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**Contributors**

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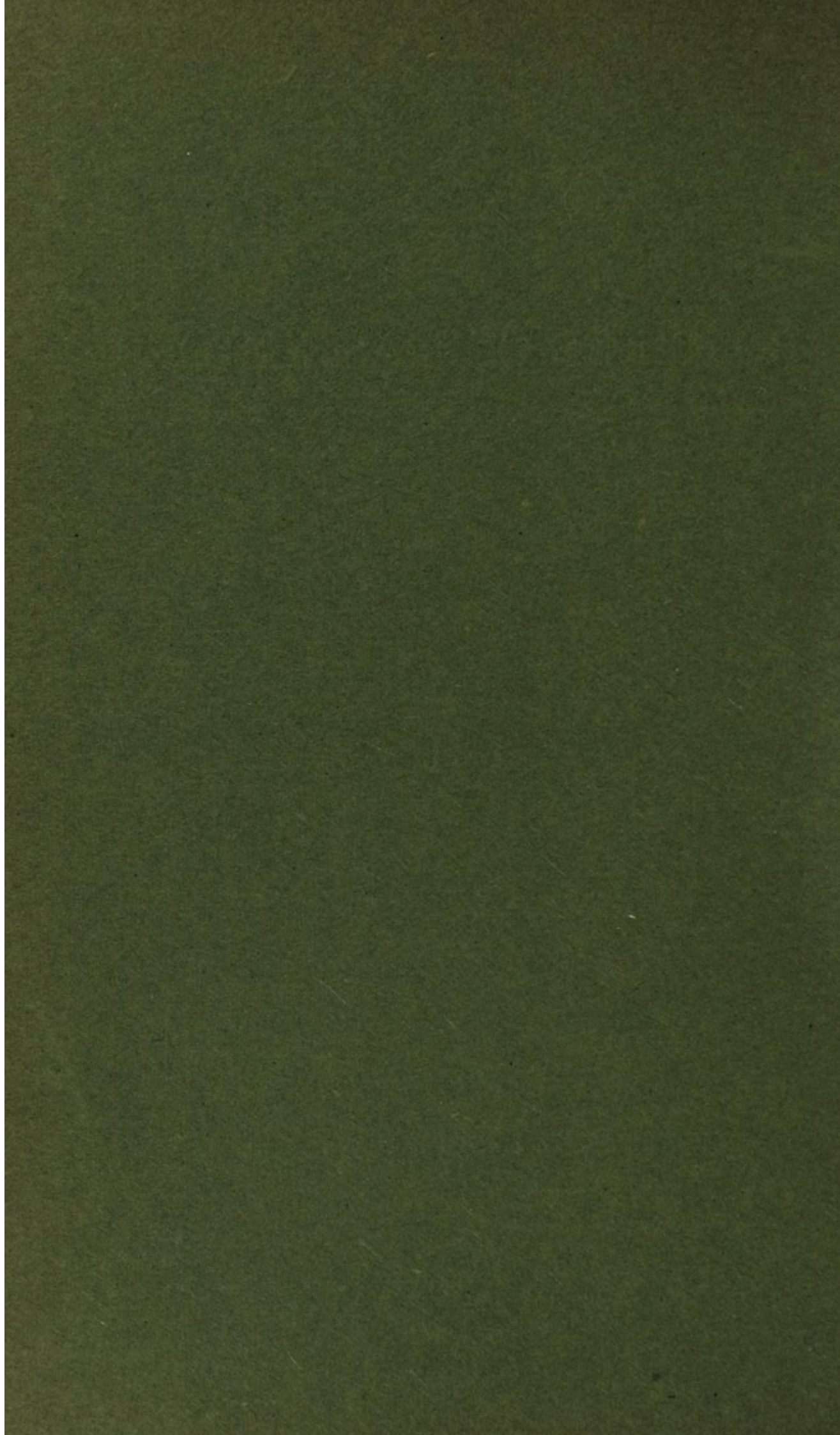
BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE.



MEDICAL OFFICER'S  
ANNUAL REPORT.



1911.





# BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE.

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report of the year ending December 31st, 1911, with regard to the Borough of Basingstoke. The order taken is that suggested by the County Medical Officer, Dr. R. A. Lyster.

### *Physical Features of the District.*

Basingstoke is situate 300ft. above sea level and occupies two slopes facing North and South and the intervening valley of the river Loddon. It has a subsoil of chalk, with clay in some places. The climate is bracing. The surrounding country is under cultivation and is well wooded.

### *Occupation of Inhabitants.*

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are mercantile, artisan and labouring; of the two latter classes the population is rapidly increasing. There is no particular occupation detrimental to health.

### *Housing Accommodation.*

Investigations are still being carried out in connection with the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, but progress is somewhat slow. 41 Houses have been inspected under the above Act in Flaxfield Road, Victoria Street, Mark Lane and the following work has been done :—

- 41 Rooms have been coloured
- 13 Rooms have been papered
- 53 Ceilings have been whitened
- 9 Houses have had new guttering and spouting to roof
- 4 Roofs have been stripped
- 3 Roofs have been repaired
- 2 Dry areas have been made.
- 1 Wall has been cemented, and in nearly all of the houses repairs have been effected.

Detailed accounts of the visits are prepared for your consideration at every Monthly Meeting.

I have been able to state in my former Reports that the Housing accommodation in the town, as regards artisan dwellings, was sufficient, but owing to the enlargement of certain works and the corresponding influx of workmen and their families, the employment found for an increasing number of hands in clothing factories, the housing accommodation is now insufficient and becomes a question which, in the near future, must seriously occupy the attention of the Council. I am authorized to state that a large addition is being made to the works of J. I. Thornycroft & Co. capable of accommodating an additional 300 workmen, and for whom the firm has no intention, at present, of providing accommodation by building cottages. Also, it may be anticipated that the work on the erection of the Asylum at Park Prewett is to be commenced shortly, and will also lead to a large influx of the labouring classes for whom housing accommodation must be found.

