

[Report 1920] / Medical Officer of Health, Romsey R.D.C.

Contributors

Romsey (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1920

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

Rural District Council of Romsey

For the Year 1920.

PORTSMOUTH:

HOLBROOK & SON, LTD., PRINTERS, 154-155, QUEEN STREET.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
RURAL DISTRICT OF ROMSEY
for the year 1920.

THE LINES, ROMSEY,
September, 1921.

TO THE ROMSEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

During the years of War the Reports I was able to submit to you were necessarily abbreviated, but it is now an obligation imposed by the Ministry of Health that Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health should be as comprehensive as possible, and should provide for each District a Survey of its Sanitary circumstances and needs, as well as a statement of Health conditions and Vital Statistics of the preceding year.

The information required is much the same as I was accustomed to provide in pre-war times, but the arrangement and order of the Report are somewhat different, and follow a form suggested last year by the Ministry.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Population.

At the census of 1911, 6,800.

Population at the time of this Report, as estimated by the Registrar-General, 7124.

Physical Features, etc.

The District is a *purely rural one*, embracing an area of 31,855 acres, surrounding the small Municipal Borough of Romsey, which being a separate Urban District, is not dealt with here.

There are large tracts of woodland and common, but most of the land is devoted to pasture and agriculture, dairy-farming being now, perhaps, the principal industry.

The sub-soil is mostly of gravel, with patches of clay, of sand, and of peat, except at the northern extremity of the District, where the chalk comes to the surface.

In height above sea level it ranges from a few feet at Nursling to about 400 feet in the upper parts of Lockerley and Sherfield.

The climate is that of the South of England generally, without any special local features.

The District is rather peculiar in that it has no centres of population, all the villages being of a straggling character. Their communications are with Romsey especially, and with other market towns, rather than with each other. In the case of Rownhams and Nursling, the associations are more with Southampton than with Romsey.

The District comprises 14 civil parishes, and for the statistical purposes of this Report they are very conveniently grouped into five sub-divisions of nearly equal population, Romsey Extra forming the first sub-division, concentric to the Borough of Romsey (population in 1911, 1,485); Timsbury and Michelmersh (including Braashfield and Awbridge) the second (population 1,258); Mottisfont, Lockerley, and East Dean the third (population 1,311); Dunwood, Sherfield, Melchet, Plaitford, East and West Wellow the fourth (population 1,564); and Nursling and Rownhams the fifth (population 1,182).

The second, first, and fifth of these occupy successive positions in the main valley of the River Test above and below Romsey, while the third and fourth are in just the same geographical relation to the Lockerley and Wellow (Blackwater) Rivers, which are the principal tributaries to this section of the Test, and are both on its western side.

I shall refrain from giving death-rates for each sub-division because the population being so small such figures are apt to be misleading.

VITAL STATISTICS.

During the many years I have been concerned with them as Medical Officer of Health, the health records as reflected in the mortality returns and in the incidence of infectious disease have been rather favourable, and very constantly so.

The figures were formerly taken by the Medical Officer of Health from the returns of the local Registrar, and corrected by the addition and subtraction of transferable deaths, but they are now compiled by the Registrar-General, who also classifies the causes of death and supplies the estimated population basis for the calculation of birth and death rates for each district.

Vital Statistics for 1920.

The number of births registered during the year was 147, 79 males and 68 females, and this, on a basis of 7,124 gives a birth-rate of 20·6.

The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 25·4, which is higher than it had been for a great many years.

The number of deaths was 90, 36 males and 54 females, yielding a death-rate of 12·6.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 12·4, and was lower in 1920 than it has ever been before.

There were 8 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births registered of 54.

The national infantile mortality rate for 1920 was 80, which again is the lowest figure yet attained. The average rate for this district in recent years is about 67.

The causes of death in 1920 are classified in Form M. 13 appended. There is nothing noteworthy therein.

The amount and extent of Poor Law relief I have no exact information on. The District is that of the Romsey Union, exclusive of the Borough of Romsey, and embraces about three-fifths of the population of the Union.

Hospital accommodation is adequately provided by the Romsey Cottage Hospital and the Southampton Hospital.

In connection with the first-named Institution there is a District Nursing service, and there are also Parish Nursing Associations in some of the more outlying parts of the district. The services of these Institutions are fully utilised.

