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**NEW FOREST**  
**Rural Sanitary Authority.**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

ON

**Vital Statistics and Sanitary Condition**

OF THE

**New Forest Rural Sanitary District,**

**FOR THE YEAR 1903,**

SUBMITTED TO THE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY

BY

**HENRY ANDERSON SHEPPARD,**

*Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.*

*Medical Officer of Health to the New Forest Sanitary Authority.*

*Medical Officer to the New Forest Union, No. 1 District.*

*Medical Officer to the New Forest Union Workhouse.*

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1904.

# SANITARY AUTHORITY.

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*To the Councillors of the Hampshire County Council and  
New Forest District Council.*

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BY THE ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,  
dated March 23rd, 1891, Article 18, Section 14, it is prescribed that  
the Medical Officer of Health shall "Prepare an Annual Report, to  
"be made to the end of December of each year, comprising a  
"summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the  
"spread of disease, and an account of the Sanitary state of his  
"district generally at the end of the year. The report shall also  
"contain an account of the enquiries which he has made as to  
"conditions injurious to health existing in his district and of the  
"proceedings in which he has taken part or advised, under the  
"PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, so far as such proceedings relate to  
"those conditions; and also an account of the supervision exercised  
"by him, or on his advice, for Sanitary purposes over places and  
"houses that the SANITARY AUTHORITIES have power to regulate,  
"with the nature and results of any proceedings which may have  
"been so required and taken in respect of the same during the  
"year. It shall also record the action taken by him, or on his  
"advice, during the year, in regard to offensive trades, and to  
"factories and workshops. The report shall also contain tabular  
"statements (on Forms to be supplied by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
"BOARD, or to the like effect) of the sickness and mortality within  
"the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities."



GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the New Forest Sanitary District for the year ending December 31st, 1903, together with the Tables and Statistics required by the Local Government Board.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE NEW FOREST SANITARY DISTRICT.

Acreage	...	..	...	...	...	64,272
Population (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	14,935
Number of Persons per Acre	...	...	...	...	...	·23
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1901)	...	...	...	...	...	3,186
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£73,546
Births...	...	...	...	...	...	374
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	25·04
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	189
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	12·65
Do. Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	·80
Average Death Rate for 10 years, 1894-1903.	...	...	...	...	...	13·24

The whole Sanitary District is divided into three principal Divisions; and as no alterations of Divisions have taken place in the District for the past year, it is not necessary for me to give a detailed description of each Division, as that information has appeared in a former report. The three Divisions mentioned are:—

Eling; Lyndhurst; Fawley.

- (1) The Eling Division includes the Parishes of: Eling proper, Copythorne, formerly North Eling, Netley Marsh, Marchwood, Colbury, and a portion of Denny Lodge Township.
- (2) The Lyndhurst Division consists of: Lyndhurst proper, Bramshaw, Minstead, and part of Denny Lodge Township.
- (3) The Fawley Division consists of: Fawley proper, Beaulieu, Exbury, Hythe, Dibden, and the remaining portion of Denny Lodge Township.

The whole Sanitary District is situated in the South of Hampshire, and is bounded on the South and South West by the Southampton Water and Solent.

#### POPULATION.

The population at the last Census amounted to 14,546; Eling giving 6,865, Lyndhurst 3,816, and Fawley 3,865; and the estimated population for 1903 being for the whole District 14,935. The inhabited houses numbered at the last Census amounted to 3,186, but since that time there has been a steady increase, and with the gradual increase of the population, the average number to each house would agree with that for the year 1901, when it was found that the average number to each house was 4·5.

The population of the New Forest Rural Sanitary District is a very scattered one, and represents a density of ·23 per acre, this being a slight increase on that of former years.

#### DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

During the year 1903 the total number of deaths for the whole District amounted to 189; of these 103 were males and 86 were females. All these cases were registered in this Sanitary District, and include 4 strangers who were visiting the District, and 9 which occurred at the New Forest Union Workhouse. In Table IV, column 12, I have inserted these 9 deaths which took place in the Workhouse, and they are also recorded in the deaths belonging to the whole District at subjoined ages, and recorded again in the Eling Division, as the Workhouse is situated in that Division. The whole 9 deaths do not therefore properly belong to Eling, as some of them came from other portions of the District to the Workhouse.