It is to be hoped that in the future the cottages to be erected will be built with a greater regard for the comfort of the prospective tenants; I mention this with regard to the bad condition of some cottages in Coronation Road which, though recently built, are already in need of repair.

There are no Van dwellings or Canal Boats.

#### *Water Supply.*

The Water Supply is still obtained from a Well sunk at a site at West Ham, and is amply sufficient for all requirements. The very severe drought experienced during the spring and summer made none, or only a very slight fall in the volume of water in the Well, although in addition to the Borough, the adjoining villages were also supplied. The water is analysed twice yearly and reported on satisfactorily.

#### *Milk Supply.*

The Dairies, Milk Shops and Cowsheds were regularly inspected as in the preceeding year. There is nothing to add to my observations of last year. Although the examination of the Milk Supply for Tuberculosis, carried out two years ago, was so eminently satisfactory, it would be advisable to have another examination made during the year.



*Food Inspections, Slaughter Houses, Bakehouses.*

The Slaughter Houses were regularly inspected. The conditions remain the same as reported last year. The Cattle Market is visited weekly by the Sanitary Inspector.

Bakehouses are well kept and limewashed regularly.

*Drainage, Sewerage, and Sewage Disposal.*

Sewerage is carried by pipes to the Pumping Station which pumps it on to the Sewage Farm. The sewerage and drainage is sufficient in all parts of the Borough, and is in good working order. Excremental disposal is by closet to which water is laid on and is satisfactory.

There are still some localities in the Borough where the drainage system is too far away to be connected up at present, as in Goat Lane, Cranborne Lane, and the Wharf where privy middens are in use, likewise at Southlea (pail closets), Kingsclere Road (pail closets), and Sherborne Road (cesspools), and some parts of Worting Towns End.

A complaint was received from the Thames Conservancy that the river Loddon was being polluted and it was ascertained that the right arm of the Loddon, which arises in Brambllys meadow, is being polluted by soap suds in the surface water drain. Investigations are being made to ascertain exactly where the pollution is taking place with the object of preventing it.

*Refuse Disposal.*

Refuse disposal is being satisfactorily dealt with by the new Destructor which consumes effectively the greater part of the refuse collected. Thus the collection of large heaps of refuse in the town yard is being avoided, which, besides formerly giving rise to an intolerable smell in warm weather, was also the breeding ground for myriads of flies, and assisted largely in the increase of the plague of the winged carriers of infection.

*Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.*

Removal of house refuse is by public scavenger, who collects twice a week. Zinc sanitary dust bins are not in universal use. In many instances, boxes, tins, baths, or any sort of receptacle being utilized as such. I have received complaints during the year concerning the above, chiefly in connection with the nuisance arising therefrom to passers by, and in my report in September



I recommended that some alteration be made in the present system of scavenging, whereby a regular, at least bi-weekly, removal of refuse is effected, and that the placing of open boxes containing refuse on the sidewalks, sometimes over-night, be made impossible.

Complaints were also received about the evil smelling manure carts which are frequently seen about the town, but I am glad to be able to state that much greater care is being exercised now than formerly in the covering over of these carts with sacking, etc.—any carter not doing so is liable to prosecution.

I should like to mention here that I am frequently in receipt of anonymous complaints of which no notice can be taken. Your Medical Officer of Health can only proceed to the investigation of an alleged nuisance if the complaint bears the signature of the person who makes it.

#### *Nuisances.*

One case of over-crowding was brought to my notice in which the eight living rooms were occupied by a man and his wife and six children, another family of seven, two adults and five children, and two adults and two children. As the number of persons far exceeded the limit of cubic space per person laid down by the regulations, one family was persuaded to take up their quarters elsewhere.

The Cowsheds of a farm not meeting with the requirements of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Order with respect to proper drainage, paving and lighting of such buildings, the occupier was given notice to carry out the necessary alterations within a definite period. He preferred to leave the farm.

Your Committee gave instructions to an owner of Pig-stys to provide his stys with proper drainage, and to have them cleansed more often, also to close a gully trap in a dairy which communicated with the sewer a short distance away. The alterations were promptly carried out.

In accordance with instructions I visited on three occasions a fried fish shop with the object of reporting to your Committee whether the trade in this particular instance should be declared to be an offensive trade under the Act, and reported that it was quite impossible in this trade to prevent the penetrating odour of frying fish from occurring, although by frying fish in fresh lard and oil, and by employing a patent combustion stove and by lengthening the

ventilating shaft or chimney much could be done to lessen the undoubtedly offensive smell. The smell would probably disgust passers by, but from a health point of view was perfectly innocuous.

#### *Acts, Bye-Laws.*

The following Acts were adopted in 1911.—Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907, Parts II, III, V, VII, certain sections in Part IV.

Bye-Laws as to drainage of buildings, Regulations as to dairies, cowsheds, and milk shops, 1911.

#### *Schools.*

Owing to the freedom from serious epidemics among school children no public or elementary schools were closed this year.

The schools are well ventilated, clean, and are kept in a good sanitary condition. The closets and urinals vary in the amount of care of cleanliness, but on the whole they are kept clean and well flushed with water.

#### *Infectious Disease, Prevalence of.*

The Borough was fortunate in being particularly free from epidemics, although this has not been universally so in the County.

Of notifiable diseases there was one case of Diphtheria, two of Scarlet Fever, and two of Erysipelas, which numbers compare very favourably with the two preceding years.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.
Thus in 1909 there were	18	11	4
1910     ,,	4	14	3
1911     ,,	2	1	2

Early in the year there was a threatened outbreak of German Measles amongst the school children which soon disappeared, and there were the usual cases of Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox, but in insufficient numbers to be termed epidemic.

I have no doubt that sooner or later the powers that be will see the necessity of making Measles, Whooping Cough, and also Chicken Pox compulsory notifiable diseases—especially Measles, which accounts annually for more deaths amongst young children than all other infectious diseases combined.

