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1912.

# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

## BASINGSTOKE RURAL DISTRICT.

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WINTON HOUSE,  
February 24th, 1913.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1912. I am sorry that I was not able to complete this before, but the delay has been due to my not earlier being able to get a list of the transferred deaths from the Registrar General's Office.

Much of this report will be a repetition of my last, as many facts connected with the District, such as the physical features, water supply, disposal of sewage, etc., remain in the same condition as in 1912.

The Local Government Board desire that all these facts shall be included in each Annual Report.

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 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 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 Loddon, which runs through Basingstoke, Basing, Sherfield, and Stratfieldsaye, northwards into the Thames valley. This receives the Lyde, which arises at Up Nateley, 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 Southern part. The water that flows 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 160ft. at Stratfieldsaye.

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

Calculating on an average yearly increase of 45, and allowing for errors, I estimate the population of the Rural District at the end of June, 1912, to be 12,420.

#### *Occupation.*

This is chiefly agricultural, but there is some brick making carried on in the District.

The health of the Rural District during the last year has been, on the whole, extremely good. The amount of illness generally among the people having been very little.

The chief trouble with which I had to contend last year was an epidemic of scarlet fever, which broke out among the children attending Silchester School. There were 22 cases notified from this District. These children live around Silchester and at Pamber Heath. The epidemic began about the end of May and extended on through June, July, and August, when it abated. At the end of November and in December four more cases were notified, but these were confined to two houses.

A few cases I was able to isolate and deal with in their own houses owing to having sufficient room and not more than one other child in the house, but in most instances I

had to remove the patients to the Isolation Hospital. At one period this hospital was getting very full owing to there being an outbreak in Basingstoke at the same time.

I was of the opinion that this epidemic started at Tadley early in May, and was brought there by a travelling Fair. The first cases arose in Tadley which adjoins Pamber Heath. The inhabitants of these Districts are of the gipsy type living in the small cottages. It is extremely difficult to inculcate the smallest idea of domestic or personal hygiene among these people.

There is no doubt that many of the children were suffering from scarlet fever before the first notification was sent in. Scarlet fever, nowadays, is often so mild—the little patient being out of sorts for a few days, with slight sore throat, and a rash that may or may not be noticed, goes back to school in about a week to spread the infection among the other children. No doctor is called in, and so the case is missed.

I closed this school for 14 days in June, and on their reassembling I visited and examined all the children, sending away three doubtful cases. As more cases occurred in August, I closed the school again for a period which, including the holidays, made eight weeks. I ordered it to be thoroughly disinfected and the books to be destroyed. All the cases were of a mild nature, and there were no deaths. One case was a mixed infection with diphtheria, but there were no more of this sort.



I reported last year that I did not consider the ventilation of this school was satisfactory and advised that all the large windows should be made to open to a sufficient extent. I believe that this was referred to the Education Authority, but nothing has been done.

This school is very stuffy, and is calculated to make a good incubating chamber for any infecting microbes. I am informed by the school mistress that at times it becomes almost unbearable, and I know the School Medical Officer has reported adversely on it. Having further reported the matter to the Council, I feel sure that it will now soon be remedied.

I should again like to point out how very necessary it is that the Education Authority should not allow children to be away from school on grounds of ill health without a Medical Certificate. This particular epidemic got a long start before we had a chance of coming to "grips" with it. If we could have known of the first cases, we could most probably have stamped it out at the very beginning, instead of going on combating it for eight months.

There were nine cases of scarlet fever reported from other parts of the District, all mild, and one very doubtful—4 of these happening in one house at Herriard. They were promptly sent to the Isolation Hospital, and the rooms disinfected. No more cases arose in this village. One death from scarlet fever occurred in a child of 2 years old at Oakley. This case became infected in Basingstoke.

There were 4 cases of diphtheria, all mild, one of these was a mixed infection with scarlet fever from Pamber Heath.

