
									2	3	4											
Ashperton ...	492	363	344	99	81	88	80	65	35	28	2	10	4	—	—	21	2					
Aylton ...	112	79	95	20	18	19	19	13	10	3	—	1	1	—	—	2	—					
Bosbury ...	1005	872	852	231	210	208	216	178	124	47	4	15	5	—	—	9	4					
Canon Froome	108	120	121	18	20	26	24	19	9	9	1	4	—	—	—	—	1					
Castle	177	192	183	38	37	40	42	38	19	18	1	5	3	—	—	7	3					
Coddington...	180	144	133	34	33	32	29	25	10	14	1	3	—	—	—	4	2					
Colwall ...	1349	1892	2010	293	402	452	440	323	154	132	25	146	7	4	—	83	19					
Donnington	89	112	103	16	20	22	26	17	8	9	—	9	—	—	—	1	—					
Eastnor ...	410	491	392	94	105	101	93	81	41	37	3	21	—	—	—	1	1					
Eggleton ...	135	113	122	29	30	33	22	20	17	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—					
Ledbury ...	—	827	744	—	166	169	139	96	52	34	5	19	2	—	—	30	4					
Marcle, Little	159	168	176	27	34	37	30	24	7	16	1	2	2	—	—	10	1					
Much	867	654	705	191	156	167	174	142	88	50	3	21	6	—	—	35	27					
"	—	387	428	—	91	103	78	63	25	33	5	20	4	—	—	10	1					
Mathon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Munsley	186	196	182	36	41	43	34	32	8	9	1	5	1	—	—	5	—					
Pixley	96	179	183	18	37	42	35	31	19	9	2	7	1	—	—	8	1					
Putley	192	266	270	40	54	52	53	37	24	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	—					
Stretton Grandison	129	88	116	25	23	25	28	23	14	9	—	—	2	—	—	6	—					
Tarrington ...	541	476	472	114	111	117	108	88	58	28	—	12	2	—	—	22	14					
Wellington Heath...	—	374	396	—	94	98	91	81	62	17	—	14	6	—	—	28	2					
Woolhope	769	626	584	173	139	137	145	110	70	30	5	16	2	—	—	37	17					
Yarkhill	472	449	448	100	102	103	116	96	54	36	6	19	4	1	—	16	8					
	7,468	9,068	9,059	1,596	2,004	2,113	2,022	1,602	908	584	67	352	54	8	—	338	107					

Other Houses, 1 Bedroom, etc., 43.

LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1920.
Area in acres (exclusive of water)	55,492 ...	55,492 ...	55,492
Population (census) ...	7,911 ...	7,915 ...	—
Population (Midsummer) ...	— ...	7,915 ...	7,583
Rateable value 31st March ...	£77,763 ...	£79,915 ...	£78,477
A penny rate produces ...	— ...	£239 ...	£230
Number of parishes ...	26 ...	26 ...	26
Birth-rate per 1,000 population .	24.4 ...	18.4 ...	23.4
Death-rate all causes per 1,000 ...	13.6 ...	13.8 ...	11.7
Infant mortality rate ...	97 ...	41 ...	56

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GENERAL CHARACTER AND INDUSTRIES.

(See page 61 of 1919 Report.)

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Trans- ferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.*	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.*	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	7565	152	152	19.2	106	14.0	0	16	10	65	122	16.1
1916	8085		135	16.7					11	81	127	17.0
1917	7727		112	14.6					9	80	117	16.8
1918	7795		127	16.2					9	70	122	17.5
1919	7596		111	14.6					11	100	120	16.4
1920	7583		178	23.4					10	56	89	11.7

TABLE IV.
LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	1	3	...	...	10
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
Atelectasis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Overlaying...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5	1	...	...	6	1	3	...	...	10

Nett births in the year { legitimate . 164
illegitimate . 14

Nett deaths in the year of { legitimate infants ... 7
illegitimate infants ... 3

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK, 1920.

Mr. D. W. CAVE.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspections.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations	2021	67	...	42
Workshops	93	24	...	24
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	135	90	...	90
Hop-pickers' Quarters .	28	12	...	12
Bakehouses	18	12	...	12
Slaughter-houses ...	3	3	...	3
Laundries	10	...	...	...
Schools	32	...	...	...
Water Supplies ...	12	5	...	5
Infectious Diseases ...	30	15	...	...

SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases inquired into	21
Houses disinfected and cleansed	17
Cases of illegal exposure	0
Schools disinfected	2

HOUSES.

Erected	15
Re-built or re-constructed	2
Inspected and reported to Medical Officer of Health	295
No. of inspections and re-inspections	2021
No. repaired, cleansed and limewashed	104
No. where eavesgutters to be erected or soil to be removed to prevent dampness	118
Overcrowding	0

WATER SUPPLIES.

Wells sunk, or water by pipes	6
Wells cleansed or repaired	26
Wells closed	0
Samples of water sent for analysis	9
Inspections made and recorded	16

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or re-laid	...	...	...	...	...	16
Cleansed, trapped or ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	44
Defective waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	14

WATER CLOSETS.

Repaired and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Additional	...	...	...	...	...	3

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Converted to w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	...	2
Converted to pail-closets	...	...	...	...	...	32
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Privies and ash-pits to be cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	27
Pail-closets to be cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	5

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On Register	4
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On Register and inspected	...	...	...	...	...	45
Contravention of D.C. and M. Order	...	...	...	...	...	0

CLERICAL WORK.

Records of houses	...	...	...	...	...	295
Letters written	...	...	...	...	...	128
Notices served (formal)	...	...	...	...	...	67
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	42

D. W. CAVE, *A.R. San. I.*,*Sanitary Inspector.*

Luston, Leominster,

31st January, 1921.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. D. W. Cave, who holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, was appointed in March, 1906. He receives a salary of £160 per annum, and pays his own travelling and incidental expenses, except stamps and stationery. One-half of his salary is repaid from Exchequer grants. He acts also as Inspector under the Petroleum Act, 1871.

WORKSHOPS.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, a Register has been made of the Workshops situated within the Leominster Rural District.

Attention has been paid during the year to the limewashing of Workshops, Penthouses and Bakehouses.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops :—

PARISH.	Baker.	Blacksmith.	Carpenter.	Laundry.	Machinist.	Sawmill.	Tailor.	Wheelwright.	Saddler.	Shoemaker.	TOTAL.
Bodenham	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	9
Brimfield	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	10
Docklow	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Eye	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Eyton	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Hatfield	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Hope	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Humber	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Little Hereford	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Kimbolton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Kingsland	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	2	14
Leysters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lucton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Luston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Middleton	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Monkland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orleton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Puddlestone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Stoke Prior	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Richards Castle	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yarpole	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	6	18	4	10	2	2	1	18	1	7	69

Number of Inspections of Workshops	...	...	93
Written notices sent	...	...	0
Defects found—Want of Cleanliness	...	...	24
Defects remedied	...	...	24
No. of Outworkers	...	...	0

WATER SUPPLY.

The survey which Mr. D. W. Cave, Sanitary Inspector, has very carefully compiled, reveals that about one-third of the houses in the district have no supply of water on the premises. In more than 250 instances it has to be carried more than 100 yards.

The principal sources of supply are from shallow wells. There is a piped supply to a few houses in the parish of Hope and in the Ashton part of Eye parish. Wherever possible dip wells should be treated as described on page 20. If left uncovered, they are very likely to become polluted.

Water Analysis:—Samples examined, 9; no evidence of pollution, 6; no dangerous pollution, 2; unfit, 1.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

There is a combined drain which serves some of the houses in the parish of Kingsland. It is very essential that pit privies should be done away with and earth closets substituted. In 1920 there were 32 such substitutions.

It is quite time that more energetic steps were taken to get rid of the nuisances arising from the discharge of house and farm drains into roadside ditches, a practice which is in distinct contravention of the Highways Act, 1835. This question is dealt with more fully on page 15.