#### *Summer Diarrhoea.*

In July, I reported to your Committee that owing to the hot weather it was quite probable that we should be attacked by an



epidemic of Summer Diarrhoea amongst infants in August and September, the months when it is usually most prevalent, and on your Committee's instructions I issued a leaflet, 1000 copies of which were distributed, warning mothers as to the probable epidemic and the proper steps to take in its prevention, and the importance of having proper medical treatment in an attack. As was anticipated there occurred many cases of a severe type of Summer Diarrhoea in August, causing 8 deaths, but it by no means assumed the proportions of an epidemic, which at that time was raging in most parts of England. I cannot help thinking that the timely warning given by the leaflet, together with the intelligent interest shown by the mothers, may have had some influence in checking an epidemic.

### *Notification.*

Any case of notifiable disease is removed at the request of the Medical Attendant or parent, or (if considered advisable by the M.O.H.) to the Isolation Hospital, one mile and a half from the town. As soon as possible after receipt of notification the case is visited by the Sanitary Inspector, who elicits all important information concerning the case and with which he fills in the printed questions on a card provided for the purpose and returns it to the M.O.H., who, if some particular reason requires it, visits the patient. By this means an exact record of every notified case is kept, and the M.O.H., made aware of any threatening epidemic in any particular quarter of the town, can take the necessary steps to check it if in any way possible. It may be remembered that owing to these precautionary measures a threatened epidemic of Diphtheria was last year nipped in the bud. These measures are also most important in the case of out-workers, who number nearly 200 in the town.

In my Report in December, acting on the advice of the County Medical Officer, I urged the inclusion of Poliomyelitis amongst notifiable diseases, as numerous cases of this disease had been occurring in various districts in Hampshire. I stated that the occurrence of this very serious disease in Hants, in an epidemic form, was of quite recent date, that to the best of my knowledge no cases had as yet occurred in Basingstoke, but that it was quite possible for the disease to be brought into the town by a visitor from an infected district, and that it was essential, as a safeguard against its spreading, that the M.O.H. should be informed of even suspicious cases by introducing compulsory notification of Poliomyelitis. Your



Committee decided upon its inclusion amongst notifiable diseases together with Cerebro Spinal Menigitis.

### *Isolation Hospital.*

By the courtesy of the Medical Superintendent I am able to give the following information concerning the Isolation Hospital.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Medical Superintendent's Report.

There are three isolated blocks, each consisting of two wards, with lavatories and a kitchen. The largest block can give beds for 26 cases—usually given to Scarlet Fever cases. The two smaller blocks can accommodate 8 cases in each block.

The administration block has ample accommodation for the Nursing Staff in normal times.

There is a large area of grass land within the boundaries of the Hospital which can be used for additional huts if required.

The site would lend itself to the treatment of Phthisical patients if suitable shelters were erected and a fringe of trees planted for shelter from north and east. A hut is provided for smallpox cases in a field opposite.

### *Disinfection.*

Disinfection is carried out on the same lines as previous years, and is apparently efficient. Walls, ceilings, etc., of infected premises are sprayed with cyllin, fumigation by formalin sulphur candles, and disinfection of bedding by steam disinfectors.

### *Bacteriological Work.*

Sterile Swabs are provided free to all Practitioners, and examinations made when desired.

### *Tuberculosis—Methods of Control.*

NOTIFICATION.—The compulsory notification of pulmonary Phthisis came into force on January 1st, 1912. Until then the notification had been voluntary in this Borough since 1910, and although a large percentage of cases was notified, it did not work altogether satisfactorily. All deaths from Phthisis are at once notified by the Registrar to the M.O.H., who gives instructions for thorough disinfection of the premises, bedding, etc., on the lines of other infectious diseases.

Action taken on notification of a case is on the lines of notifiable diseases.



Enamelled iron plates, cautioning against spitting, and a thousand leaflets were distributed during the year.

Hospital accommodation is not provided for these cases although it would be quite feasible to utilize a site in the Isolation Hospital Grounds for their reception.

*Factories and Workshops.*

Factories and Workshops have been regularly inspected. A tabulated form accompanies this Report.

*Vital Statistics during 1911.*

These statistics are calculated per 1000 of the estimated population taken as 11,560, as given by the last census.

The number of births registered was 262. 126 males and 136 females. This number compares favourably with that of 1910 when there were 219 births, but unfavourably with the preceding years.

In 1906	...	306	births.
1907	...	289	„
1908	...	264	„
1909	...	261	„
1910	...	219	„
1911	...	262	„

Thus, with a rapidly increasing population, there is each year a decrease in the number of births.

The number of deaths at all ages was 111, one more than last year, 28 less than in 1909, and 15 less than in 1908, giving a death rate of 10.3.

The number of infants dying under one year is 21, a decrease on the preceding years, of which number 8 died of Summer Diarrhoea, and 7 of Broncho-Pneumonia.

28 Deaths occurred in persons over 70 years. Of Phthisis Pulmonalis (Consumption), there were but 5 deaths, comparing very favourably with 15 deaths in 1909. The number of victims claimed by Cancer is also much smaller, viz. : 5 against 10 of last year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. A. AHRENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

# Borough of Basingstoke.

## INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES REPORT.

Town Hall, Basingstoke,  
January, 1912.

To the Chairman and Members of Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report the work done in this department for the year ending December, 1911.

There are 13 Slaughter Houses on the Register, 7 Licensed and 6 Registered Slaughter Houses. These have been regularly inspected, the floors are thoroughly cleansed after slaughtering, and all offal promptly removed from the premises, the Quarterly Lime-washing and Cleansing of Walls have been complied with and the Bye-Laws regulating Slaughter Houses have been well observed.

There are 19 Milk Vendors, Dairymen and Cow Keepers on the Register. Their premises were periodically inspected and were found to be well and cleanly kept.

There are 21 Bakehouses on the Register. These have been periodically visited and were generally found to be kept in a cleanly state.

The common Lodging House, with lodging accommodation for 58 persons, has been regularly visited, the Bye-Laws regulating common Lodging Houses have been well observed by the Keeper. The premises are Limewashed yearly and the place is generally well conducted.

There are 27 Factories and 102 Workshops on the Register. Three Clothing establishments have sent six lists of outworkers with a total of 159 persons. These have been visited periodically and their premises were generally found to be kept in a wholesome condition.

