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NEW FOREST
Rural Sanitary Authority

ANNUAL REPORT

ON
Vital Statistics and Sanitary Condition
OF THE
NEW FOREST RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT,

For the Year 1909.

SUBMITTED TO THE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY

BY

HENRY ANDERSON SHEPPARD,

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Medical Officer to the New Forest Union, No. 1 District.

Medical Officer to the New Forest Union Workhouse.

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SANITARY AUTHORITY.

To the Councillors of the Hampshire County Council and New Forest District Council.

BY THE ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
dated March 23rd, 1891, Article 18, Section 14, it is prescribed
that the Medical Officer of Health shall “ Prepare an Annual
“ Report, to be made to the end of December of each year,
“ comprising a summary of the action taken during the year
“ for preventing the spread of disease, and an account of the
“ Sanitary state of his district generally at the end of the year.
“ The Report shall also contain an account of the enquiries
“ which he has made as to conditions injurious to health
“ existing in his district and of the proceedings in which he has
“ taken part or advised, under the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875,
“ so far as such proceedings relate to those conditions; and also
“ an account of the supervision exercised by him, or on his
“ advice, for Sanitary purposes over places and houses that the
“ SANITARY AUTHORITIES have power to regulate, with the
“ nature and results of any proceedings which may have been
“ so required and taken in respect of the same during the year.
“ It shall also record the action by him, or on his advice, during
“ the year, in regard to offensive trades, and to factories and
“ workshops. The Report shall also contain tabular statements
“ (on Forms to be supplied by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
“ or to the like effect) of the sickness and mortality within the
“ district, classified according to diseases, ages and localities.’

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Births and Birth Rates	12
Cause of Death and Ages during the Year 1909 ...	9
Deaths and Death Rates	7
Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	11
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order	23
Disinfection	25
Diseases of the Respiratory System	30
Diseases of the Circulatory System	31
Factory and Workshops Act... ..	31
General description of the New Forest Rural Sanitary District	5
Infantile Mortality	11
Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1909 ...	16
Infantile Mortality from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age	17
Isolation Hospital	25
Inspection of Sanitary District	25
Method of dealing with Infectious Diseases	24
Notifiable Diseases	18
Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases	22
Population... ..	6
Statistical Summary for the New Forest Rural Sanitary District	5
Short description of the Principal Notifiable Diseases attended to during the Year 1909	19
Sewerage and Drainage	26
Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisance Department	27
Sanitary Inspector's Report	34
Tuberculosis	30
Vital Statistics for the whole District during 1909 and nine previous years	13
Vital Statistics of Separate Localities during 1909 and nine previous years	15
Water Supply	28

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Eighteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the New Forest Sanitary District for the year ending December 31st, 1909, together with the Tables and Statistics required by the Local Government Board.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE NEW FOREST RURAL
SANITARY DISTRICT.

Acreage	...	...	...	64,272
Population (estimated to middle of 1909)				15,910
Number of Persons per Acre	...	...	...	·24
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1901)				3,186
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£84,800
Births	...	...	...	328
Birth Rate	...	...	...	20·61
Deaths	...	...	...	194
Death Rate	...	...	...	12·19
Ditto Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	·56
Average Death Rate for 10 years 1900-1909				11·58

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW FOREST RURAL
SANITARY DISTRICT.

The District known as the New Forest Sanitary District covers an area of 64,272 acres, excluding all tidal lands. It occupies a position in the South of Hampshire and is a considerable portion of the original New Forest of ancient days. Speaking of the New Forest as a whole it remains much the same as it was some eight hundred years ago ; its boundaries are however smaller, but the main features are the same, as on the day when first afforested by William the Conqueror. The names of its woods, streams, and plains, are the same, and it is almost the last of the old Forests with which England was formerly so densely clothed. Few places present so many features of interest. To the Historian it tells of the Forest Laws, and the many stirring events recorded in our early history. To the Archiologists and Ecclesiologists it teams in works of

interest. For the Ornithologists its woods and rivers and seaboard attract more birds than most counties. For the Geologist the Middle-Eocene beds are always open in the Hordle and Barton cliffs inlaid with shells and bones. For the Botanist and Etomologist its marshes, moors and woodlands possess equal treasures. The surface is of an undulating character with fair sized hills in places, and large stretches of heath and moor, while the oakwoods and beechgroves of the New Forest are the finest to be seen in England. The Sanitary portion of the New Forest which is now under consideration is bounded on the North-east by the River Test and the Southampton Water ; on the South by the Solent to within a few miles of Lymington, the boundary then runs through the Forest proper in a North-westerly direction, skirting Brockenhurst, and enclosing Lyndhurst, Minstead and the Hampshire portion of Bramshaw, thence it takes an Easterly direction to the River Test.