HOP-PICKERS.

By-Laws made 1908.

The number of hop-growers to whom the by-laws applied in 1920 was eight—a considerable reduction over that in former years.

About 200 pickers from outside Herefordshire, mostly Staffordshire, were employed in these hop-yards. Since by-laws have been in force, a very considerable improvement in the quarters provided has been noticeable. The willing assistance of the growers in carrying out the by-laws has helped to this end. The improvements particularly noted were limewashing, cleansing of floors, better privy accommodation, and cooking shelters and improved water supplies. There is still in too many instances an accumulation of manure abutting on the pickers' quarters.

In view of the very small number of outside pickers employed it would appear possible, with proper organisation, to obtain sufficient labour in the district to gather in the crops.

f

KNACKER'S YARD (1).

A knacker's yard was specially built for the purpose in the parish of Kingsland in 1909. It is carried on satisfactorily.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

None.

PERMISSIVE POWERS.

(See page 12.)

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (4).

Urban powers with respect to slaughter-houses were granted in 1914. By-laws have not yet been adopted.

The slaughter-houses are in the parishes of Brimfield, Kingsland, Orleton and Richard's Castle.

BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS.

At the end of the Report for 1912 will be found a copy of a card displayed in Blacksmiths' Shops, shewing the dates on which limewashing has been carried out.

SCHOOLS (16).

There are good sanitary offices at most of the schools, especially is this the case at the Eye Schools. At the Hatfield Schools the pail closets are not very well situated, and ought to be looked after better.

The water supply as a rule is satisfactory.

A list of the schools closed by the School Medical Officer will be found on page 14.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS (45).

Regulations adopted in 1908.

A good proportion of the milk in the district is sent to the Dinmore (Hereford Rural District) Cheese Factory.

At many of the farms more attention should be paid to the personal cleanliness of the milkers. Accumulations of manure, sometimes right up to the milking sheds, is found far too often.

BAKEHOUSES (7).

There are Bakehouses in the parishes of Bodenham, Brimfield, Kingsland, Middleton, Orleton, Puddlestone and Yarpole.

With a view to securing the greater cleanliness of bakehouses, a card is now placed in them giving an extract from the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and pointing out the obligation of the occupier as regards limewashing. A copy of the card will be found at the end of the Report for 1912.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(See page 10.)

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 14 cases of scarlet fever in 11 houses in four different parishes. All the cases were nursed at home, and they all recovered.

DIPHTHERIA.—The two non-fatal cases of diphtheria were notified from parishes as wide apart as Stoke Prior and Yarpole.

Measles was prevalent in the parishes of Brimfield, Eye, Hope, Humber, Kimbolton, and Little Hereford. There were no deaths from the disease.

Whooping cough was prevalent in Leysters at the end of the year.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified will be found tabulated on p. 10.

The two cases of scarlet fever were in one house in Kingsland. The three cases of measles were in three different parishes.

The method of dealing with infectious disease in the district is described on pages 9 and 10 of the Report for 1907.

There is no isolation hospital in the Leominster Rural District. Every other District Council of the combined districts has either provided a hospital or has made arrangements for the isolation of cases.

I repeat my recommendation of former years that application should be made to the Hereford Rural District Council to take cases from the Leominster Rural District into the Isolation Hospital at Stretton Sugwas.

Anti-toxin is supplied under the Order of the Local Government Board, dated 15th August, 1910.

PHTHISIS—16 Cases, 7 Deaths.

The seven deaths from Phthisis occurred among residents in the parishes of Bodenham, Humber, Kimbolton, Luston, Monkland and Orleton. Four were males and three females. The ages at death were two months, 22, 23, 30, 44, 51 and 51 years.

HOUSING.

The general Housing conditions are practically as recorded on page 121 in the Report for 1919.

The Scheme adopted by the Council on 31st October, 1919, provides for the erection of 25 houses in three years. See page 22.

The Council appointed as their Architects Messrs. Bettington and Son, Hereford.

Sites have been approved and purchased in :—

Kingsland (6 houses), Brimfield (2), Luston (4), Little Hereford (4), Bodenham (4).

Tenders were obtained after advertisement from several local builders, and contracts entered into with two firms. Work was started in June, and has been begun on all the sites. All the houses are of the non-parlour type.

Water is obtained from shallow wells. Each house is provided with a 60 gallon rain-water tub. The drainage is to a loosely lined soak pit.

A sink is in each scullery, with the waste pipe discharging over a trapped earthenware gully. A bath is not provided.

I am indebted to Messrs. Bettington and Son for the plans and the following description of the houses :—

Construction.

The walls are built in brick, with 9in. party walls, 4½in. partition walls, and 11in. hollow external walls. Coke breeze partitions are used in the bedrooms.

The roofs are covered with Broseley tiles.

The floor of the living room and lobby is laid with tiles, while the floor in scullery and larder is in cement.

All the internal faces of walls are plastered and coloured, except in scullery and larder, where they are limewhited.

Picture rails are put in living rooms and bedrooms.

There is a dresser in living room, and cupboards in two of the bedrooms.

Accommodation.

The accommodation is as follows :—Living room, 14ft. by 13ft.; scullery, 13ft. x 8ft.; larder, 8ft. x 4ft.; bedrooms, 17ft. 4½in. x 9ft. 9in., 11ft. 4½in. x 9ft. 0in., and 8ft. 1½in. x 8ft. 0in. respectively.

There is an earth closet for each cottage, detached from the house.

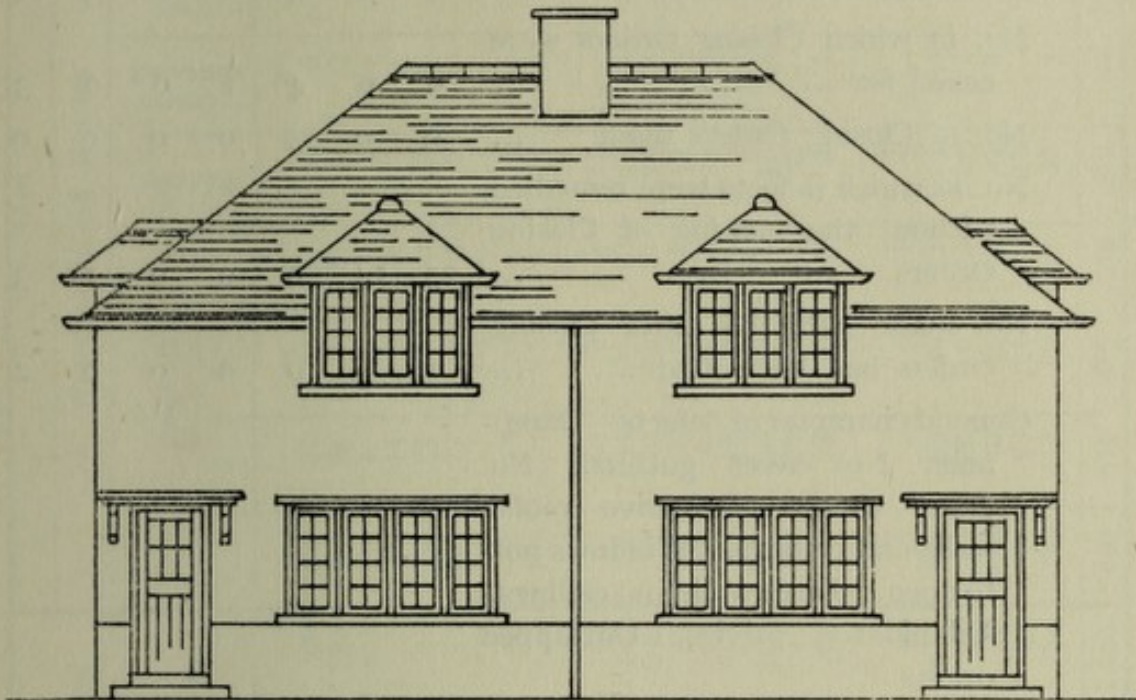
There is a good garden to each house, and a well on each site.

