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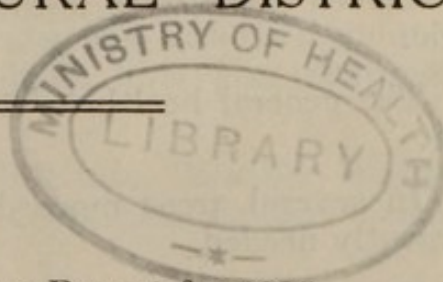
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## PETERSFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.



GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Report for 1925.

### **General Mortality.**

One hundred and thirty-four deaths (69 male and 65 female) occurred of residents in or belonging to the District, as against 132 in 1924, equal to a death rate of 11.9 per 1,000 of the population.

### **Infant Mortality.**

Nine deaths occurred in children under one year of age, equal to 48.1 per 1,000 births.

### **Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.**

Twenty-three deaths occurred, including eight from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

### **Senile Mortality.**

Sixty-eight of the deaths occurred in persons 60 years of age and upwards. Of these 18 were between 60 and 70 ; 34 between 70 and 80 ; 20 between 80 and 90 and six were over 90.

### **Birth Rate.**

One hundred and eighty-seven births (90 male and 97 female) were registered—of these two male and six female were illegitimate—equal to a birth rate of 15.4 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 17.08 for 1924.

## Infectious Diseases.

Eleven cases were notified : 10 Scarlet Fever and one Enteric.

The general health in the District has been very good indeed.

In several areas more dwellings for the working class are urgently needed.

The whole area is purely agricultural and residential.

In agriculture, milk production is the staple industry, wherever the pasturage is good, and corn growing on the upland portions.

In several villages, there is a great scarcity of suitable cottage accommodation, and I trust the steps now being taken by your Council to remedy this will meet with success.

**Hospitals.**—One, The Petersfield Isolation Hospital, situated at Petersfield, provided conjointly by the Petersfield Rural and Urban authorities, for infectious cases (Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever)—containing 20 beds. For Tuberculosis and Small-pox, provisions in the hands of the County authority.

**Ambulances.**—For infectious cases, one provided, and kept at The Isolation Hospital. For non-infectious and accident cases, ambulance provided, and maintained by the Petersfield Division of the Hampshire Red Cross Society.

**Maternity and Child Welfare.** One has been working most successfully at Petersfield for some years, for consultation and treatment by the doctor in attendance ; other centres have been recently opened at Liss, Liphook and Langrish.

**Nursing in the Home.**—This is supplied by the District or Parish Nurse, each district or parish providing one by local voluntary effort. There is no provision for the home nursing of infectious cases.

**Midwives.**—None employed or subsidized by local authority. Practically all midwifery is done by the qualified District or Parish Nurse.

Under separate headings, I beg to report as follows on the existing conditions in the villages, and the works now in progress.



**Officials.**

Part-time Medical Officer of Health.

Whole time Sanitary Inspector, who also carries out the duties of Sanitary Surveyor, Building Surveyor, Scavenging Work, etc.

Member Royal Sanitary Institute, Member Institute Municipal and County Engineers, Certificate Sanitary Science, etc., etc.

**Legislation in Force.**

The following Bye-laws have been adopted and are now in force in the District :—

Bye-laws with respect to new Streets and Buildings, adopted February, 1897. Amended August, 1908. Amended December, 1926.

Bye-laws with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., adopted in June 1907.

Bye-laws with respect to Slaughterhouses, adopted December, 1882. Amended February, 1897. Amended March, 1925.

Regulations as to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops, adopted February, 1908.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment Act) 1890. Part III. was adopted and made operative in January, 1911.

The Building Bye-laws are operative only in the Parishes of Bramshott, Buriton, Eastmeon, Greatham, Liss, Sheet and Steep, but your Council is now applying for sanction to a more modern and progressive series of Bye-laws for the above Parishes, and to apply the existing Bye-laws to the remaining seven Parishes in the District, where the absence of any Bye-laws has made possible the erection of undesirable forms of dwellings which, in years to come, will be a continual source of trouble to their owners and your officials.