One case of enteric fever was notified from Sherfield. On further investigation it was proved not to be enteric.

#### *Death Rate.*

The total number of deaths registered in the District was 153, making a rate of 12·31, adding 13 residents who died in other Districts, and subtracting 9 who died in this District but belonged to other Districts, leaves a nett total of 157, or a rate of 12·64 per 1000 population. The rate for 1911 was 11·6, and the average for the previous 5 years was 12·7.

This year, then, although showing a slightly greater death rate than last, is still about the average.

#### *Birth Rate.*

The corrected number of births is 246, giving a rate of 19·8. In 1911 it was 20·1, and the average for the average for the previous 5 years 21·5.

The birth rate is therefore becoming lower. The same thing is occurring in all other Districts both Urban and Rural.

#### *Infantile Mortality.*

There were 20 deaths in infants under one year, giving a rate of 81·3 per 1000 births. Last year this rate was 85·1. The average for 5 years being 86·7. This, therefore, is the lowest rate recorded for infantile mortality. The climatic condition of 1912 was chiefly wet with no great heat, and therefore not particularly unfavourable to the keeping of food, and therefore to disease among infants.



Of these 20 deaths 13 were attributable to premature birth or prenatal malformation or weakness. Only one infant was certified as dying of diarrhœa.

Table III. shows that out of the 157 deaths tabulated 78 were at the age of 65 and upwards. A large number of these are returned as dying from senile decay, and many were over 80. Twenty are accounted for as under one year. This leaves 59. There were 11 deaths of children between 1 year and 15 years, of these pneumonia claimed 4, scarlet fever 1, pulmonary tuberculosis 1, appendicitis 1, violent death from accident 1, and whooping cough 1. This shows that there was not much serious disease among the children, but does not compare with 1911, when there were only 3 deaths in this period.

Cancer or other malignant disease accounted for 12 deaths, 18 were recorded in 1911.

Pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 7, as against 8 in 1911. Other tuberculous diseases caused 5 deaths. There were 5 deaths from accident, and 1 suicide, and 1 infant was suffocated from overlying. 25 deaths were reported from heart disease, among these were many certified secondarily from other complaints, of which the fact of having a weak heart determined a fatal event.

#### *Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.*

The inspection of cottages in the District is being steadily gone on with. This inspection was begun in 1911,



and up to the end of that year 161 cottages had been inspected. During 1912, 735 have been inspected.

Table V., which is appended to this report, will show what has been done.

Section 17 has not been used at all, no houses having been condemned or closed.

This does not mean that I am satisfied with all the cottages so far examined, but in the present state of affairs in this District, if one were to start closing all the cottages that did not quite meet with my ideas of what things ought to be, there would be a large number of the rural population houseless and obliged to go into the work-house.

The defects reported were of a minor nature, mostly matters of cleansing, limewashing, and of making small repairs, all at which were carried out at once, without having to take any further action. The cottages that have been built in more recent years are quite good and satisfactory, but there are many that have existed for long periods. To start tinkering or altering these would not be of the smallest use.

There have been built 13 new houses, 2 large and 11 small, i.e., coming under Section 14 of the Act.

Are we short of houses in this Rural District?

The Council sent out a paper containing 3 questions to all the Parish Councils. I will put the answers in tabular form:—