41 Houses have been inspected under the Housing Act, 1909.



## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Inspections and Re-visits	...	...	3026
Complaints	...	...	52
Notices	...	...	105
Nuisances abated	...	...	105
Rooms coloured	...	...	41
Ceilings whitened	...	...	53
Rooms papered	...	...	13
New Guttering to Roofs	...	...	9
Roofs stripped and re-covered	...	...	4
Roofs repaired	...	...	3
Dry areas	...	...	2
Wall cemented	...	...	1
New windows, or repaired	...	...	9
Floors repaired	...	...	15
Doors repaired	...	...	2
Staircases repaired	...	...	2
Yards paved	...	...	6
Walls repaired	...	...	8
W.C's. re-built or repaired	...	...	10
W.C's. ventilated	...	...	2
Fresh air inlets	...	...	4
Flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	6
Inspection covers to drains	...	...	3
Rooms disinfected	...	...	11
Smoke test applied to drains	...	...	7
Chemical	do.	...	1
Water	do.	...	2
New or partly new drains	...	...	5
W.C. pans	...	...	5
Drains cleared of obstruction	...	...	19
Offensive deposits removed	...	...	3
New inspection chambers	...	...	4
New traps	...	...	8

I am again pleased to report my duties have been carried out in an amicable and friendly manner as far as possible with everyone. It has not been necessary to resort to litigation or serve statutory notices, informal and verbal notices invariably having the desired effect. In this method of procedure the desired ends are obtained without undue friction.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY J. DAVIES,

Inspector of Nuisances.



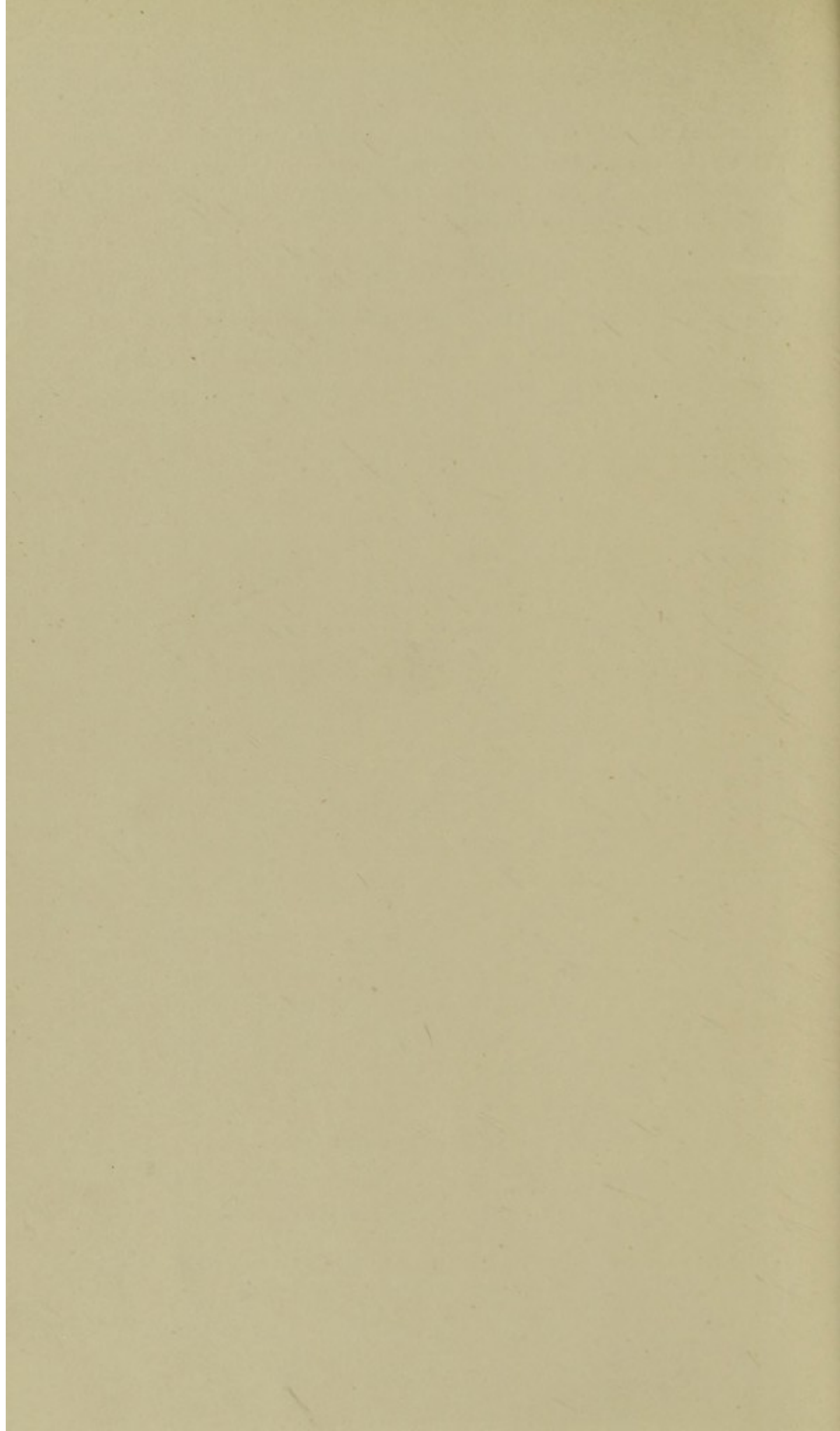


TABLE I.

*Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years.*

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	10,000	306	...	30.6	108	10.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	10,000	289	...	28.9	122	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	10,000	264	...	26.4	126	12.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	11,000	261	...	23.5	139	12.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910	11,000	219	...	19.9	110	10.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911	11,500	262	...	22.4	111	9.6	...	22	1	1.7	133	11.6



TABLE II.  
*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1911.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY						Total cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis—Voluntary	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	8	...	3	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...

Isolation Hospital—Kingsclere Road. Total available beds 42. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated 3.