I therefore recommend that the Rural series of Bye-laws be made applicable to the remaining seven parishes as soon as the necessary sanction is obtained, as I consider this series will not by any means increase the cost or retard the erection of houses in the more rural parts of the District.



## Water Supplies.

### BURITON.

The supply for the village has been satisfactory and sufficient during the year.

A sample from the supply was analysed during the Summer and the report thereon was highly satisfactory.

During the period under review the supply has been generally satisfactory.

A great deal of inconvenience and trouble was experienced in the years 1922—23 owing to the discolouration of the water at the standpipes, and after various attempts to improve matters, it was eventually found necessary to renew the main, when it was found that the pipes had not been properly coated.

The iron pipes were replaced with galvanised iron.

A private supply is laid on to many houses in the village by the land-owner, which supply is obtained from the same source as the Council's supply.

The Council's supply is laid on to standpipes situated at various points in the village.

### EASTMEON.

During the past five years the supply, which is purchased in bulk from a local private waterworks, has been satisfactory in all respects.

A sample of the water was recently submitted for analysis and the report thereon was highly satisfactory.

The supply is laid on to standpipes situated at convenient points throughout the village. These standpipes are not altogether satisfactory as they are invariably left half open by children when drawing water, and consequently a considerable amount of water is wasted.

Every encouragement is given householders to lay on a service to their houses, but so far only a few have done so.

### LISS.

The gravitation supply from Doscombe was well maintained throughout the year, and at no period was there a falling off recorded.



The consumption has increased during the past five years from about 21,000 to 29,000 gallons per day. It is difficult to account for the percentage of increase, having regard to the number of new dwellings erected in the parish during the same period under review. The mains have been periodically tested, and always found satisfactory.

In view of this increased consumption, it is of urgent importance that your Council should press forward the proposed augmentation scheme.

Your Council has now completed negotiations for the purchase of about 10 acres of land and certain water rights at Palmer's Farm, and your Engineers have prepared a scheme for pumping up a quantity up to 40,000 gallons per day to a new high level tank at the highest point at Hillbrow.

When the scheme is carried out, practically every house in the parish will be within the area of supply, and, having regard to the amount of water available at Palmer's Farm, the parish will be well supplied for many years to come.

The estimated cost of the works, including the cost of land etc., and the purchase of the Hillbrow Waterworks Company's Works, is about £16,000.

The Springs at Palmer's Farm are favourably situated, and break out of the Hythe Beds and Lower Green Sand, and the report of the Analyst shows the water to be eminently satisfactory as a public supply, the hardness being 8 degrees as compared with 14 degrees in the Doscombe supply.

During the year there was a slight deterioration in the quality of the Doscombe water, caused by a disturbance in the collecting area. The disturbance was caused through the felling of trees on the higher ground above the Springs and the consequent haulage of the timber, etc. This work is now finished and I have no doubt the water will soon be back to its normal standard.

It is to be hoped that the new Augmentation Scheme will be carried out and completed early in the coming year.

#### BRAMSHOTT.

During the year decided progress has been made in the matter of providing a water scheme for the parish.

Application was made in September for sanction to a loan of £17,000 to carry out the scheme prepared by your Engineers



and an inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health at Liphook in October last.

During the interval between the application for sanction to a loan and the inquiry, fresh negotiations were opened with the Wey Valley Water Company, with the result that this Company offered terms, which, to many of the Ratepayers, appeared to be favourable. In December the terms offered by the Wey Valley Water Company were definitely accepted, and it is understood that the works will be commenced immediately.

Your agreement with the Wey Valley Water Company provides for the laying of about eight miles of water mains in the parish and the whole works are to be completed within 18 months. This will bring to a termination a matter which has been under your consideration for many years.

The above scheme will provide an available supply for practically 85 per cent. of the houses in the parish. Services will be laid on to all houses as required, and no provision is made for standpipes.

### SHEET AND STEEP PARISHES.

These two parishes are well supplied with water, supplied and laid on from the Urban Council's main, the supply being of excellent quality and abundant.

### Rivers and Streams.

There is no gross pollution of any stream, river or water-course within your district. There is, however, a small amount of pollution in the River Rother at Liss, where some old properties were connected to the surface water sewers in years gone by.

