

**[Report 1948] / Medical Officer of Health, Petersfield R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Petersfield (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1948

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/cpj375wr>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

LIBRARY

**PETERSFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

---

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

AND

**SANITARY INSPECTOR**

for the year


**1948**

---

PETERSFIELD :

THWAITES & WATTS, LAVANT STREET

1949



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29988895>

PETERSFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
AND  
Sanitary Inspector  
FOR THE YEAR  
1948

---

## CONTENTS.

---

	Pages.
I. MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE AND PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS ... ..	1
II. SUMMARY OF MAIN FEATURES ... ..	2
III. LEGISLATION ... ..	3
IV. STATISTICS ... ..	4-7
V. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA ... ..	8-11
VI. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES ... ..	11-13
VII. HOSPITALS ... ..	13-14
VIII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES ... ..	14-18
IX. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA ...	19-23
X. HOUSING ... ..	23-25
XI. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD ...	25-29
XII. FACTORIES ... ..	29

# THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD.

---

*Chairman of the Council :*

MR. H. NEWMAN COLLARD.

*Vice-Chairman of the Council  
and Chairman of the Public Health Committee :*

SIR HUGH COCKE.

## Members of Council:

Mr. W. A. Allam.  
Mr. A. J. Allee.  
Mrs. T. H. Barnsley.  
Mr. J. H. Bennett.  
Mr. A. Bicknell.  
Lady Doris Blacker.  
Miss M. G. Bois.  
Mr. W. J. M. Brown.  
Major A. F. Clarke-Jervoise.  
Sir Hugh Cocke.  
Mr. H. Newman Collard.  
Mr. F. D. Cooper.  
Captain A. F. Coryton.  
Mr. W. A. Coyte.  
Admiral Sir John Crace.  
Mr. C. A. Cross.

Mr. T. Clive Davies.  
Mr. A. G. Edney.  
Mrs. D. L. E. Kerr.  
Mr. J. Miller.  
Rev. Canon G. S. Morley.  
Mr. A. Mott.  
Admiral A. J. L. Murray, C.B., D.S.O.,  
Mr. C. A. T. Olding. O.B.E.  
Mr. J. O. N. Riley.  
Admiral E. G. Robinson, V.C.  
Mrs. M. E. Smith.  
Miss W. Stubington.  
Mr. H. C. Swayne.  
Mr. E. F. Talbot-Ponsonby.  
Mr. G. Young.

## Members of Health Department Staff:

*Medical Officer of Health :*

S. CHALMERS PARRY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

A SWAN, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

*Assistant Sanitary Inspector :*

L. R. DEVENISH, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

# PETERSFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

---

THE OLD COLLEGE.

PETERSFIELD.

July, 1949.

*To the Chairman and Members*

*of the Petersfield Rural District Council.*

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1948 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District of Petersfield.

It is satisfactory to report there have been no deaths from infectious diseases and, apart from measles and whooping cough, there have been no epidemics.

No case of diphtheria occurred during the year.

The parents are to be congratulated on the wisdom and foresight they have shown in having their children immunised and incidentally in so helping to protect the community as a whole against diphtheria.

The general practitioners also deserve much praise for the excellent work they have done—not only in carrying out the immunisations, but also in helping to make the parents diphtheria-minded.

The National Health Service Act came into operation on the 5th July, 1948. Under this Act, the Hampshire County Council became the Local Health Authority responsible for Vaccination, Immunisation, Domestic and Home Help, Home Nursing, Health Visiting, Midwifery, Ambulance Services, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care and for the supervision and treatment of patients suffering from mental disease or defect.

At the end of the year, the Petersfield Isolation Hospital was closed and cases of infectious diseases, requiring admission to hospital, were sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Milton, Portsmouth.

During the year a separate Public Health Department was established; and I should like to take this opportunity of personally thanking you all for your encouragement and help in bringing about this change which, I am sure, will lead to greater efficiency.

I know you will fully appreciate that there were many "teething troubles" to overcome and that Mr. Swan had to devote a considerable amount of time to this task: and I am grateful to him for his wholehearted support both in the organisation and in the administration of this new department.

The general arrangement of this Report has been retained in order that it should serve also as a guide to the health services available for the district.

I wish to thank the staff for their assistance in the compiling of this Report.

*J. Chalmers Parry.*

Medical Officer of Health,  
Petersfield Rural District Council.

## LEGISLATION.

The year one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight was a memorable one—especially for the medical profession ; for, during its course, no less than five Acts of medical significance came into operation :—

1. The National Health Service Act, 1946.
2. The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.
3. The National Insurance Act, 1946.
4. The National Assistance Act, 1948.
5. The Children Act, 1948.