There has been no alteration of the Sanitary District during the past year, and its three divisions are still recognised by the Sanitary Authority, and adopted by me in this Report. These divisions are named Eling, Lyndhurst, and Fawley, which combined represents the Rural Sanitary Area of the New Forest.

- (1) The Eling Division embraces : the Parish of Eling proper ; the Parish of Copythorn or North Eling, Netley Marsh, Colbury, and a portion of Denny Lodge Township.
- (2) The Lyndhurst Division embraces : Lyndhurst, Bramshaw, Minstead, and a portion of Denny Lodge Township.
- (3) The Fawley Division embraces : Fawley, Beaulieu, Exbury, Hythe, Dibden, and the remaining portion of Denny Lodge Township.

POPULATION.

Being essentially a Rural District, and the acreage so great, it naturally follows that the density of population per acre is excessively small. At the Census of 1901 it was found that the population of the whole district amounted to 14,546, which represents less than one person to each acre. Since that year however, the population upon a recognised system of calculation has steadily increased, until a population of 15,910 has been calculated up to the

middle of the past year ; being an increase during the past ten years of considerably over 1000 persons. The probable cause of this increase has been dwelt on in former reports, and it now remains to be seen during the following year when the census will be again taken, how near this estimated population approaches to the actual number.

The calculations for the whole District throughout this Report are based on this population ; it is, however, necessary in so large a district to have special calculations for the principal divisions of the district. Taking the three divisions mentioned previously, namely, Eling, Lyndhurst and Fawley :—

Eling would represent a population of	...	7,600
Lyndhurst	... ..	4,125
Fawley	... ..	4,185

Local calculations will therefore be based on these figures.

The house accommodation for this population appears to be ample, and works out at 4·7 persons to each house. The above represents the house accommodation at the Census of 1891 ; since that time, however, as shown in my report, the population has increased considerably, but with the increase of population there has been a corresponding increase in the house accommodation, in fact, the latter seems to have outgrown the increase in population ; and it is satisfactory to note that the new buildings are built upon a more scientific principle, and with a due regard to their sanitary requirements.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

There were 194 deaths recorded in the whole Sanitary District during the year, which is a slight increase on that of the previous year, when 189 were recorded, and, as will be seen from Table I., that is also a slight increase on the average death rate for the past ten years.

Eleven of these deaths took place in the New Forest Union Workhouse ; this institution being situated in the Eling Division they form portion of the death rate for that Division, although five belong to Lyndhurst, two to Fawley, and four to Eling. It is interesting to note that the average age for these eleven deaths was 66 years for each division.

The following Table will show the deaths of Males and Females during 1909, and the Division to which they belong :—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Eling	...	53	43	96
Lyndhurst	...	21	20	41
Fawley	...	30	27	57
		—	—	—
		104	90	194
		—	—	—

DEATHS OF THE QUARTERS.

		Eling.	Lyndhurst.	Fawley.
1st Quarter	...	31	10	19
2nd „	...	24	13	16
3rd „	...	26	10	9
4th „	...	15	8	13
		—	—	—
		96	41	57
		—	—	—

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES.

		Eling.	Lyndhurst.	Fawley.	Total.
Under 1 year		14	3	6	23
1 year and under 5		6	0	4	10
5 „ „ 15		2	0	1	3
15 „ „ 25		4	2	4	10
25 „ „ 65		27	13	25	65
65 years and upwards		45	21	17	83
		—	—	—	—
		98	39	57	194
		—	—	—	—

This Table shows a Death Rate between birth and 15 years of 2·26 per 1,000; between 15 and 65 years of age 4·71 per 1,000; and over 65 years of age 5·21 per 1,000, and represents a death rate for each division of :—

Eling	...	12·63 per 1,000.	Population 7,600
Lyndhurst		9·93 „	„ 4,125
Fawley	...	13·62 „	„ 4,185

The death rate of the whole Sanitary District would therefore be 12·19 per thousand; this rate is slightly under the gross average for the past 10 years, which amounts to 12·29 per 1,000; the net average during the same period being 11·58. In Table IV. these 194 deaths are placed under their proper heading, with the locality given in each case. The number of deaths taking place in Public Institutions are those that occurred at the Workhouse, and are accounted for in Column 9, headed Eling, as the Workhouse is situated in that Division.

