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*W. Hancock*

BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE.



MEDICAL OFFICER'S  
ANNUAL REPORT.



1913.



# BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE.

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## MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

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March, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting the Annual Report of the year ending December 31st, 1913, with regard to the Borough of Basingstoke, the same order is followed as in the previous report. There must, necessarily, be a repetition in many instances, so for example in the description of the physical features of the district, or of the occupation of the inhabitants, water supply, etc., as the conditions remain unchanged since issuing my report of last year.

### *Physical Features of the District.*

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

### *Population and Occupation of Inhabitants.*

In 1911, the census returns showed a population of 11,500, but it is estimated that in 1913, this number had risen to 12,000—this I believe to be an under-estimate. The increase is due to the enlarging of their works by certain firms, the establishment of a new factory in the town, and the influx of labourers employed on the building of the new Asylum at Park Prewett. The chief occupation of the inhabitants are mercantile, artisan and labouring. There is no particular occupation detrimental to health.

### *Drainage, Sewerage, &c.*

There are still some localities in the Borough where the drainage system is stated to be too far away to be connected up, 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. The last were inspected a short time ago and were found in a very deplorable condition and were far too close to the well from which the cottagers drew their drinking water. In fact it seemed almost certain that the well would be contaminated, but an exhaustive analysis proved the water to be perfectly pure. Instructions were issued to the responsible party to keep the middens cleaner and in better repair. It is very unfortunate that these isolated cases should detract from the excellence of an otherwise very efficient drainage system.

### *Scavenging.*

Refuse disposal is being satisfactorily dealt with by the new Destructor which consumes effectively the greater part of refuse collected. Nearly 2000 tons of refuse is disposed of per annum, at a cost for labour of about 1/2 per ton. The heat generator is utilized for steaming the sewage pumping engines at a great saving of coal and economy of labour. Besides which the collection of large heaps of refuse in the town yard is now avoided, which, besides giving rise to an intolerable smell in warm weather, was also the breeding ground of myriads of flies.

Removal of house refuse is by public scavenger, who collects twice a week. It seems useless to hope for a universal use of zinc sanitary dustbins. Any old receptacle seems to be good enough to some people in which to place their house refuse on the sidewalks for removal by the scavenger. Some improvement in this direction was certainly noticeable during the early part of the year, especially in those districts where the refuse was collected from the rear of the houses, but the custom of placing uncovered boxes, tins, etc., on the sidewalks still obtains in some localities.

### *Schools.*

No school was closed during the year owing to epidemics, from which school children were particularly free. Some cases of chicken pox, measles, and whooping cough occurred, but none in epidemic form. The schools are well ventilated, clean, and are kept in good sanitary condition. The closets and urinals on the whole are kept clean and well flushed with water. I am able to state that the sprinkling of wet sawdust on the floors before sweeping has proved of much service.

### *Food.*

The Daries, Milk shops and Cowsheds were regularly inspected as in the preceding year. There is nothing to add to my observations of last year.

Bakehouses are regularly inspected and are found to be well kept and limewashed.

I have nothing to add to my observations concerning Slaughter houses. Some of the buildings are still structurally bad, and their position undesirable, but this condition of affairs, as stated before, can only be altered by the erection of a public slaughter house. Meat inspection is not possible where slaughtering is being carried on in so many different places at the same time.

### *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

yearly report on the chemical and bacteriological analyses of the water is very satisfactory and states it to be a hard but pure supply.

Complaints have been received concerning the former, but as the laying down of a softening plant would entail a fairly large expense, without any very appreciable benefit to the community, the matter has been allowed to stand over until more pressing and important alterations in the sanitary arrangements shall have been carried out.

#### *Drainage and Sewerage.*

Sewerage is carried by pipes to the Pumping Station whence it is pumped on to the Sewage Farm where it is dealt with by broad irrigation on an area of 23 acres. The land is admirably suited for the purpose, but the present space is becoming insufficient to deal with the amount of sewage it receives, and additional land will have to be acquired. The erection of sedimentation tanks would be a great improvement and would do away, to a great extent, with the smell of which complaint is sometimes made.

An excellent report was issued by your Surveyor on this subject.

#### *Rivers and Streams.*

No river or stream is being polluted. The condition of the Loddon leaves much to be desired, both from the point of view of safety and of hygiene.

My attention has been called to the yards of some houses in Lower Brook Street, above and behind the "Victory" Inn, which are sometimes flooded to the extent of preventing occupiers from reaching their outhouses, and it will be remembered that a child of two years was drowned here a few months ago. Then, under the school yard of St. John's Schools silting occurs several inches deep—at times giving rise to a disagreeable smell, whilst from the "Barge" Inn to the Steam Laundry, Eastrop Mill, there is, in the summer, often about a foot of black, foul smelling, treacle-like fluid, which accumulates owing to the difficulty in keeping the river bed clean in dry weather.

I beg to suggest that these defects can be remedied by—

1. Piping in the sections at and above the "Victory" Inn.\*
2. Rendering this portion—under the schools—self-cleansing.
3. Channeling in cement with adequate gradient, and filling in with clinker or other suitable material the stretch from the "Barge" Inn to Eastrop Mill.

The cost of this might, at the discretion of your Committee, be spread over two or three years by carrying out the alterations in sections year after year.

\* I am given to understand that these sections are not the property of the Corporation.

### *Housing.*

In my 1912 report I stated that the housing accommodation as regards artisan dwellings was insufficient, and that in spite of the erection of 32 houses, and 25 in the course of erection, 100 more would scarcely meet the demand. Your Committee decided to investigate this statement of your Medical Officer, and concluded that in order to prevent the overcrowding, which undoubtedly obtains, and to enable working men to live comfortably in their own homes instead of in lodgings, it would be necessary to provide more housing accommodation.

I must refer you to the tabulated statement of the Sanitary Officer, included in the end of my report, for the work done under the Housing Act, 1909.

### *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.

The County Bacteriological Laboratory at Winchester has been of the greatest service in assisting practitioners in their diagnosis of doubtful cases of diphtheria and phthisis, and it was freely utilized during the year for bacteriological investigations.