The National Health Service Act, which came into force on the 5th July, 1948, transferred all voluntary and municipal hospitals to the Minister of Health who is advised by a Central Health Services Council. The country is divided, for hospital, consultant and specialist services, into regions which are controlled by Regional Hospital Boards. Hospital Management Committees are appointed by these Boards for the administration of groups of hospitals. County Councils and County Borough Councils are nominated as Local Health Authorities responsible for the personal health services. The General Practitioner service and the dental, ophthalmic and pharmaceutical services are provided by the Executive Councils.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, provides insurance against personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, and also against certain industrial diseases.

The National Insurance Act provides for payments to be made in respect of unemployment and sickness. The National Insurance Fund is made up of weekly contributions from employers, employees and Exchequer contributions.

The National Assistance Act transferred to a National Assistance Board many functions carried out by former Public Assistance Authorities, and makes provision for those who, through various causes, are not entitled to insurance benefits. The "health" functions of the former Public Assistance Authorities have been taken over by the National Health Service.

The Children Act provides a comprehensive service for the care of children who lack the opportunities and advantages of a normal home life.



### STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	56,155 acres.
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£111,797.
Sum represented by a penny rate				£454.
Population	...	...	...	17,937.
Number of inhabited houses	...			5,100.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The District is situated to the extreme east of Hampshire and has a common boundary with the adjoining counties of Sussex and Surrey. The South Downs form a natural barrier between the north and the south, but travel is not unduly restricted on this account as both the main London-Portsmouth road and rail services link Petersfield with the coastal area.

A number of the villages are well known residential resorts and have maintained their character through the years.

A few small factories have been established in the district, and these, together with laundries, garages and a brewery, constitute the only major industries carried on apart from agriculture. Employment is provided chiefly by way of building and allied trades, transport work, shop keeping, clerical work and by professional and personal services. The Engineers Stores Depôt at Liphook provides employment for a great number of men, but most of these are Portsmouth residents and travel daily. Conversely many of the residents in Horndean and Clanfield work at Portsmouth, the chief source of employment being the Dockyard.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.	1948.			1947.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births (Legitimate)	153	144	297	167	173	340
(Illegitimate)	16	17	33	17	15	32
Total Live Births	...		330			372

*Live Birth rate* per 1,000 of the estimated population was 18·4 compared with 17·9 for the whole of England and Wales.

	1948.			1947.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Still Births (Legitimate)	3	1	4	3	5	8
(Illegitimate)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total Still Births	...		5			8

*Still Birth rate* per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 14'9 compared with 23'1 for the whole of England and Wales.

<b>Deaths.</b>	1948.			1947.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
From all causes	116	111	227	122	107	229

*Death rate* per 1,000 estimated average population was 12'6 compared with 10'8 for the whole of England and Wales.

#### **Maternal Mortality.**

From Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	Nil
From other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	3

*Maternal mortality rate* 1,000 total (live and still) births, 8'9.

#### **Infant Mortality** (deaths under one year).

	1948.			1947.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	6	1	7	8	7	15
Illegitimate	-	1	1	1	-	1
			8			16

*Infant Mortality rate* per 1,000 live births was 24'2 compared with 34'0 for the whole of England and Wales.

<b>Deaths from—</b>				<b>Total.</b>
Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	44
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	...	1

## Causes of Death.

	MALE.	FEMALE
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ...	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	—	—
5. Diphtheria ...	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	2	1
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	1
8. Syphilis ...	1	—
9. Influenza ...	—	1
10. Measles ...	—	—
11. Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	—	—
12. Acute Infective Encephalitis ...	—	—
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	—	2
14. Cancer of Stomach ...	7	2
15. Cancer of Breast ...	—	5
16. Cancer of all other sites ...	19	9
17. Diabetes ...	—	2
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ...	14	10
19. Heart Disease ...	30	41
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	7	2
21. Bronchitis ...	5	4
22. Pneumonia ...	6	1
23. Other Respiratory Disease ...	2	3
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	—	—
25. Diarrhœa (under two years) ...	—	—
26. Appendicitis ...	—	—
27. Other Digestive Diseases ...	1	1
28. Nephritis ...	4	4
29. Puerperal or Post-abortive Sepsis ...	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes ...	—	3
31. Premature Birth ...	—	1
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Infantile Disease ...	5	1
33. Suicide ...	—	—
34. Road Traffic Accidents ...	3	1
35. Other Violent Causes ...	3	3
36. All other Causes ...	7	13
	<u>116</u>	<u>111</u>

## ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO AGE.

### Causes of Death.

### AGE GROUPS.

	0-1		1-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		80-90		90-100		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Influenza ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus and Uterus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cancer of Stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
Cancer of Breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Cancer of all other Sites ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	6	3	2	2	1	1	1	28
Diabetes ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	5	2	3	1	-	-	24
Heart Disease ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	5	7	12	18	10	10	2	1	1	71
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	9
Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	9
Pneumonia ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	7
Other Respiratory Disease ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other Digestive Diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nephritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	8
Maternal Causes other than Puerperal or Post-abortive Sepsis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Premature Birth ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Infantile Disease ...	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Road Traffic Accidents ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other Violent Causes ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	6
All Other Causes ...	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	3	4	-	-	1	20

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.**

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

#### **For Cases of Infectious Diseases.**

During the year, an ambulance was available both at the Petersfield Isolation Hospital (Telephone 7) and at Alton Isolation Hospital (Telephone 3161).