	<i>1 In the opinion of the Council is there a deficiency of housing accommodation for the Working Classes in the Parish ?</i>	<i>If yes, what is the extent of the deficiency ?</i>	<i>If yes, are the local landowners likely to supply the deficiency by building cottages in the near future ?</i>
Newnham - -	Very little	A few more would be an advantage	No
Oakley - -	No	Later, if cottages were supplied for police, roadmen, and railwaymen, there would be ample	No
West Sherborne -	Yes	Six	No
Steventon -	No	—	—
Popham & Woodmancote -	Sufficient	—	—
Winslade -	No	—	—
Herriard -	No	—	—
Weston Corbett and Patrick -	No	—	—
Worting -	No	—	—
Nately Scures -	No	—	—
Pamber -	Yes, slight	Three—Four	No
Mapledurwell -	Yes	—	No
Preston Candover	Yes	None built for 15 years	No
Ellisfield -	Yes	For roadmen and policemen	No
Upton Grey -	No	—	—
North Waltham -	No	—	—
Nutley -	No	—	—
Hartley Wespall -	No	—	—
Sherborne St. John	No	—	—
Sherfield -	No	—	—
Bramley -	No	—	—
Cliddesden -	No	—	—
Mortimer West -	No	—	—
Farleigh Wallop -	No	—	—
Basing -	No	—	—
Dummer -	No	There are six empty cottages	—
Stratfield Saye -	No	—	—
Andover and Up Nately -	No	—	—



The answers of the Parish Councils as shown in this table indicates that there is a sufficiency of houses for the agricultural workers in the Rural District generally. While at Newnham, West Sherborne, Pamber, Mapledurwell, Preston Candover, and Ellisfield there is a deficiency. These latter Councils state if cottages were built for roadmen, policemen, and railwaymen, that is to say, men whose work is not agricultural, then there would be sufficient accommodation for the actual workers on the farms in their parishes.

There is another factor at work on this question. A good many men who are employed in the town of Basingstoke, live out in the country and cycle backwards and forwards, to and from their work. By doing this they live at cheaper rate with regard to rental, and I have no doubt derive great benefit to their health. But the Rural District is not intended to be a suburb of Basingstoke, and cottages inhabited by these people must be at the expense of the agricultural labourer and his dependants. The Council should watch this movement with a very jealous eye, especially as Basingstoke is becoming a very flourishing town and more industries are coming into it.

There are also many men engaged on the new Asylum that is being built who must live somewhere. To sum up this subject of Housing of the Working Classes in our Rural District, I should say that at present there are nearly enough houses in number for the legitimate agricultural labourers, exclusive of extraneous workers and people whose work is in Basingstoke. That while the lately built cottages meet with all the modern ideas of what they should be, we have numbers of old cottages of the ancient

country type which in early future years will have to be demolished and replaced by more modern built houses. I am bound to say that the health of the inhabitants does not show any great deterioration thereby.

#### *Water Supply.*

The water supply of the Rural District comes mostly from shallow wells. It is a good water, but very hard, especially in the South part of the District where there is much chalk.

I do not consider that many of these wells are cemented or steened down to a sufficient depth to keep out the surface water, especially in the Northern area. There are a few rain water tanks at Oakley, Herriard, and Ellisfield, these are now constructed in duplicate to hold 3,000 gallons each.

At Newnham and Nateley Scures a few dwellings are supplied by the Frimley and Farnborough Water Company. 21 samples of water was analysed, and 2 were condemned as unfit for use, in both cases new wells were dug. The analysis of water specimens is now done at the County Laboratory.

#### *Milk Supply.*

There are 47 registered Cowkeepers, Dairymen, and Purveyors of Milk, 3 new ones having been registered. The cowsheds have all been systematically visited and inspected. In 9 instances notices were sent as to cleansing and lime-washing and to repair the flooring.

The cowsheds in this District are well up to, if not above, the average. They are not exactly models, but I



think are kept in as clean and as wholesome a state as is possible under the circumstances. The cows are mostly always out except for milking and in bad weather. A few farmers have them in at night, and these, I think, ought to be much better groomed than I find at present.

Milk is chiefly exported to London, but some is sold in the town and surrounding districts.

The Pure Milk question is becoming increasingly important. I frequently visit the cowsheds at milking times to see how things are being done, and make many enquiries among the milkers as to washing of hands, teats, etc., and the keeping of overalls clean. As the result, I am convinced that the majority of dairy farmers and their men are as keen on supplying pure milk as the general public is to consume it. They do their level best under the circumstances to attain the ideal. When all is said, it is a matter of price, and if they have to comply with more stringent regulations they must be properly paid for the products of them.