There is no Isolation Hospital, and consequently no treatment, other than domiciliary, is available for cases of infectious illness.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

With the exception of a few houses at Timsbury, near the South Hants Water Company's water works, and a few more on the line of the Company's mains where they pass through the parishes of Romsey Extra and Nursling, the water supply of the District is almost entirely from wells, a separate well being provided for each house or group of houses. These vary in depth according to position, and the water varies in quality and character according to the sub-soil in different localities.

A common cause of suspicion at West Wellow and in some parts of Romsey Extra is the presence of a trace of iron in the water.

A more general cause of complaint is that in dry seasons, many of the wells being too shallow, the supply either fails altogether or the quantity of water that remains in the wells is so reduced that the water becomes dirty unless they are particularly clean.

A common defect is that the top of the well is not built high enough to prevent the entrance of surface water.

My usual practice in dealing with wells which are open to suspicion is to make an analysis by Thresh's method, having regard at the same time to the situation of the well and the possibilities of occasional pollution.

Where a more exact and complete analysis is required the resources of the new County Laboratory are now available.

No action was called for last year in respect of contamination.

The South Hants Water Works Company's water is pumped from the chalk underlying the Eastern slope of the Test valley, and the source and surroundings are themselves practically sufficient guarantee of purity, but I have made analyses from time to time without ever having found any evidence of pollution. The supply is constant.

There is little or no local water of plumbo-solvent capacity.

Rivers and Streams.

Although the River Test traverses the District for some six miles above Romsey and six more below it, there are no villages anywhere near the river and hardly half a dozen houses close to it. Hence there is practically no pollution of the River in the District.

As the River passes through Romsey it receives the town sewage, but the volume of water is so great that the pollution is not noticeable.

As far as I am aware the river water is not used for drinking purposes anywhere above or below Romsey.

The Tributaries of the Test that come in from Lockerley, Timsbury, and Wellow are practically free from pollution.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

In such a purely rural district as this sewers are out of the question, and it happens that there is not a single locality in the district requiring such provision.

Practically all the houses have ample gardens or waste ground to deal satisfactorily with their own waste products, hence it follows that in these matters the sanitary work of the district resolves itself almost entirely into supervision of domestic sanitation.

This is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, whose report on the Sanitary Inspection of the District is appended. *Schools.*

Generally, the sanitary condition and the water supply of the local Elementary Schools are good, but there was last year one case in which improvements were required, and these were effected.

Schools closed last year for short periods on account of infectious disease were:—Plaitford (twice), Lockerley, Awbridge, and Wellow. More usually the exclusion of children belonging to infected families is relied on.

DISTRICT SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
2a, ABBEY WATER,
ROMSEY,

September, 1921.

To Dr. R. C. Bartlett,

Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to submit a report of the work done in my department for the year ending December 30th, 1920.

Since my last annual report no regular system of House to House inspection has been carried out, but cases calling for prompt action have been attended to as they have arisen, and reports presented to the Council, whose orders have been carried out.

I have found in the course of my duties that some of the old properties are beginning to get very decayed, cases being found in practically every Parish, particularly at Lockerley, Mottisfont, Nursling and Rownhams, where in some instances the property is beyond repair or is such that the expenditure likely to be incurred to make it reasonably fit would be far more than the property is worth, and the rents received from such properties (anything from 2/6 per week up to 5/-) are not a very great inducement for owners to spend much money on structural repairs, hence the reason for the condition of the Cottages. I anticipate this will be

the chief difficulty with the owners of this class of property when the time comes for a move in this direction, particularly in the last three Parishes mentioned above, namely, Mottisfont, Nursling, and Rownhams, and especially where low-rented cottage property is held under a "Life or Copy hold." I am doubtful whether the Rents Restriction Act, which has lately become law, will render much assistance. The increase of rent which the owner is allowed to impose would not very materially help in the improvement of the condition of the cottages. In fact some of the property is not worth spending money on.

Housing Scheme.

Progress in the matter of Lay Out and House Plans for sites at Sherfield English Church, Newtown, Sherfield English, Russes, Lockerley, Butts Green, Lockerley, East Dean, Awbridge School, Shootash, East Wellow, Nursling, Woodley, Romsey Extra, Four Cross Roads, Romsey Extra, Michelmersh, and Barley Hill, Mottisfont, embodying in all 54 cottages, has been expedited with all possible speed, and in every case approval has been given to them by the Housing Commissioner for Region "H."