Since the 5th July, 1948, an ambulance has also been available at the N.F.S. Station, Petersfield (Telephone 781).

#### **For Cases of Ordinary Sickness.**

For the transport of non-infectious and accident cases, a British Red Cross Ambulance is available at the N.F.S. Station, Heath Road, Petersfield (Telephone 781). Since the 5th July, 1948, the British Red Cross Society has been acting as a County Council Agent. Arrangements are made for Mutual Aid between neighbouring stations.

### **Laboratory Facilities.**

Bacteriological work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester (Telephone 3807) and specimens of clinical materials (sputum, swabs, etc.) and samples of water, milk and foodstuffs are sent for bacteriological examination to Dr. R. Mackenzie, Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

The County Laboratory still carries out the chemical analyses of water, sewage, milk and other samples submitted for examination.

### Nursing in the Home.

The names of District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who practise in the district under the direction of the County Medical Officer, are shown in the following table :—

Names and Addresses of Nurses.	District served.	Names of Health Visitors.
MISS F. A. VICKERS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's Nurse), Nurse's Cottage, Headley Road, Liphook. (Telephone : Liphook 3179).	Bramshott. Liphook. Conford. Passfield. Hammer.	
MISS K. BAGLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's Nurse), Moss Cottage, Western Road, Liss. (Telephone : Liss 39).	Greatham. Liss. Empshott. Hawkley.	MRS. M. GATES, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. Certificate.
MISS J. M. BEATON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Nurse's Cottage, Froxfield. (Telephone : Hawkley 43).	Colemore. Priorsdean. Privett.	
	Froxfield. Langrish. Ramsdean.	
MISS E. F. MOORE, S.C.M., Nurse's Cottage, East Meon. (Telephone : East Meon 63).	East Meon.	MRS. C. E. FOSTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., A.R.San.I., R.S.I. Certificate.
MISS B. E. BLOOMFIELD, S.C.M., Jasmine Cottage, Town Lane, Sheet. (Telephone : Petersfield 676).	Stroud. Steep. Sheet. N. Petersfield.	
MISS E. E. HEINS, S.C.M., 2 Petersfield Road, Buriton. (Telephone : Petersfield 628).	S. Petersfield. Buriton.	
MISS R. M. PRIOR, S.R.N. (Queen's Nurse), 126 Lovedean Lane, Lovedean. (Telephone : Horndean 2219).	Catherington. Clanfield. Hogs Lodge.	MISS F. R. BACK, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. Certificate.
MRS. L. HAMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., The Haven, Green Lane, Clanfield. (Telephone : Horndean 2276).	Horndean. Lovedean. Blendworth.	MRS. M. FITZGERALD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. Certificate.
MRS. E. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., 1 Uplands Road, Rowlands Castle. (Telephone : Rowlands Castle 290).	Chalton.	MISS M. E. HUNT, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. Certificate.
	Rowlands Castle. Redhill. Idsworth. Finchdean.	

### Child Welfare Centres.

The following Child Welfare Centres in the rural district are open for children under five years of age :—

Centre.	Hall.	Afternoons.
Horndean	Nash Memorial Hall ...	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Liphook	Church Room ...	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Liss	Bisherne Hut ...	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Rowlands Castle	Parish Hall ...	3rd Friday.

The following five centres, situated in adjoining districts, are available for children living near the boundaries of the district :—

Centre.	Hall.	Afternoons.
Alton	Assembly Rooms ...	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Grayshott	Village Hall ...	Every Friday.
Headley	Village Hall ...	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Petersfield	Welfare Centre, Ramshill ...	Every Wednesday.
Waterlooville	St. George's Hall ...	2nd, 4th and 5th Thursdays.

### Ante-natal Clinic.

The following Ante-natal Clinics are held in the district :—

Centre.	Hall.	Day of month when held at 2 p.m.
Liphook	Church Room ...	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Liss	British Legion Hall ...	1st Wednesday.

The following Ante-natal Clinics situated in adjoining districts are also available :—

Centre.	Hall.	Day of month when held at 2 p.m.
Alton	Inwood Cottage Hospital, Out-patient Department ...	2nd and 4th Tuesdays. 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Havant	County Council Health Centre, Parkway ...	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Petersfield	Ramshill ...	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

The work of the voluntary helpers, who assist the medical staff at the Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics, is greatly appreciated.