### *Local Acts and General Adoptive Acts.*

At a meeting of your Health Committee the adoption of the Notification of Births Act was fully discussed, and it was decided that the favourable conditions existing in the Borough made its adoption unnecessary. It is, of course, very satisfactory that such a decision could be arrived at, but I think the time not very far distant when the adoption of the Act will become compulsory in all districts.

I have had to listen to numerous complaints on the subject of manure carts, and have more than once brought the matter before your notice. I think the time has arrived when the Bye-laws concerning the covering of manure carts when passing through the town should be vigorously enforced. It appears to me that many carters are not aware of any such regulation, whilst others consider that all requirements in that direction are met by placing a ridiculously small piece of cloth or sacking in a prominent place on the cart. The cart should be entirely covered in so that a trail of manure is not left behind to show exactly where the cart has passed. I have often been able to trace by sight as well as smell the spoor of a manure cart. If these carts are allowed to pass at any time of the day and through any Street, then surely something should be done to render them less offensive to a sensitive nose, and less unsightly to an intelligent eye.

#### *Fevers.*

In my September report a record was given of my investigation into the cases of diphtheria which had occurred, four of undoubted, and one of doubtful diphtheria occurring in an infant. The first case was a child of 7, the next her brother of 4, then a man of 25—uncle to the two, and the last occurred in a woman of 64, all within a short time of each other.

The usual enquiries into the milk supply, as a probable or possible source of infection, was made, but could be disregarded. We were informed that the elderly woman's grandchild had been discharged in the latter end of July from the Isolation Hospital; and discovering that he was suffering from nasal catarrh and also had two small excoriations or cracks in each nostril—present in most cases of nasal diphtheria—kept open evidently by an acid discharge, swabs were taken of the discharge and reported as positive from Winchester. He was a carrier.—It appeared strange that the other children, of which there were two, should have escaped infection. The infant, aged 1, seemed perfectly healthy, but the other child of 6 had quite the appearance of convalescing from an illness, and as he also had a nasal discharge, he too was swabbed and reported as positive and sent with his brother and grandmother to the Isolation Hospital. There is not much doubt that the boy who had returned from hospital became a carrier and infected his brother, and from either of these the grandmother had become infected. The latter boy was allowed to attend school—the parents being unaware of his condition, though he had been obviously ill—and gave the contagion to the girl of 7, attending the same school. She in turn infected her brother of 4, and her uncle, who was a visitor. These are the cases we know of, but it can be safely conjectured there were others we know not of, as cases of mild diphtheria often go about undetected, and though only slight attacks are for a long period potential sources of infection.



It was urged that the boy who returned from hospital weeks before his brother fell ill could not possibly have been the source of infection; but he was proved to be a carrier, *i.e.* the bacilli were demonstrated in his nasal discharge, and that the little girl lived in another street and was not in the same class-room as the sick boy who was allowed to go to school, but they had been playing together in the Recreation ground, and not much more is needed for infection than that fact.

It was also contended that the old lady of 64 never had diphtheria, being too old, besides which, she had suffered a previous attack some years ago. But the typical appearance of her throat and the positive report of the swab were convincing proofs, besides which, diphtheria, though showing a marked preference for the young, is no respecter of old age, and unfortunately a previous attack confers no immunity against a subsequent one. It is interesting to note that the infant, to all appearances, escaped the infection, the father also; about the mother I am somewhat doubtful, as she did confess to having had a bad throat.

There were 4 deaths in 14 cases. I think this percentage too high when one considers the undoubted efficacy of the specific Antitoxin. It is, however, essential, and this point cannot be laboured sufficiently, that the serum should be administered at the very earliest moment, and for that reason the doctor should be sent for in all cases of sore throat, as it is sound practice to inject the serum in sufficiently large doses in every suspicious case, the serum being perfectly harmless even to the babe in arms.

Your Committee, two years ago, instructed me to keep a supply and to provide all practitioners with it free of charge on application. The number of cases in 1913, compares very unfavourably with that of the preceding year, *viz.* 14 and 1, but this alarming increase was universal over the whole of the United Kingdom, but seems to have been markedly so in Hampshire, for Portsmouth and Southampton, next to Norwich and Cardiff, had the highest rates of any County Borough. The reason of the increase in one year and decrease or absence of cases in the preceding or succeeding years has not yet been definitely ascertained.

I have had also to report 27 cases of scarlet fever this year, happily fewer than in last year when there were 64. These cases were naturally the continuation of the epidemic of 1912, and occurred, with few exceptions, in the earlier months.

Reports from the school authorities go to show that, as compensation, other infectious diseases such as chicken pox, measles, whooping cough, and mumps were far less prevalent among children.

#### *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, etc., by steam disinfectors.

#### *Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.*

As you are aware Consumption in all its forms became a notifiable disease in February. In consequence a large number of cases were notified. When, three years ago, your Health Committee instituted voluntary notification, I then estimated in my report the number of probable phthisical persons in this Borough at between 20 and 30, and this estimate, according to the number of notifications, is not far wrong. There were 25 cases notified by practitioners in the town and 3 from outside. Voluntary notification in the preceding year had produced but 5 cases, showing that it had not worked altogether satisfactorily.

Action taken on notification is on the lines of other notifiable diseases, and all deaths from phthisis are at once notified by the Registrar to the M.O.H. who gives instructions for thorough disinfection of premises, bedding, etc.

Your Committee instructed me to visit and report on a suitable site within the Isolation Hospital grounds for the erection of a pavilion capable of accommodating six male and six female phthisical persons. I was also instructed to report on the possible adaptation of the small pox building for such purpose. Valuable assistance was given me by the Surveyor and Sanitary Officer in the drawing up of my report, which contained plans and estimates of a suitable building. The scheme, however, not finding favour in the sight of the Local Government Board, who advised co-operation with the County Authorities in the erection of a County Sanatorium at some future date, fell through.