One case happened of a London County Council Veterinary finding a cow with tuberculosis of the udder. The cow was sold, and the farmer would not give any information as to where she had gone. In this case the farmer was irritated by a surprise visit, his cows being ordered in in the middle of the day without his being consulted on the matter, although he was not absent from the farm. A specimen of milk was taken and cultivated in London, and stated to be tuberculous. A portion of this specimen that was tested bacteriologically by the firm whom the farmer supplies showed no tubercle bacilli. We had no power to make the farmer say where the cow had gone. All

we found out was that she had been dried off before selling. I reported on this case at the time to the Council and the County Medical Officer.

How much better it would be if a properly carried out and periodical veterinary inspection was made by the County Council of all the registered dairymen's cows. I do think that these surprise visits are a mistake, and lead to mutual distrust. It is not to be supposed that the class of men engaged in this industry would willingly sell milk from tuberculous cows, and many of them would welcome these inspections in order to know that they were free or otherwise from this scourge. Any amount of money is going to be spent on sanatoria and other methods to combat the disease, but surely some of it would not be wasted if it were used for this preventive measure.

I do not wish to comment upon the subject of compensation for destruction of diseased cows since this matter is incorporated in the Pure Milk Bill at present before Parliament, but I do protest against leaving to the farmer the onus of discovery of tuberculosis in his cows, which is often so difficult a matter, and exposing him to the inconvenience of surprise veterinary inspections.

#### *Food Inspection.*

The slaughterhouses and bakehouses have been periodically inspected; 4 orders were made to limewash. They were all otherwise in good order.

No samples of food have been examined.

#### *Drainage and Sewage Disposal.*

There is none at present. I think that the question of Newnham and Hook having some system of sewage disposal



will arise to the near future. It is a growing place, and now has a water supply supply, which makes it extremely difficult to deal with the sewage without some system better than at present.

*Pollution of Rivers and Streams.*

None has been reported.

*Excrement and Refuse Disposal.*

This is carried out by the occupiers on the gardens and allotments. Pail and earth are gradually being instituted over the whole of the district. These, if properly looked after, seem to me to be quite the best method of sewage disposal in a rural district, but I am bound to say I frequently find that the occupiers are very careless as to the proper management of them.

*Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.*

This is carried out as above

*Nuisances.*

Those dealt with are shewn in the Sanitary Officer's report. They were all put right on his representation, and no proceedings were required.

*Byelaws.*

There are none in force in this district.

*Schools.*

There are 25. They have been regularly inspected by the Sanitary Officer and myself. Two notices were given and complied with as to improvement of sanitary conditions.

In an earlier part of my report I have written about the bad ventilation of Silchester School. Two schools were

disinfected after closing. I have closed Herriard, Cliddesden, Dummer, and Steventon Schools for short periods for whooping cough and measles, and Silchester for a long period for scarlet fever.

*Tuberculosis.*

There were 7 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as against 8 last year, giving a rate of  $\cdot 56$  per 1000. The average death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the Rural Districts of Hampshire in 1911 was  $\cdot 68$ , and for the ten years 1901—1910 was  $\cdot 77$ . Therefore the Rural District was well within the average. Twelve cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. As the notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is compulsory, I presume that there are not a great number of cases unknown.

There were 4 deaths certified as being due to Tuberculosis in some other form. One must conclude that this disease does not claim so many victims, and that we are fortunate in comparison with other parts of the country. The 1913 Tuberculosis Regulations which came into force in February provide for the notification of all forms of Tuberculosis, and simplifies greatly the means for classifying the varying incidence of this disease.