### **Tuberculosis Clinics.**

A Tuberculosis Clinic is held every Thursday from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. at the County Council Health Centre, Park Way, Havant.

Dr. Butterworth, the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, is in attendance.

A clinic is also available at the Public Health Department, The Castle, Winchester, every Thursday at 10 a.m.

### **Venereal Diseases.**

Treatment is available at the following hospitals :—

Guildford—Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males : 5 to 6.30 p.m., Thursdays.  
4.30 to 7 p.m., Fridays.

Females : 4.30 to 7 p.m., Mondays.

Portsmouth—St. Mary's Hospital.

Males : 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesdays and Thursdays,

Females : 5 to 7 p.m., Mondays.  
2 p.m., Wednesdays.  
10 a.m., Fridays.

Winchester—Royal Hants County Hospital.

Males : 2.30 p.m., Saturdays.

Females : 2.30 p.m., Tuesdays.

## **SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.**

### **Verminous Cleansing Clinics.**

A Cleansing Centre is now available at The Institution, Ramshill, Petersfield.

The Clinic is held on Fridays at 9.30 a.m.

A Cleansing Centre is also available at Potash Terrace, Havant, on alternate Fridays at 9.30 a.m.

### **Orthopædic Clinics.**

Orthopædic cases requiring treatment are referred to the following Clinics :—

Alton            Surgeon's Clinic, held at Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, on fourth Tuesdays, odd months, at 10 a.m.



Minor Clinic, attended by Surgeon, held at Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, on fourth Saturdays, even months, at 10 a.m.

Remedial Clinic, held at Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital every Tuesday and Friday at 1.30 p.m.

Havant Surgeon's Clinic, held at County Council Health Centre on fourth Tuesdays, even months, at 10 a.m.

Minor Clinic, held at County Council Health Centre on third Wednesdays, odd months, at 10 a.m.

Remedial Clinic, held at County Council Health Centre every Wednesday at 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Petersfield Remedial Clinic, held at Child Welfare Rooms, Ramshill, every Saturday at 9.30 a.m.

#### **Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.**

Cases, referred to the specialist, are examined at the Portsmouth Eye and Ear Hospital and treatment is carried out either at that Hospital or at Petersfield Hospital.

In the northern part of the area, cases are examined and treatment carried out at the Haslemere Hospital.

#### **Dental Clinics.**

These are held at the Child Welfare Rooms, Ramshill, Petersfield, the County Council Health Centre, Parkway, Havant, and at schools and other premises as and when required. A Dental Clinic Trailer is available for use in the area.

#### **Ophthalmic Clinics.**

Ophthalmic Clinics are held at the following places by appointment :—

Havant County Council Health Centre, Parkway, on first and third Mondays at 9.30 a.m.

Petersfield Child Welfare Rooms, Ramshill, on first and third Mondays at 1.30 p.m.

Winchester County Council Health Centre, Trafalgar Street, every Wednesday at 1.30 p.m.

#### **Orthoptic Clinic.**

This is held at 8 High Street, Alton, on Tuesday at 1.30 p.m. for cases referred by the County Oculist. Some cases are referred to the Portsmouth Eye and Ear Hospital.

### **Child Guidance Clinics.**

Child Guidance Clinics are held at the following addresses by appointment only :—

Havant County Council Health Centre, Parkway, on first and third Mondays at 1.30 p.m.

Petersfield Men's Club on Mondays at 9.30 a.m. (discontinued Autumn, 1948).

Winchester County Council Health Centre, Trafalgar Street, at the following times, when necessary :—

Thursdays at 1.30 p.m.

Fridays, 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Saturdays at 9.30 a.m.

### **Speech Therapy Clinics.**

Cases attend at the County Council Health Centre, Parkway, Havant, on Wednesdays at 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. by appointment.

A Clinic is also held at the County Council Health Centre, Trafalgar Street, Winchester, every Monday and Wednesday at 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., by appointment.

## **HOSPITALS.**

### **General.**

The Petersfield Hospital (Telephone 19) has thirty-two beds available for medical, surgical and maternity cases. It was a voluntary hospital until the coming into force of the National Health Service Act, and is now administered by a local Committee under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

Two other general hospitals are available :—

The Royal Portsmouth Hospital, Portsmouth (Telephone : Portsmouth 2103).

The Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester (Telephone : Winchester 2345).

The maternity home, maintained by the Regional Hospital Board at The Grange, Liss, was available throughout the year.

### **Infectious Disease.**

The Petersfield Isolation Hospital, that was under the control of the Petersfield Isolation Joint Hospital Board, which was composed of representatives of the Urban and Rural District Councils, accommodated forty-eight patients until the hospital was closed at the end of the year. Patients are now

admitted to Portsmouth Infectious Diseases Hospital, Milton Road (Telephone : Portsmouth 2046), which is under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

Special arrangements have been made for the admission of children suffering from acute polio-myelitis to the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton (Telephone : Alton 2238).