In addition to the Tender for the erection of 8 cottages, Type "B," at Scour Green, West Wellow, sanction to the Tender for the erection of 6 Non-Parlour Type Cottages at Plaitford was also obtained.

The Building was first commenced, owing to the difficulty in coming to satisfactory terms with the Tenant of the West Wellow Site as regards "compensation for loss of crops." This was, however, satisfactorily arranged after some little delay, and the Builder (Mr. F. G. Vinall) was able to work the two schemes together. It would not be out of place, I think, to mention that the Cottages at Plaitford and Wellow have been erected entirely with concrete blocks.

All housing work, except that embodying the Legal and Financial parts carried out by the Clerk, has been done in my department.

At the commencement of the year, Tenders for the erection of 8 cottages, namely:—2 pairs at Newtown, Sherfield English; 1 pair at Four Cross Roads, Abbotswood; and 1 pair at Russes, Lockerley, were approved, but were afterwards cancelled by the Ministry, and since then no fresh Tenders have been entertained by the Housing Committee.

Grants to Private Persons.

Applications were received by my Council and approved as follows:—

Detached House at Awbridge for Mr. F. W. Collins.

Two Bungalows at Mile Hill for Mr. W. Roles.

Detached House at East Dean for Mr. J. Southwell.

Pair of Cottages at Sherfield English for Mr. H. J. Philpott.

Pair of Cottages for Sir Charles Greenaway.

Bungalow for Major O. Magniac at Nursling.

Bungalow at Lockerley for Mr. F. G. Cattle.

Of these, 2 were completed ready for occupation. The remainder were either under construction or had not been commenced. The class of property erected is a considerable asset to the District.

Bye-laws.

Bye-laws in respect of new buildings have been in force since July 7th, 1911. Sixteen plans have been submitted for approval, embodying 2 Bungalows at Scragg Hill and Lockerley, conversion of 3 Army huts into Bungalows at West Wellow and Lone Barn, conversion of Army huts into temporary dwellings at Mile Hill, conversion of existing stables into dwelling houses at Braishfield Lodge, and Dunwood Manor, alterations and additions at Dunwood Manor and Roke Manor, a motor garage at Scragg Hill, and a village hall at Sherfield English.

These are in addition to those mentioned above, and in the majority of cases could rank for subsidy.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

I would suggest that a re-registration of the whole of the Cowsheds and Dairies, except those not within the jurisdiction of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, be proceeded with, as I find quite a number of small Dairies, which during the War ceased to exist and have since resumed business again, and, in addition, new Dairy Farms have been opened and the milk dispatched to neighbouring Towns.

It has been rather a difficult matter to keep in touch with those Dairy Farms who have supplied milk for a short period of 3 or 4 months and then ceased for reasons best known to themselves. As the Farms are now beginning to be more settled I am of opinion that the time has now arrived when this re-registration should be done.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

In all cases of notifiable infectious diseases I have supplied to applicants tins of carbolic acid solution for use during and immediately after the illness, and at the termination of each case the room occupied has been fumigated.

Slaughter Houses.

There are no slaughter houses in the District; that referred to in the summary attached is a licensed knacker's-yard. The premises were very little used last year.

I remain, Sir,

Yours obediently,

C. W. P. DYSON,

M.I.M.C.E., A.R.S.I.

M.O.H. REPORT—*continued.*

Food.

(a) *Milk Supply.*

In this district we are not only concerned with the milk supply of local residents but we have the added responsibility arising from the fact that large quantities of milk are produced and daily sent out of the district to Southampton, London, and other centres of population.

There are about 55 dairy farms on the register, on which are kept about 1,200 cows.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

Considerable improvements in many of the cowsheds were made a few years ago, but especially in the matter of attention to cleanliness in milking there is generally, or I might say almost invariably, room for improvement on the part of cowkeepers.

The fault rests partly with us in that our Regulations make no mention of the necessity for keeping clean the udders of cows and the hands of milkers. In other respects the Regulations are defective, and on one important point I have always thought them too exacting in insisting on a cubic space of 800 feet per cow in every cowshed without any allowance being made where the cows are habitually out in the summer months, and are out for part of each day in winter. In this part of the country it is the custom so to turn cows out, and that being so a smaller space should suffice.

The Regulations now generally recommended and adopted recognise this distinction, and only provide for 800 cubic feet in sheds which are in constant use.