In view of the very small quantity of sewage matter passing into these sewers, no action has been taken in the matter, more especially now that the question of a Drainage Scheme is being considered.

It is also a fact worthy of notice that in past years cesspools were continually being found running into watercourses, and in some cases, actually emptied into them. At the present day, however, these conditions have ceased to exist, owing to the excellent system in operation by your Council, for the frequent emptying of cesspools, etc.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

Up to the present there is no sewerage system in any part of the District, which fact reflects no discredit on your Council, as sewerage cannot be provided without first having a good and constant supply of water.

#### **LISS PARISH.**

The sewerage scheme for Liss Parish in respect of which a loan was sanctioned by the Local Government Board in 1914, (which loan was ultimately cancelled at the outbreak of the war) was fully considered by your Council in 1921 and again in 1923, when the revised estimate of the works was, found to exceed the borrowing powers of the Parish.

Your Council then considered it unwise to proceed with a part only of the scheme, and the matter was, perforce, left in a state of abeyance.

#### **STEEP PARISH.**

For several years your Council has had under consideration a sewage scheme for a part of this parish.

A scheme to deal with the more urgent part of the village was prepared by your Surveyor in 1923, and this scheme would have been carried out if suitable land could be purchased for the outfall works, as it was proposed to carry out the works without applying for a loan. In 1924 the matter was again brought forward when the Ratepayers in this particular area asked for a more comprehensive scheme.

As a result, your Surveyor prepared a scheme estimated to deal with about 16,000 gallons of sewage per day. Land for the Outfall Works has been provisionally acquired at the bottom end of the parish and application has now been made for sanction to a loan of £4,000 to carry out the works.

It is earnestly hoped that the scheme will be carried out and completed early in the coming year.

#### **SHEET PARISH.**

The matter of providing a sewerage scheme for the village has been recommended to your Council for some years.

The village has been supplied with water for many years, and as there is no provision whatever for dealing with the sewage, the roadside ditches are continually found in a foul condition.



The scheme prepared by your Surveyor in 1924 appeared to be both practical and economic and I make a strong recommendation to your Council to reconsider the matter at an early date with a view to carrying this, or some other scheme, into effect.

There is now no doubt that the absence of a proper sewerage system retards to a large extent building developments in and around the village, apart from the fact that the existing conditions cannot by any means be regarded as healthy.

### BRAMSHOTT.

It is now practically settled that Liphook village will be supplied with water before the end of next summer, and one cannot help looking ahead and surmise what the conditions will be like when most of the houses will have an abundant supply of water.

Needless to say, that with the increased convenience of supply, the quantity of waste water will sooner or later become a problem, and a matter which will have to be seriously considered by your Council in the near future.

### **Closest Accommodation.**

The type of closet accommodation generally found throughout the district is the Earth Closet provided with a removable pail, or other similar receptacle.

In some of the outlying parishes the midden or pit system is still used, but I am pleased to say they are very few in number, and are condemned whenever the circumstances demand.

During the past five years about 30 of the middens were abolished and replaced with proper earth closets.

In the parishes of Bramshott, Liss and Steep the majority of the larger houses, and also a good percentage of working class houses, are provided with water closets which are invariably drained to cesspools.

In the parishes of Bramshott and Liss, where cesspools are emptied when required by the Council, the conversion of Earth Closets into Water Closets is progressing rapidly, and I can foresee that in the near future, the work of emptying cesspools will tax your appliances to the utmost.

## Scavenging Work.

### LISS AND LIPHOOK.

I am pleased to be able to report most favourably on the scavenging work during the past year.

The arrangements in the two small townships of Liss and Liphook have worked satisfactorily, and the service which was commenced in January of this year has been appreciated by the ratepayers in general.

In Liss and Liphook house refuse was collected every week, but since the summer this has been reduced to one collection every other week, which arrangement seems to be generally approved.

The amount of refuse collected during the year was 140 loads, which is equivalent to about 140 tons.

The vehicle employed being a ton lorry, having a covered in body, with tipping gear, this vehicle is also employed for the collection of night soil. The majority of the houses are now provided with proper ash-bins of a suitable type.

