

**Contributors**

Basingstoke (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1913

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/z9za7b56>

**License and attribution**

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

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

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

*Handk*

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.



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

<https://archive.org/details/b28907851>



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 diarrhoea 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 Brick-works, 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 Nately 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  $\cdot 32$  per 1,000. The average for Hampshire Rural Districts in 1912 was  $\cdot 85$ . 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	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	12.3	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	Sluether Pamber Heath	Oakley	St. John M. Sherborne	Ramsdale	Bramley Sherfield Turvis	P. Pham Weston Corbett	Hook		
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous group)	6	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	11	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	1	4	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 ... { Uncertified ...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 Partu- rition ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Pre- mature 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Measles				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 } Cowsheds ...	270	4	4	...	4	...	...
	Bakehouses ...	66	4	4	...	4	...	...
	Slaughter-houses ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Canal Boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashpits and Privies ...	365	30	30	...	30	...	...
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure } Water-closets ...	35	10	10	...	10	...	...
	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 limewashed, 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 Diarrhœa 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.