Your Council delegated me to attend the Annual Conference of the National Association for the prevention of Consumption, held in August, in London, and I had the honour of submitting my report of the proceedings. All speakers were agreed that for the campaign against consumption to be successful it must be organized and co-ordinated so that there was the same general plan of campaign carried out everywhere. Co-operation was necessary between the M. O. H., the School Medical Officer, the Veterinary Surgeon, and last, but of greatest importance, general practitioners. In the discussion on the merits of tuberculin—a serum employed in the treatment of consumption—the general consensus of opinion was that if rightly and carefully used it might be a powerful ally in the general treatment, but a dangerous enemy when misused; its use was advocated only in carefully selected cases.

#### *Vital Statistics.*

The death rate of 1913 (8.9), still maintains the low level of 1912, when it was 8.8, and is exceedingly gratifying. The total

number of deaths registered in the district was 107 in a population of 12,000.

The number of infants dying under one year is 19, or one more than last year, and is a great decrease on the preceding years.

As before, organic heart disease claims the greatest number of victims, viz. 17, the same number as last year; cancer following with 13 deaths.

Four persons died at the ripe old age of 90 and over, and four just under 90. There were 9 deaths from consumption, or 3 more than in 1912, and 4 more than in 1911. But 3 infants died from diarrhoea, and I think this small death rate is in no small measure due to the distribution of pamphlets during the summer months, when diarrhoea is so prevalent among children, advising on the proper storage of milk and the feeding of infants.

The birth rate shows a welcome increase over last year by 38 births, thus in 1912, when there were 225, there are 263 registered in 1913. Of these 7 were illegitimate. And of this number of infants 19 died under 1 year. This, though the usual death rate of infants, is still too high and is gradually decreasing.

*Factories and Workshops.*

These have been regularly inspected. A tabulated form and the Sanitary Officer's report is included.

Your obedient Servant,

H. A. AHRENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE 1. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 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.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age. Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	At all Ages. Number.	Rate.
1908		264		26.4	126	12.6						
1909		261		23.5	139	12.7						
1910		219		19.9	110	10						
1911	11,500	262		22.4	111	9.6						
1912	11,500	225	230	20	102	8.8	9	14	18	80	107	9.1
<b>1913</b>	12,000	261	263	21.9	107	8.9	16	4	19	70	123	10.2

Total population at all ages, 11,500. Number of inhabited houses, 2252. Average number of persons per house, 5.

TABLE II. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	
Small-pox ... ..	Nil.	4	7	1	2	1		13
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ... ..	Nil.							
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ... ..	15	8	13	5	1			18
Erysipelas ... ..	Nil.							
Scarlet fever ... ..	27							
Typhus fever ... ..	Nil.							
Enteric fever ... ..	Nil.							
Relapsing fever (R) Continued fever (C) ... ..	Nil.							
Puerperal fever ... ..	Nil.							
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..	Nil.							
Poliomyelitis ... ..	Nil.		6	6	9	1		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	22	1	1	1				
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	2							
Totals ... ..	66	12	27	13	12	2		31





# Borough of Basingstoke.

## INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES' REPORT.

Town Hall, Basingstoke,  
January, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to lay before you the Annual Report of the work done in this department for the year ending December, 1913.

There are 11 Slaughter Houses on the Register, 6 Licensed and 5 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 the walls have been complied with, and the Bye-laws regulating Slaughter Houses have been generally well observed.

There are 19 Milk Vendors, Dairymen and Cowkeepers 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 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 kept in a cleanly state and generally well conducted.

There are 27 Factories and 107 Workshops on the Register. Three clothing establishments have sent six lists of outworkers with a total of 165 persons. These have been visited periodically and their premises with one or two exceptions were found to be kept in a wholesome condition.

78 Houses have been inspected under the Housing Act, 1909, and 40 Houses have been dealt with under notice when defects were remedied as shown in the following Summary :—



## Summary of Work done.

Inspections and re-visits	3018
Complaints	45
Notices	129
Nuisances abated	88
Rooms coloured	28
Ceilings whitened	72
Rooms papered	41
Roofs repaired	12
Doors repaired	3
Staircase repaired	1
Walls cemented and plastered	11
New windows or repaired	6
Floors repaired	11
Yards paved	4
W.C's. re-built or repaired	7
Fresh air inlets	3
Flushing apparatus	7
Inspection covers to drains	3
Smoke tests applied to drains	5
Chemical do.	5
Water do.	4
New, or partly new drains	10
W.C. pans	8
Drains cleared of obstruction	11
Offensive deposits removed	4
New traps	14
Lots of bedding disinfected	49
Houses disinfected	49

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 V. Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances Department during the year 1913.

	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 ...	141					
	Structural Defects...	44	40				
	Over-crowding ...						
	Unfit for Habitation						
	Lodging-houses ...						
	Dairies & Milkshops						
	Cowsheds ...					88	
	Bakehouses ...						
	Slaughter-houses ...						
	Canal Boats ...						
	Ashpits & Privies ...	3					
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	4					
House Drainage	Water Closets ...	8					
	Defective Traps ...	14					
	No Disconnection...						
	Other Faults ...	53	89				
	Water Supply ...						
	Pigsties ...						
	Animals properly kept ...	3					
	Offensive Trades ...						
	Smoke Nuisances ...						
	Other Nuisances ...	13					
Totals ...	3018	283	129		88		

Complaints received, 45	
Seizures of Unwholesome Food, 160lbs. Pork	Precautions against Infectious Disease.
Samples of Food taken for Analysis, 17	Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed, 49
"    "    found Adulterated, 2	Houses Disinfected after Infectious
"    of Water taken for Analysis, 1	Disease, 49
"    "    Condemned as unfit for use,	
None	

**INSPECTION OF HOUSES.**

Is there any scarcity of houses, and where ? Yes.

Number of new houses built in 1913, 45.

General Character, 8/- per week and over.

Any Town Planning Scheme contemplated ? Yes.

Who has been designated as the Inspecting Officer under Article II. of the Housing Regulations, 1910 ? Inspector of Nuisances.

Are records submitted to L.A. at each meeting ? Yes.