I am also pleased to report most favourably on the work of cesspool emptying, which was carried out by your four ton cesspool emptying machine.

The work was carried out most efficiently and there was not a single complaint. The excellent service rendered by this machine will be better appreciated when I state that 304 cesspools were emptied during the year.

I have also to report a great improvement in the work of emptying earth closet pails. The work is done with the ton lorry, for which a special tank body is provided. This tank is entirely closed in, and is emptied by means of a valve at the tail end.

The faecal matter is emptied into specially prepared dumps well removed from dwellings and watercourses, and is ultimately placed on the land and ploughed in.

The number of pails emptied during the year was 25,000 at Liss, and 26,000 at Liphook: the work has been well carried out and there were but very few complaints.

Reviewing the year's work, one cannot but conclude that the expenditure of £1,430 on the new vehicles has been more than justified and your Surveyor is to be congratulated on the scheme and the manner in which the work has been carried out.



## SHEET.

I again bring before you the urgent matter of providing for the scavenging work of Sheet village. I strongly recommend that all Earth Closet pails be emptied twice in each week and house refuse collected every other week as at Liss and Liphook, the work to be carried out by your Council, which method has proved more satisfactory than contract work.

The village is fairly compact and it is estimated that the work could be carried out at a cost of about £130 per year.

This is a service which is very badly needed, and would be undoubtedly greatly appreciated by practically every Ratepayer in the parish, and I make a strong recommendation that the matter be considered as soon as possible.

## EASTMEON.

The time has now arrived when your Council should also consider some system of scavenging for the village of Eastmeon.

The conditions which have been accepted as inevitable in past years, are to-day, in the light of liberal education and advanced hygiene, considered unsatisfactory even by the humblest labourer, and this class of Ratepayer looks to his Local Authority to provide him with these amenities, such as are compatible with modern ideas of sanitation.

Such, then, is the case at Eastmeon, where every householder has to dispose of his house refuse and other filth in the best way he can. Many houses are provided with a liberal area of garden, but there are also a number of cottages with very little or no garden, and in such cases as these one cannot but wonder where and how the filth is disposed of.

**Trades and Occupations.**

There are no trades or occupations carried on within the District such as are generally controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations. The most important of the minor occupations and one that creates an influx of people into the District is that of Hop-picking. This occupation generally lasts from 10 to 14 days, according to the weather conditions. Suitable accommodation is provided at the Hop-gardens for those people and proper sanitary accommodation is provided in all cases.

Cooking shelters are also provided and a constant supply of water is provided in the camps.

The camps are well looked after by the respective owners, but unfortunately the majority of the people are of a class who will make no effort to keep themselves or their surroundings in a clean condition.

Another form of labour imported into the District during the season is the Fruit-picker. These generally are a class of people who bring their caravans and tents with them and pitch their camp at any convenient spot.

Excellent hut accommodation is also provided for these people near the Fruit Farms, and during the past season were kept in a very satisfactory condition.

### Schools.

There are at present 12 public Elementary Schools in the District, two schools having been closed by the County Education Committee during the past two years.

The Schools on the whole are kept in a very satisfactory condition.

The sanitary arrangements in all cases are of the conservancy system, and in the larger Schools of Liss and Liphook the Earth Closet pails are regularly emptied by your scavenging men.

A proper water supply is laid on to the School in six cases, the remainder being supplied from Wells convenient to the Schools.

In all cases wash-basins are provided for the children and in several cases drinking water is provided.

During the year, improvements were effected in five cases viz. :—Liss School, new drainage system. Liphook (Girls), new drainage system. Froxfield, new drainage and conveniences. Buriton, repairs and cleansing. Conford, cleansing, etc.

Disinfection was carried out of the whole school buildings in two cases, after infectious disease.

There are also in the district two large Preparatory Schools and one junior Kindergarten School.

In each case the students are boarded in hostels attached to the Schools.

In all these cases the sanitary arrangements are of modern type, with an ample supply of water laid on for all purposes,



and a Sanatorium provided for the isolation and treatment of all fever cases, and which are in charge of a qualified staff.