The following Table IV., issued by the Local Government Board, will show the principal causes of death during the year 1909:—

TABLE IV.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).		
	All Ages. 2	Under 1 year 3	1 and under 5 4	5 and under 15 5	15 and under 25 6	25 and under 65 7	65 and upwards. 8	Eling. 9	Lyndhurst. 10	Fawley. 11
Whooping Cough ..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Puerperal fever (see notes on following page)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	17	..	..	..	4	13	..	8	3	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	1	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	1
Cancer, malignant Disease (see notes on following page)..	23	..	..	..	..	11	12	6	10	7
Bronchitis	9	..	1	..	..	1	7	8	..	1
Pneumonia	4	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Alcoholism	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Cirrhosis of liver }	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Premature rth ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heart Diseases ..	17	..	..	1	2	3	11	11	5	1
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Inquests	15	1	..	..	3	6	5	7	1	7
Debility from Birth ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..
Influenza	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	1	..
All other causes ..	76	6	2	1	..	23	44	37	17	22
ALL CAUSES ..	194	23	10	3	10	65	83	96	41	57

See Notes on following Page.

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

————:0:————

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-11, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities," according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-Residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-11 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-Residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-Residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-11 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-11, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Disenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera nostras.
- Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.
- Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhœal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhœa as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhœa. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal Fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirehus. Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villuous tumour, and Papilloma of Bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia Pelvic Peritonitis, Peri-and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malfoamations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints, and other organs, Lupus and Scorfula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV., and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

HENRY A. SHEPPARD,
Medical Officer of Health.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Small Pox	...	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	5
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	0
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	0
Croup ...	...	...	...	0
				—
				9
				—

As will be seen, the deaths from Zymotic Diseases is very small, and represents a Death Rate of .56 per 1,000. The average number of deaths for the past 10 years is 7.4 persons per annum.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 23 deaths of infants under 1 year of age; of this number two were illegitimate, and were returned as having died from Debility from birth. The illegitimate children would therefore represent 10 per cent. of the infantile deaths, and would likewise represent a 10 per cent. mortality of illegitimate children, there being two deaths out of nineteen illegitimate births.

These 23 deaths as shewn in Table V. were due to the following causes:—

Debility from Birth	...	...	8
Pneumonia	...	...	1
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	1
Congenital Malformation of Heart	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	3
Spina Bifida	...	...	1
Acute Laryngitis	...	...	1
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	1
Injury during Parturition	...	...	1
Inquest (Asphyxia)	...	...	1
Stomatitis	...	...	1
Blood Poisoning	...	...	1
			—
			23
			—

These 23 deaths represents an Infantile Mortality of 70·12 per 1,000 births, or 7·0 per cent. of births during 1909.

The following Table shows the number of Infantile Deaths during the past ten years, 1899—1908, also the death rate for the fame period:—

			No.	Rate per 1,000 Birth Registered.
1899	...	...	36	108·43
1900	...	...	24	67·41
1901	...	...	17	55·73
1902	...	...	41	120·50
1903	...	...	35	93·50
1904	...	...	24	72·72
1905	...	...	24	73·17
1906	...	...	31	87·81
1907	...	...	19	54·44
1908	...	...	21	58·82

The average Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births for the past ten years would therefore be 79·25.

This death rate is not excessive, and with the proper working of the Midwives' Act will no doubt in future be much smaller.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

The following Births were registered in 1909:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Eling ...	...	85	86	171
Lyndhurst	...	36	39	75
Fawley ...	...	44	38	82
		—	—	—
		165	163	328
		—	—	—

This gives a Birth Rate for Eling of 22·5 per 1,000; for Lyndhurst 18·18 per 1,000; for Fawley 19·59 per 1,000; and for the whole Sanitary District 20·61 per 1,000.

The Birth Rate for the past year shows a slight decrease from that of the previous year, and that decrease is shown in each division of the Sanitary Area.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	° Rate.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.					Number.	° Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	° Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	14540	332	22·83	36	108·43	221	15·19	10	}	No	Record.	
1900	14560	356	25·45	24	67·41	199	13·66	8				
1901	14546	305	20·96	17	55·73	167	11·48	10	11	0	156	10·72
1902	14700	340	23·12	41	120·50	199	13·53	12	7	0	192	13·06
1903	14935	347	25·04	35	93·50	189	12·65	9	0	0	189	12·65
1904	15100	330	21·85	24	72·72	182	12·05	10	1	0	181	11·98
1905	15260	328	21·49	24	73·17	162	10·61	10	2	0	160	10·48
1906	15430	353	22·87	31	87·81	173	11·21	11	0	0	173	11·21
1907	15610	349	24·03	19	54·44	165	10·56	17	0	0	165	10·56
1908	15760	357	22·65	21	58·82	189	11·99	9	0	0	186	11·99
Averages for years 1899-1908.	15044·1	339·7	23·02	27·2	79·25	184·6	12·29	10·6	Average 2·4	0	for 8 years. 175·5	11·28
1909	15910	328	20·61	23	70·12	194	12·19	11	0	0	194	15·19

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purpose of these tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given on the following page.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ...	...	64,272
Total population at all ages ...	...	14,646
Number of inhabited houses ...	...	3,186
Average number of persons per house ...	...	4·7

} At
} Census
} of 1901.