TABLE III.

*Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1911.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
All Causes { Certified ...	133	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	8	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	8
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	9
Bronchitis ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Broncho-Pneumonia ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all other forms) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... ..	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Alcoholism ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Pre- mature Birth ... ..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ... ..	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	5
Suicides ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Defined Diseases ... ..	67	...	...	...	1	2	7	8	49	67
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	133	14	2	1	3	8	18	22	65	133



TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1911.  
*Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
All Causes	{ Certified	...	...	3	1	0	2	6	3	6	3	3	21
	{ Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Scarlet Fever ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	7
Enteritis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Premature Birth ... ..				1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ... ..				...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Suffocation, overlying ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes ... ..				2	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	5
				3	1	0	2	6	3	6	3	3	21

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

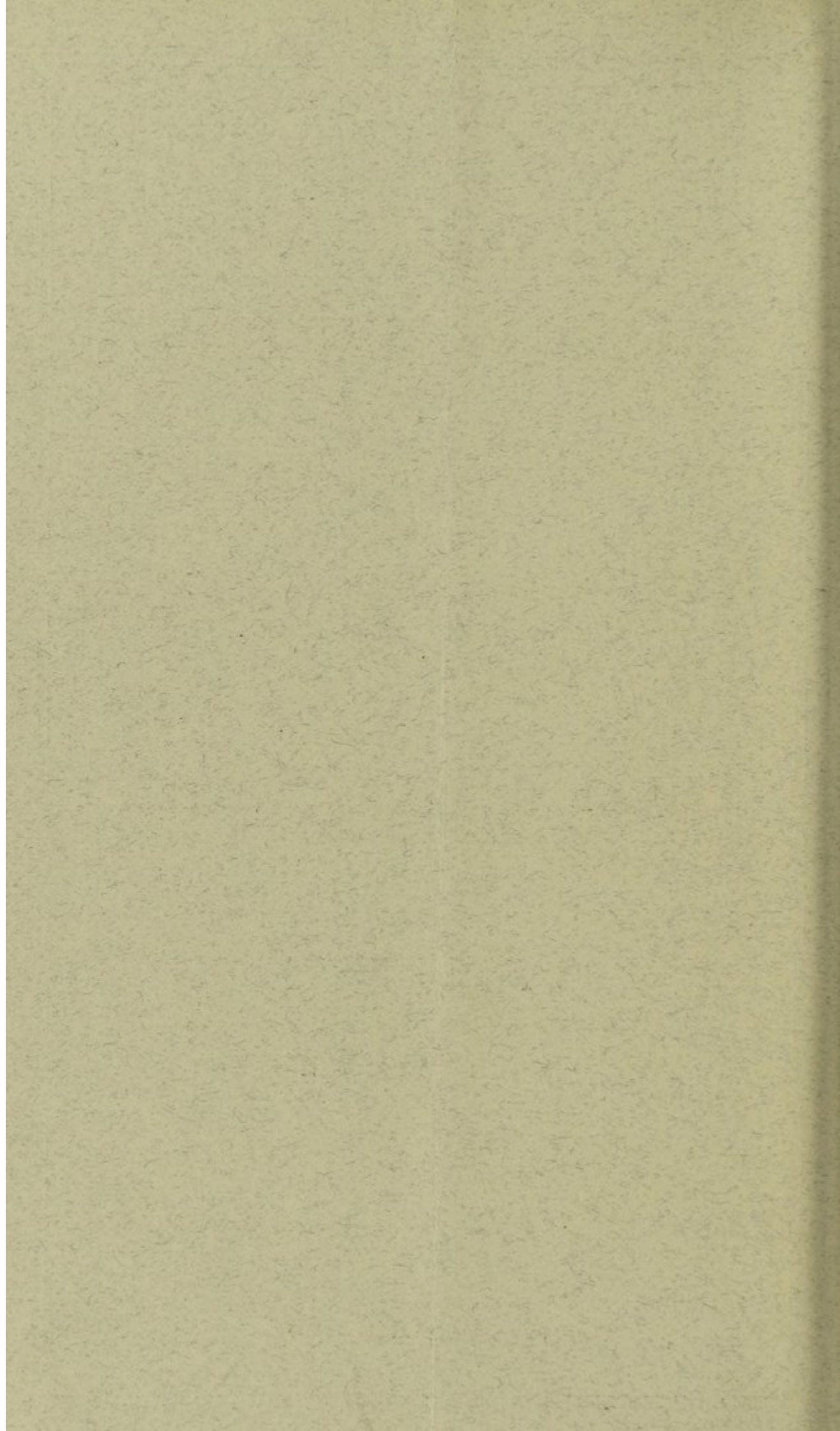
BASINGSTOKE

For the Year 1911.

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





1911.

# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

## BASINGSTOKE RURAL DISTRICT.

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WINTON HOUSE,  
February 2nd, 1912.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for 1911, this being my first report as your Medical Officer of Health.

The Rural District of Basingstoke covers an area extending for  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles North and South and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles East and West, having its centre in the town of Basingstoke.

The Northern portion is wooded, and consists of a heavy soil overlying the London clay.

The Southern portion is open downs and uplands, the soil being shallow and overlying chalk.

There is a narrow belt of Reading Beds, extending from Ramsdale to Up Nateley, which divides the chalk in the South from the London clay in the North. At Hartley Wespall is a small area of sand and gravel beds overlying the clay, and this also occurs between Pamber and Bramley.



All the Northern District tends to be damper and to become more easily flooded than the Southern, the surface water having to run off in streams instead of percolating.

The streams in the District are the Loddon, which runs through Basingstoke, Basing, Sherfield, and Stratfieldsaye, Northwards into the Thames valley. This receives the Lyde, arising at Up Nately, at Sherfield, and another tributary, which arises at Sherborne and runs through the Vyne and Bramley at Lilley Bridge, North of Sherfield. There are a few small streams coming from Pamber and Bramley to join these. All the streams are in the North area of the District. There are no streams in the South area. The water that flows South to the Itchen and Test valleys starts from the extreme Southern edge of the Rural District.