Cost.

The contracts for the first 12 houses, including paths, fences and wells, amount to £9,682, or £806 16s. 8d. per house, but these prices will be exceeded, owing to the rise in wages and the extra cost of materials which took place during their construction. The contract for the last eight houses amounts to £6,943, including paths, fences and well, for one site, or £867 17s. 6d. per house. It is not expected that these prices will be exceeded.

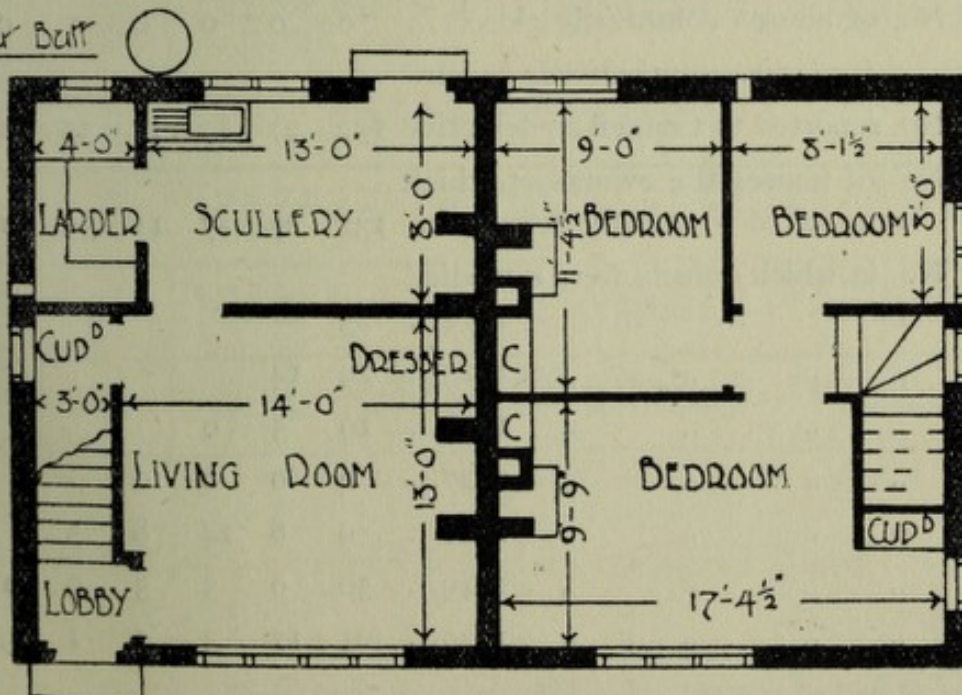
LEOMINSTER D.D. COUNCIL HOUSING.

NON PARLOR TYPE.



FRONT ELEVATION

Water Butt



GROUND PLAN

BEDROOM PLAN

BETTINGTON & SON
ARCHITECTS. HEREFORD

HOUSING.				1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
No. of houses inspected	...	...	...	259	38	32	11	48	63	295
No. considered to be uninhabitable..				9	0	4	1	0	4	10
No. in which Closing Orders were asked for	...	...	...	9	0	4	1	0	0	3
No. of Closing Orders made	...			9	0	3	0	0	0	0
No. in which defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	25	14	0	0	0	1	3
No. made habitable after Closing Orders had been made	...			1	0	0	0	0	0	2
General character of defects—Dampness. No eaves gutters. No damp course. Defective roofs, walls and ceilings. Windows not to open. Dirty walls and ceilings. Dilapidated privies. Untrapped drains										

No. of houses voluntarily closed ... 0 0 0 0 1 0 6
Excluding uninhabitable houses.

No. reported to Council as defective	132	27	17	11	35	51	60
No. of houses the owners of which were asked to remedy defects ...	132	27	17	11	35	51	60
No. in which defects were remedied in 1914...	25						
„ „ „ „ 1915...	29	14					
„ „ „ „ 1916...	19	5	0				
„ „ „ „ 1917...	0	0	0	0			
„ „ „ „ 1918...	9	8	14	8	5		
„ „ „ „ 1919...	50	0	3	3	9	1	
„ „ „ „ 1920...	21	17	3	5	1	9	17

LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT.

1919.																							
POPULATION.				INHABITED HOUSES.				WORKING CLASS HOUSES.															
1871.			1901.			1911.			1919.			Total.		Bedrooms.			Parlour.	Over-crowded.	Two Families.	Needs repair.	Seriously defective.		
1871.			1901.			1911.			1919.			Total.		2			3			4			
Ashton	302	315	305	61	59	65	69	169	80	39	27	69	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	18		
Bodenham	1111	743	735	221	176	185	193	127	64	38	20	59	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	1		
Brimfield	673	523	593	143	136	142	151	4	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Croft	26	37	25	7	6	6	7	29	14	8	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1			
Docklow	179	158	164	31	32	34	34	56	21	32	3	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—			
Eye ...	174	151	142	30	32	34	34	27	11	9	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—			
Eyton	26	13	21	5	4	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
Ford	162	218	214	34	40	43	45	42	13	16	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—			
Hatfield	634	501	450	139	114	104	108	102	53	25	2	18	3	1	—	—	—	—	29	6			
Hope	14	15	13	3	2	3	3	2	26	9	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hampton Wafer	264	213	196	56	57	58	53	47	26	9	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3			
Humber	705	574	529	157	141	135	147	120	64	35	13	47	1	—	—	—	—	—	21	5			
Kimbolton	1138	910	944	265	238	247	242	183	89	55	32	75	5	—	—	—	—	—	34	1			
Kingsland	279	191	177	54	47	47	53	42	25	9	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	1			
Laysters	509	411	425	100	92	101	94	78	30	29	2	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—			
Little Hereford	171	187	161	30	26	25	27	21	12	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—			
Lucton	440	369	379	112	89	93	104	86	36	35	11	40	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	4			
Luston	382	272	273	75	67	71	75	63	22	22	14	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	5			
Middleton	249	204	206	52	49	50	51	38	32	3	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—			
Monkland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Moreton	10	10	16	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Newhampton	72	68	69	15	15	16	16	13	9	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—			
Newton	591	543	584	135	136	137	142	120	66	39	12	44	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	—			
Orleton	292	212	225	72	57	56	56	47	26	9	9	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—			
Puddleston	512	355	358	110	87	85	99	86	40	22	9	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	22	2			
Stoke Prior	322	239	218	68	59	62	63	49	28	11	10	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—			
Richards Castle	586	479	493	136	122	123	134	109	58	29	17	35	4	—	—	—	—	—	19	4			
Yarpole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9,823	7,911	7,915	2,113	1,885	1,928	2,005	1,665	820	489	208	579	34	3	340	52	87						

Other Houses, 1 Bedroom, etc., 148.

WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1920.
Area in acres (exclusive of water)	49,472 ...	49,472 ...	49,472
Population (census) ...	6,951 ...	6,699 ...	—
Population (Midsummer) ...	— ...	6,693 ...	6,008
Rateable value 31st March	£65,696 ...	£64,454 ...	£66,517
A penny rate produces ...	£188 ...	£184 ...	£180
Number of parishes ...	26 ...	26 ...	26
Birth-rate per 1,000 population .	23.0 ...	19.4 ...	27.8
Death-rate all causes per 1,000 ...	18.0 ...	13.8 ...	14.8
Infant mortality rate ...	56 ...	62 ...	60

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GENERAL CHARACTER AND INDUSTRIES.

(See page 70 of 1919 Report.)

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Trans-ferable Deaths.†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.*	Rate.	Of Non-Residents regis-tered in the District.	Of Residents not regis-tered in the District.	Number.†	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	6377	115	115	17.3	89	13.7	1	8	10	86	96	14.6
1916	6765		118	17.4					6	50	97	15.6
1917	6407		88	13.7					4	45	84	14.6
1918	6429		108	16.7					9	83	97	16.7
1919	6019		115	19.1					9	78	98	17.1
1920	6008		167	27.8					10	60	89	14.8

TABLE IV.

WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1920.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified	...	6	1	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	9
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Premature birth ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Difficult birth ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
			6	1	1	...	8	...	2	...	...	10

Nett births in { legitimate ...155
the year { illegitimate ... 12

Nett deaths in { legitimate infants ... 8
the year of { illegitimate infants ... 2

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1920.

Mr. E. LEWIS.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspections.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations ...	88	88	...	27
Workshops ...	20	3	...	3
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	17	...	...	...
Hop-pickers' Quarters ...	24	...	...	...
Bakehouses ...	17	1	...	1
Slaughter-houses ...	16	1	...	1
Schools ...	10	1	...	1
Water Supplies ...	16	6	...	3
Infectious Diseases ...	120	8	...	6
Nuisances ...	37	25	1	20

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid ...	9
Cleansed, trapped, and ventilated ...	4
Defective waste-pipes rectified ...	0
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified ...	0
Dumb wells rectified ...	0

WATER CLOSETS.

Additional provided ...	1
Repaired, ventilated, or provided with cisterns ...	0

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Additional privies and ashpits provided ...	0
Converted to w.c.'s ...	1
Converted to pail closets ...	0
Repaired ...	6

SCAVENGING.

Houses from which refuse has been ordered to be removed ...	0
Privies ordered to be cleansed ...	5
Portable receptacles to be cleansed ...	4
Removal of offensive refuse ...	1

LODGING-HOUSES.

On Register	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

In district	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	16
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

On Register	...	...	...	...	...	5
Contraventions of D.C. and M. Order	...	...	...	...	...	0
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	17

UNSOUND FOOD.

Seizures	0
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written	...	...	...	...	...	80
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	23
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	16
Notices outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	0
" " complied with	...	...	...	...	...	0

EVAN LEWIS,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Church House, Weobley,

28th January, 1921.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. Evan Lewis was appointed Inspector in 1916 in succession to Mr. John Pember, who had held office since 1900. He was Relieving Officer for the Weobley Union and School Attendance Officer.

Mr. Lewis resigned his office of School Attendance Officer in March, 1920. In May, 1920, he was appointed Inspector of Nuisances at a salary of £100 per annum. He pays his own travelling and incidental expenses, except stamps and stationery. One-half his salary is obtained from Exchequer grants. He retains the position of Relieving Officer.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, a register has been made of the Workshops situated within the Weobley Rural District.

Attention has been paid during the year to the lime-washing of Blacksmiths' Shops.

The following is a summary of the Register of Workshops :—

PARISH.	Baker.	Blacksmith.	Bootmaker.	Builder.	Carpenter.	Saddler.	Dressmaker.	Machinist.	Tailor.	Wheelwright.	TOTAL.
Almeley ...	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Birley ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bishopstone ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Blakemere ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Byford ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canon Pyon...	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Dilwyn ...	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Eardisland ...	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Kings Pyon ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kinnersley ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Mansel Lacy ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Moccas ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norton Canon ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Preston-on-Wye ...	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Staunton-on-Wye ...	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Weobley ...	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	16
Yazor ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Totals ...	7	23	6	3	5	1	2	1	1	11	60

Workshops inspected ...	...	...	...	...	55
Written notices sent ...	...	...	...	...	0
Defects found ...	...	...	...	...	2
„ remedied ...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Outworkers ...	...	...	...	...	0

WATER SUPPLY.

On page 7 of my Report for 1919 the position of Rural and Parish Councils with regard to water supplies is set out.

Most of the houses in the district are supplied from shallow wells, which are dry steyned, and in very few instances is the lining carried up above the ground level. Pollution from surface washings is thus very likely to occur. The correct construction of a well is shown on page 19.

In the parish of Letton, six houses, and in Staunton-on-Wye 14 houses and Jarvis' Endowed Schools have a piped supply.

Uncovered roadside springs are the only source of supply to some houses. They are open to pollution, and should be covered in, and wherever possible treated as shown on page 20.

In the centre of Weobley there are 102 houses more or less compactly situated. About 70 houses are rated under and the remainder over £10 per annum. There are 21 business premises, and three licensed houses and three dairies.

At 52 houses there is water on the premises.

At one (the Police Station) it is piped from a spring, at the remainder the supply is obtained from shallow wells, except at the Vicarage, where there is a deep well.

The supply for 50 houses has to be carried either from neighbouring houses or from public supplies, of which there are three, namely, Chapel Street pump well, supplying 14 houses; Mill Street Pitch dip well for 9 houses, and Back Lane dip well, 3 houses. A chemical examination of water taken from the Chapel Street well, and the Mill Pitch dip well reveals no evidence of pollution. The report on a sample taken from the Back Lane dip well shows that the water is contaminated and unfit for drinking purposes.

Of the private supplies, 19, after examination,* have been reported as unfit for drinking purposes. They are situated for the most part on the East and West side of Broad Street, and supply 30 houses.

In 1901 the District Council instructed me, together with the Surveyor (Mr. F. Gwillim), to report upon the water supply of the Weobley houses, and as to the possibility of obtaining a further supply if found necessary. We reported that a supply could be obtained from springs on the high lands, from which it would flow by gravitation. No action has been taken on that report.

The recommendation I have made in previous years that a combined supply should be provided from a source which would be above suspicion, is emphasised by the fact that more than one-fourth of the houses are now supplied with water that is polluted.

Water Analysis:—Samples, examined, 13; no evidence of pollution, 3; no dangerous pollution, 6; unfit, 4.

*In 1921.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

In 1893 a piped sewer was laid in Weobley, and serves about 100 houses. The outfall, after passing over coke filter beds, is discharged over about five acres of land. The total cost of the scheme was £1,500, and £200 is outstanding.

All the houses on the line of the sewer are not yet connected to it, it is very desirable that this should be done.

A detailed account of the scheme is given on page 134 of the Report for 1906.

The drainage of the Workhouse is too far distant to be connected to the main sewer. The following report was made in September, 1920 :—

“ The drains from the female side empty into a tank 8ft. 6in. by 5ft. by 4ft. 6in. deep. The overflow is from the bottom of the tank over adjoining land. This overflow should be through field pipes loosely laid about 6in. below the surface, the pipes radiating in a web-footed manner.

“ The drains on the male side discharge into a loosely lined brick cess-pit, 3ft. 3in. by 5 ft. by 5ft. 3in. deep. Some of the drain pipes that have been opened up are choked almost solid. Both field pipes and socketed pipes are in one line of drain.

“ All these drains should be taken up and relaid with socketed pipes and manholes at every change of direction.

“ Arrangements for the disposal of the sewage on the same lines as that on the female side might be adopted, but with, say, three tanks instead of one. The overflow should discharge through field pipes under the surface of the garden.”

The work recommended was carried out by the Surveyor, Mr. F. Gwillim.

At Staunton-on-Wye, Jarvis' School Buildings and 14 houses have a combined drainage.

The main drain discharges through a tank on to land. At Dilwyn a few houses are connected to a common drain. At Canon Pyon one licensed house and two other houses have a common drain.

Reference is made on page 15 to the very undesirable practice of allowing house and other drains to empty into a roadside ditch. It is very desirable that steps should be taken to prevent this.

At the Workhouse, Weobley, there are seven water closets and a few earth closets. There are water closets at residential houses, elsewhere privy closets are in use.

In an increasing number of instances earth closets and pail closets are being provided.

HOP-PICKERS.

There are about 10 hop farms in the district, in which about 600 pickers are employed, of which 400 are engaged from outside the district and provided with lodging accommodation.