I.	II.	III.
<p>Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.</p> <p>New Forest Union Workhouse</p>	<p>Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.</p> <p>Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital</p> <p>Southampton Eye Hospital</p>	<p>Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.</p> <p>Several Nursing Homes</p>
<p>Is the Union Workhouse within the District? Yes.</p>		

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

YEAR.	ELING.				LYNDHURST.				FAWLEY.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year
1899..	6750	107	120	18	3660	79	57	6	4130	83	44	12
1900..	6760	155	96	10	3665	84	54	8	4135	117	49	6
1901..	6865	153	82	6	3816	80	46	7	3865	72	39	4
1902..	6940	161	91	17	3850	81	51	13	3910	98	57	11
1903..	7040	197	100	17	3930	79	46	7	3965	98	43	11
1904..	7100	159	102	13	3980	82	40	7	4020	89	40	4
1905..	7180	165	80	15	4020	74	36	5	4060	89	46	4
1906..	7280	187	86	17	4050	80	45	6	4100	86	42	8
1907..	7374	177	90	9	4086	76	40	4	4160	96	35	6
1908..	7500	180	86	13	4100	82	51	4	4160	95	52	4
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908	7078·9	164·1	93·3	13·5	3915·7	79·7	46·6	7·4	4050·5	92·3	44·7	70·4
1909..	7600	171	96	14	4125	75	41	3	4185	82	57	6

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1909:

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Eling.	Lyndhurst.	Fawley.	Eling.	Lyndhurst.	Fawley.		
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and up.								
Small-pox
Cholera
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	27	..	3	20	..	4	..	8	7	12	1	6	9	16	
Erysipelas	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	1
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	38	..	5	24	2	7	..	15	8	15	1	7	9	17	

Isolation Hospital—SOUTHAMPTON (Situated at Mousehole, Shirley).

Total available Beds—110.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—ALL.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

During the year 1909 I received 38 Notifications of Notifiable Diseases, this number being a reduction of 7 on the previous year and 5 on that of the year before. These Notifications were received principally during the early and late months of the year; and consisted chiefly of Notifications of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. During January 6 cases of Diphtheria were Notified, and the same number for the same disease during February. During March 5 cases of Diphtheria and one case of Puerperal Fever was Notified, whilst 3 cases of Diphtheria and one of Scarlet Fever was Notified during April. During the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, and November, 4 cases of Diphtheria, 2 of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Puerperal Fever, 3 of Erysipelas and 1 of Typhoid were Notified, and at the end of December, 3 cases of Diphtheria and one of Scarlet Fever.

I think the above is a very common yearly history of Notifiable Diseases, and serves to show, that during the Spring, Summer and Autumn months, when life may be said to be spent in the open air, that the vital energy is so exalted, as to be capable of resisting the inroads of disease germs; and it is only when the cold weather is upon us, and the ordinary hygienic rules become neglected, that a general lowering of the vital powers take place, and a consequent proneness to the germs of any infectious disease that may be lurking in the district.

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
January	6	0	0	0	0	6
February	6	0	0	0	0	6
March	5	0	1	0	0	6
April	3	1	0	0	0	4
May	1	0	0	1	0	2
June	1	0	0	1	0	2
July	1	0	1	0	0	2
August	1	0	0	0	0	1
September	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	1	1	0	2
November	0	2	0	0	1	3
December	3	1	0	0	0	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27	4	3	3	1	38
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	27
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	4
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	3
				—
				38
				—

As shown in Table III these cases were distributed throughout the Sanitary area in the following manner:—

	Eling.	Lyndhurst.	Fawley	Total.
Diphtheria	8	7	12	27
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2	4
Puerperal Fever	2	0	1	3
Erysipelas	3	0	0	3
Enteric Fever	1	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—
	15	8	15	38
	—	—	—	—

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AFFECTING THE NEW FOREST SANITARY DISTRICT DURING 1909.

Diphtheria.—As will be seen from the tabulated statements this disease takes the most prominent position with regard to the Notifiable Diseases, and was most prevalent during January, February, March, April, and December, with isolated cases occurring during May, June, July and August. During those months there were in all 27 cases, 8 in Eling, 7 in Lyndhurst, and 12 in Fawley Division, out of these 27 cases 16 were removed to the Isolation Hospital, the remaining 11 being isolated and treated at their own homes.

The first case that came under my notice was that of (G. G.) a child living at Hythe. She was notified on January 6th a few days after the return of a Diphtheritic patient of the same family from the Isolation Hospital at Southampton who had been sent to the Isolation Hospital during December of the previous year.

The Sanitary Authority at the Isolation Hospital had given the parents of the child a warning, not to allow it to mix with the other portion of the family for two weeks. These instructions were

however, neglected by the parents with a consequent spread of the infection to another branch of the family. This case when notified was in to serious a condition to be removed to the Isolation Hospital.