### **Housing.**

*The Housing conditions* in the District on the whole are fairly satisfactory and compare very favourably with the conditions obtained in Rural Districts. The general standard in the residential and more populated parishes may be regarded as well above the average, but in the more rural parishes the conditions are not so good.

During the year 27 new dwellings were completed in the district, 14 of these being in the parish of Bramshott, and of this total 24 houses were of a type which can be termed Working Class houses.

In the years 1920—25, 135 houses were erected in the District of which 75 per cent are Working Class Houses, and the average number per year was only slightly above that of the four pre-war years, 1910—1914.

At the end of 1919 it was estimated that 60 houses were required to make up the deficiency caused by the War, and your Council then proposed a scheme to erect 34 houses as the first instalment of an ultimate scheme for 80 houses, but owing to a change in the Ministry's policy, the whole scheme was abandoned.

Reviewing the progress of building in the District during the past five years, it is evident that the number erected has only been sufficient to meet the ordinary demand, and that the arrears created during the four years of the war have yet to be made up.

To meet the present demand for cottages, your Council has resolved to proceed with a Housing Scheme, and your Surveyor is instructed to prepare plans for 12 houses at Bramshott, 12 at Liss and six at Eastmeon, and it is hoped that these will be erected during the coming summer.

Your Council has taken advantage of every facility offered by the Government in the way of assisting private enterprise, but the result has not been altogether satisfactory, as the total number of subsidy houses erected under the various Acts as from the Additional Powers Act of 1919, has only reached 91.

No application has been made for assistance under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, and in one case only has a loan been advanced under the provisions of the Housing Act of 1924.



*Over-crowding* is prevalent in the more populated and residential parishes and is invariably caused by the sub-letting of furnished rooms or part of a house.

In many cases part of a house is let to a married member of the family, who invariably has the use of two rooms. This arrangement is not by any means desirable, but when the family has increased in number and several children have to occupy the same bedroom as the parents the conditions become serious, and in the absence of other available accommodation it is often a problem to know what action to take in the matter.

During the year five cases of over-crowding were dealt with, all arising out of the sub-letting of rooms.

In two cases the sub-tenants found accommodation outside the District, in another case the tenant found more suitable accommodation, while in the other two cases the matter was being dealt with at the end of the year.

These conditions will remain with us to a large extent until the demand for new dwellings has been met, and this demand can only be met by the provision of new houses erected by your Council under the Subsidy Scheme, as, in the case of houses built by private enterprise during the past five years, it is found that nearly 40 per cent. were built and occupied by persons from outside your District.

Further, having regard to the character of the District which is purely non-industrial, it necessarily follows that the wages standard is fairly low, and that houses built by private enterprise cannot be economically let at a rental within the means of the class of labour obtained in the District.

*General Standard of Housing.*—The standard of housing in the District on the whole can be regarded as fairly satisfactory, especially in the case of some of the more rural parishes, where most of the properties form part of a large estate; in such cases a high standard is maintained.

*Character of Defects.*—The most common defect found in cottage property is dampness, and its consequent effects on floors, walls, plaster, etc. This common defect can be attributed to the fact that prior to 1897, no Building Bye-laws had been adopted for any part of the District, with the result that houses were built on unfavourable soils and without any provision being made to keep out the dampness.

I am very pleased to be able to report that Bye-laws are now operative throughout the District.



Defects are generally found to be due to neglect on the owner's part, and this can readily be understood, having regard to the high cost of material and labour and the low rentals of cottage property in the District.

*General action taken.*—It is invariably the custom to employ every endeavour to have defects remedied without having recourse to formal notices. Past experience shows that a formal notice is resented to a large degree, whereas a letter to the party responsible, pointing out the defects and works necessary, in most cases has the desired effect.

There are some cases, however, where informal notices and interviews prove futile, and action has to be taken under the appropriate Act or Acts.

During the past five years in two cases only has your Council been forced to carry out works of repair in default of the owner, and a considerable amount of improvements are effected by courteousness and diplomacy on the part of your officer.

Cases of hardship are occasionally met with, such as when the owner is dependent on a limited income from property, and when any expense incurred has to be deducted from his income. In such cases every facility is given the owner to carry out necessary works in instalments over an agreed extended period, and such facilities are invariably greatly appreciated.