### Sanatoria.

Sanatoria for patients, who are suffering from Tuberculosis, are maintained by the Regional Hospital Board.

### Small Pox.

The Regional Hospital Board provides arrangements for removal of cases to a hospital.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Notifiable Diseases.

Particulars of cases of Infectious Diseases, which occurred during the course of the year, are shown in the following table :—

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases Admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever ... ..	20	9	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Fuerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	6	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	3	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	1	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1	1	—
Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis ... ..	1	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	96	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	42	1	—
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>—</b>

An analysis of the total notified cases according to age groups is given below :—

	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysip- elas	Pneu- monia	Para- typhoid	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Polio- myelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Under 1 year	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	1
1 - 2 years	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 - 3 „ ...	1	5	9	—	—	—	—	1	—
3 - 4 „ ...	—	6	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
4 - 5 „ ...	2	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 10 „ ...	15	43	10	—	2	1	—	—	—
10 - 15 „ ...	—	31	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 20 „ ...	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
20 - 35 „ ...	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
35 - 45 „ ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45 - 65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 „ ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Only certain forms of Pneumonia are notifiable.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases, notified during the year, and the parishes in which they occurred :—

PARISH	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysip- elas	Pneu- monia	Para- typhoid	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Polio- myelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Bramshott	3	48	7	—	—	1	—	—	1
Buriton	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	1	—
Clanfield	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colemore & Priorsdean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Meon	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Froxfield	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greatham	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawkley	2	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horndean	4	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langrish	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Liss	2	10	18	—	3	—	—	—	—
Rowlands Castle	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Steep	—	14	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

### **Poliomyelitis.**

Only one case of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the period under review.

The patient was a little girl who was reported to have been ill for a few days before she and her parents came to reside in this district.

She was admitted to the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital where she was an in-patient for several months.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that she made a complete recovery.

### **Typhoid Fever.**

In May a boy, who attended a boarding school in this district, developed a continuous fever and was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Portsmouth, where he was diagnosed as a case of typhoid fever.

No source of infection was found in the school ; and the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which he had been staying during the holidays, was immediately informed.

As a result of investigation, it is evident that the patient contracted the disease from a " carrier " who was subsequently detected in the household.

All necessary precautions were taken ; and it is satisfactory to report that no further cases occurred.

### **Diphtheria Immunisation.**

During the year, 1032 immunisations against diphtheria were carried out :—

<i>Immunisations</i>	<i>Pre-school Children</i>	<i>School Children</i>
Primary ...	252	76
Re-inforcing or " Boosters " ...	28	676
TOTAL ...	280	752

At the end of the year, the percentages of immunised children under the age of 15 years was 66·7 compared with a corresponding figure of 61·9 for the country as a whole in 1947.

On studying the statistics in further detail, it is interesting to record that the actual percentages of immunised children in the pre-school and school age groups were 40·6 and 80·3 respectively.

It is satisfactory to note therefore that, during the past year, there has been an increase of 9'7% in the pre-school group. But it is hoped that many more children will be immunised *before* they go to school.

The Ministry of Health now recommends that all children should be immunised before their first birthday—preferably at the age of seven or eight months—and that they should receive a “booster” or re-inforcing dose just before entering school and again every four or five years throughout school life.

### **Diphtheria Immunisation Propaganda.**

This was continued and publicity was given to it in press notices reminding parents of the facilities for the immunisation of their children :—

1. By their own doctors.
2. At the Child Welfare Clinics—
  - (a) Within the district—  
Horndean, Liphook, Liss and Rowlands Castle.
  - (b) In adjoining districts—  
Alton, Grayshott, Headley, Petersfield and Waterlooville.

In addition, a slide and cartoon film were shown at the Petersfield cinema and leaflets and consent forms were distributed.

### **Scabies.**

The treatment of Scabies by Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion was available at the Isolation Hospital where cases attended as out-patients by special appointment.

Fifteen cases were treated during the year.

Scabies should be regarded as a family infection ; and all members of the same family should present themselves for treatment simultaneously—whether or not they complain of “The Itch” and show evidence of Scabies at the time. Otherwise an early case may escape detection and the parasite may thrive in one member and re-infect the others.

### **Pediculosis.**

Pediculosis should also be regarded as a family infection ; and, when a child is found to be verminous, all the members of the family should offer themselves for examination. This wise practice would ensure that any undetected case in the same family would receive immediate treatment and that there would be no further spread of infection to others.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Age Period</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0 - 1 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 5 ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
5 - 15 ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 - 25 ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
25 - 35 ... ..	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 45 ... ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 - 55 ... ..	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
55 - 65 ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	10	8	2	3	3	—	—	1

The total number of cases on the register on the 31st December, 1948, was 107. No action was taken in 1948 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

## Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

---

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### Water.