During the same month four cases were notified from Lyndhurst, and were removed immediately to the Isolation Hospital. Two of these children, members of the same family presumably contracted the disease from a family pet; the other two cases also children of another family contracted the disease from the former cases.

The sixth case during January was reported from Hardley in the Fawley Division, and was removed to the Isolation Hospital. This case (Mrs. H.) was investigated, and beyond a very suspicious water supply, no definite cause could be assigned. The next two cases reported came from the same house, being the husband and child of the former case, these cases were without doubt a result of direct contact.

The next case notified was that of (E.H.), a resident of Totton in the Eling Division. This case was a pupil teacher in one of the Board Schools in Southampton, and beyond the fact that some of the school children were suffering from sore throat, no satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at as to the cause of the disease. Her own home and surroundings were in a perfectly sanitary condition, and although she was treated at her own home, no other member of the family contracted the disease.

The next cases all seem to centre at Dibden in the Fawley District, and appears to have been spread by an unsuspected mild case attending school.

As the cases were reported they were removed at once to the Isolation Hospital.

During March two other cases were reported from Lyndhurst, both residing close together, and in the same road. Here the drains were found defective, and was no doubt the cause of the disease.

During April two cases were reported from Totton in the Eling Division, and were of a mild nature, no cause could be found for the disease. A fatal case, however, took place in June, and here it was found that the drainage was at fault, and that the dead well had not been cleaned out for many years.

At the end of July one case was notified from Fritham in the Lyndhurst Division, and here again the drains were at fault, and was the cause of the mischief.

During August one case was brought into the Fawley Division, being that (H.S.), who upon returning to his home, after staying with friends showed well marked diphtheritic symptoms, and died the same day.

The next three cases were notified in December. Two of these were members of the same family, and had been entertaining in their own house another child, who had recently been suffering from Diphtheria in another Sanitary District, with the result that the disease was communicated to them. The last case of the year was one in Totton, and here it was found that a ventilating shaft from a dead well open a few feet away from the patient's bedroom window nearly on a level with it.

The other cases not mentioned in my detailed report were of such a minor character as to need no special mention.

Mortality from this disease 3 or 0·19 per 1,000.

Scarlet Fever.—This Sanitary Area was remarkably free from Scarlet Fever during 1909; only four cases being reported throughout the whole district, and were distributed in the following manner, Eling 1, Lyndhurst 1 and Fawley 2. These four cases were notified in April, November and December, and were all of a sporadic nature, and were in no way connected with each other. With the exception of one case sent to the Isolation Hospital, they were all isolated at their own homes, with the gratifying result that there was no spread of the disease.

The mortality from this disease during the year was nil.

Typhoid Fever.—One case of this disease was notified during November, and as there was no accommodation for nursing in the patients' house, the case was removed to hospital. An inquiry into the cause of the disease showed that the drinking water obtained from a well was impregnated with sewage matter. This supply was at once condemned and a fresh one obtained.

Mortality nil.

Erysipelas.—Three cases were notified during the year and all were in the Eling Division. They were all of an Idiopathic nature, and were notified in May, June and October, and therefore had no connection with each other. These cases possessed no special features of interest.

Mortality nil.

Puerperal Fever.—Three cases were reported during the year, one of whom died. The first case was reported on March 6th, after death; and the other two cases on July 26th and October 9th. This disease, a most fatal one to lying-in women, should, with our improved legislation regarding midwives, become a disease of the past.

Mortality 1.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During April, July and August, Whooping Cough was very severe throughout the whole district, resulting in five deaths being registered for this disease, one in Eling District, and four in Fawley District. Three of these deaths took place in children under one year of age, and the other two were between one and five years. Considering the exhausting nature of this disease, and the age of the children attacked, it is surprising that the mortality is not very much greater than that recorded for 1909, and if we take the average for the past ten years, the result, 2.5 deaths per year, for this disease, is eminently satisfactory. Mumps and Influenza was also prevalent during the early portion of the year, and Chicken Pox to a considerable extent during July.

MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Measles ...	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	4	7	0	1	7	0	1	5
Diarrhœa ...	1	3	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Typhoid ...	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Small Pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	3	3	3
Croup ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Typhus ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Enteritis ...	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	4	8	12	7	4	10	8	6	9

The mortality from Zymotic diseases during the year 1909 would therefore represent .56 per 1000 of the estimated population, with an average death from Zymotic diseases alone for the past 10 years of 7.4 per annum.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

There are sixty-two premises embraced under the above heading which have been kept under frequent observation during the past year.