	NUMBER.
Houses inspected ... ..	78
<b>Section 17.</b>	
Dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation ...	
Representations made ... ..	
Closing Order made ... ..	
Houses made habitable without Closing Orders ...	
Houses made habitable as result of Closing Orders ...	
Houses demolished ... ..	
Houses unfit but still occupied ... ..	
<b>Section 15.</b>	
Defects reported ... ..	185
Defects remedied ... ..	185
Notices served ... ..	40

# 1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops & Workplaces

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
<b>Factories</b> ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	81	3	0
<b>Workshops</b> ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	428		
<b>Workplaces</b> ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
<b>Total</b> ... ..	509	3	0

# 2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..				
Want of ventilation ... ..				
Over-crowding ... ..				
Want of drainage of floors ... ..				
Other nuisances ... ..				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	3	3		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..				
Other offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
<b>Total</b> ... ..	3	3		

### 3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.					
	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year		
	Lists.	Outworkers		Lists.	Outworkers	
Con-tractors		Work-men	Con-tractors		Work-men	
Wearing Apparel— making, etc ...	6		165	0	0	0
cleaning and washing ...						

### 4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshops on Register ...	86
Bakehouses ...	21
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	107

Annual

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

### RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

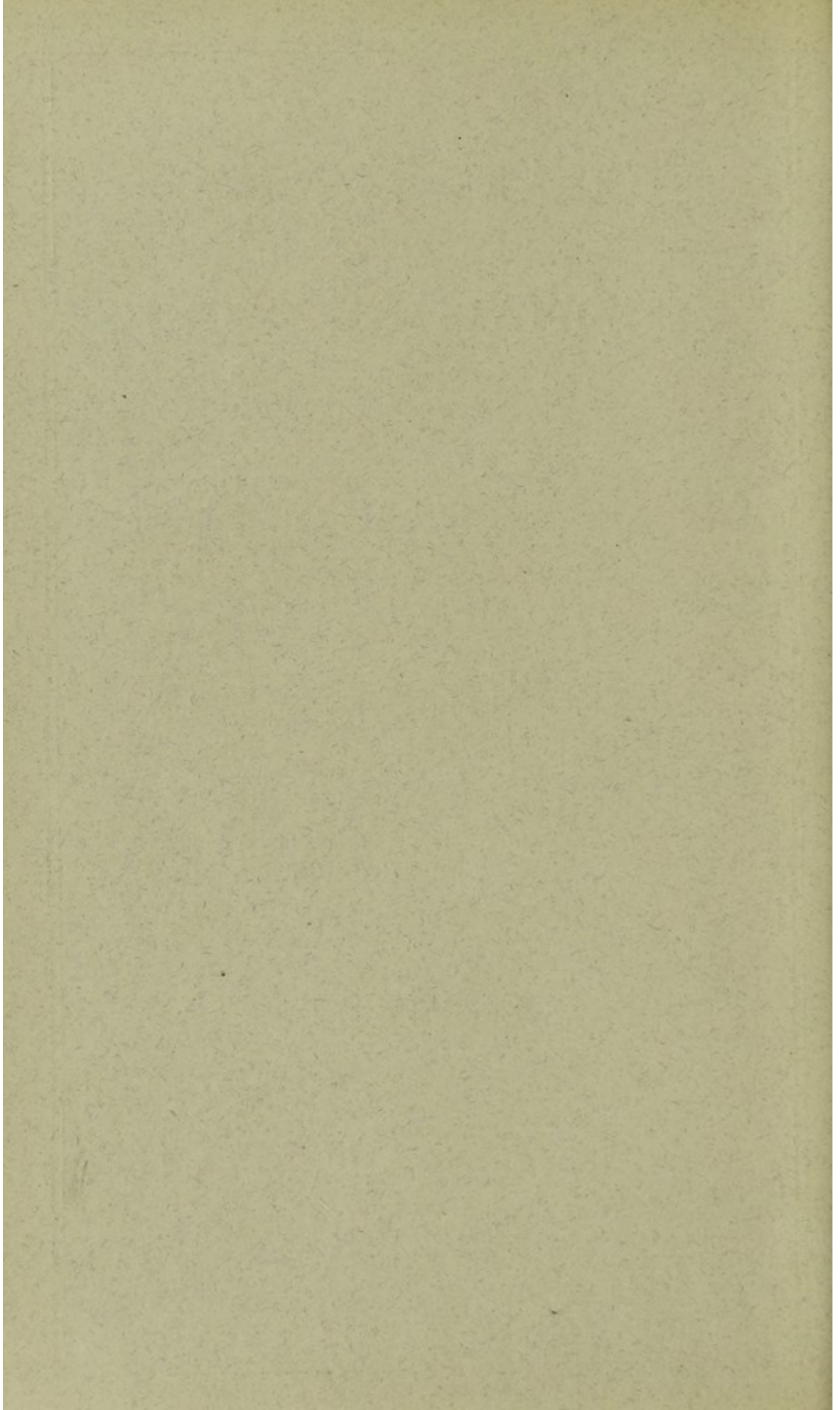
OF

### BASINGSTOKE,

For the year 1913.

—  
PORTSMOUTH :

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



1913.

# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

## BASINGSTOKE RURAL DISTRICT.

WINTON HOUSE,

February 13th, 1914.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1913.

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 part of this area is wooded, and consists of a heavy soil overlying the London clay. The Southern part being little wooded, and chiefly composed of open downs and uplands, the soil being shallow and overlying chalk. There is a narrow belt of Reading Beds, extending from Ramsdale to Up Nately, 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 damp and to become more easily flooded than the Southern, the surface water having to run off in the streams instead of percolating through the soil.



The streams in the District are the Lodden, which runs through Basingstoke, Basing, Sherfield, and Strathfieldsaye, northwards into the Thames valley. This receives the Lyde, which arises at Up Natley 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 northern area of the District; there are no streams in the southern part. The water that flows to the Itchen and Test Valley starts from the extreme Southern edge of the Rural District.

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

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

#### *Population.*

Taking an average yearly increase of 45, as shewn by the difference in the last censuses, and allowing for errors, I estimate the Population of the Rural District at the end of June, 1913, to be 12,460.

#### *Occupation.*

The industry of the Rural District is chiefly agricultural. There is some brickmaking carried on at Daneshill, Hook, Ramsdale, and other parts.