The yields from all sources were sufficient to maintain a constant supply throughout the year.

The quality of the water from all sources remained satisfactory.

The Water Undertakers of the rural district are :—

- (a) The Portsmouth Water Company, 26 Commercial Road, Portsmouth, which supplies the parishes of Clanfield, Horndean and Rowlands Castle. The supply is chlorinated.
- (b) The Wey Valley Water Company, Hindhead, Surrey, which supplies the Parish of Bramshott and part of the parish of Greatham. This supply is chlorinated.
- (c) The Leydene Estate (Agents : Messrs. Hewett & Lee of Guildford) which supplies the outlying districts of East Meon. This supply is not chlorinated.
- (d) Petersfield Urban District Council, who supply water to part of the Parish of Steep. This supply is chlorinated.
- (e) Petersfield Rural District Council, who supply water to the Parishes of Buriton, Froxfield, Hawkley, Liss and parts of the parishes of Greatham and Steep. With the exception of Buriton, these supplies are chlorinated.

The Rural District Council also supply chlorinated water, which they buy in bulk from Petersfield Urban District Council, to hereditaments in the parish of Langrish.

The supply of water to East Meon village is purchased in bulk from the Leydene Estate. It is not chlorinated.



A sufficient and satisfactory supply of water to Weston and Buriton has not yet been provided.

At Buriton, the augmentation of the existing supply is needed in order that householders may be able to have a service laid on to their dwelling-houses, and also that sewerage facilities may be provided for the village. At present, the majority of householders at Buriton obtain water from stand-pipes in the street.

A spring, which is used as a local source for Weston Camp, is heavily chlorinated as it is regarded with suspicion.

A scheme for supplying water to Colemore and Priorsdean was prepared for submission to the Ministry of Health. In these two villages, the need of a water supply is more urgent than it was, in view of the fact that farmers have greatly increased stocks of cattle. Practically all farms are dependent on rain water storage.

At East Meon, the circumstances are the same as in 1947. The service is limited to stand-pipes in the streets and it is imperative that a more plentiful service be provided before a piped supply into the houses can be considered.

Negotiations proceeded for the transfer of all the Council's Water Undertakings to the Wey Valley Water Company.

Samples of water from public supplies, analysed during the year, were found to be satisfactory. Thirty-two samples were taken from private supplies, and action was taken in seven cases where reports indicated that the supplies were unsatisfactory.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The thickly populated portions of the following parishes are sewered.

- (a) Horndean.
- (b) Rowlands Castle.
- (c) Steep.
- (d) Liss.
- (e) Bramshott.

Sewage from Horndean gravitates to a pumping station in Havant Road. From there, it is lifted to a point on the main London Road and it gravitates to a disposal works at Hart Plain, which is situated in the Havant and Waterloo Urban District.

Rowlands Castle, Liss and Bramshott are each provided with a disposal works, which in two cases are quite satisfactory. Improvements, which were due to take place at Liss, were held up because of wartime restrictions; but further representations will be made to the Ministry of Health.

The portions of the parishes which are sewered are of an Urban nature, but the drainage circumstances in the outlying parts of these parishes and in other parishes not listed are far from satisfactory, and main drainage is very urgently needed in some districts.

Schemes are being prepared for Buriton, Greatham, East Meon and for small extensions at Church Road, Steep, and at Rowlands Castle to serve Magpie Cottages.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

The main rivers and streams are as follows :—

- (1) The River Wey, which passes through Bramshott Parish, and collects the discharge of water from Waggoners Wells.
- (2) The River Rother, which passes through the parishes of Greatham and Liss.
- (3) The River Meon, which flows through the parish of East Meon and passes into Droxford Rural District at West Meon.

The district resolves itself into three separate drainage areas which are part of the following three catchment areas, set up in the Land Drainage Act, 1930 :—

(a) Arun Catchment Area :—

Parish of Steep.  
Part of the Parish of Liss.  
Major part of the Parish of Langrish.  
Major part of the Parish of Hawkley.  
Parish of Greatham.  
Part of the Parish of Froxfield.  
Part of the Parish of East Meon.  
Part of the Parish of Colemore and Priorsdean.  
Northern part of the Parish of Buriton.

(b) Thames above Teddington Area :—

Parish of Bramshott.  
Small part of the Parish of Hawkley.  
Part of the Parish of Colemore and Priorsdean.  
Part of the Parish of Froxfield.  
Small part of the Parish of Liss.