The National Insurance Act is now taking over all cases of Tuberculosis to the insured and their dependents. There is a scheme at present before the County Council for sanatorium and dispensary treatment. The Board of Guardians, at a large expense, have built balconies at the Infirmary, by which it is possible to treat 8 cases, 4 male and 4 female, at one time by the open air method. Seeing that there were only 12 cases notified in this district, and I am informed 7 or 8 were notified to the Urban Authority, it would be



quite possible if allowed for this to be the Sanatorium of the Rural and Urban Districts. Under a scheme of this sort the Insurance Committee would have to pay the Guardians for the treatment of non-pauper cases, and the Chief Tuberculosis Officer would visit and advise. I am told that no system of this sort is contemplated, and would not be lawful. This appears to me to be a great pity, because at the present moment it is quite impossible, and will be for a long time, for either the Insurance Committee or the County Council to deal with all the Tuberculosis cases that are reported to them as requiring Sanatorium treatment, while at the Infirmary are two large balconies, at present occupied by one man and one little girl.

All cases notified have been visited and given advice, supplied with spitting cups, disinfectants, and directions.

*Factories and Workshops.*

These have been systematically inspected. Ten notices were sent, 4 for want of cleanliness, and 6 for new closets. All were complied with.

*Local Government Board Enquiries.*

None.

*Improvements Effected.*

The water samples are all now tested by the County Analyst.

*Improvements Required.*

A whole-time Sanitary Inspector.

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

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS J. WORTH, M.O.H.

TABLE I.  
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1912 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
1907	12,180	268	...	22.4	140	11.4	...	...	26	69.6	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	13.0	...	...	22	86.2	159	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	12.31	9	13	20	81.3	157	12.64

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 72,759. Total population at all ages, 12,420.  
Number of inhabited houses, 2,921. Average number of persons per house, 4.25.



TABLE II.  
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1912.

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	Stichester & Panber Heath	Ellisfield	Oakley	Herrard	Sherfield	Worting		Basing & Upton Grey
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous group)	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...
Scarlet Fever	31	...	6	18	5	2	...	...	22	1	3	4	...	1	...	18
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	...	...	2	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	53	...	6	24	7	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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 1912.*

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 ...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	7	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	2
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	8	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	25	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	17	3
Bronchitis ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	16	2	2	1	1	...	...	5	5	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Pre- mature Birth ...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicides) ...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
Suicides ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	48	...	1	...	...	1	1	7	38	17
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	157	20	4	3	4	7	14	27	78	28



TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1912.  
*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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ricketts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				12	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	2	20

Nett Births in the year : Legitimate, 230. Illegitimate, 16.

Nett Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 17. Illegitimate Infants, 3.





HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES.

Is there any scarcity of houses, and where?—6 Parishes report slight scarcity.

Number of new houses built in 1912?—13. General Character?—2 large, 11 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 ... ..	735
Dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation ... ..	None
Representations made ... ..	None
Closing Orders made ... ..	None
Defects Reported ... ..	223
Defects Remedied ... ..	223
Notices Served ... ..	223

TABLE VI.

*Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces*

Factories Inspected	...	68
Workshops „	...	96
Workplaces „	...	6
		—
Total	...	170
		—

Written notices	...	10
Defects found ...	...	10
„ remedied	...	10

*Registered Workshops.*

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



## REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

BASINGSTOKE,

15th January, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,

BASING.—One new cottage has been built there, sample of water analysed, one tested by Medical Officer of Health. Eleven cottages have been repaired, sixteen limewashed, three over-crowding cases removed, two new earth closets, five cleaned.

BRAMLEY.—Four cottages repaired, six limewashed, one well curb repaired, two closets cleaned.

BRADLEY.—Two cottages repaired, three limewashed, one closet cleaned.

DEANE.—Two cottages repaired, two limewashed, three closets cleaned.

DUMMER.—One new cottage built, six repaired, eight limewashed, one new earth closet, one repaired, one cleaned.

ELLISFIELD.—Two cottages repaired, four limewashed, one sample of water analysed, three samples tested by Medical Officer of Health, two closets repaired and cleaned.

FARLEIGH.—Two cottages repaired, two limewashed, two closets cleaned.