Several years ago I recommended the Council to cancel the Regulations made in 1890, and to substitute a new set on the lines of the "Model Regulations, Series XIX."

This was duly considered, and with the insertion of a clause I had suggested prescribing a minimum space of 500 cubic feet in cases where cows are turned out, it was passed for adoption (I think in 1911), subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board. The Board, however, declined to sanction the specification of anything less than 600 cubic feet, and the matter was allowed to drop.

These Regulations (Bye-laws) should be modified in accordance with present requirements of the Ministry of Health and adopted.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

The powers of District Councils in dealing with tuberculosis in cattle have proved practically non-effective even where attempt has been made to carry them out, the means of evasion lying in the fact that the power of action even of County Authorities differ and there is nothing to prevent proscribed animals being moved from one area to another.

The Milk and Cream Regulations of 1912 and 1917,

Are administered by the County Authority.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.

No local action under this order has been taken, and I do not know that there is any need of it in this district.

(b) *Other Foods.*

Except in connection with the several small village bakehouses and grocery stores there is practically no food prepared or sold in the District, the supplies coming almost entirely from Romsey and other towns. There are no slaughter houses.

(c) *Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.*

These are administered by the County Council, and a statement as to samples taken in each sanitary district is periodically communicated to the local authority.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious diseases generally in 1919.

Notifications of infectious illness numbered altogether 25, which is below the average number. They consisted of 7 cases of diphtheria, 2 of scarlet fever, 5 of erysipelas, 2 of ophthalmia neonatorum, 1 of acute primary and 1 of influenzal pneumonia, 1 of malaria (a military case on return from foreign service), 3 of dysentery, and 3 of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Cases of measles and German measles are no longer notified.

In a purely rural district outbreaks of infectious disease such as measles and scarlet fever are generally associated

with corresponding epidemics in the nearest market town. In this case the first four sub-divisions depend on Romsey as their common centre, and the fifth (Nursling and Rownhams) on Southampton. The first sub-division, viz., the large parish of Romsey Extra, being the most thinly populated and having no villages in its whole area, is, as I have always noticed, the one that suffers least from epidemics. Again, in a thinly populated district the Elementary School is usually the principal—often almost the only—local medium of infection, and that being so, there is often a temptation to advise closing a school rather than rely on the exclusion of families known to be infected. The latter should, however, be the only routine procedure. With measles (for a well understood reason) neither measure is usually effective in staying an outbreak, and with whooping-cough, mumps and chicken-pox school closure is rarely justifiable. Nevertheless, the intimations of infectious illness from school teachers (which here are regularly received) are valuable for the information they contain, though school closure by no means necessarily follows.

The requirements as to notification by medical practitioners of tuberculosis, as well as of other notifiable diseases, are locally well observed, and consequently no action to enforce the regulations has been necessary.

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin is kept for the use of medical practitioners, and is taken full advantage of.

Bacteriological aids to diagnosis are available in the county laboratory, to which, in order to avoid loss of time, specimens are sent by the practitioner concerned, and a copy of the report thereon is received by the Medical Officer of Health as well as by the practitioner. This facility is also made full use of, and it has always worked perfectly well.

Enquiry is made to discover "contacts," and this is followed by bacteriological examination where the circumstances render it desirable.

Having no Isolation Hospital of our own we have to rely almost entirely on domiciliary isolation. This is usually inconvenient rather than ineffectual, and secondary cases are nearly always referable to the period preceding notification. There were last year no instances of failure in isolation.

In one case accommodation was obtained in the isolation hospital of a neighbouring authority.

There were no "return" cases of scarlet fever, no cases of enteric fever, of encephalitis lethargica, rabies or anthrax.

Of non-notifiable infectious diseases, influenza was not much in evidence last year. Only 1 death was attributed to influenza in 1920, giving a mortality rate of .14.

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health (as such) under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The inspection of midwives and the administration of local child-welfare centres are carried out by the County Authority. There was no particular incidence of diseases affecting parturient women or young children, and no instance of permanent injury resulting from ophthalmia neonatorum.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Staff.

This consists only of the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances (who is also the District Surveyor), and the Council's workmen.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Disease.

There is no isolation hospital belonging to the district, and the Authority has never been able to come to a standing agreement with a neighbouring authority for the reception of cases. On rare occasions, where from the circumstances domiciliary isolation has been less than usually promising, admission has been obtained, but it is not always available.