There is a very considerable number of people whose work lies in the Borough of Basingstoke, but who live in the surrounding district. I shall refer to this later in the report upon Housing.

Reviewing the year 1913, nothing very noteworthy or of great importance occurred. The health of the Rural District has been exceptionally good.

There was a mild but widespread epidemic of measles occurring among school children, spreading wave-like over the District, and necessitating the closure, for short periods, of a large number of schools. This continued from February until July, and was ended by the summer holidays.

The weather of 1913 was remarkably good, the summer warm, but not particularly dry, and the year generally would be described as a very healthy one.

There was no epidemic of notifiable diseases, but a few isolated cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria arose in different parts of the Rural District. The most noteworthy fact brought out by the statistics was the peculiarly low Infantile Mortality rate, i.e., 47·43, which is nearly half what it ever has been before.

It has been pointed out that the Infantile Mortality depends upon the invariable accompaniments of poverty, bad food, lack of medical attention or nursing, absence of suitable milk supply, uncleanness, overcrowding, bad housing and the like, or the reverse. I think that the death of only 12 infants in a population of 12,460 is a fact that speaks for itself.

An Inspector from the Local Government Board was down here for some days, enquiring into the abatement of nuisance, and as to the houses generally. He will in due course report, but the impression he left on my mind was that our houses compared favourably with other Rural Districts.

#### *Death Rate.*

149 deaths at all ages were registered. This has to be corrected by the rules of transferable deaths, which means that a certain number of people died in this District who belonged to other Districts. These numbered in this case 13. One of these occurred at Silchester, and belonged to the Reading Area, and 12 died in the Infirmary who belonged mostly to the Basingstoke Urban District.

These are deducted from the 149.

There were also 16 deaths registered in other Districts that belonged to this one. These are largely accounted for by people who were sent away to hospitals, for medical or surgical treatment, or were in Asylums or Sanatoriums. These are added to our returns, and so bring the nett Death returns to 152, giving a rate of 12·11 per 1,000 population.

In 1912, the rate was 12·6, and the average for the preceding five years was 12·5.

Therefore, the number of deaths occurring in 1913 was slightly below the average.

#### *Birth Rate.*

The corrected number of Births registered in the year is 253; making a rate of 20·30. In 1912 it was 19·8, and the average for the five preceding years was 21.

The average rate for the Hampshire Rural Districts in 1912 was 19.4; and for the preceding ten years was 22.9.

So, although this birth rate is an improvement on last year, the steady decline is still noticeable.

*Infantile Mortality.*

There were 12 deaths registered as occurring in infants under 1 year, which give a rate per 1,000 births of 47.43. This is phenomenal, the rate being nearly half what it has ever been before. (In 1912 it was 81.3, and averaged for the preceding five years 83.9. The average for the County during the last ten years was 83, and for the whole Country 125).

Seven of these deaths were Premature Birth, or occurred in the first week from some debility connected with birth, leaving five to be accounted for by other diseases to which these young lives are liable.

Table III. shows the causes of the 152 deaths registered in the Rural District.

78 of these were of persons 65 years old and upwards, many of which are registered as due to senile decay in quite old people.

12 were infants under one year.

10 children between 1 and 5 years.

21 at ages between 15 and 45 years.

31 at ages between 45 and 65—most of them being nearer the latter age.

There were 29 deaths which occurred at the Workhouse Infirmary, again mostly old people.

An outstanding fact which shows itself in the statistics during the last three years is the small numbers of children's deaths recorded. The district is really very healthy, and the housing deficiency, and poorness of some of the cottages and their inhabitants, does not reflect itself on the mortality of these little ones.

Cancer and other forms of malignant disease claim 24 as against 12 in 1912.

24 were from organic heart disease.

17 deaths occurred from bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases.

There were 4 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis as against 7 in 1912.

There were 3 deaths from measles, and 3 deaths from accident.

I do not think that this list shews anything remarkable except the increase of deaths from malignant disease which were considerably more than in the preceding years. No deaths from diarrhœa were recorded.

#### *Infectious Diseases.*

All cases notified are at once visited, and if thought necessary the patient is removed to the Isolation Hospital. Rooms and clothes are disinfected by the Sanitary Officer, the clothes and bedding in most cases being taken to the Steam Disinfector at the Isolation Hospital, which we share with the Borough.

All bacteriological work is carried out at the County Laboratory, and Antitoxin is supplied to all practitioners asking for it.

There has been no epidemic of notifiable infectious disease in the District in 1912. 11 cases of scarlet fever were notified from different parishes; 4 of these occurring at Oakley in two houses, and 2 of which were from London. The rest were scattered in ones and twos among the other parishes, and I thought that 4 of these were the remains of the outbreak at Silchester and Pamber Heath last year; 7 of them were sent to the Isolation Hospital, and the rest treated at home.

With the exception of one child of three, who had a severe attack and died in the Isolation Hospital the 6 cases of diphtheria were of a mild nature.

One case of Puerperal Fever was reported.

One case was reported as Cerebro-spinal meningitis. In this case, of a boy at Sherfield, the doctor in attendance was of the opinion that it was certainly this disease, but the cerebro-spinal fluid sent to the County Medical Officer gave negative results. Still the patient was most carefully isolated, and on his recovery the room and bedding were disinfected. The medical attendant informs me that there was some weakness left in one leg.

No cases of Poliomyelitis.

*Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.*

This year 365 houses have been inspected under Section 15, sub-section 2, of this Act, and details noted for future use. At the end of 1912, 796 inspections had been carried out, so that records have been obtained of 1,161 houses. 29 new houses have been built in the district in 1913, 27 of which come under Section 14, i.e., of a rental of £16 or less per annum. I estimate that the total number coming under this Section is now about 2,040.

There were in all 751 inspections made in the District; 140 defects were found by the Inspector, and notices sent by him were complied with in 132 cases, 8 remaining unabated. Two houses were voluntarily closed by the landlord on my making verbal reports that I did not consider they were fit for habitation, and one was repaired.

No action was taken in 1913 under Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act. The defects were mostly of a minor nature, such as repairing of walls, roofs, and floors, limewashing, altering privy middens to pail closets, and renewing well curbs, etc.