By-laws made by the District Council in 1907 for securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking or in the picking of fruit and vegetables are based upon the model series of the Local Government Board with certain modifications. There are omitted from the Weobley by-laws those in the model series which provide for a suitable screen or partition between the beds occupied by adult persons of different sexes, and for the provision of a suitable cooking place. There is, however, a Weobley by-law, not in the model series, which requires the provision of a sufficient supply of wood or other suitable material for making fires for the cooking of food and the drying of clothes and other articles.

The adoption of these by-laws has resulted in better conditions for the housing of the pickers.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES (1).

In the parish of Weobley there is a registered common lodging-house with accommodation for nine persons in four rooms. It was not built for the purpose, and although the owner does her best to keep it in a satisfactory condition, I consider that the Council should take into consideration the question of closing it as a lodging-house and make other arrangements for the class of persons who now make use of it.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

None.

PERMISSIVE POWERS.

See page 12.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES (3).

I recommend that application should be made to the Ministry of Health under the provisions of Section 276 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for an Order investing the District Council with powers to make by-laws with respect to slaughter-houses.

The grounds on which I consider such application should be made are the difficulty of efficient supervision when the occupier has no definite regulations to follow and the impossibility of adequate inspection of meat slaughtered on premises over which we have no control.

It is not possible to say in which parishes slaughter-houses are likely to be required in the future. I consider that the Order if made should apply to the Weobley Rural District.

There are at present slaughter-houses in Dilwyn, Staunton-on-Wye and Weobley. They are kept in a fairly good condition.

BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS.

At the end of the Report for 1912 will be found a copy of the card displayed in Blacksmiths' Shops shewing the dates on which limewashing has been done.

SCHOOLS (16).

There is a water supply on the premises at most of the schools. Those at Kinnersley are an exception.

At the Weobley Schools there are trough closets connected with the main sewer and flushed by means of a waste water tipper.

At the Byford Schools there is a pit privy which should be replaced by earth closets. Elsewhere for the most part there are pail closets.

A list of the schools closed by the School Medical Officer will found on page 14.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS (5).

No regulations with respect to Dairies and Cowsheds have been made. Greater cleanliness in the surroundings and on the part of the milkers is necessary. I repeat my recommendation of former years that Regulations should be made.

BAKEHOUSES (8).

A card is displayed (see Report for 1912) in each Bakehouse setting out the obligations of the occupier of a Bakehouse under the Factory and Workshops' Act, 1901.

There are bakehouses in Canon Pyon, Dilwyn, Kinnersley, Preston-on-Wye and Weobley (4). They are kept fairly well.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

See page 10.

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 24 cases of scarlet fever in 13 houses in seven different parishes. Twenty-one cases were removed to the Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital. One case terminated fatally.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 16 non-fatal cases of diphtheria in 13 houses in six different parishes. All the cases were treated at home.

MEASLES.—There were a few cases of measles in Mansell Lacy.

WHOOPING COUGH was prevalent in Blakemere and Canon Pyon. One death occurred in the latter parish.

The method of dealing with infectious disease in the district is described on pages 9 and 10 of the Report for 1907.

Anti-toxin is supplied under the Order of the Local Government Board, dated 15th August, 1910.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Weobley Council pays a retaining fee to the Hereford Rural District Council for two beds in the Isolation Hospital of the latter Authority. In 1920 seventeen cases were treated there from Weobley, and 104 cases in the previous ten years.

PHTHISIS.—Cases, 9; Deaths, 7.

The deaths from phthisis occurred in the parishes of Birley, Bishopstone (3), Dilwyn, Letton and Yazor. Three were males and four females. The ages at death were 6, 20, 26, 26, 33, 51 and 73 years.

HOUSING.

The general Housing conditions are practically as recorded on page 125 of the Report for 1919.

The Scheme adopted by the District Council on 8th March, 1920, provides for the erection of 60 houses, 20 as early as practicable, and 40 within three years. See page 22.

The District Council appointed as their Architects the Hereford Associated Architects Ltd., Messrs. J. A. T. Nicholson, A.R.I.B.A., E. J. Bettington, Herbert Skyrme, M.S.A., W. E. H. Clarke, H. E. Bettington.

At the end of 1920 sites had been approved, and prices agreed upon in the parish of Canon Pyon (12 houses), Eardisland (6), Kinnersley (4), Staunton-on-Wye (8).

Plans for parlour and non-parlour type of houses were approved by the District Council.

HOUSING.					1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
No. of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	64	2	0	1	0	1	88
No. considered to be uninhabitable..					3	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. in which Closing Orders were											
asked for	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Closing Orders made	...				3	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. in which defects were remedied											
without the making of Closing											
Orders	...	...	...	...	16	2	0	1	0	1	27
No. made habitable after Closing											
Orders had been made	...	...			0	0	0	0	1	0	0
General character of defects—Damp-											
ness. No eaves gutters. No											
damp course. Defective roofs,											
walls and ceilings. Windows not											
to open. Dirty walls and ceilings.											
Dilapidated privies. Untrapped											
drains.											

No. of houses voluntarily closed	...				0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Excluding uninhabitable houses.</i>											
No. reported to Council as defective.					58	2	0	0	0	0	0
No. of houses the owners of which											
were asked to remedy defects	...				58	2	0	0	0	0	83
No. in which defects were remedied											
in	...	...	...	1914...	16						
"	"	"	"	1915...	2	2					
"	"	"	"	1916...	0	0	0				
"	"	"	"	1917...	0	0	0	0			
"	"	"	"	1918...	0	0	0	0	0		
"	"	"	"	1919...	0	0	0	0	0	1	
"	"	"	"	1920...	0	0	0	0	0	0	27

BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT.

	1901.	1911.	1920.
Area in acres (exclusive of water)	194 ...	194 ...	194
Population (census)	1,663 ...	1,703 ...	—
Population (Midsummer) ...	1,664 ...	1,704 ...	1,595
Rateable value 31st March ...	£6,086 ...	£6,503 ...	£6,664
A penny rate produces	£24 ...	£26 ...	£27
Birth-rate per 1,000 population...	27.0 ...	20.5 ...	20.0
Death-rate all causes per 1,000 ...	19.1 ...	18.7 ...	10.0
Infant mortality rate	116 ...	85 ...	31

The Bromyard Urban District was formed from the Bromyard Rural Sanitary District on January 1st, 1895. It includes the parish of Bromyard and a portion of the parish of Winslow (L.G.B. Order, November 17th, 1894). Prior to January 18th, 1895, the area now included in the Bromyard Urban District was a special Drainage District of the Rural Sanitary District of the Bromyard Union.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Urban District of Bromyard is situated on the north-eastern side of the county of Hereford, and is entirely surrounded by the Bromyard Rural District. The area of the town is roughly triangular in shape with the apex of the triangle on the western and the base on the eastern side. The eastern boundary is formed by the river Frome; the remaining boundaries are artificial. The lowest part of the town (341 ft. above sea-level) is about 100 yards north of Sherford Bridge, over the river Frome. At the Market Place the height is 394 ft., at the corner of Milvern Lane and Sheep Street 416 ft., and at the boundary of the town on New Road it is 572 ft. above sea-level.

The geological formation is Old Red Sandstone.

In the middle of the town towards the eastern side the houses are gathered together in compact, fully built-up streets.

INDUSTRIES.

The only industry in the town is a jam factory. Many of the inhabitants are employed outside the town. Large and important cattle sales are held fortnightly.

TABLE I.

BROMYARD URBAN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Trans-ferable Deaths.†		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.*	Rate.	Of Non-Residents regis-tered in the District.	Of Residents not regis-tered in the District.	Number.*	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	1565	30	32	20.4	18	11.5	0	5	1	31	23	14.7
1916	1685		26	15.4					5	192	33	21.3
1917	1617		21	12.9					4	190	37	26.1
1918	1630		27	16.5					3	111	41	28.1
1919	1598		22	13.7					2	90	22	14.3
1920	1595		32	20.0					1	31	17	10.0

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1920.