In a special report to the Local Government Board made during 1908 I gave full details of these various premises, showing their cubical capacity, structure, water supply, lighting, ventilation, and number of cows per cow-house. Various improvements were suggested from time to time to the different owners of these premises with regard to the several points mentioned above ; and I am pleased to say that throughout the whole district a distinct improvement has taken place.

With regard to the ultimate destination of the milk from the several dairies, a record is kept, which is amended from time to time when found necessary. By this means, in connection

with the milk supply to the various districts, both near and far, one can determine how far the milk supply from any one dairy, has been involved in the conveyance of an Infective disease.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

These cases are always sent to the Isolation Hospital as soon as notified, except in those cases where the parents or guardians of the patient object to removal. When the latter is the case the patient is isolated in the most favourable position in the house and all superfluous furniture and carpets removed. That portion of the house is divided from the remaining portion by a sheet which is kept saturated with a solution of Carbolic Acid. The patient is attended to by a special nurse, keeping her own quarters; or where that is impossible the mother of the patient becomes the nurse, and in that case other precautions have to be taken; namely, temporary removal of the rest of the family. When this latter course is adopted, it necessarily gives a considerable amount of extra work to those engaged in the prevention of the spread of the disease, in seeing that all orders are strictly carried out.

In order to encourage early notification my Board has permitted the Medical men of the Sanitary District when in doubt as to the nature of the case, to send at the expense of the Board to the Chemical Research Society, for a bacteriological examination of any blood or secretion, which would confirm or not confirm the presence of anyone of the infective notifiable diseases.

Carbolic Acid is supplied to all houses in which an infective disease has been notified; and in order that the supply should be at once available several centres have been formed throughout the district where a stock (under proper protection) is kept. These methods of dealing with infectious diseases in a Rural Area have been quite satisfactory, and I see no reason to increase or diminish such precautions.

During the year 1909 twenty-one persons have been kept under observation, they having been in contact with Small Pox previous to coming into the District. No cases of Small Pox took place in the New Forest Sanitary District during the year.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital used by the New Forest Sanitary Authority, is that belonging to Southampton; and is situated midway between Totton and Southampton. It is in a most convenient position, both for Southampton and the New Forest; built on the block system in a rural portion of the district, and officered by an efficient staff. An ambulance is always ready for the removal of a patient to the Hospital; and is properly equipped with bedding and a nurse. This Hospital is used by the New Forest Sanitary Authority, for any or all of the notifiable diseases, with the exception of Small Pox. For the latter disease a special hospital ship is at anchor in the River Test, which river divides the two districts. We are therefore amply provided for in case of invasion by any of the Notifiable Diseases; and it is a pity that more people in this district cannot make up their minds when necessary to have their cases moved at once to proper isolation.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection is carried out in all cases notified, whether removals or otherwise. When the case is removed disinfection takes place at once; and when not removed disinfection takes place as soon as a notification from the medical attendant states that the patient has recovered. A printed notice for the medical attendant is left in each case upon notification to be forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector upon the recovery or otherwise of the notified case. Disinfection of the room or rooms, with bedding, is done by Formalin or Sulphurous Dioxide, which is followed by instructions as to washing the walls, ceiling and floors, with strong carbolic soap, or a solution of Perchloride of Mercury. Books or articles which might be injured by the process described above, are sent to Southampton for disinfection by heat.

INSPECTION OF THE SANITARY DISTRICT.

The whole Sanitary District has been Inspected on two occasions during the year, small portions being taken at a time. On these occasions the general health has been enquired into, and

any existing cause of complaint attended to. Here I beg to thank the medical gentleman of the Sanitary District for their kindly held and assistance shown to me in my various duties as Medical Officer of Health, by their means a more satisfactory account can be gleaned, as to the general health of their various districts, and the requirements to maintain the continuance, or improvement of the general sanitary condition.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

Taking the district as a whole, the excrements are after suitable preparation used on the land as a fertilizer. It is only in those places, where this use of the excrements is neglected that nuisances arise. If people only knew the value of excrements as a fertilizer, there would be fewer complaints as to nuisances arising from over full middens or overflowing dead wells.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Sewerage and Drainage of the New Forest Sanitary Area remains the same as that reported last year. A proper system of Sewerage can only be said to exist in Lyndhurst, including an outlying portion known as Bank, and also a portion of Beaulieu. In these places the drainage system, although expensive, has proved to be a great boon to the inhabitants, and no doubt in time, other portions of the district will be similiarly drained. The undrained portion is adopting the pail system more and more each year, and the old open vault and dead well is gradually disappearing.



TABLE VI.

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances Department during the year 1909.