- (c) Hampshire Rivers Catchment Area :—  
Southern part of the Parish of Buriton.  
Parish of Clanfield.  
Part of the Parish of Froxfield.  
Parish of Horndean.  
Small part of the Parish of Langrish.  
Parish of Rowlands Castle.

### **Closet Accommodation.**

All new dwellings are provided with water closets and, wherever possible, existing pail closets and privies are converted to the water carriage system.

Pail closet contents are collected from Langrish, East Meon, Buriton (including Weston Camp), and the areas of Liss and Bramshott where sewers are not readily available.

Collections of pail closet contents from Liphook, Buriton and East Meon are made twice a week, and from Hillbrow, Langrish, Liss Village, Hammer, Bramshott Village and Passfield, once a week.

It is hoped to make two collections a week from each of these districts in the new year and to arrange for collections from Weston Village and Chalton.

### **Public Cleansing.**

The County Council is responsible for the cleansing of the roads in the district.

House refuse is collected throughout the district in accordance with a prepared calendar, provided the householder places the refuse bin at a collecting point adjoining the highway. Collection is carried out once a fortnight in the more thickly populated areas, and at rather longer intervals in the more remote districts.

### **Shops.**

No inspection of shops was carried out pursuant to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, except where changes occurred either in the tenancy, or in the nature of the business carried on. No complaints of a public health nature were received.

## **Camping Sites.**

Inspections were carried out of all sites on which moveable dwellings were stationed, and reports on circumstances were made to the Council. Licences were issued in forty-nine cases, and seventeen applications were refused.

The Council pursued their general policy of not licensing sites, but granted licences in two cases. The remaining licences were in respect of individual moveable dwellings.

Legal proceedings were taken in one case where moveable dwellings were occupied without a licence and a conviction was registered.

Twelve huts were removed from No. 1 Evacuation Camp, First Avenue, Horndean ; seventeen huts still remained on the site at the end of the year. Ultimately, it may be found necessary to insist on some re-arrangement of the huts on the site.

Three huts were removed from No. 3 Evacuation Camp, Green Lane, Clanfield ; four huts still remained on the site at the end of the year. On the 31st July, several acres of agricultural land were handed back to the owner. Only a small area of land is being retained by the Council.

## **General Inspection of the Area.**

Total number of visits made	...	...	...	1,521
Number of complaints received and dealt with	...	...	...	147

## **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

Only one case of infestation by bed bugs was discovered.

## **HOUSING.**

### **Provision of New Houses**

The following thirty-eight new Council Houses were erected during the course of the year :—

- 1-10 Hay's Cottages, Steep.
- 1-6 Reed's Meadow, Langrish.
- 1-6 High Cross, Froxfield.
- 5, 6, 7 and 8 Baker's Field, Greatham.
- 1-10 Homefield Way, Clanfield.
- 1 and 2 Airey Houses, Castle Road, Rowlands Castle.

In addition, four houses were built by private enterprise.

**Summary of work carried out under  
Public Health and Housing Acts.**

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year—			
(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ..	58
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose		111
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head [1] above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... ..	14
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose		23
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	1
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be, in all respects, reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	5
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices—			
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	... ..	42
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—			
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs		4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—		
(a)	By owners	... ..	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	Nil
4. Overcrowding—			
No action was taken during the year regarding overcrowding.			

## 5. Repair of Houses—

Since 1939, very little re-conditioning of working class cottages has been carried out, and in many cases, even maintenance works have not received attention. Repairs and improvements were limited by the shortage of labour and materials, and by the fact that work of this nature was subject to building control licensing.

It is obvious therefore, that housing conditions have deteriorated considerably since before the last war, and eventually it will be necessary for the Council to consider a long term programme. These facts are borne out by the Rural Housing Survey, which indicates that a considerable proportion of the 3,225 houses which have been inspected, require repair.

### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

#### **Milk Supply.**

Every Local Authority must keep registers of all persons carrying on, in their district, the trade of cowkeepers and dairymen, and all farms and other premises within their district which are used as dairies. There are entries in this Council's register relating to 195 such establishments.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, provides that no person shall use a special designation in connection with milk unless he holds a licence.

There are three special designations which may be used and these are prescribed in the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1946, as follows :—

1. Tuberculin Tested (T.T.) Milk.
2. Accredited Milk.
3. Pasteurised Milk.

#### 1. T.T. LICENCES.

The County Council issues to producers, licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested." The cows have to pass a veterinary examination and a tuberculin test. The milk may be raw or pasteurised. During the year 38 such licences was issued.

District Councils issue "Dealers' Licences" authorising the use of the designation in relation to milk sold in the district. The milk must pass a bacteriological test and must be of satisfactory keeping quality. If bottled on the farm, it may be described on bottle tops or cartons as "T.T. Milk (certified)"; and, if pasteurised, the word "Pasteurised" *must* be added. Four licences were issued during the year.