The following Table will show the deaths of Males and Females during 1903, and the Division to which they belonged.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Eling	...	...	61	39	100
Lyndhurst...	...	...	23	23	46
Fawley	...	...	19	24	43
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			103	86	189
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



## DEATHS OF THE QUARTERS.

		ELING.	LYNDHURST.	FAWLEY.
1st Quarter ...	...	30	12	13
2nd „ ...	...	22	14	7
3rd „ ...	...	25	12	12
4th „ ...	...	23	8	11
		<hr/> 100	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 43

## DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

		ELING.	LYNDHURST.	FAWLEY.	TOTAL.
Under 1 year...	...	17	7	11	35
1 year and under 5 ...	...	9	1	3	13
5 „ „ 15 ...	...	1	0	1	2
15 „ „ 25 ...	...	3	2	2	7
25 „ „ 65 ...	...	34	15	10	59
65 years and upwards		36	21	16	73
		<hr/> 100	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 189

This Table shows a Death Rate between birth and 15 years of age of 3·34 per 1000 ; between 15 and 65 years of age, 4·41 per 1000 ; and over 65 years of age, 4·88 per 1000.

As will be seen from the above Tables of Deaths, 100 occurred in the Eling Division, 46 in the Lyndhurst, and 43 in the Fawley Division, and represent a Death Rate for the whole Sanitary District of 12·65 per 1000 ; and for each Division :—

	Death Rate.	Estimated Population.
Eling ...	14·20	7,040
Lyndhurst ...	11·70	3,930
Fawley ...	10·84	3,965

The following Table IV, issued by the Local Government Board, will show the various causes of deaths during the year 1903.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES.)			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Eling.	Lyndhurst.	Fawley.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Whooping-cough ...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fever, Enteric ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Diarrhœa (see notes opposite) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Enteritis (see notes opposite) ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis (see notes opposite) ...	18	...	1	...	2	15	...	11	1	6	...
Other tubercular diseases ...	6	2	3	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease (see notes opposite) ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	12	2	3	...	...	1	6	6	4	2	...
Pneumonia ...	10	5	...	...	1	2	2	5	4	1	...
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver }	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	...	1
Premature Birth ...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...
Heart Diseases ...	23	...	1	1	1	9	11	10	7	6	2
Accidents ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
Debility from Birth...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...
All other causes ...	85	4	2	...	1	27	51	51	20	14	6
All causes ...	189	35	13	2	7	59	73	100	46	43	9

See Notes on opposite page.



NOTES.—(a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-11, to be included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-11 of this Table.

(b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-11 of this Table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns *c*. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-11, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhoea, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic enteritis;  
Zymotic enteritis;  
Epidemic diarrhoea. Summer diarrhoea;  
Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea;  
Choleraic diarrhoea, cholera, cholera nostras  
(in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhoea." Under the headings of "Cancer," "Phthisis," and "Puerperal Fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

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In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

HENRY A. SHEPPARD,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

*January 12th, 1904.*



## DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

			ELING.	LYNDHURST.	FAWLEY.	TOTAL.
Small Pox	...	...	0	0	0	0
Measles	...	...	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	0	0	1	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	3	0	4	7
Enteric Fever	...	...	0	1	1	2
Diarrhoea	...	...	0	1	0	1
Erysipelas	...	...	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	0	0	0	0
Enteritis	...	...	1	0	0	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			4	2	6	12
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Zymotic Death Rate for the year is therefore '80 per 1000, including the 3 belonging to the Notifiable Diseases, namely 2 Enteric Fever and 1 Diphtheria.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

As in former Reports the Infantile Mortality is worked out from children who die under one year of age, from the actual number of births during the year, and shown in a ratio of 1000 births. Thus we get for 1903—35 deaths and 374 births, giving an Infantile Mortality of 93·5 per 1000 births; or 9·3 per cent.

These 35 deaths were due to the following causes :

General Atrophy...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	2
Enteritis	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	4
Inquests (Accidental Deaths)	...	...	2
Premature Births	...	...	8
Debility from Birth	...	...	7
Pneumonia	...	...	5
Tubercular Disease	...	...	2
Congenital Obstruction of Larynx	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			35
			<hr/>

#### BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

The following births were registered in 1903 :

			MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Eling	...	...	99	98	197
Lyndhurst	...	...	35	44	79
Fawley	...	...	50	48	98
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			184	190	374
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

This gives a birth rate for Eling of 27·98 per 1000.

For Lyndhurst, 20·10 per 1000.

For Fawley, 24·71 per 1000.

For the whole District, 25·04 per 1000.

This shows a considerable increase over that of the previous year for Eling and Fawley, whilst Lyndhurst is slightly less than that for the same period.



TABLE I.

## Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1903 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Resi- dents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Num- ber.	Rate.*
				Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Births regis- tered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893.	14060	400	28.44	36	90.00	207	14.72	10	No Record kept.	No Record kept.		
1894.	14177	361	25.46	40	110.80	200	14.10	16				
1895.	14250	374	26.31	30	80.21	208	14.59	12				
1896.	14340	382	26.63	24	62.82	180	12.55	8				
1897.	14400	321	22.29	23	71.65	182	12.64	6				
1898.	14500	368	25.37	38	103.26	175	12.06	4				
1899.	14540	332	22.83	36	108.43	221	15.19	10				
1900.	14560	356	25.45	24	67.41	199	13.66	8				
1901.	14546	305	20.96	17	55.73	167	11.48	10	11	0	156	10.72
1902.	14700	340	23.12	41	120.50	199	13.53	12	7	0	192	13.06
Averages for years 1893-1902.	14407.3	353.9	24.68	30.9	87.08	193.8	13.45	9.6	9	0	174	11.89
1903.	14935	374	25.04	35	93.5	189	12.65	9	0	0	199	12.65

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given on the page opposite this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ...	64,272	
Total population at all ages ...	14,546	} At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses ...	3,186	
Average number of persons per house ...	4.5	

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

I.	II.	III.
Institution within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
New Forest Union Workhouse.	Royal Southampton and South Hants Hospital.  Southampton Eye Hospital.	Hants County Reformatory.  Several Nursing Homes.
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? Yes.		



TABLE II.

**Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1903 and  
previous years.**

YEAR.	ELING.				LYNDHURST.				FAWLEY.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1893 ...	6490	190	103	21	3560	94	45	8	4010	116	59	7
1894 ...	6535	172	98	20	3602	86	39	7	4040	103	63	13
1895 ...	6570	186	110	19	3610	75	45	3	4070	113	53	8
1896 ...	6620	193	87	13	3630	84	48	4	4090	105	45	7
1897 ...	6660	156	90	16	3640	80	41	3	4100	85	51	6
1898 ...	6730	174	83	20	3650	91	40	11	4120	103	52	7
1899 ...	6750	170	120	18	3660	79	57	6	4130	83	44	12
1900 ...	6760	155	96	10	3665	84	54	8	4135	117	49	6
1901 ...	6865	153	82	6	3816	80	46	7	3865	72	39	4
1902 ...	6940	161	91	17	3850	81	51	13	3910	98	57	11
Aver- ages of Years 1893 to 1902.	6692	171	96	16	3668·3	83·4	46·6	7	4047	99·5	51·2	8·1
1903 ...	7040	197	100	17	3930	79	46	7	3965	98	43	11

TABLE III.

## Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Eling.	Lyndhurst.	Fawley.	Eling.	Lyndhurst.	Fawley.
		1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and up.						
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	12	1	6	2	3	...	2	4	6	...	1	...
Membranous croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	4	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	3	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ... ..	6	1	3	...	2	...	1	3	2	...	...	...
Typhus fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever... ..	6	...	...	4	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	28	2	9	6	10	1	6	9	13	...	1	...

*Isolation Hospital*—Southampton, until February, 1903.



During the year 1903 I received 28 notifications of notifiable diseases ; being a decrease of 2 on 1902 and 13 on 1901, which I think clearly shows that the immediate attention paid to each case, and thorough disinfection at the termination of each illness, was successfully carried out.

These 28 cases were composed of the following diseases :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	12
Erysipelas	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	6
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	6
				—
				28
				—

These were notified from the following divisions of the district :—

Eling	...	...	...	6
Lyndhurst	...	...	...	9
Fawley	...	...	...	13

Those from Eling being 2 from Diphtheria, 1 from Erysipelas, 1 from Scarlet Fever, and 2 from Enteric Fever. Those at Lyndhurst were 4 from Diphtheria, 3 from Scarlet Fever, and 2 from Enteric Fever ; and Fawley gave 6 from Diphtheria, 3 from Erysipelas, 2 from Scarlet Fever, and 2 from Enteric Fever.

*Diphtheria.*—As will be seen from Table III., this disease made its appearance in each of the divisions of the district. Of two cases in the Eling division, one was notified from Totton and the other from Bartley. The Totton case did not properly belong to the district. The first case was that of a boy employed at Southampton West Station and lodging in Southampton. He was taken ill and remained at his lodgings three days without medical attendance ; as he got worse he thought that he would come to his home at Totton. Upon arrival he sent for a medical man, who pronounced his case as one of Diphtheria, and was treated accordingly, and all precautions taken to prevent spread of the disease. The patient recovered, and his home was thoroughly disinfected. The other case was one at Bartley, a distance of 4 miles from Totton. Here

the patient was seen at once, Antitoxin was used and a rapid recovery took place. The patient was the son of a farmer, and worked with his father on the farm, and had not been away from home for some time. The disease must therefore have been contracted at his home. The home itself was perfectly clean ; but the outside sanitary arrangements were very imperfect and the water supply bad. These defects were seen to at once by the landlord, and there was no spread of the disease.

The Lyndhurst cases were four in number. The first was notified on January 26th, and on January 27th I had it removed to the Isolation Hospital at Southampton. The patient was a cook in a gentleman's family at Lyndhurst, and had been away for a holiday ; she, however, returned feeling ill, was seen the same day and notified as Diphtheria, and sent to Isolation Hospital the following day. Had the notification been received in time, the case would have been removed the same day. This was clearly an imported case, and the patient had been living in a locality where Diphtheria was then endemic.