	NUMBER OF		ABATEMENT NOTICES.		NUISANCES ABATED AFTER NOTICES BY		NUISANCES REMAINING UNABATED.
	Inspections and Observations made	Defects found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority.	Inspector.	Authority.	
Dwelling-houses and Schools—							
Foul Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Structural Defects	19	9	9	—	9	—	—
Over-crowding	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unfit for Habitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lodging-houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowsheds	66	5	5	—	5	—	—
Bakehouses	68	1	1	—	1	—	1
Slaughter-houses	48	1	1	—	—	—	—
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies	40	22	22	—	22	—	—
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ..	11	6	6	—	6	—	—
Water Closets	9	3	3	—	3	—	—
House Drainage—							
Defective Traps	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
No Disconnection	6	3	3	—	3	—	—
Other Faults	51	24	24	—	24	—	—
Water Supply	8	2	2	—	2	—	—
Pigsties	14	6	6	—	6	—	—
Animals improperly kept	14	6	6	—	6	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	61	29	29	—	29	—	—
Total	485	118	118	—	—	117	1

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances Department
during the Year 1909—*continued.*

Samples of Water taken for analysis	...	...	15
" " Condemned as unfit for use	...	...	1
Precautions against Infectious Disease—			
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	38
Schools	" " " "	...	3

WATER SUPPLY.

A portion of the Sanitary District is supplied with water by the South Hants Water Company, and it is pleasing to note that year by year they are extending their system and supplying an increased number of houses. The water supplied by this Company is of great purity, the supply being abundant and constant. An analysis of this water is taken at frequent intervals, and is always of a most satisfactory nature. A copy of the latest analysis is given below, a glance at which by anyone, even with the most superficial knowledge of water, cannot but acknowledge its satisfactory character.

Seventy-one new houses have been supplied during the past year, in addition to those recorded in my last report, and I hope year by year to be able to record an even greater number.

The total number of houses supplied by the South Hants Water Company being :

Eling	...	...	524
Ashurst	...	...	15
Woodlands	...	...	7
Lyndhurst	...	...	440

making a total of 986 or an increase of 71 on that of the previous year.

The remaining portions of the district is supplied from wells, springs, and upland water, the water so obtained being fairly good but in many places peaty.

[COPY OF ANALYSIS OF THE COMPANY'S WATER]

39, LIME STREET,
LONDON, E.C.,

27th January, 1910.

To the Chairman & Directors

South Hants Water Works Company.

GENTLEMEN,

We beg to submit herewith our monthly report on the Company's Waters :—

Samples taken	TIMSBURY.		TWYFORD.	
	3/1/10.		11/1/10.	
	RESERVOIR.	WELL.	RESERVOIR.	WELL.
Total Solids, grains, per gall.	13·16	25·45	10·80	19·18
Chlorine	1·25	1·25	1·00	1·00
Sulphuric Acid	·52	·54	·32	·33
Nitric Acid	·85	·85	·95	·95
Lime	4·40	10·95	4·10	7·88
Magnesia	·52	·52	·30	·32
Hardness (total)...	7°70	18°50	6°50	13°60
„ (permanent) ...	3°10	3°10	2°80	2°80
	Parts per million.			
Ammonia (free)...	nil.	nil	·003	nil.
„ (Albuminoid ...	·003	trace	·003	·003
Condition	slight			
	deposit	clear	clear	clear

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) G. H. OGSTON & MOORE.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

In all there were 30 deaths registered in the whole of the district during 1909 as due to Phthisis, Bronchitis and Pneumonia. Eighteen of these were registered in Eling; three in Lyndhurst and 9 in Fawley.

Those in Eling being :—

Phthisis	...	...	8
Bronchitis	...	...	8
Pneumonia	...	...	2

Those in Lyndhurst being :—

Phthisis	...	...	3
Bronchitis	...	...	0
Pneumonia	...	...	0

Those in Fawley being :—

Phthisis	...	...	6
Bronchitis	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	2

It will thus be seen that the larger number of deaths from Respiratory Diseases were due to Phthisis, at the same time I look upon this number as being very small, and it would be smaller, but for the fact that many people come into the district for their health sake, who have already developed consumption, and eventually die there.

This number represents a mortality from Resperatory Diseases of 1.88 per thousand for the whole district.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification of Tuberculosis is in force in the New Forest, and up to the present I have received 21 notifications. Instructions are given to each patient, and to those who are conducting the case, as to the reception of the sputum, and its final disposal. Plenty of fresh air by night and by day, limitation of hangings and carpets in the sleeping chamber; and as great amount of isolation as is possible. This disease is looked upon by the majority of people as a non-infective one; but I make it a point of always

showing how infectious such cases may become, under those circumstances which favour the continuance of the disease. After a fatal termination, thorough disinfection is either taken by the Sanitary Authority, or by those in charge of the case.