On the last occasion of a local case of smallpox (several years ago) portable shepherds' huts were used quite con-

veniently and successfully, and two or three of these have been retained (jointly with Borough of Romsey) for use in a like emergency.

Local Acts and Bye-laws.

There are no Adoptive Acts in force in the District, and the only Bye-laws are those relating to Dairies and Cow-sheds and a set of Building Bye-laws.

The latter deal only with sanitary requirements. They are not restrictive in effect, and I see no need for their amendment.

There are no slaughter houses and no common lodging houses.

Arrangements for chemical and bacteriological work are made by the County Council. They are adequate and are made full use of by local medical practitioners communicating directly.

HOUSING.

(I.) General Housing conditions in the District.

(1) The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1911 was 1,596. During the next five years to 1916 about 60 were added, and, I believe, the present number available is about 1,660.

Of these, something like 75 per cent., say 1,200, including many small farmhouses and smallholders' houses are in working-class occupation, and they are generally very cheaply rented even for a rural district.

(2) *Population.* The number of inhabitants at the time of the census of 1911, was 6,800. To-day it is estimated by the Registrar-General at 7,124, giving a ratio of persons per inhabited house of only 4.2. The district is purely rural in character with no centres of population and no villages that can be properly so described. The population is very scattered and is fairly evenly distributed over the whole area of 31,000 acres.

There are no staple industries other than agriculture, and there is no reason to anticipate either an increase or a decrease of population in the immediate future.

(3) (a) *Extent of shortage of houses.* There is a shortage inasmuch as the demand exceeds the supply, but it should be clearly understood that the greater demand results from the *general shortage* rather than from local needs, and, moreover, that when there is an unsatisfied demand the extent of the shortage is liable to be greatly over-estimated.

On the other hand, the District has considerable attractions residentially for all classes of people, and of this there is good evidence in the fact that before there was any general shortage it was a rare thing to find an unoccupied house.

The number of existing houses, which in their present state are more or less unfit for habitation, I estimate at about fifty, but some of these, no doubt, would be made good in face of Closing Orders.

(b) *Measures taken to meet the shortage.*

To take its share (in proportion to the population) of meeting the general shortage over and above the essential purpose of providing for necessities occasioned by Closing Orders when applied, the Council proposed to build 100 houses.

Sites for these were very carefully chosen, and I think the selection could not have been better, due regard being taken to local needs of labour and to convenience in respect of schools, post offices, roads, railway stations, etc.

The proposed houses would have been evenly distributed over the District, except that an additional allotment was made to Nursling, Rownhams, and Mottisfont, on account of the larger proportion of unfit houses in those three parishes.

All the sites and plans had been approved, and tenders had been received for most of the buildings, when the Government proposals were recently suspended.

It is most unfortunate that, owing to unavoidable delays in the transfer of sites at Nursling and Mottisfont particularly, those very parishes where the need of additional and better houses was most insistent and most urgent are now unprovided for.

(II.) *Overcrowding.*

As may be supposed from the large number of existing houses in proportion to the population, instances of overcrowding are decidedly uncommon, and there have been no cases lately in which action on that account has been called for.

(III.) *Fitness of houses.*

(1) (a) The general standard of housing in the District is very good.

(b) The defects generally found to exist in unfit houses are either that they are altogether too small for families or that they are damp or in ill-repair.

(2) There was no action last year as regards unfit houses.

(3) The difficulties in remedying unfitness have been scarcity of labour during the war, the present high cost of repairs, especially having regard to the often unremunerative rentals which are usual on the larger landed estates, and there is also at present the insuperable difficulty of finding alternative accommodation for families who might be displaced as the result of Closing Orders. The building scheme of the Council would have met the last named difficulty, but now, in view of its enforced abandonment, efforts must be made to get essential improvements effected in existing cottages, and it is in any case desirable that regular inspections of the District under the Housing Regulations should be resumed forthwith.

(4) The conditions affecting housing with regard to water supply, closet accommodation and refuse disposal are generally good and appropriate to a purely rural district. Measures taken in respect of these in the past year were only matters of detail in regard to individual houses.

(IV.) *Unhealthy Areas.*

There are no such areas in the district, and consequently there have been no complaints and no representations on the point.

(V.) *Bye-laws.*

The only Bye-laws are those already referred to relating to the building of new houses. Their provisions relate to sanitary requirements only, and they are not restrictive in effect. There is, therefore, no need for their revision or for any addition to them.