(2) This case was reported on March 16th, and the patient was a woman of 32. She had not been from home for some long time. I visited the premises and made full enquiries into its cause. The water and milk supply were both good ; but a pit closet was in a bad sanitary condition and no doubt was the cause of the disease. This was seen to at once, and although she had six children at home, not one was affected by the disease.

(3) This case was reported on March 26th, and the patient aged 11 years. Here again the closet was at fault. It was situated upstairs and next to the patient's bedroom. The soil pipe led direct to a dead well at the bottom of the garden and was not ventilated, with the result that every time the pan was emptied, a rush of sewer gas came up the pipe. This defect was attended to and no other cases occurred.

(4) This case was reported on July 29th, and the patient aged 8 years. In this case the disease was no doubt caused by the insanitary condition of the closet and drainage. These defects were remedied and the disease made no fresh appearance.



The Fawley cases were six in number, and were confined to two houses, situated some miles apart. (1) The first case was that of a child aged 9 years, living not many miles from Lymington. It was notified on February 3rd, and died on February 4th. This child was in the habit of going into Lymington frequently, where at that time a mild epidemic of Diphtheria existed, and it was thought that the child contracted the disease there. The house in which she lived is an isolated one, and the sanitary arrangements fairly good, so it is fair to presume that the disease was contracted away from her home. The house was not disinfected until after the funeral, although precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease; notwithstanding this, a second child contracted the disease, but recovered. There were five other children in the house who did not contract Diphtheria.

(2) The other four cases were all in the same house, which was situated near Beaulieu. The patients were the mother and three of her children. A child of 9 years was the first to get ill; the next day another child, and a few days after that another child, and lastly the mother who nursed the children became ill. All these cases recovered. The house and surroundings were in a very insanitary condition, and numerous animals and poultry were allowed to wander about the garden and in the house. Some of the hens were in a sickly condition, and no doubt constituted the primary cause of the disease. All these defects were remedied, the animals and poultry got rid of, and the house thoroughly disinfected.

*Scarlet Fever.*—The whole district was comparatively free from this disease throughout the year, only six cases having been reported—one in Eling, two in Fawley, and three in Lyndhurst. Each case appeared to be of a sporadic nature, and was not communicated to any other member of the family in which it made its appearance. The first case reported was on May 11th, the next June 21st, then one case on September 17th, another on November 30th, and the other two cases on December 14th and 21st.

*Enteric Fever.*—Six cases of this disease was notified to me during the year—two in Eling, two in Lyndhurst, and two in Fawley. The cause of the disease was in each case carefully gone into; three cases

being traced to polluted water, and the other three to a general insanitary condition of the premises. There were two deaths from this disease, one in Lyndhurst and the other in the Fawley district.

*Erysipelas*.—The four cases of Erysipelas were of idiopathic origin, and presented no features of interest.

In all there were three deaths from notifiable diseases.

#### MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

			1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Measles	...	...	1	0	0	1	4	1	2	1	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	5	2	1	4	0	1	0	0	4	7
Diarrhœa	...	...	1	5	2	3	5	8	1	3	0	1
Typhoid	...	...	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Small Pox	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	15	0	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	1
Croup	...	...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhus	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Enteritis	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			24	8	13	17	10	10	6	4	8	12
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The mortality from Zymotic Diseases during 1903 amounts to .80 per 1000 of the estimated population.

#### METHOD OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The same methods as those described in my Report for 1900 are still carried out, and have so far worked very well. For the greater part of 1903 we were without an Isolation Hospital, and notwithstanding this serious loss, our cases throughout the year were decidedly of a sporadic nature, the infection, without exception, not spreading to any of the adjoining houses.



## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Up till February of 1903 we isolated as many as possible of our cases of Infectious Disease in the Isolation Hospital belonging to Southampton, which is situated at Shirley, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the New Forest Sanitary District. The Southampton Health Committee however, resolved that:—"All the Sanitary Authorities of the Districts abutting on the Borough, should pay £40 per annum for a claim on one bed in the General Ward at the Isolation Hospital, for a case of Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever or Diphtheria; and that when such bed was in occupation the sum of £1 1s. per week to be paid.

"Whether a second case should be received or not (during the occupancy of the bed arranged for) should be at the discretion of the County Borough. If a second or more cases be received, a charge of £2 2s. each, per week, should be made, such charges to include maintenance, nursing, medical attendance, &c.

"The Sanitary Authorities abutting on the Borough shall also pay £25 per annum for a claim on one bed on the Small Pox Hospital Ship, and a fee of £3 3s. per week when such bed is occupied. During the occupancy of such bed, the Corporation to reserve to themselves the right of accepting or refusing other cases. If one or more extra cases be accepted, a charge of £3 3s. per head, per week, to be made, including maintenance, nursing, and medical attendance.