Nearly the whole of the duties which devolve on the Sanitary Inspector are now bound up in this Act, as it is while inspecting and re-inspecting these houses that he comes across most of the nuisances in the District.

This ought to be done methodically and the records carefully kept. I have advised that records should be entered in a suitable book instead of as is done at present upon loose sheets, among which it is most difficult to find information of any given case that may be wanted.

The Rural District is one of the largest in Hampshire, and some of the cottages very scattered. I think it is quite impossible for this work to be properly done, and careful records written up by an officer who does not devote his whole time to it. The present Inspector works hard, and I am sure does what is humanely possible; but with the roads to look after as well, I know he feels that it is taxing his utmost powers.

As to the shortage of houses for the Working Classes in the Rural District, there is no doubt that more cottages are required. This becomes very evident when the question of the closing of a house arises, and the turning out of the occupants.

In most parts of the District they would have extreme difficulty in finding another residence, and in some it would be impossible. Then come the questions: How many are wanted? Where are they wanted, and for whom are they wanted?

Last year I gave a summary of answers from the different Parish Councils to questions on this point sent them by your Council. I do not think the answers were at all conclusive or satisfactory. In one case the Parish Council replied in the affirmative, and later their representative on the District Council denied that there was a shortage. It was stated that owners would not be likely to supply the deficiency, if any, in the near future. Inasmuch as there have been 27 new houses of this class built in 1913, and, I believe, 8 more are nearing completion, I do not think that this was quite a true prophecy.

There was an enquiry held at Preston Candover on this question, as the result of which your Council are building two cottages for your own employees in this District.

It is extremely difficult to get evidence as to the amount of shortage in any given parish. I think a much better way of getting at this information would be through the particular needs of each farm. The bulk of the people living in a District like this are agricultural labourers, and work on the farms.

I think if your Council had information as to the number of hands required for each farm, and if there was sufficient



housing accommodation both for married and single men on that farm, or in the nearest village; and that that housing would satisfy within reason the regulations of the Housing and Town Planning Act, it would be in a position to know what is really required.

The same would apply to any industries such as Brickworks, etc.

I have pointed out in former reports that there are many persons whose work lies in the Borough of Basingstoke who occupy houses in the Rural District.

I have tried to get a rough idea of how many, by making enquiries at the offices of the different industries in Basingstoke. All promised to give me information, but up to date I have only received it from three firms, and these give a total of 60.

With regard to the class of cottage in the Rural District there are many of the old type with thatched roof, attic bedrooms, open staircase, mud walls, and tiny windows. These are deficient in both light and ventilation according to modern ideas. They are strongly built, are dry and are said to be cool in the summer and warm in the winter. Many of these are kept marvellously clean and sweet by the tenants, but if the tenants are not that way inclined they can become very nasty.

These cottages cannot be improved, it would not be worth while trying to make larger windows, and they do not lend themselves to alteration.

As new houses are erected they will gradually disappear.

I am of the opinion that some of the new houses that are being built are too elaborate and cost too much money

to be within the accepted rates of rent, varying from 1s. to 3s. 6d., which prevail in this neighbourhood. I know one group of three houses which are very much more like suburban villas than the ordinary agricultural cottage, and six quite good and suitable cottages could have been erected for less than these cost.

My idea of a suitable cottage is one that would contain a sitting room, kitchen of good size, a scullery and woodhouse, three good bedrooms, a slate roof with proper shooting to keep the place dry, and to collect rain water even though there was a well. A parlour is an abomination.

#### *Water Supply.*

At Newnham and Natley Scures a few dwellings are supplied by the Frimley and Farnborough Water Company.

The rest of the District is supplied either from shallow wells or rainwater tanks.

The water in the Southern part of the District comes from the chalk, and tends to be very pure, but also very hard.

The most difficult parts of the district to obtain water are at Farley, Ellisfield, and Herriard. The natural water sheds tend to run away from these parts, and it requires a very deep well to get water at all, and even from these it is not always obtainable. I consider that in these places rain water tanks should be put in to all cottages as is required in new houses where no well water can be obtained.

This will be comparatively easy for Herriard, where the cottages are all well built with slate roofs. At Farleigh and Ellisfield, where the majority of the cottages are of the old type with thatched roofs, either new ones must be built

everywhere, or some means of catching the water for each must be devised.

I intend to bring this subject before your Council this year. There are parts where the people still drink from the streams, notably at Sherborne St. John. They state that the water is very pure and has been analysed, but I do not know how one is going to determine the purity of stream water day by day. In the case of new houses that cannot get a good supply from any source but rain water, the Council insist that there shall be two properly constructed tanks, taking 6,000 gallons in all.

The water samples are now tested at Mr. Angell's Laboratory at Southampton. 25 samples were tested in 1913, and 3 were condemned as unfit for use.

#### *Milk Supply.*

There are 54 registered Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk. They have been systematically inspected. I see them all twice in the year and some more frequently. The Inspector made 270 inspections. In 4 instances cowsheds were ordered to be cleansed and limewashed.

I believe the Cowsheds in the District compare well with other Districts.

The men tell me they always wash their hands and the cows' udders and teats before milking.

I must remark that the yards connected with the Cowsheds do not in most instances meet with my approval. The manure from the sheds seems to be kept there until certain periods when it is carted off to the fields; meantime the cows coming in to be milked on a wet winter's afternoon have this accumulation of dirt to splash through. The grooming of the cows in many instances leaves much to be desired.

The milk generally, as I see it, appears to be clean and of a good quality.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Regulations are in force in this District.

As result of Tuberculosis Order, 1913, over 50 cows have been inspected by the veterinary surgeon. Three animals found affected were slaughtered.

*Food Inspection.*

The bakehouses and slaughter houses have been periodically inspected, and all have been found clean and in good order. There are two small slaughter houses in the District, at Sherfield and Preston Candover.

Five samples of butter, 1 of condensed milk, 3 of lard, 2 of milk, and 1 of pepper, have been examined under the Food and Drugs Act; all were found genuine.

*Drainage and Sewage Disposal.*

There is none at present.

*Pollution of Rivers and Streams.*

None has been reported.