*Unhealthy Areas.*—There are no areas within your District which can be termed unhealthy as far as Housing is concerned, but I would like to comment on the condition of certain new roads and streets at Liss Forest, Liss, and Newtown, Liphook. These roadways were formed before Bye-laws were adopted for these parishes, and eventually houses were built fronting to the roadways. No provision has ever been made for the draining or metaling of these roads, with the result that during wet periods, especially in winter time, the roadways are impassable to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

It is regrettable that the Private Street Works Act cannot be applied to Rural Districts generally, but more especially in parishes where land is being developed for building purposes, where streets are laid out and built on, and which eventually become impassable, for the reason that your Council is powerless to act in the matter.

Attempts have been made by your Council in past years to induce the Frontogers in such cases to contribute to the cost of making up the streets, but without success.



It is sincerely hoped that in the near future some form of Legislation will be provided to enable a Rural Council to carry out this important branch of Public Health Work.

### **Bye-Laws in Operation.**

The Bye-laws now operative within your District appear to be adequate to deal effectively with the various matters concerning Public Health.

During the past year your Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter Houses have been revised, and now include a clause making it compulsory to slaughter by Humane methods.

This clause is not popular with the parties concerned, but it is decidedly a step in the right direction, and is approved by the public in general.

Your Bye-laws with respect to Buildings have also been revised during the year and a semi-urban series of Bye-laws are now operative in all the more populated parishes, and a modified series made operative in the remaining parishes.

This revision of Bye-laws was urgently needed in the district, and in future will prevent the erection of undesirable and unhealthy dwellings.

### **Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.**

Your Bye-laws with respect to this kind of dwelling need some revision, but until new Legislation is provided, whereby your Council could prohibit the use of unsuitable sites, I am afraid no useful purpose could be attained. As things are at present, these camps are invariably situated on land which is most unsuitable for the purpose and without the least regard to drainage facilities, water supply, etc.

I am of the opinion that the erection of sheds, as allowed under your Bye-laws, could advantageously be prohibited, and that the erection of such buildings should be subject to your Building Bye-laws.

### **Food Supplies.**

*Milk.*—I am pleased to be able to again report favourably on the conditions under which milk is produced in the District. During the year not a single complaint was received in respect of dirty milk, etc. One report only was received of Tubercle infected milk. This was traced to a cow at a certain farm at Liss; action was taken under the new Tuberculosis Order, and the cow eventually destroyed. Two other suspected cows



were submitted to the Tuberculine Test, which proved negative in both cases.

The number of milk producers now on your Register is 112, practically the same as last year, of which number 28 are also retailers of milk in more or less quantities, and two persons are Registered as Retailers only.

Practically all Registered premises were inspected twice during the year, and all premises were twice limewashed, and improvements effected in 14 cases.

It is pleasing to note that the farmers in many cases now co-operate with your officials, and any suggested improvement is appreciated and duly executed.

The system of handling the milk is on the whole satisfactory, more especially where there are big herds of cows, where the milk is immediately cooled with but very little exposure to contamination.

The retailing of bottled milk is rapidly increasing in the District, and it is hoped that the uncovered can or jug on the doorstep will, in the near future, be only a memory.

No application has been received for a licence to sell graded milk in pursuance of the Milk (Special Designations) Act 1923; this can be understood when the bulk of the milk produced in the District is sent to London and other large centres.

### **Meat Inspection.**

The inspection of meat at the time of slaughter was well carried out during the year. The Meat Regulations of 1924 have been of considerable help in the inspection of meat, and every endeavour is made to inspect carcasses at the time of slaughter. It is, however, a difficult matter to attend to all cases, as Slaughter Houses are so widely scattered, and slaughtering is invariably done at all places on the same day.

The new Regulations have been extremely helpful in the case of a wholesale slaughter house at Liphook, where there are no fixed days for slaughtering, and where cattle of varying qualities are slaughtered and a large quantity of meat was found unfit for human consumption and condemned.

No arrangements have been made as yet for the marking of meat under these regulations. Condemned meat is in all cases properly buried under your Inspector's supervision, but efforts are being made to have a proper Incinerator built for the purpose.