"All cases to be received in the Corporation Ambulance, for which a charge would be made.

"Any arrangement between the Corporation and any other Authority to be terminable by six months notice on either side."

These suggestions of the Southampton Health Committee were discussed by the New Forest Sanitary Committee, and did not meet with approval. The Report was then forwarded to me for my opinion, and in giving my opinion I pointed out to the Sanitary Committee that they must either accept the Southampton proposal or find an Isolation Hospital of their own. This was considered, and it was resolved that the different Sanitary Authorities around the New Forest should be approached, with the idea of erecting an Isolation Hospital in a central



locality, for their common use. A Meeting was held at Brockenhurst, and the question was well discussed, but nothing settled; and at the end of the year we find ourselves still without an Isolation Hospital of our own, or any place where our patients can be received for that purpose. I must again impress upon the Board the absolute necessity of providing some means of isolation; either they must accept the terms offered by Southampton or build for themselves. An epidemic of one of the dangerous Infectious Diseases may take place at any time, and from past experience we know the impossibility of obtaining an empty house to be used as a temporary Isolation Hospital. My views regarding an Isolation Hospital of our own are well-known to every member of the Committee, and I must ask them either to adopt my suggestion or the proposals of Southampton.

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#### DISINFECTION.

This work is always carried out by the Sanitary Inspector as soon as notice has been received from the attending medical man. The methods adopted are those which I pointed out in my Report for 1901, and are efficient and effective, as is clearly shown by the short history of our Infective Diseases mentioned in this Report. A supply of disinfectants is always kept in different portions of the Sanitary District for immediate use in case of necessity, and on receipt of a notification, word is at once sent to the nearest station to immediately supply the necessary disinfectants.

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#### INSPECTION OF THE SANITARY DISTRICT.

During the past year I visited my district four times, for the purpose of discovering anything that might be prejudicial to the general health, and at the same time to enquire into the general condition of health from the various medical practitioners residing in the District.

The result of my enquiries, although satisfactory to myself, cannot easily be conveyed to others on paper, or show the great amount of work involved in making these enquiries. Besides hearing from the medical practitioners the state of health in their various districts, and endeavouring to correct any tendency to increased ill-health, there are Dairies to be visited ; Cow Houses to be inspected ; Slaughter Houses and Bake-houses to receive attention ; and any source of nuisance to be corrected. On these several occasions I have reported in my Fortnightly Report to my Committee, the result of my investigations, which were, I am pleased to say, of a satisfactory nature. The residents as a whole, when approached in a right spirit, are always anxious and willing to make improvements for the good of themselves and their neighbours, and are at all times willing to give any information they possess for the welfare of the District.

Various Schools have been closed for a short period during the year where Whooping Cough and Measles were present, and were opened as soon as possible after cleansing and disinfection. I have also, during the year, attended several enquiries in connection with the Drainage of Lyndhurst and the want of an Isolation Hospital.

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#### EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

As far as Eling and Fawley are concerned, the same means of disposal of Excrements are still carried on, as in former years, the Excrements being removed at night time to various farms, and used with advantage from an agricultural point of view, but I hope the time is not far distant when a thorough system of drainage, similar to that of Lyndhurst, will be instituted in all the large centres of the Sanitary District. This sweeping change cannot be done in a day, or without a great expenditure of money ; but with the gradual increase in the population and general prosperity of the inhabitants of the several large centres, such a large outlay as is necessitated by the construction of a proper and efficient system of drainage could be borne without unduly overtaxing the Ratepayers.



## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Sewerage and Drainage of the whole District, with the exception of Lyndhurst, is in a stationary manner and has been referred to in my Report under the heading of Excrement Disposal. The Drainage of Lyndhurst, however, is progressing satisfactorily, and bids fair to be one of the best drained districts in Hampshire. A short description of the system may prove of interest, not only to my Board, but to the public in general. In the early part of the year Mr. W. B. G. Bennett, a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and late Borough Engineer of Southampton, together with Mr. Cyrus Coombes, also a Civil Engineer, were instructed by the New Forest Rural Sanitary Authority to draw out a scheme for the proper and efficient Drainage of Lyndhurst. To ensure the scheme being prepared in an authentic and reliable manner they carefully surveyed the Civil Parish of Lyndhurst, obtained the necessary levels and requisite information for the scheme.

The scheme as delineated upon the plans and sections, was submitted to the Rural District Council and fully explained in all its details, and after mature consideration it was unanimously adopted by the Council and a resolution passed accordingly, also a resolution to apply to the Local Government Board for their sanction to borrow £10,000, which is the estimated cost of the works.

The General Plan, embracing the whole of the Civil Parish of Lyndhurst, was marked by Red lines, showing the position of the intended sewers, and the manholes were indicated by Red circles.

The sites of the disposal works were also shown on the Plan, and were situated at Foxhills and Bank.