*Excrement and Refuse Disposal.*

This is carried out by the occupier on the gardens and allotments. There are still many privy middens, but they are being gradually converted into pail closets.

*Removal of House Refuse.*

As above.

*Nuisances.*

The Nuisances that have been remedied are shewn in the Sanitary Officer's Report. All except 8 have been put right, without action of the Council, and the 8 which are chiefly conversion of privies to pails, are being done.

*Bye-Laws.*

There are none in force.

*Schools.*

There are 25 in the District, and these have been periodically inspected, and, except at Silchester, nothing has been found wrong. I have reported often adversely on the ventilation of Silchester School, and your Council have made strong representations to the Education Authority. I am pleased to say a complete set of windows have been put in, and this school, after being an incubation chamber for infectious disease, and which had more illness than all the others, is now the best ventilated school in the District.

From February to July a regular wave of measles passed over the District, necessitating the closing of schools at Silchester, Mortimer, Sherborne St. John, Basing, Tunworth, Sherfield, Monk Sherborne, Ramsdale, Herriard, and Oakley; these were closed for short periods, and the epidemic abated after the summer holidays.

*Tuberculosis.*

There were 4 deaths registered as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis as against 7 in 1912 and 8 in 1911. This gives a rate of .32 per 1,000. The average for Hampshire Rural Districts in 1912 was .85. This disease does not appear to be prevalent in this District. There were 17 cases notified, and I presume that some of these were only notified when it became compulsory and were in the district before.

There were 3 other forms of Tuberculosis notified and 3 deaths registered; 1 from Tubercular Meningitis and 2 from some other form of Tuberculosis.

The treatment of this disease, as taken over by the National Insurance Act, I do not consider has been very successful up to date. There are two ways in which a patient may be treated. By removal to a Sanatorium for a period, or by being treated at home by his own doctor, with, or without the use of a shed. The Hampshire County Council has now adopted a definite scheme. I do not know quite what it is at present, but I hope the Act will run more smoothly, and that there will not be so much delay, nor so many forms to be filled up before the actual treatment of the patient commences.

I have grave doubts whether these shelters are sent out will be put to their proper use by the patients. I know of one case where I generally find the patient indoors when I visit, and the shed empty. I am still of opinion that the balconies and grounds of the Infirmary would be the best places to treat the cases that arise in this District.

All cases notified are visited and given directions, spitting cups, and disinfectants.

*Factories and Workshops and Work Places.*

These have been periodically inspected. 12 notices were sent, all with regard to want of cleanliness, and all were complied with.

*Local Government Board Enquiries.*

Appended are the tables of Vital Statistics, Tuberculosis, and the Report 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 1913 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
1908	12,180	276		22.6	144	11.8			23	83.2	114	11.8
1909	12,180	266		21.8	166	13.6			22	82.7	166	13.6
1910	12,180	255		20.9	159	13.0			22	86.2	150	13.0
1911	12,382	274	270	20.1	150	12.1	18	12	23	85.1	144	11.6
1912	12,420	250	246	19.8	153	12.3	6	13	20	81.3	157	12.6
1913	12,460	354	253	20.30	149	11.07	13	16	12	47.43	152	12.11

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 72,759. Total population at all ages, 12,460.  
 Number of inhabited houses 2,951. Average number of persons per house, 4.22.  
 At Census, 1911 (c.f. Census, Vol. V.)

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

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	Silchester Heath	Oakley	St. John St. John	Ramsdale	Bramley Sherfield Turfs	P. Pham Weston Corbett		Hook	
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	6	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	11	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	1	...	4	2	2	1	...	...	7
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	...	...	4	4	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	39	...	1	17	6	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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



TABLE III.

*Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1913.*

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	
<b>All Causes</b> { Certified ...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Uncertified ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	15	5
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Meningitis ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	24	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	14	1
Bronchitis ... ..	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Other diseases of respiratory organs ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ... ..	7	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicides) ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	34	...	1	...	2	1	4	12	14	5
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	7
	152	12	3	3	4	6	15	31	78	29

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.  
*Net 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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<hr/>											
{	Small Pox ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
{	Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Congenital Malformations ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	12

Net Births in the year : Legitimate, 244. Illegitimate, 9.

Net Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 12. Illegitimate Infants, 0.

TABLE V.

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department during the year 1913.

	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 ...	751	140	140	...	132	...	8
	Structural Defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Over-crowding ...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
	Unfit for Habitation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lodging-houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairies & Milkshops } ...	270	4	4	...	4	...	...
	Cowsheds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bakehouses ...	66	4	4	...	4	...	...
	Slaughter-houses ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Canal Boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashpits and Privies ...	365	30	30	...	30	...	...
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure } ...	35	10	10	...	10	...	...
	Water-closets ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	House Drainage	No Disconnection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Supply ...		365	3	3	...	3	...	...
Pigsties ...		20	4	4	...	4	...	...
Animals improperly kept } ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspections of New Buildings } ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Complaints received ...					...	...	...	
Seizures of Unwholesome Food ...					...	...	...	
Samples of Food taken for Analysis ...					...	...	...	
" " found Adulterated ...					...	...	...	
" of Water taken for Analysis ...					...	25	...	
" Condemned as Unfit for Use ...					...	3	...	
PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.								
Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed ...					...	11	...	
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease ...					...	18	...	
Schools ditto ditto ...					...	2	...	
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?—Generally over the District.  
Number of new houses built in 1913?—29. General Character?—2 large  
and 27 Small.

Any Town Planning Scheme contemplated?—No.

Who has been designated as the Inspecting Officer under Article II of  
the Housing Regulations, 1910?—Richard Forrester.

Are records submitted to L.A. at each meeting?—To the Committee.

			Number.
Houses Inspected	...	...	... 365
SECTION 17—			
Dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation	...	...	... 3
Representations made	...	...	Verbal to Owners.
Closing Orders made	...	...	.. 2 Voluntary.
Houses made habitable without Closing Orders	...	...	... 1 Voluntary.
Houses made habitable as result of Closing Orders	...	...	... None.
Houses demolished	...	...	... None.
Houses unfit but still occupied	...	...	... None.
SECTION 15—			
Defects reported	...	Sec. 91 Nuisances.	140
Defects remedied	...	...	132
Notices served	...	...	140

TABLE VI.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 1st February, 1913, to the end of the week ending on the 3rd February, 1914.