Throughout your District meat is retailed at shops only, where it is well protected by glass screens, etc.

In practically every case meat is now being delivered in closed-in vehicles.

### Slaughter Houses.

The following is a list of Slaughter Houses in your District :—

	In 1920.	In Jan., 1925.	In Dec., 1925.
Registered ...	4	4	4
Licensed ...	1	3	6
Total ...	5	7	10

Appended are general statistics and extracts from vital statistics of the year concerning the District and summary of the work by your Sanitary Inspector.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. PANCKRIDGE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

### General Statistics.

Area (Acres) ...	...	...	...	44,264
Population (estimated) ...	...	...	...	11,360
Number of inhabited houses ...	...	...	...	2,930
Number of families or separate occupiers ...	...	...	...	3,020
Rateable Value ...	...	...	...	£68,073
Sum represented by a penny Rate ...	...	...	...	£ 283

### Extracts from Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS—	TOTAL.	M.	F.	
Legitimate ...	179	88	91	
Illegitimate ...	8	2	6	Birth rate 15.4
Deaths ...	134	69	65	Death rate 11.9
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth, 0.				
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—				
Legitimate, 8 ; Illegitimate 1 ; total 9.				
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	...	1
"    "    Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	0
"    "    Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	...	...	...	1



### Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Deaths.	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	10	10	0
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	1	0

### Tuberculosis.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ... ..								
1 ... ..								
5 ... ..								
10 ... ..				1				
15 ... ..						1		
20 ... ..				1				
25 ... ..		1	1		1	1		
35 ... ..			1			1		
45 ... ..					1	3		
55 ... ..	1							
65 & upwards	1							
Totals ...	2	1	2	2	2	6		

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases reported,—Nil.

**Summary of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector's Work.**

## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACTS.

House Inspections ... ..	65
Houses found defective ... ..	24
Notices served (informal) ... ..	12
Remedied ... ..	11
Notices served (formal) ... ..	10
Remedied ... ..	8
Closing Orders ... ..	0
Demolition Orders ... ..	0
Works carried out by Council in default of owner ... ..	0
Houses found unfit and closed by owner ... ..	1

## HOUSING, ETC.

Plans for new Buildings, etc., approved by the Council ... ..	50
Dwellings which can be termed working-class dwellings ... ..	15
Other dwellings ... ..	11

## New Buildings completed :—

Working-class Houses ... ..	24
Other dwellings ... ..	3
Inspections made of new buildings in course of construction	132
Infringement of Bye-laws ... ..	7
Remedied ... ..	7
Cesspools emptied ... ..	304
Refuse collected (tons) ... ..	140

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Inspections made ... ..	70
Nuisances found ... ..	24
Informal Action Notices served ... ..	16
Remedied ... ..	14
Formal Action Notices served ... ..	7
Remedied ... ..	6
Overcrowding cases ... ..	5
Remedied ... ..	3

## WATER SUPPLIES—

Samples Analysed ... ..	20
Found defective ... ..	6
Remedied ... ..	6

## COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES—

Premises Inspected ... ..	230
Improvements effected ... ..	14



MILK SUPPLY—					
Analysis for Tubercle Bacillus	...	...	...	...	2
Found negative	...	...	...	...	2
SLAUGHTER HOUSES—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	56
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	3
MEAT FOUND UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION—					
Carcases of Beef with all organs	...	...	...	...	8
All organs of beasts	...	...	...	...	7
Fore quarters of beasts	...	...	...	...	2
Organs of Sheep	...	...	...	...	4
BAKEHOUSES—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	11
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	3
WORKSHOPS—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	6
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	2
LAUNDRIES—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	5
Defects found	...	...	...	...	0
FACTORIES—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	6
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	2
Disinfections after infectious diseases, etc.	...	...	...	...	27
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	27
SCHOOLS—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	11
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	5
TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	7
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	1
DRAINS—					
Tested	...	...	...	...	32
Found defective and remedied	...	...	...	...	5
HOP-PICKERS' HUTS—					
Inspections	...	...	...	...	5
SCAVENGING—					
Total number of E.C. pails emptied—at Liss	...	...	...	...	25000
			at Bramshott	...	26000