Sheets of sections showing the gradients, diameters, depths and length of each sewer.

Sheets of drawings of the disposal works and details of the same were deposited with the Local Government Board, together with the Estimate made out on the Board's Forms.



The population of the District intended to be drained was calculated for 30 years ; based upon the official census, is ascertained to be as follows :-

Population in 1901	...	...	2139
„ in 1891	...	...	1867
Increase			<u>272</u>

This increase is taken as 300 for each decade, or a total of 900 after 30 years, giving 3039 persons, but taken at 3050 for the basis of the calculation in this scheme.

The number of houses estimated from the Census is, at present, in Lyndhurst, 236 ; at Bank, 94 ; and at Emery Down, 122 ; total 452. Calculated upon the present population of 2,139, gives 4.73 persons per house, and taking the estimated population after 30 years of 3050 gives the total number of houses at 644, or an increase of about 42 per cent.

The increase for Lyndhurst is therefore 99, or 335 after 30 years.

The increase for Bank ... .. 39, or 133 „ 30 „

The increase for Emery Down ... 51, or 173 „ 30 „

The population to be dealt with is therefore 3050 after 30 years, or 640 houses.

The domestic Sewage is taken at 25 gallons per head per 24 hours. The total volume of domestic Sewage in 24 hours, 76,250 gallons. The maximum half flowing off in 6 hours, is 106 gallons per minute.

The estimated rainfall is taken upon 1000 superficial feet for 640 houses, at 2 inches of rainfall in 24 hours to be taken into the sewers, which is 462 gallons per minute. Total with the dry weather flow 568 gallons per minute.

The sewers have been designed to deal with the volume of sewage from the population as stated, and the unavoidable rainfall from the roofs of houses and paved areas. The storm water from the roads will flow off as at present by the existing drains and water courses.

The proposed sewers will intercept all polluting matter from the houses and premises, and owing to their uniform sharp gradients will readily transmit it to the Disposal Works whilst in a fresh condition.

This rapid transmission of the sewage in its fresh condition greatly facilitates ventilation, and renders the system of sewers as sanitary perfect as possible.

The sewers will be constructed with glazed stoneware socketted pipes with watertight joints.

Changes of direction and gradient will be made in the manholes.

The sewers have been placed in the best positions selected, having regard to the levels of the houses and premises to be drained, and to give access for connections as convenient as possible.

In devising the scheme consideration has been given to the desirability of transmitting, if possible, the whole volume of sewage to one place of disposal, and also to dispense with pumping. Under this scheme it is not necessary to pump any portion of the sewage, with the exception of the sewage of the small district of Bank, which, owing to its detached position and the nature of the levels, cannot be brought into the main scheme, therefore it has been decided to establish a small independent disposal works for this district.

With this exception, the whole of the sewage of the Civil Parish can be rapidly gravitated to one point of disposal and effectually treated at Foxhills, where it has been determined to establish the works, where out of the total population of 3050 persons, 2400 with a volume of 60,000 gallons dry weather flow will be disposed of. The population of Bank, 650 with 16,250 gallons will be treated at the disposal works situated at Bank.

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## DISPOSAL WORKS.

It is intended to adopt the Bacterial Process of Purification.

The description of the works as shown on the plan is as follows:—

1st.—The sewage, on entering the works, will pass through a Detritus Tank provided with screens and scumboard. In connection to this a weir chamber for dividing the volumes, viz., for three times the



dry weather flow to the Bacterial Tank, three to six times the dry weather flow to the storm water irrigation land, and above six times to the outfall ditch.

2nd.—The sewage after passing the Detritus Tank will flow into the Bacterial Tank, which has a capacity of half a day's volume.

3rd.—From the Bacterial Tank the effluent will flow through an Anaerobic Bed, constructed in duplicate 5 feet in depth, having half a day's capacity.

4th.—The effluent after leaving the Anaerobic Bed will flow on to Aerobic Beds in duplicate, over which it will be distributed by an arrangement of automatic tippers ; these will intermittently deliver the effluent into the distribution pipes on the surface of the beds, from these the effluent will percolate the beds, which are to be 4-ft. 9-in. deep, and collected by channels provided outside and around the beds at the base. Lastly, the effluent, which is now in a very good state of purification, will flow on to land about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, especially prepared for irrigation. The land has been well examined and found to be loamy gravel, a condition under which the sewage could be treated without the works before described, or possibly the Bacterial Tank and a set of Beds eliminated.

The Bank disposal works will be exactly similar to the Foxhills works, but about one-fourth the size.

The above is briefly the scheme suggested to the Local Government Board, sanctioned by them, and now fast drawing to completion.

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## WATER SUPPLY.