## 2. ACCREDITED LICENCES.

The County Council issues to producers, licences to use the special designation "Accredited." The cows have to pass a veterinary examination, and the farm buildings have to conform to a specified standard. The milk may be bottled on the farm or elsewhere. During the year 55 such licences were issued.

District Councils issue "Dealers' Licences" authorising the use of the designation in relation to milk sold in the district. If bottled on the farm, it may be described as "Accredited Milk (farm bottled)." It must not be heated at any stage.

Bacteriological and chemical standards are the same as for T.T. milk.

During the year, no "Dealers' Licences" were issued in respect of this designation.

## 3. PASTEURISED LICENCES.

District Councils issue licences authorising the use of the designation "Pasteurised." The milk has to be retained at a high temperature for a stipulated period and then to be cooled immediately to a temperature not exceeding 55° F. In the "holder" process, the milk is retained at a temperature of 145-150° F. for at least 30 minutes; and in the "H.T.S.T." process, it is retained at a temperature of not less than 162° F. for at least 15 seconds. The milk must not be heated more than once. It must conform to a legal pasteurisation standard and must pass a test for keeping quality. Three licences were issued during the year.

There were no pasteurising plants in the district, in respect of which licences were issued by the Council. There were two premises where milk was heat treated, but in neither case was a special designation used. Three "Dealer's Licences" to use the designation "Pasteurised" were issued during the year.

Conditions at cowsheds have improved and a number of new buildings have been constructed.

There is a marked tendency on the part of milk producers to acquire tuberculin tested cattle, and, as the herds improve, so do the conditions under which the milk is produced.

Number of—

Retail Purveyors	...	...	10
Wholesale Producers and Producer Retailers	...	...	187
Licensed Producers of "T.T." milk	...	...	38
Licensed Producers of "Accredited" milk	...	...	55
Milk Dealers holding "Bottling Lic- ences" to use the designation "T.T."			2
Milk Dealers holding "Retailing Lic- ences" to use the designation "T.T."			1
Supplementary Licences to use the designation "T.T."	...	...	1
Supplementary Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"		...	3

### **Meat and other Foods.**

(i) The government slaughter-house is still in operation at Grange Farm, Petersfield. Centralised slaughtering ensures that all meat is inspected. It is hoped that this practice will be continued.

The Ministries of Health and Food have launched an extensive campaign to promote greater cleanliness in all premises where food is handled

During the past few years there has been an alarming increase in outbreaks of food poisoning and illness caused by the consumption of infected food and drink.

These outbreaks are almost entirely due to lack of cleanliness in food premises and amongst personnel.

A circular was sent to the occupiers of all food premises requesting them to maintain a high standard of cleanliness in their staffs, paying special attention to personal cleanliness. It was emphasized that the washing of hands should be encouraged and should be insisted upon after using a sanitary convenience.



(ii) Details of Condemned Food :--			lbs.
Home-killed Beef	...	...	102
Imported Beef	...	...	119
Corned Beef	...	...	37
Cereals	...	...	10
Cheese	...	...	6
Fish ...	...	...	105
Fish (tinned)	...	...	5
Fruit (tinned)	...	...	18
Meat products	...	...	9
Milk (tinned)	...	...	61
Preserves	...	...	4
Soup	...	...	1
Sugar	...	...	4
Tea ...	...	...	9
Vegetables (tinned)	...	...	8
TOTAL ...			498

### Adulterations.

The law relating to the composition of food and drugs is administered by the County Council. The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, places restrictions on the addition of other substances to any food or drug. It also controls the abstraction from food of any of its constituents. Probably, the most important section in Part 1 of the Act, is Section 3 which relates to the sale of food and drugs which are not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser. Most of the prosecutions which arise are in respect of offences under this section.

I am indebted to Mr. C. O. Perry, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, for the information that the following samples were taken in the district during the year.

It is satisfactory to report that the samples of milk showed no evidence of adulteration, and that all other samples attained the required standard.

ARTICLE.			No. of Samples taken.
Butter and other Fats	...	...	4
Cocoa	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	1
Drugs	...	...	6
Milk	...	...	63
Preserves	...	...	3
Other articles of food	...	...	6
			84

The 63 milk samples contained an average of 3·99% of milk fat and 8·87% of non-fatty solids. These results are very satisfactory, the average milk fat content being highest of all the samples taken in Hampshire during 1948.

One thousand five hundred and eleven samples of milk were taken from the whole county during the year and these contained an average of 3·74% of milk fat and 8·69% of non-fatty solids.

### FACTORIES.

MR. C. MAINWARING is the Inspector of the Portsmouth District, which includes the Petersfield Rural District. His address is 9 Western Parade, Southsea.

Inspections for purposes as to health :--

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Number of written Notices</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	17	11	—
(2) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	42	14	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	59	25	—