The elevations vary considerably, being 680ft. above sea level at Farleigh and Ellisfield, and only 160 feet at Stratfieldsaye.

There is a small amount of heath land at Pamber, but the rest of the District is agricultural and mostly arable.

The population in 1901 was 11,918, and in 1911 was 12,371, an increase of 453, which is an average increase of 45 per annum. Calculating to the end of June, 1911, I estimate the population at 12,382.

#### *Occupation.*

This is chiefly agricultural, but there is a little brick making in the District.

The year 1911 has been an exceptionally healthy year in the Rural District, and the amount of illness has been very small. With the exception of a few trifling outbreaks

of chicken pox, measles, mumps, and whooping cough, necessitating the closing of some schools for short periods, nothing important has arisen.

There have been only 10 cases of infectious diseases notified, 5 scarlet fever, 3 diphtheria, 1 enteric, and 1 erysipelas. These have been very mild cases with no deaths, and the diagnosis was considered doubtful in at least 2 of the scarlet fever cases.

#### *Death Rate.*

The total number of deaths registered in the District was 150, giving a rate of 12.11, adding 12 transferred from other Districts and subtracting 18 transferred to other Districts leaves a nett total of 144, or a rate of 11.62 per 1000, 1910 being 13.05, and the average for the last 5 years 12.5.

#### *Birth Rate.*

The corrected number of births is 270, giving a rate 20.19, 1910 being 20.9, average for the last 5 years 22.8.

#### *Infantile Mortality.*

There were 23 deaths registered in infants under 1 year. This gives a rate per 1000 births of 85.18, 1910 being 86.2, the average for 5 years being 89.8. The general rate for England and Wales for 10 years, 1901-1910, was 127. This, therefore, is a low infant mortality rate. Of these 23 deaths 8 were due to premature birth, and in 2 instances were those of twins, who survived a few hours. 8 were caused by debility and wasting, 1 was suffocated by being overlaid, 2 by diarrhoea and enteritis. This is remarkable considering the conditions of last summer.



Table III. shows that 69 deaths were at ages of 65 and upwards, 23 under 1 year. The deaths of children were remarkably few, only 3 being registered between the ages of 1 and 15 years. Many of our children have to go long distances to their schools, often in severe weather, and are occasionally exposed to outbreaks of infectious diseases which arise in these centres. These conditions do not seem to do them much harm, and the care bestowed upon them by the School Medical Officers shows its effect. Four deaths were due to diarrhoea and enteritis, 2 being infants. There were a number of cases of this disease last summer and autumn, due to the hot and dry climatic conditions then prevailing, but the cases were very mild. I drew up a leaflet with instructions for preventing this disease, which was distributed around the Rural District.

18 deaths were certified from cancer or other malignant disease, against 14 in 1910.

Eight deaths occurred from consumption, 12 from respiratory disease, 28 were certified as senile decay.

#### *House Accommodation.*

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, is now being gradually carried out in this District.

It entails a great amount of work by the Sanitary Officer and increasing responsibility on the Medical Officer of Health.

There are 37 villages in the District, and many scattered cottages in connection with the farms.

The largest village is Old Basing, with a population of 1,138, and the smallest Weston Corbett, with 22.

It is estimated that there are about 2,000 houses which come under Section 17, Sub-section 1 of the Act, i.e., have a rental of £16 per annum or less. These are gradually being inspected and details of their condition being noted on forms provided for that purpose. Up to this date 161 have been examined. Defects requiring repairing and lime-washing were carried out in 57 cottages, 3 cottages have been compulsory closed, and two more are under statutory notice to be repaired or closed. There have been 6 new houses built. When the whole District has been completed I shall have in my possession the exact details of every cottage in this Rural District with its number of occupants and all possible information about it. This will be of immense value, and will go a long way on the road towards improving and increasing the houses of the rural population. It is a long and tedious work, but I feel sure will repay all the trouble.

A good many of the old cottages are of the usual type found in the Country Districts generally, being brick floored, with attic bedrooms open to the lower part of the house.

It has been stated that there is a demand for more cottages and larger cottages in this District; I have made numerous enquiries, but it is very hard to get definite information as to this. Your Council have sent out enquiry forms as to this point to all the Parish Councils, and up to the present 16 have replied. Twelve of these say there is no dearth of cottages; 4 state that there is. The 4 being Pamber, who say there is a slight deficiency, Mapledurwell, Preston Candover, and Ellisfield. The position appears to me that this question is not acute in our District at present, but will become so later. In the matter of improving the present houses there is not much difficulty with the big



landed proprietors, who I invariably find are willing to help and do everything that is suggested towards this end, but the smaller owners of cottages are not always in a pecuniary position to be able to do so. I would like to bear testimony to reasonableness and willingness to help which I receive from the Agents in the District in matters connected with the public health and sanitation.

### *Water Supply.*

At Newnham and Natley Scures a few dwellings are supplied by the Frimley and Farnborough Water Company, but the rest of the District takes its supply from wells and rain water tanks.

The water supply on the whole is good, the water is very hard. The rain water tanks are constructed in duplicate to hold 3,000 gallons each.

The wells vary in depth from 20 feet to 300 feet, these latter being in the Southern District, and going down into the chalk. I think that the wells ought to be cemented or steened down to a greater depth than I generally find them. Most of them are simply bricked, and therefore must let in a quantity of surface water before it has been sufficiently filtered by passing through the earth.

In 3 instances I have advised and have had tube wells sunk, and in all with success, the water obtained being pure and abundant, and with much less chance of becoming contaminated. I should like to see these wells sunk in all parts of the District where they are practicable.

There was some shortage of water in the Dummer District last Summer, but elsewhere it held out well. The

number of samples of water tested was 39, and 4 were condemned. Four new wells were provided.

### *Milk Supply.*

There are 44 registered Cowkeepers, Dairymen, and Purveyors of milk. Their premises have been systematically inspected by me twice in the year, and more frequently by the Sanitary Inspector. The cowsheds are kept reasonably clean and sweet, they are all limewashed twice a year, and some more often. In 3 instances notices were served as to cleanliness, and all were complied with.