HERRIARD.—One cottage limewashed three times, one closet cleaned.

HARTLEY WESPALL.—Two cottages repaired, one limewashed.

MAPLEDURWELL.—One new house has been built, one sample of water tested by Medical Officer of Health, six cottages repaired, seven limewashed, two over-crowding cases removed, two new closets, two cleaned.

MORTIMER WEST END.—Three cottages have been limewashed.

NATELY SCURES.—One new house has been built, two repaired, two limewashed, one over-crowding case removed, one well curb repaired, two closets repaired and cleaned.

NEWNHAM.—One new bungalow has been built, five cottages repaired, seven limewashed, one over-crowding case removed, two new closets, two cleaned.

NORTH WALTHAM.—One bungalow has been built, two cottages repaired, three limewashed, two closets cleaned.

NUTLEY.—One new house has been built, one sample of water tested by Medical Officer of Health, one cottage repaired, one limewashed, one closet cleaned.

OAKLEY.—Three cottages repaired, three limewashed.

PRESTON CANDOVER.—One cottage repaired, one limewashed.

POPHAM AND WOODMANCOTE.—Three new cottages have been built, one sample of water tested by Medical Officer of Health, two cottages repaired and limewashed, and closets cleaned.

PAMBER.—One cottage repaired, six limewashed, one sample of water analysed.

SHERBORNE ST. JOHN.—One cottage repaired, four limewashed, one over-crowding case removed, two closets cleaned.

SILCHESTER.—One new well has been dug, one sample of water tested by Medical Officer of Health, three cottages repaired, six limewashed, two closets cleaned.

STEVENTON.—One cottage repaired, limewashed, and closet cleaned.

STRATFIELD SAYE.—Two cottages repaired, one limewashed, closet cleaned.

STRATFIELD TURGIS.—Six cottages repaired, eight limewashed, one well curb repaired, two new closets, one repaired, five cleaned.



SHERFIELD.—Seven cottages repaired, seven limewashed, two over-crowding cases removed, three samples of water tested by Medical Officer of Health, two well curbs repaired, two closets repaired, two closed.

TUNWORTH.—Three cottages repaired, three limewashed, one overcrowded case removed.

UPTON GREY.—One new house has been built, one sample of water analysed, one house limewashed.

WINSLADE.—One cottage limewashed, one sample of water taken for Medical Officer of Health to test.

WEST SHERBORNE.—Two new houses have been built, one sample of water analysed, one tested by Medical Officer of Health, six cottages repaired, seven limewashed, two closets repaired, three cleaned.

WORTING.—Five cottages have been repaired, seven limewashed, two well curbs repaired, two closets repaired, four cleaned.

WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE.—Four cottages have been repaired, six limewashed, one sample of water tested by Medical Officer of Health, one new closet, three cleaned.

735 COTTAGES have been inspected; in 223 cottages defects requiring repairing and limewashing were carried out. Eleven new houses and two bungalows have been built, and four more new houses are nearly completed.

DAIRY SHEDS.—There are 47 dairies; three have been registered this year. In nine cases No. 1 Notice was sent to limewash, and they were all complied with; 192 inspections have been made. The sheds are well kept and meet the Regulations.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 16 bakehouses; 66 inspections have been made; No. 1 Notice was sent in four cases to limewash, and complied with.

SCHOOLS.—There are 25 schools; 98 inspections have been made; in two cases notices have been sent to remove nuisances. Two schools were disinfected.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES:

Factories inspected	-	-	68
Workshops	-	-	96
Workplaces	-	-	6

No. 1 Notice was sent in ten cases, 4 to limewash, and 6 to erect new closets. The limewashing was done, and the six new sanitary offices were erected.

TUBERCULOSIS.—To each case notified disinfectants and sputum cups have been supplied.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION.—Notices have been posted in each parish at the Churches, Chapels, and Public Boards, 60 in number.

I am Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
RICHARD FORRESTER.



1870

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