(VI.) *Appendices.*

Statistics for 12 months ending December 31st, 1920, are shown on the Forms supplied by the County Council appended hereto.

Copies of this Report will be duly sent to the County Council, the Ministry of Health, and the Home Office. Other copies will be available to anyone interested, and it is recommended that the Council should arrange for an interchange of reports with other neighbouring or similar Districts.

I regret the long delay in the presentation of this Annual Report, which was occasioned in the first place by my own absence abroad during the latter part of last year and the early months of this year, and which has been prolonged by the Sanitary Inspector's pre-occupation with the Building Schemes and other urgent duties, but I trust I shall be able a few months hence in my Report for 1921 to present a more up-to-date and more comprehensive survey.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

RALPH C. BARTLETT,

Medical Officer of Health
for the Romsey Rural District.

TABLE

M. 13.

Causes of Death in Romsey Rural District 1920.

Causes of Death					Males	Females
CIVILIANS ONLY.						
ALL CAUSES					36	54
1	Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...
2	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...
3	Measles	...	...	...	...	...
4	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...
5	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	1
6	Diphtheria and croup	...	...	...	...	2
7	Influenza	...	...	...	1	...
8	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...
9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	4	2
10	Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	1	2
12	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	4	8
13	Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	...	...
14	Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...
15	Organic heart disease	...	...	...	2	12
16	Bronchitis	...	...	...	4	...
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	1	1
18	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...
19	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...
20	Appendicitis & typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...
21A	Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...
22	Nephritis and Bright's disease	...	...	...	1	3
23	Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...
24	Parturition, apart from puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...
25	Congenital debility, &c.	...	...	...	1	2
26	Violence, apart from suicide	...	...	...	2	...
27	Suicide	...	...	...	2	...
28	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	12	21
29	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	1	...
Special causes (included above)						
	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...
Death of Infants under 1 year of age					2	6
Total					...	...
Illegitimate					1	...
TOTAL BIRTHS					79	68
Legitimate					76	61
Illegitimate					3	7

Population —(For births and deaths)—7,124.

TABLE.

v.

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department during the year 1920.

		Number of		Abatement Notices		Nuisances Abated after Notices by		Nuisance Remaining Unabated
		Inspections and Observations made	Defects found	Informal by Inspector	Formal by Authority	Inspector	Authority	
Dwelling-houses and Schools	{ Foul Conditions ...	29	11	11	...	11	...	...
	{ Structural Defects ...	13	4	4	...	4	...	...
	{ Over-crowding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Unfit for Habitation ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1
	{ Lodging-houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Dairies & Milkshops ...	37	5	5	...	5	...	...
	{ Cowsheds...							
	{ Bakehouses ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Slaughter-houses ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Canal Boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Ashpits and Privies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
House Drainage	{ Water-closets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Defective Traps ...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
	{ No Disconnection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Other Faults ...	9	5	5	...	5	...	...
	{ Water Supply ...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...
	{ Pigsties ...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...
	{ Animals improperly kept ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Offensive Trades ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Smoke Nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Other Nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection of New Buildings ...		47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...		155	31	31	1	30	1	1

Complaints received ...	3
Seizures of Unwholesome Food ...	...
Samples of Food taken for Analysis ...	...
" " found Adulterated ...	...
" of Water taken for Analysis ...	3
" Condemned as Unfit for Use ...	...

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.			
Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed ...	...		
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease ...	8		
Schools ditto ditto ...	...		
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease ...	...		
Convictions ditto ditto ...	...		
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things ...	...		
Convictions ditto ditto ...	...		

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES.

Is there any scarcity of houses—and where?—100 are to be erected.*
 Number of new houses built in 1920?—General Character?—Good cottage property.
 Any Town Planning Scheme contemplated?—Yes, see above.
 Who has been designated as the Inspecting Officer under Article II. of the Housing Regulations, 1910?—C. W. P. Dyson.
 Are records submitted to L.A. at each meeting?—Not at the present time.

	Number.			
Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...
SECTION 17—				
Dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	1
Representations made	...	...	...	...
Closing Orders made	...	...	...	1
Houses made habitable without Closing Orders	...	...	...	...
Houses made habitable as result of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...
Houses demolished	...	...	...	1
Houses unfit but still occupied	...	...	...	...
SECTION 15—				
Notices served	52	“	“	...
*14 under construction, 6 occupied, remainder withdrawn.				