The cows are mostly out, except in bad weather, and only brought in to be milked.

The milk is mostly exported to London and other places, some being sold in the District.

I find that there is much better understanding and knowledge about the necessity of having pure milk now among the purveyors of milk than formerly. It seems to me that the actual milkers and employees who handle the milk ought to be thoroughly educated as to the importance of this, as no matter how clean the sheds, utensils, etc., are, the milk may become contaminated without this knowledge. This was brought to my notice forcibly in one case. The man, wishing to show me how good his milk was, stooped down and blew away the froth, thereby I suspect adding many more microbes to that sample.

One cow I suspected was tubercular was killed at once.

We have no regular veterinary inspection of cows, but I am allowed to call in a Veterinary Surgeon if I consider it to be necessary.



*Food Inspection.*

The slaughter-houses and bakehouses have been periodically inspected, 4 orders were made to limewash, otherwise they were all clean and in good order.

There are 2 private slaughter-houses, which are always kept clean and wholesome.

No samples of food have been examined.

*Drainage and Sewage Disposal.*

There is none.

*Pollution of Rivers and Streams.*

There is none.

*Excrement and Refuse Disposal.*

This is carried out by the occupiers on the gardens and allotments.

There are still many "privy middens," but they are gradually being converted into "pail and earth closets."

*Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.*

Carried out as above.

*Nuisances.*

Those dealt with are shewn in the Sanitary Officer's report; all were complied with without having to take action.

*Byelaws.*

We have no byelaws.

The Dairy and Cowsheds Regulations are in force. It is now under the consideration of your Council whether the Local Government Byelaws (modified) as to Tents, Vans, and Sheds should be adopted in this District. There are 3 families of the gipsy type permanently resident here, who live in tents and move about the District. If these model byelaws are adopted we shall be able to exercise some control over these people.

### *Schools.*

There are 25. They have been inspected regularly. In 3 instances notices have been given as to improvement of the sanitary conditions, and one for the better ventilation, by making more windows to open. This is a point I am very particular about, that as many windows as possible without creating a draught shall be open when the children are in school, and all should be kept constantly open when the children are not there.

I am also strongly of the opinion that disinfectants should be provided for the boys' urinals, as however well they are washed down I constantly notice that they smell.

Hartley Wespall, Tunworth, Oakley, Mapledurwell, and North Waltham Schools were closed for short periods for measles, whooping cough, or mumps.

### *Infectious Disease.*

In all cases of notifiable disease the house is visited, and in most cases the patient is removed to the Isolation Hospital. The rooms and clothes are disinfected by the Sanitary Officer, who uses formalin candles and washes down with Jeyes' fluid, the apparel, sheets, etc., being boiled in a weaker solution. The room is afterwards scrubbed and limewashed or repapered.



We use the Urban Isolation Hospital, where there are 20 beds which can be increased, and 3 diseases can be treated concurrently.

We have the power of putting up tents for the treatment of small pox.

There is no steam disinfecter in the Rural District, but we have the use of the one at the Isolation Hospital.

Bacteriological work and the supply of antitoxin to practitioners is carried out by your Council.

There have been 10 cases notified in 1911, 5 scarlet fever, 3 diphtheria, 1 enteric, and 1 erysipelas. The scarlet fever and diphtheria cases were all extremely mild. They were all removed to the Isolation Hospital. The enteric fever case occurred at Old Basing and was removed to the Isolation Hospital. I visited this house and found that the well was situated under the kitchen. The water was found to be grossly polluted, but no *Bacillus Typhosis* was found. I had the well closed and a tube sunk some distance from the house.

There were no deaths from infectious disease.

The Bacteriological work done in connection with these cases was through the Medical Officer in charge of the Isolation Hospital.

This is the smallest number of cases notified in the Rural District for some years.

One case of Poliomyelitis was notified from the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, in a child whose parents lived at Holt Lane, Hook. There have been no other cases notified from there. Poliomyelitis and Cerebro Spinal fever are now made notifiable to this District.

*Tuberculosis.*

There were 8 deaths certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a rate of .64 per 1000. The average rate for the Basingstoke Rural District 1900-1909 was .71, and for the Rural Districts of the County for the same period was .79.

Only 3 cases were notified in 1911, all being at the Workhouse Infirmary. I do not think that the voluntary notification of this disease has been at all a success. Under the Local Government Board Regulations, 1911, it is now compulsorily notifiable.

We have no facilities whatever for the treatment of Consumption, and, except through charity, have no way of giving the poorer people the chance of Sanatorium treatment. At present all that is done is that the patients are visited and advised how they shall live for their own good, and the measures to be taken to prevent their neighbours from becoming infected. They are supplied with spitting bottles, disinfectants, and directions.

If they die or remove we offer to disinfect the rooms, etc. Around the District are placed notices with regard to spitting.

There is a great movement in the Country to really tackle this white plague and stamp it out altogether. It is well known that the benefits derived from residence in a Sanatorium both goes a long way to cure the patient and thoroughly educates him as to his future life, for his own good and for the good of the public.

I think that the incidence and evils of this disease will be greatly counteracted by the National Insurance Bill when



it gets into working order, and especially if it becomes so modified as to meet with the approval and the willing co-operation of the Medical Profession.

The Board of Guardians are having alterations made at the Workhouse Infirmary, as the result of which we shall be able to give open air treatment to at least 8 cases at one time.

*Factories and Workshops.*

All these have been systematically inspected, and any defects found at such inspection have been promptly set right.

*Local Government Board Enquiries.*

None.

*Improvements Required.*

In consideration of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and the recent Tuberculosis Orders having made great and constantly increasing demands upon the time of your Sanitary Inspector, it is advisable that the Council should take into consideration the desirability of securing the whole time service of that Officer.

Appended are the Tables of the Vital Statistics, etc., and the work of the Sanitary Officer.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS J. WORTH, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S.

Medical Officer of Health.