Number of Notifications on Form A.

	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS											Total	Total notifications, i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors)
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and over		
Pulmonary Males	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	2	...	9	...
Pulmonary Females	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	..
Non-pulmonary Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Non-pulmonary Females	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Number of Notifications on Form B.

Number of Notifications on Form C.

	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS				Total notifications i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors	Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total			
Pulmonary Males	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Pulmonary Females	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-pulmonary Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-pulmonary Females	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

*Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.*

		Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories	...	68	4
Workshops	...	96	4
Workplaces	...	5	4
		---	---
Total	...	169	12
		---	---

*Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.*

		Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness		12	12
		---	---
Total	...	12	12
		---	---

*Registered Workshops.*

				Number.
Factories	...	...	...	16
Workshops	...	...	...	50
Workplaces	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	..	...	...	16
Underground Bakehouses	...	...	...	0
				---
		Total	...	87
				---

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

BASINGSTOKE,

11th February, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

Andwell. Two cottages have been repaired, three closets converted to earth closets, three closets cleared, three rubbish heaps removed.

Basing. Four new cottages have been built, five samples of water analysed, two new wells, one well cleaned out. Five cottages have been repaired, five limewashed, three new earth closets, four cleared.

Bramley. Five cottages have been repaired, five limewashed, one new wall curb, one well cleaned, two closets converted to earth closets, four cleared.

Cliddesden. Three cottages have been repaired, three limewashed, four closets cleared.

Dummer. Four cottages have been repaired, three limewashed, four closets cleared.

Ellisfield. Three cottages have been repaired, four limewashed, four new closets built, five cleared, two new bungalows built, three samples of water analysed.

Farleigh Wallop. Three cottages have been repaired, three limewashed, three closets cleared, one sample of water analysed.

Herriard. Three cottages have been limewashed, three closets cleared.

Hartley Wespall. One cottage repaired, one limewashed, two closets cleared, one sample of water analysed.

Mapledurwell. Five cottages have been repaired, four limewashed, one new closet built, three cleared out.

Nutley. One cottage repaired two limewashed, two closets cleared.

Nately Scures. One cottage repaired, one limewashed, three closets cleared.

Newnham. Two houses built, four new cottages built, one sample of water analysed, six new earth closets built, three cleared out.

North Waltham. One new cottage built, one sample of water analysed, five cottages repaired, five limewashed, one well curb repaired, six closets cleared.

Oakley. One new bungalow built, two samples of water analysed, one new earth closet, three closets cleared.

Preston Candover. Four new cottages built, one new well, one well curb repaired, two samples of water analysed, four cottages repaired, four limewashed, four new earth closets, five cleared.

Sherborne St. John. Two cottages repaired, two limewashed, four closets cleared.

Silchester. One new cottage built, one sample of water analysed, two cottages repaired, five limewashed, one new earth closet, five closets cleared.



Steventon. One cottage repaired, one limewashed, three closets cleared.

Stratfieldsaye. Three cottages have been repaired, three limewashed, four closets cleared.

Sherfield. Four new cottages have been built, two samples of water analysed, one new well, one new curb, three cottages repaired, three limewashed, four new closets. four cleared out, two rubbish heaps removed.

Tunworth. Three cottages repaired, three limewashed, four closet cleared.

Upton Grey. One cottage repaired, one limewashed, three closets cleared.

Weston Patrick and Corbett. One cottage repaired, one limewashed, three closets cleared.

Monk Sherborne. Two cottages repaired, two lime-washed, four closets cleared.  
measles.

Worting. Four new cottages built, one sample of water analysed, five closets cleared.

Wootton St. Lawrence. Two new cottages have been built, three samples of water analysed, four cottages repaired, five limewashed, four new closets, two repaired, six cleared, 365 cottages have been inspected, in 132 cottages defects requiring repairing and limewashing were carried out and eight cottages being repaired, two houses, 24 cottages, 3 bungalows have been built, eight more new cottages commenced, 24 samples of water have been analysed.

Very few cases of fever have been notified. In each case disinfectants have been supplied, and disinfection carried out. A list of bedding taken to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection has been entered in the Inspector's Journal. For upwards of 20 years fever cases have been few in number, particularly when the imported cases are taken out.

There are several hundred thatched cottages in the district, with windows partly in the roofs; to raise the roofs with most of them would entail a large outlay, and probably be the means of closing a good many. It is a very rare occurrence for any kind of fever to be notified from occupiers of thatched cottages.

Summer Diarrhoea in Infants and Children. Five circulars have been sent by post to the Clerks of each Parish Council or Parish Meeting in the District, and others have been distributed.

Tuberculosis. To each case notified, disinfectants and sputum cups have been supplied. Two shelters have been erected, one at Basing and one at Tunworth. The patient refused to sleep in the former; it was removed. The latter has been removed to Farleigh Wollop, as the parents obtained work in that parish.

Milk Supply. There are 54 registered cowkeepers, dairymen, and purveyors of milk; 7 new ones have been registered. In four cases notice was sent to limewash, and they were complied with. 270 inspections have been made. The sheds are in accordance with the regulations. There are 72 dairy sheds.

Bakehouses. There are 16 bakehouses. 65 inspections have been made. Notice was sent in four cases to limewash and complied with.

Schools. There are 25 schools. 99 inspections have been made; in three cases notices have been sent to remove nuisances. Two schools were disinfected.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Work-places:

Factories inspected, 68.

Workshops, 96.

Work-places, 5.

Notice was sent in four cases to limewash, and complied with.

On December 12th, the Medical Officer of Health instructed me to take Dr. Mivart, Local Government Board Inspector, to Ellisfield cottages, Herriard cottages, and dairy shed. Bricklayers were building new closets at Ellisfield and dairy shed at Herriard, improvements were being made. The Medical Officer of Health accompanied the Local Government Board Inspector to other parts of the district.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

R. FORRESTER.