Nett Deaths under One Year of Age.

One Certified Death under one week—Marasmus.

Nett births in the year	legitimate ...	25	Nett Deaths in the year of	legitimate infants ...	0
	illegitimate ...	7		illegitimate infants...	1

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. J. D. Barrs was appointed Inspector of Nuisances in 1912. He is also Surveyor to the Urban District.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1920.

Inspections under.	No. of Inspections.	Informal Notices served.	Statutory Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Housing Regulations ...	52	...	...	...
Workshops ...	30	...	...	...
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	...	...	...	...
Hop-pickers' Quarters ...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses ...	10	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses ...	56	...	...	...
Schools ...	15	...	...	...
Water Supplies ...	...	...	...	...
Infectious Diseases ...	15	...	...	...
Nuisances ...	38	11	2	12
Lodging Houses ...	20	...	...	...

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases inquired into ...	...	...	...	...	11
Patients removed to Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	0
Houses cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	5
Lots of bedding, &c., disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	5
Cases of illegal exposure ...	...	...	...	...	0
Schools disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	0
Public Buildings disinfected ...	...	...	...	...	0

WATER SUPPLY.

Wells sunk ...	...	...	...	...	0
Wells cleansed and repaired ...	...	...	...	...	0
Wells closed ...	...	...	...	...	1
Samples of water sent for analysis ...	...	...	...	...	0
Houses connected to water main ...	...	...	...	...	0

HOUSE DRAINS.

Laid or relaid ...	...	...	...	...	4
Cleansed, trapped, and ventilated ...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective waste-pipes rectified ...	...	...	...	...	1
Insanitary lavatories, sinks and urinals rectified ...	...	...	...	...	3
Dumb wells rectified ...	...	...	...	...	0
House drains rectified ...	...	...	...	...	14

WATER CLOSETS.

Additional provided	...	...	...	...	2
Repaired, ventilated or provided with cisterns	...	...	...	...	5

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Additional privies and ashpits provided	...	...	...	...	0
Converted to w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	3
Converted to pail closets	...	...	...	...	5
Repaired	...	...	...	...	10

SCAVENGING.

Houses from which refuse has been ordered to be removed	...	...	...	...	...	417
Privies ordered to be cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Portable receptacles to be cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Removals of offensive refuse	...	...	...	...	...	60
Cesspits and middens emptied	...	...	...	...	...	27

LODGING-HOUSES.

On Register	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On Register	3
Inspected	3
Cleansed and repaired	3

UNSOUND FOOD.

Seizures	6
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CLERICAL WORK.

Letters written	24
Notices served	13
Notices complied with	12
Notices outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	12

The slaughter-houses, lodging houses and bake-houses have been regularly inspected and found clean. Improved floors have been laid in three slaughter-houses to facilitate cleansing. One cesspit and several street middens have been abolished. The District was very free from infectious disease.

J. D. BARRS,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Council Depot Office, Bromyard,

15th March, 1921.

WORKSHOPS.

From information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, I have made a register of the workshops situated within the Bromyard Urban District.

The blacksmiths' shops have been limewashed during the year.

The following is a summary of the Register :—

Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	2
Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	5
Builders	...	...	...	...	2
Cabinet-makers	...	...	...	...	2
Coachbuilder	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	3
Harness-makers	...	...	...	...	3
Machinists	...	...	...	...	3
Monumental masons	...	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	...	4
Watchmakers	...	...	...	...	2
Wheelwright	...	...	...	...	1
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	30
					—
Workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	30
Written notices	...	...	...	...	0
Defects found	...	...	...	...	0

WATER SUPPLY.

Since the completion of the Waterworks in 1901 a decreasing number of houses in the town obtain water from wells provided with pumps on the premises.

The Waterworks supply is drawn from springs which are protected from surface water pollution by iron cylinders, and are situated on land at Buckenhill, the property of Mrs. R. Phipps. The water gravitates from the springs to a pumping station at the Three Mills, and is raised from this point by a water wheel in conjunction with an oil engine to the low level reservoir, which holds 100,000 gallons. This reservoir supplies the low level district and is 506ft. above sea level and 165ft. above the lowest hydrant near Sherford Bridge, where the pressure in the mains is 73lbs. to the square inch. The high level reservoir, with a capacity of 20,000 gallons, is situated at Flaggoner Green, and supplies the high level district. This reservoir draws its supply from the low level reservoir by means of a wind-motor, and is 578 feet above sea level, and 103 feet above the lowest hydrant in York Road, where the pressure is 45lbs. to the square inch. A 3-inch main was laid in 1907 to supply some newly-erected houses in the New Road. There is also a Tower Tank with a capacity of 800 gallons adjoining the high level reservoir, for supplying a few houses which cannot be supplied from the reservoir.

The question of acquiring the existing supply or of obtaining a supply from another source is still under the consideration of the Council. It is very desirable that a decision should be arrived at.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

A 12-inch stoneware pipe sewer, laid in Sheep Street for a length of 280 yards, replaced old stone drains. This sewer connects with an old stone drain in St. Peter's Lane, which discharges on to the Porthouse field above the railway and in the neighbourhood of the church. Two new stoneware pipe sewers have been laid, viz., a 12-inch in Hereford Street for a length of 76 yards; and a 7-inch in the King's Arms yard entry for the drainage of four houses and the yard. These take the place of old stone drains which had become so defective that adjoining premises were constantly being flooded by foul storm water after rain. The new sewer in Hereford Street is connected to a stone drain which

empties into the main sewer in Pump Street. During 1906 pipe sewers were laid in the Old Road and Linton Lane. A stone drain traverses the top end of Milvern Lane and empties on to a field. A pipe drain in Church Street discharges on to and over the meadow behind the Police Station. A pipe drain from Sherford Street discharges directly into the River Frome near the northern side of the bridge. The principal main drain of the town (from Pump Street) is of stone and discharges into an open ditch at the side of Chapel meadow. During the year 1910 a section of 9-inch stoneware pipe sewer was laid in the Old Road to take the drainage from some new villas, and a 6-inch stoneware pipe sewer was laid at the top end of Linton Lane to accommodate the drainage from 4 houses whose sewage formerly emptied into the roadway near the Boys' School.

During 1912 two sections of 9-inch stoneware pipe sewer were laid—one as a combined sewer in the New Road for the drainage of several new villas, and the road gullies; and the other in the Clover Road for the drainage of three new houses and a terrace, the drains of which at present empty into cesspits.

The Council should come to some definite decision as to whether the privy closets which are attached to cottages and houses in the centre of the town should be replaced by water-closets.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the streets is carried out daily by the Council's workmen. House refuse is removed weekly at the cost of the Council. During the summer months the streets are watered with a solution of calcium chloride.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There is one registered common lodging-house in the town, with accommodation for 17 lodgers in three bedrooms. Only one bedroom has a fireplace. The house was not built specially for a lodging-house. By-laws with respect to common lodging-houses, based on the model series, are in force.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are now three slaughter-houses in the town. One is registered for a limited period. They are all well built and have good floors. They are well supplied with water, and are kept fairly clean.

SCHOOLS.

There are two public elementary schools in the Urban District, with an aggregate accommodation for 310 pupils.

Water-closets are provided and the drainage of both schools is connected with the public sewers.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are no cowsheds on the register. Milk is brought into the town from dairies in the adjoining parishes. I have reported on the desirability of making regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, and the question has been considered by the Council, but no decision has been come to.

BAKEHOUSES.

The five bakehouses in the town are kept in a better condition than formerly, although in some there is room for improvement, especially as regards the floors.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

An account of the methods adopted for the prevention of infectious diseases will be found on pages 9 and 10 of the 1907 Report.

The following cases were notified :—Erysipelas 2, Phthisis 3, Pneumonia 4, Dysentery 1, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1.

No cases were sent to the Joint Hospital during the year.

PHTHISIS.