**TABLE I.**  
*Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years.*

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	12,180	302		26.4	158	12.9			29	99.3	158	12.9
1907	12,180	268		22.4	140	11.4			26	96.6	140	11.4
1908	12,180	276		22.6	144	11.8			23	83.2	144	11.8
1909	12,180	266		21.8	166	13.6			22	82.7	166	13.6
1910	12,180	255		20.9	159	13.05			22	86.2	159	13.05
1911	12,382	274	270	20.19	150	12.11	18	12	23	85.18	144	11.62

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 72,759. Total population at all ages, 12,382. Number of inhabited houses, 2,908. Average number of persons per house, 4.25.



TABLE II.  
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY						Total cases removed to Hospital		
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	Sherfield	Weston Corbett	Hook	Upton Grey	Steven- ton	Herrid ton	Basil se	
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	5
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Totals	13	...	...	3	5	1	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	9

Isolation Hospital:—In Basingstoke Urban. Available beds, 20. Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.  
Separate Hospital for Small Pox, 12 beds.

TABLE III.

*Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1911.*

CAUSES OF DEATH		NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
		All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	
All Causes	Certified Uncertified—Nil	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Measles	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	3
Bronchitis	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pneumonia (all other forms)	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2
Puerperal Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Senile Decay	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	10
Other Defined Diseases	...	48	...	...	...	...	3	9	16	13
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
		162	23	...	1	2	10	24	33	36



TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1911.  
*Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
All Causes	Certified	All	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Uncertified			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .. ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhœa ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Enteritis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ... ..				4	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	8
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..				5	1	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	8
Atelectasis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ... ..				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
				10	2	...	...	12	8	2	1	...	23

Nett Births in the year : Legitimate, 260. Illegitimate, 14.

Nett Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 21. Illegitimate Infants, 2.

TABLE V.

*Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.*

Factories Inspected	...	64
Workshops    "	...	100
Workplaces   "	...	6
		—
Total	...	170
		—

Number of prosecutions	...	Nil.
"   " written notices	...	3
Other nuisances found	...	3
"   " remedied	...	3

*Registered Workshops.*

Factories	...	...	16
Workshops	...	...	50
Workplaces	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	16
Underground Bakehouses			0
			—
Total	...	...	85
			—



## REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

BASING.—Four cottages have been repaired, six lime-washed, nine samples of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test, two were condemned, two new supplies were provided by boring, which proved to be pure. This is one of the best systems for supplying water for rural districts, three wells have been cleaned out, one new curb, one new closet, and three cleaned out.

BRAMLEY.—Two cottages have been lime-washed, six samples of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test, two wells were condemned and closed, two new wells have been dug, three new curbs, two offices converted into pail, three cleaned out.

BRADLEY.—Two cottages have been lime-washed, one sample of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test, one closet repaired, three cleaned out.

CLIDDESSEN.—Four cottages have been repaired, four lime-washed, one overcrowding case removed.

DUMMER.—Two cottages have been repaired, two lime-washed, one office cleaned out.

ELLISFIELD.—Two cottages have been repaired, two lime-washed, one new bungalow built, two samples of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test.

FARLEIGH WALLOP.—One cottage has been repaired, one lime-washed, one closet cleaned out.

HERRIARD.—Three new cottages have been built, one cottage lime-washed, one case of overcrowding removed, one sample of water taken for Medical Officer of Health to test.

HARTLEY WESPALL.—Seven cottages have been repaired, five lime-washed, one cottage closed, partly pulled down; four samples of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test, one new well dug, two curbs renewed, one repaired, two offices repaired and cleaned out.

MAPLEDURWELL.—Two cottages have been repaired, two lime-washed.

MORTIMER WEST END.—One sample of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test, one new cottage has been built.

NEWNHAM.—Three cottages have been repaired, three lime-washed, two overcrowding cases removed, two closets repaired, four cleaned out, one sample of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test, one new bungalow built.

NORTH WALTHAM.—Six cottages have been repaired, six lime-washed, four new well curbs, six offices repaired, two cleaned out.

NUTLEY.—Two cottages have been repaired, two lime-washed, two samples of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test, two closets repaired, two cleaned out.

OAKLEY.—Two cottages have been repaired, three lime-washed, four samples of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test, one tank cleaned out and repaired .

PRESTON CANDOVER.—One cottage has been repaired, one lime-washed, one new cottage built, one new house built, two samples of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test.

POPHAM AND WOODMANCOTE.—Six cottages have been repaired, six limewashed, four cottages in Woodmancote village are unfit for human habitation. Winchester College are building three new cottages to take their place, which will be completed in the spring.

PAMBER.—Three cottages have been repaired, four cottages lime-washed, one overcrowding case removed, one new well curb, one new closet, five samples of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test, three new cottages have been built, two new bungalows.

SHERBORNE ST. JOHN.—One cottage has been lime-washed, two samples of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test.



STRATFIELDSAYE.—One overcrowding case has been removed.

STRATFIELD TURGIS.—One new well has been dug, one sample of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test.

SHERFIELD.—Three cottages have been repaired, three lime-washed, four samples of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test, one well cleaned out, one new well curb, three closets converted to pail, three cleaned out.

UPTON GREY.—Three cottages lime-washed.

MONK SHERBORNE.—Three cottages have been repaired, three lime-washed, one new well curb, three offices cleaned out, three samples of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test, one well condemned, a new well is being dug.

WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE.—Eight cottages have been repaired, six lime-washed, two cottages closed, two new offices, two cleaned, four samples of water taken for the Medical Officer of Health to test.

#### DAIRY SHEDS, BAKEHOUSES, AND SCHOOLS.

DAIRY SHEDS:—There are 44 dairy sheds registered, 176 inspections have been made; No. 1 notice was sent in four cases to limewash; the dairy sheds are clean and well kept, and meet the requirements.

BAKEHOUSES:—There are 16 bakehouses; 64 inspections have been made; No. 1 notice was sent in three cases to lime-wash.

SCHOOLS:—There are 25 schools; 95 inspections have been made; in four cases notices have been sent to remove nuisances.

RICHARD FORRESTER,  
Inspector of Nuisances.