The total mortality from this disease only amounts to 1.06 per 1000.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

During the year 17 deaths were registered as being due to heart or blood vessel disease, and the majority of those registered took place in persons beyond the age of 65 years, and ought therefore to be looked upon as proceeding from Senile Decay. One was registered between the age of 5 and 15 years; two between 15 and 25 years; three between 25 and 65 years, the rest, namely 11 beyond 65 years.

The total mortality throughout the whole district would represent 1.06 per 1000, which being so small deserves no special mention.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE
YEAR 1909, ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND
WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of
Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	NUMBER OF—	
		Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	25	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	119	0	0
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	30	0	0
	—	—	—
	174	0	0
	—	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				Number of Prosecutions.
	Found,	Remedied.	Referred to H. M. Inspector.		
Want of cleanliness	15	15	0	0	
Overcrowding	3	3	0	0	
	—	—	—	—	
	18	18	0	0	
		—	—	—	

3.—HOMEWORK.

No Outworkers during the past year.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number.
Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	34
Harness and Saddle Makers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Brickmakers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Smiths	...	...	...	...	...	7
Builders	...	...	...	...	...	4
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coach Builders	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coach Painters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Works	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Motor Works	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tinsmiths	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pottery Works	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
Total number of workshops on Register	...					84
						—

HENRY A. SHEPPARD,

March 1st, 1910.

Medical Officer of Health.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT 1901.

There are still the same number of Factories in the District, namely nine, but an increased number of Workshops which now total to eighty-two. Therefore the number of premises coming under the above act amounts to ninety-one. During the year 174 visits were paid to these various workplaces, and I am pleased to record that beyond a few cases of want of cleanliness (principally in limewashing) and overcrowding, the provisions of the above act have been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

The Factories in the District are:—

Timber Conversion	...	...	2
Sulphuric Acid Works	...	...	1
Creosote Works	...	...	1
Flour Mills	...	...	4
Brewery	...	...	1

In all these Factories the well-being of those employed is well cared for, both from a Sanitary point, and also by the proper protection of machinery when in motion.

There are still no outworkers to record in the whole District.

In concluding this report I beg to thank the Sanitary Inspector, for his willingness on all occasions of enquiry, and for the capable manner in which he has carried out his various duties since his appointment in July last.

I have the Honour,

To be Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

HENRY A. SHEPPARD.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1909.

To the Chairman and Members of the New Forest Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my first Annual Report on the Sanitary work in the New Forest Rural District for the year 1909.

As I was only appointed your officer last July, I am unable to give you a full and detailed report as to the work for the whole year.

Notifiable Diseases.—In all cases of Infectious Diseases the premises were at once visited and disinfectants supplied. Upon recovery of the Patient the rooms were disinfected.

The number of cases are as follows:—

Diphtheria	...	5 and 22	by my predecessor.
Scarlet Fever	...	3 and 1	„ „
Erysipelas	...	1 and 2	„ „

Slaughter Houses.—The slaughter houses and butchers' shops in the district number 12. These have been visited at frequent intervals. The cleanliness, limewashing, and the removal of garbage and trade refuse has been well maintained. A verbal request as to improvement and limewashing usually being sufficient.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops—I have inspected 62 premises under the above headings. I am satisfied with the general conditions as to cleanliness, ventilation, and lighting. Improvements have been made with regard to these premises within the last year, several Cowsheds having been remodelled and put into a more sanitary condition, whilst one was re-built entirely. I hope to be able to show further improvements in my next Report.

Factories and Workshops.—The Workshops and Workplaces which include Bakehouses have been visited at frequent intervals.

The Bakehouses in the District number 34, and I am glad to state that none are "underground." Limewashing was required in a few cases and was done at my request.

Nuisances.—Where nuisances have been found or upon receipt of verbal or written complaints, the premises have been visited with as little delay as possible, and those causing the nuisances written to, or preliminary notices served. I have had little difficulty in inducing owners and occupiers to carry out necessary works and improvements as may be seen by the fact that no legal proceedings have been taken.

The following table shows the nature of these complaints:—

Foul ditches	...	...	...	12
Choked drains	...	...	...	2
Defective drains	...	...	...	6
Defective privies and W.C.'s	...	...	...	15
Cesspools, defective or cleaned out	...	...	...	6
Damp, dirty, or defective premises	...	...	...	5
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	12
Accumulation of manure or refuse	...	...	...	4
Polluted or defective water supply	...	...	...	2

I am, Gentleman,

Your Obedient Servant,

HENLEY BURROWS, A.R. San. I.,

Sanitary Inspector.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is a very interesting and well-written work, and it is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the world.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a very comprehensive and well-written work, and it is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the world.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the present day to the future. It is a very interesting and well-written work, and it is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the world.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the future to the end of time. It is a very interesting and well-written work, and it is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the world.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the end of time to the beginning of time. It is a very interesting and well-written work, and it is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the world.

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