Of the three cases of Phthisis notified, one only was an inhabitant of Bromyard. There were three deaths—two males and one female, at ages 25, 27 and 35.

PERMISSIVE POWERS.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, was adopted by the District Council in 1895.

The Council has not adopted the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

By-laws are in force in the district with respect to :—

The cleansing of footways and pavements.

The removal of house refuse.

The cleansing of earth-closets, privies and ashpits.

Nuisances.

Slaughter-houses.

Common lodging-houses, and

New streets and buildings.

HOUSING.

The general Housing conditions are practically unaltered from those recorded on page 129 for the Report for 1919.

The Scheme for the erection of 40 houses was adopted by the Council on 26th March, 1920.

At the survey made in October, 1919, there were recorded 131 working class houses with only two bedrooms, 157 with only three, and 18 with four. There were 151 houses with parlours. There were 43 houses (occupied by 255 persons), which were over-crowded. There were no empty habitable houses.

On the 21st August, 1920, I made an official representation under part I. of the Housing, Working Classes Act, 1890, relating to the Milsom Lane area. The following is the Schedule to my representation :—

The area is bounded on the north by Firs Lane, the east by Milsom Lane, the south by Sheep Street, and on the west by Ballhurst Farm.

It is about one and three-quarters acres in extent.

The houses on it are :—26 in Milsom Lane ; 4 in Brick Clamp at the rear of Milsom Lane ; 2 in Sheep Street.

Mr. R. O. Smith, of Ashfield, Bromyard, owns 9 houses, and the Trustees of the late John James, Bromyard, own 23 houses.

In the space between the two plots is a corrugated iron agricultural implement warehouse, which would not be interfered with under the scheme.

The houses are constructed variously of brick, stone or a combination of these. The roofs are of slate or tiles.

None can be said to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, and all but four are unfit for human habitation. Two of these four are situated in Sheep Street, and are occupied respectively by Frederick Harris and John Haynes. The remaining two are at the north end of Milsom Lane, and are occupied respectively by James Corbet and Mrs. Mary Pullen. All four houses are owned by the Trustees of the late John James.

Of the remaining houses in Milsom Lane, 19 are owned by the Trustees of the late John James, and five by Mr. R. O. Smith, of Ashfield, Bromyard.

The four houses in the Brick Clamp are owned by Mr. R. O. Smith.

The occupations of the tenants are as follows:—Lodging-house keeper, jeweller, mason, painter, grocer's porter, labourers (7), charwoman.

Nine of the houses in Milsom Lane are unoccupied and uninhabitable. One house in Milsom Lane is used as a basket weaving shop.

One of the Sheep Street houses is a registered common lodging-house.

There are thus 22 occupied houses in the area, and in October, 1919, they were occupied by 72 persons—55 adults and 18 children under 14 years of age. There are two houses in Brick Clamp occupied by one family.

No houses are occupied by more than one family.

Overcrowding in the sense of more than two persons per room is not prominent. In one house, with two bedrooms, there are living two adults and six children, and in another there are two men, two women and two children.

In four houses there are only three bedrooms; in 25 only two, and in three only one bedroom.

The ground at the rear of all the houses is higher than the houses, so that in times of heavy rain, many of them are liable to be flooded.

There is a back door to all the houses but two. In all but four of the occupied houses there is no window in the rear wall.

The water supply is obtained for most of the houses from the public main stand pipes.

The sanitary conveniences are of the pail-closet type, the pails being emptied by the tenants on their gardens.

At some of the Milsom Lane houses the restricted back area is paved, and there is a properly trapped drain.

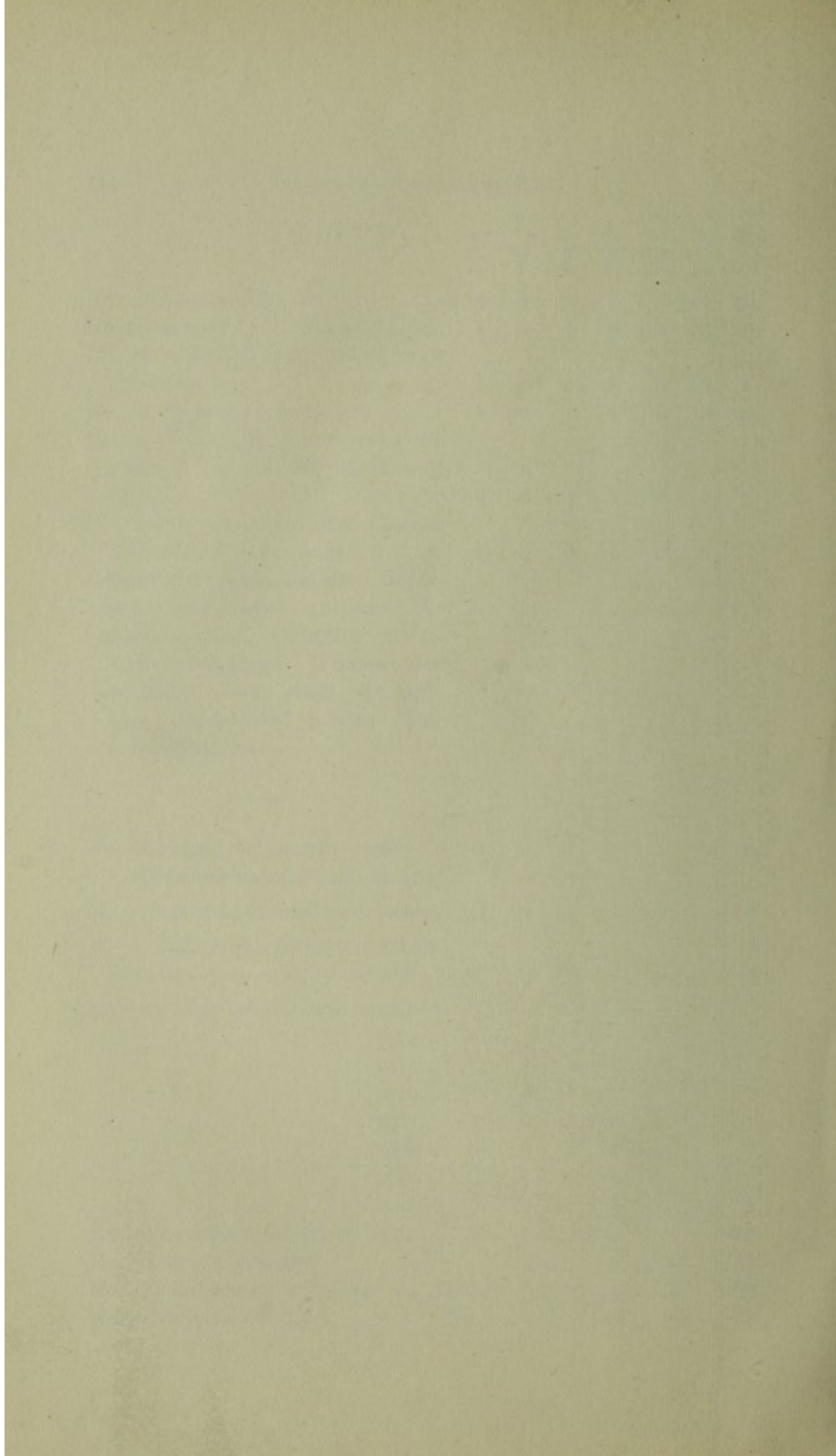
Household refuse is removed weekly by the Urban District Council. The weekly rentals of the houses are:—1/6, one; 2/–, ten; 2/6, four; 3/–, six; 4/–, one.

With the demolition of these 32 houses, now occupied by 21 families, a vacant area would be provided on which about 20 houses could be erected; the south end of Milvern Lane could be widened, and some of the worst property in the town would be cleared away.