A greater extent of Eling and Lyndhurst division is supplied with water by the South Hants Water Works Company. The water is of great purity and the supply abundant, and each year since it has been laid on, I have had pleasure in showing that more and more houses have taken it in preference to using their own well water. It is an understood thing that all new houses must adopt this water supply, and where well water is condemned, an order is issued to have the South Hants Water



laid on. The source of this water supply is in the chalk, and is drawn from wells and headings from 80 to 100 ft. deep. The pumping stations are at Timsbury, in the valley of the Test, and at Hazeley Down, Twyford, in the valley of the Itchen. Duplicate mains and reservoirs are provided as far as possible throughout the system, so that a constant supply is maintained. At the present time 400 houses are supplied at Totton, Eling and Ashurst, all in the parish of Eling; and 244 at Lyndhurst, making a total of 644 houses, and thus showing an increase of 33 on that recorded in my last report.

A recent analysis of this water as given by Messrs. Ogston & More, Analytical Chemists, of 39, Lime Street, London, is as follows:—

			RESERVOIR.	WELL.
Total Solids (grains per gallon)	...	...	14.70	25.76
<i>Containing—</i>				
Chlorine	...	...	1.30	1.22
Sulphuric Acid	...	...	.48	.52
Nitric Acid	...	...	.76	.76
Lime	...	...	4.34	10.36
Magnesia	...	...	.55	.52
<b>HARDNESS—</b>				
Total	...	...	8.50°	18.50°
Permanent	...	...	3.80°	3.80°
<b>AMMONIA—</b>				
Free	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Albuminoids	...	...	.01	trace.
Appearance	...	...	bright.	bright.

This analysis clearly indicates an excellent and pure water.

The remaining portions of the District obtain their water supply from wells, springs and upland surface water.

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#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During the past year no cases have been brought to my notice, with regard to the examination of any article of food or drug to which the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, apply.

## DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

### BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, PLEURISY AND PHTHISIS.

During the year 40 deaths were registered for the whole district as being due to Lung mischief, phthisis giving 18, Bronchitis 12, and Pneumonia 10. There were no deaths due to Pleurisy. These deaths took place in the following Divisions—Eling 22, Lyndhurst 9, and Fawley 9, and represent a death rate for the whole Sanitary District of 2·67 per 1000 for Respiratory Diseases.

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## DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

There were 23 deaths registered from Heart Diseases during the year—10 in Eling, 7 in Lyndhurst, and 6 in Fawley, and represent for the whole district 1·60 per 1000 for Heart Disease.

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## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, came into force on January 1st, 1902, and imposes several new and important powers and duties on Medical Officers of Health and Local Authorities.

District Councils have now duties to perform in connection with every place of work coming under the Act; but their duties vary according as the particular place comes within the terms "Factory," "Workshop," or "other description."

The Medical Officer of Health is required in his Annual Report to deal specifically with the Administration of the Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of this part of his report to the Secretary of State.

The report should deal with Sanitation, Bakehouses, and Homework, as well as other matters which have received attention.

Register of Workshops.—This is a duty of the District Council, who are required to keep a register of all workshops situated within its district, a special book for this purpose having been drawn up; and it



is the District Council's duty to supply the Medical Officer of Health with a complete list of factories, workshops, and workplaces throughout the Sanitary District.

I will now in a rough manner define the several terms of the Act ; and make a reference to the duties of the District Council in respect of each :—

**FACTORY.**—(1) All places in which mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process.

(2) Other places without mechanical power, where certain specified industries are carried out, and mentioned in Schedule VI., part I. of the Act.

(3) Bakehouses in which mechanical power is used.

(4) Laundries using mechanical power.

The duties of the District Council respecting factories are to see that a proper means of escape from fire exists. To see that no home work is taken into unwholesome dwellings or infected dwellings, and to have a complete list of out-workers. It is also necessary for the District Council to see that the Closet accommodation is suitable.

**DOMESTIC FACTORIES.**—Private houses where members of the family regularly carry on those trades mentioned in Schedule VI., part I.

Here it is the District Council's duty to attend to cleanliness, ventilation, and overcrowding.

**WORKSHOPS.**—All premises (not being factories) in which manual labour is exercised by way of trade ; all tenement workshops ; all bakehouses without mechanical power ; all retail bakehouses ; all laundries with few exceptions ; and all domestic workshops are included under this head.

The duties of the District Council under this heading include all the sanitary precautions mentioned in the Act ; but all are not applicable to each section included in the description of workshops.

**WORKPLACES.**—This is a new term of wider signification than "Workshops." It includes Stableyards, Kitchens of Restaurants, and all other places where people assemble to work.

It is the duty of the District Council here to enquire into Cleanliness, Air Space, Ventilation, Drainage of Wet Floors, Closet Accommodation, and Supervision of Home Workers, with regard to work carried to unwholesome dwellings or infected dwellings.