HOUSING.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
No. of houses inspected	35	7	2	1	1	310	46
No. considered to be uninhabitable..	1	0	1	0	1	8	0
No. in which Closing Orders were asked for	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Closing Orders made ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. in which defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	0	0	3	1	0	0	5
No. made habitable after Closing Orders had been made	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
General character of defects—Dampness. No eaves gutters. No damp course. Defective roofs, walls and ceilings. Windows not to open. Dirty walls and ceilings. Dilapidated privies. Untrapped drains.							
<hr/>							
No. of houses voluntarily closed ...	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
<i>Excluding uninhabitable houses.</i>							
No. reported to Council as defective	35	3	1	1	0	12	10
No. of houses the owners of which were asked to remedy defects ...	30	3	8	1	0	19	5
No. in which defects were remedied in 1914...	6						
„ „ „ „ 1915...	4	3					
„ „ „ „ 1916...	0	0	1				
„ „ „ „ 1917...	0	0	0	1			
„ „ „ „ 1918...	0	0	0	0	0		
„ „ „ „ 1919...	0	0	0	0	0	10	
„ „ „ „ 1920...	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
No. of occupied houses in 1919	...	...	...	...	...	417	
No. of w.c.'s attached ...	...	...	...	...	...	252	
No. of pail closets attached ...	...	...	...	...	...	69	
No. of privies attached ...	...	...	...	...	...	72	

THE
EARTH AND
THE
EARTH'S HISTORY



ECONOMICAL CONSTRUCTION
OF
EARTH CLOSETS.

EARTH CLOSETS.

Almost any privy closet can be used as an earth closet. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that either an elaborate apparatus or any special means for drying the earth is necessary. When a new house or cottage is being erected it is actually less costly to provide an earth closet than to put up an old-fashioned pit privy.

Wherever there are a few perches of garden attached to a house it is possible to replace a foul smelling dangerous privy closet by a harmless inodorous earth closet. The cost to the owner is in most cases nothing at all, and the slight extra labour entailed upon the tenant in the riddling and storing of the earth is much more than compensated for by the absence of the extremely disagreeable duty of periodically emptying an offensive privy, to say nothing of the dangers which must attend the storing up of human excrement without any attempt at rendering it harmless.

A privy closet is often placed as far away from the house as possible, and is surrounded with trees or thick shrubs.

An earth closet may be situated quite close to a house, and the more air and sunshine that can get to it the better.

The actual structure of an earth closet need not be of a substantial character. The roof should be good, and it is of advantage to have a portion of it glazed. The entire floor should be paved with some hard impervious material.

The principal of the earth closet permits of the entire space beneath the seat being used as a fixed receptacle (Fig. 1). The inside surface of the walls of the receptacle should be cemented.

The fixed receptacle can be emptied through an opening placed either at the back or at the side of the structure. For more effectual cleansing it is an advantage to make the closet seat to hinge.

A moveable pail (Fig. 2) may be placed beneath the seat. The best form of pail is that of an ordinary coal scuttle. The small handle in front of the scuttle is conveniently placed to draw the pail from under the seat, and the larger carrying handle (A) can readily be made moveable and hung on the wall when the pail is in use, thus ensuring that it will not become fouled as it might do if left on the pail.

A pail is preferably taken out from the inside of the closet. There should be no "riser," but the seat should be supported by the end walls and by two posts, so that the floor of the closet can be easily cleaned.

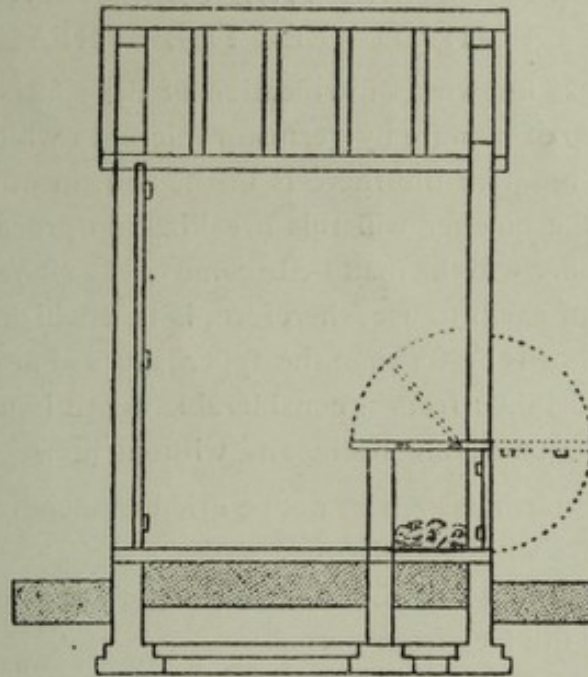


Fig. 1.

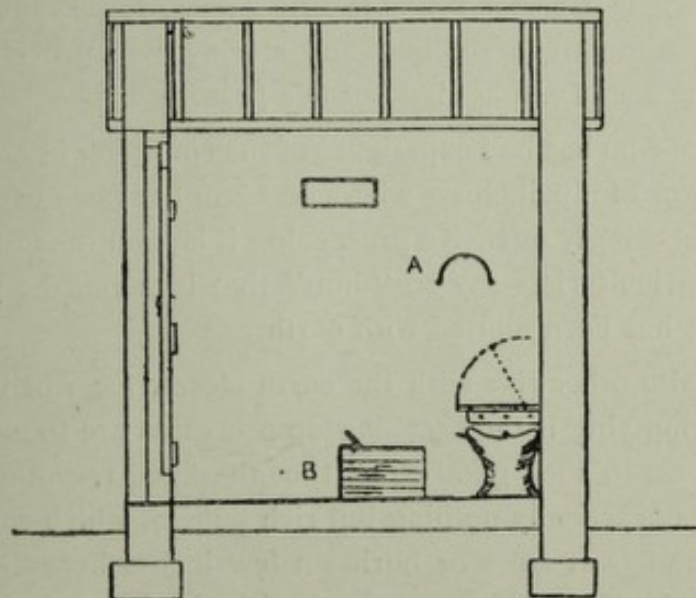


Fig. 2.

A.—Carrying handle for pail.
(Hung up when not in use.)

B.—Box of earth.

Inside the closet there must be placed an open box (B) containing earth, and a scoop or a flat piece of wood or stiff cardboard for the purpose of putting the earth into the pail or receptacle.

This notice should be put on an inside wall :—

“ EVERY PERSON USING THIS CLOSET MUST PUT IN ENOUGH EARTH TO KEEP THE SURFACE DRY.”

The process known as nitrification of the soil is the result of the breaking up of manure by germs or microbes which are present in the soil. The more life there is in the soil, in other words the more germs, the quicker will this breaking up process be carried on, and the sooner will the manure become of the character of earth. The best kind of earth to use, therefore, is that which has the most life in it, and none is better than the upper layers of ordinary garden loam. If earth taken from a considerable depth is used it will be found to be comparatively sterile and without life.

1. The earth used must not be dried artificially, or the germ life will be destroyed.
2. Ashes must not be used. Having been burnt they are quite free from germs.

To get the best results the earth should be freed from stones by riddling, and kept free from excessive moisture by being placed under cover. It has been found in actual practice that half an hour spent once a month in riddling and storing will provide enough earth for the use of a household of five persons.

Any one who has had experience of the emptying of an ordinary privy closet or of a pail closet where no earth has been used, knows what an exceedingly offensive proceeding it is, and the crude night-soil is as agriculturists say so “ hot ” that it cannot be put on to land until it has been diluted with earth.

It is quite otherwise with the earth closet, for when the time comes for emptying it the breaking up processes are found to have been going on to such good effect that the fixed receptacle or the pail contains practically nothing but rich humus, which can at once be put around fruit trees or buried a few inches beneath the soil without the least offensiveness, and with the best results to the vegetation.

Included in the Series of Health Leaflets, issued by “ The Medical Officer,” 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C., by permission of the Author, Dr. HERBERT JONES, Medical Officer of Health, Herefordshire Combined Sanitary Districts.