This Act is a very searching one, and applies more to Urban than Rural Districts. It, however, affects the New Forest District, inasmuch as we have a few Factories, Workshops and Workplaces. The principal Factories are at Totton, in the Parish of Eling ; here we have :—

- (1) One Creosote Works.
- (2) One Sulphuric Acid Works, combined with the making of bone manure.
- (3) Two Timber Conversion Factories.
- (4) Two Flour Mills.
- (5) One Brewery.

The Creosote Works consist of one storied buildings, together with uncovered outworks. The buildings are well ventilated, dry, and with adequate means of escape in case of fire. The nature of the works being essentially of a wet description, causes the uncovered portion, where much of the wet process is carried on, to be at times damp, notwithstanding the unremitting attention of those in authority. The health of the workers is always good, and the general sanitary condition satisfactory.

The Sulphuric Acid and combined Manure Works are situated at Eling, and nearly the whole of the process is carried out on the ground floor. The building is of brick and wood ; is dry, clean, and satisfactorily arranged for the comfort of those employed, with ample means of escape in case of fire.

The same conditions exist as in my last Report, with respect to a supply of Oxygen in cylinders being constantly kept in both the above Factories in case of necessity.

The two Timber Conversion Factories are both of one storied buildings, and are kept dry, clean, and in a good sanitary condition. These buildings are for the most part open on one or more sides, so that in case of fire such a thing as a panic could not possibly take place.



The Flour Mills are buildings of a permanent description, and all modern improvements have been adopted, the sanitary condition in each case leaving nothing to be desired; and with ample means of escape in case of fire. There is also a small Water Mill at Eling, managed by one man and a boy, which calls for no special mention.

The Brewery has in recent years been re-constructed, and built upon sound scientific principles, with due regard to the safety of those employed, and the sanitary condition is all that can be desired.

The Workshops in the District, though many, are of no great importance, as they are, in many cases, carried on by the owner and one or more hands; they include:

- Bake-houses
- Motor Works
- Shoe Makers' Shops
- Dressmakers' Rooms
- Blacksmiths' Shops
- Carpenters' and Builders' Works
- Masons' Works
- Painters' and Decorators' Shops
- Plumbers' Shops
- Tailors' Shops
- Undertakers' Shops
- Carriage Makers' Works

With regard to the Bake-houses, which are all on the ground floor, they are carried on with due regard to cleanliness and sanitation, and are whitewashed twice yearly.

During the year I make a point of visiting these various Workshops and Workplaces from time to time, in order that the provisions of the Factory Act should be carried out satisfactorily. The Act is new to many of these small places in the country, but I am pleased to state that many are now grasping the requirements of the Act and keeping their premises in a better condition than formerly.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1903.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting for your favorable consideration a short Report of the duties I have carried out during the past year. In regard to Sanitation there can be no doubt that it is occupying the attention of the general public to a greater extent than formerly was the case, and the duties of the Inspector have increased in a corresponding degree. Nuisances crop up in increased numbers, and more advanced sanitary knowledge will point out as injurious to health, features and conditions which would have passed unquestioned in former times.

In the past efforts have been successfully made to improve the Sanitation of Schools, and it appears probable that to come up to something like the standard required by the Educational Department, more will be expected.

A number of cases have been dealt with by the Inspector which do not appear under the following headings, such as nuisances arising from neglected Privies; Foul Ditches; Keeping under Notice Persons who have returned from Ships where Infectious Disease has existed; Objectionable Manure Heaps; Drain Stoppages; Damp Houses, &c.



SUMMARY OF WORK DONE THROUGH THE SANITARY INSPECTOR IN THE  
NEW FOREST SANITARY DIVISION DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31ST, 1903.

In addition to the facts set out under the respective headings there has been a number of nuisances abated, arising from foul privies, foul ditches, drain stoppages, and manure heaps too near dwelling houses, etc.

	Total No. for Year		Total No. for Year
Complaints received	... 47	Houses disinfected	... 37
Cottages inspected	... 53	Houses closed	... 2
Lodging-houses inspected	1	Houses erected or re-built for which "Certificates" were applied for	... —
Slaughter-houses inspected	14	"Certificates" granted	... —
Bake-houses inspected	... 5	"Certificates" deferred	... —
Dairies and Milk-shops inspected	... 9	Wells sunk, or improved supplies of water afforded	... 23
Cowsheds inspected	... 9	Wells cleaned or repaired	... —
Workshops inspected	... 13	Wells closed	... 2
Filthy houses cleansed, sec. 46 Public Health Act, 1875	... —	Defective pumps repaired, or new pumps erected to existing wells	... 2
Overcrowding abated	... 3		
Houses placed in habitable repair	... 5		

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

WILLIAM ALLEN,

*Sanitary Inspector.*

of which of were lost through the fire in the  
New York Library building and were  
destroyed in 1902.

In addition to the books and  
manuscripts of various kinds, there  
were a number of volumes of  
the various kinds of books and  
manuscripts, and many of them  
were of great value.

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