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Contributors

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Andover Town Council.

Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1914.

SANITARY COMMITTEE :

Chairman : Councillor W. TURNER.

Members of Committee :

The MAYOR (Councillor W. Percival Clarke),
Aldermen C. J. PHILLIPS and H. EDWARDS, Councillors W. PAGE,
H. HANDLEY and W. BELL.

Officers of the Sanitary Department :

Sanitary Inspector : R. WALTER KNAPP, Mem. Roy. San. Inst.,
Certified Inspector of Nuisances.

Clerk: Mr. T. E. LONGMAN.

Medical Officer: E. A. FARR, Fellow of the Incorporated Society of
Medical Officers of Health.



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HEATH HOUSE, ANDOVER,
May 25, 1915.

**To the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough
of Andover.**

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit to you my **ANNUAL REPORT** for the year 1914, copies of which have been forwarded, in accordance with the Order, Act 16, Sec. 14, of March 23, 1891, to the Local Government Board, and to the Hants County Council ; also to the Secretary to the Home Office, as required by Sec. 132 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—Outcrop of the chalk bed ; springs issuing therefrom form the permanent source of the River Anton.

SOIL.—Loamy gravel, overlying chalk, excepting in the river valley, where alluvial soil overlies the river gravel and chalk.

LEVELS.—The district comprises numerous spurs from a table-land, some 300 to 500 feet above mean sea level, into the Anton Valley. The level of the river at Andover is about 190 feet above mean sea level (Ordnance datum).

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN PARTS.—By far the largest portion of the borough is rural, and comprises five fairly defined villages. The Market Town of Andover is situated near the southern extremity of the borough, and contains about six-sevenths of the population.

OCCUPATIONS.—These include Agriculture, Iron Foundries, Railways, Shop-keeping, Gas Works, Milling, Brewing, Building, Watercress Growing, and Motor Works.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Your district covers an area of 6385 acres. The population at the census of 1911 was 7596. The number of inhabited houses in 1911 was 1800, with an average number of persons per house of 4·2. The estimated population for 1914 is 7976.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.—During the year 179 Births were registered, of which 8 were illegitimate. Two births were transferred to other districts, one of which was illegitimate, giving the corrected number of births as 177. Of this number 92 were boys and 85 girls. This gives a birth rate of 22·4 per 1000, a decrease of ·9 on 1913. The birth rate for England and Wales was 24·4 per 1000.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.—The total number of deaths registered was 85. This included 13 deaths of non-residents registered in the district. Deducting these it gives a nett total of 72. This gives a death rate of 9·0 per 1000, a decrease of 2·8 per 1000 on that of last year. The death rate for England and Wales was 14·6 per 1000. The causes of and ages at death are shown on Table I. at the end of this report.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Seven deaths occurred in the Cottage Hospital, and 14 in the Workhouse.

LONGEVITY.—Twenty-seven deaths were of persons above 70 years of age. The eldest was 95 years, 70—80 years, 15; 80—90 years, 10; 90—100 years, 2.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—During the year 13 infants died under one year of age, 6 more than last year, 11 of these being under the age of one month. This gives an infantile mortality of 73·0 per 1000 births registered. The causes of and ages at death are given in Table IV. attached to this report.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.—The deaths from Zymotic Diseases were as follows :—Measles, 1 ; Influenza, 3 ; Whooping cough, 1 ; giving a death rate of $\cdot 6$ per 1000.

CANCER DEATH RATE.—Four deaths were registered as due to this disease, a decrease of $1\cdot 3$ per 1000 on that of 1913 ; giving a death rate of $\cdot 5$ per 1000.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE.—Five cases in all were registered, giving a death rate of $\cdot 6$ per 1000, an increase of $\cdot 1$ on that of 1913.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—There were 5 deaths from Bronchitis, and 2 from Pneumonia, other diseased respiratory organs, 1 ; giving a death rate of $1\cdot 3$ per 1000, a decrease on last year of $1\cdot 0$.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.—Six cases of this disease were notified. All were of a very mild type and occurred in the following parts of the Town :—Victoria Park, Charlton Road, London Street (3 cases) and Junction Road.

DIPHTHERIA.—There was a decrease in the number of cases, 15 being notified against 19 last year, eleven being of school age. The cases occurred in the following localities : Victoria Park (3), Eastfield Road (4), East Street, Winchester Street, Adelaide Road, Dene Road, High Street, Portland Place and Millway Road (2), Hatherden and Charlton.

ERYSIPELAS.—Two cases were notified from Chantry Street and Vigo Road.

TUBERCULOSIS (PUBLIC HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1913).—Nine cases were notified from the following districts : Portland Place, Rack Close (2), Victoria

Park, Marlborough Street, Eastfield, New Street (2), Workhouse. The parts of the body affected being six of the lungs, one the spine, one the ear, and one the abdomen. Two cases occurred in houses at which there had been previous cases.

UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT one case has continued his occupation of an open-air shelter. The treatment of another advanced case was possible at the Workhouse through the kindness of the County Medical Officer, who placed a shelter at the disposal of the Guardians.

Additional nourishment has also been supplied to other cases.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer paid a visit to the town in October and met in consultation the medical men in charge of tuberculous cases, examining them and advising as to additional treatment.

Two notices of children affected with tuberculosis were received from the School Medical Officer.

Particulars of all the cases in accordance with the Tuberculosis Regulations have been supplied to the County Medical Officer.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—This disease has been notifiable during the year. Three cases have occurred.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION.

The disinfection of houses where cases of infectious or contagious diseases have occurred has been carried out by the Sanitary Department, under the supervision of your Inspector, the number of cases so dealt with being given in the attached report of his work. The want of a reliable heat disinfecting

apparatus was much felt at the time the troops were billeted here. Frequent applications being made by householders for affected blankets, etc., to be cleansed and disinfected. On receipt of notice of cases of Diphtheria at Charlton and Hatherden Schools these were visited and swabs of the throats of the scholars attending were taken and submitted to bacteriological examination at the County Laboratory, Winchester, the schools being closed until the result of the examination was known, the affected scholars being again "swabbed" before being allowed to return to school. At Hatherden 110 swabs were taken, 20 being positive, and 70 at Charlton, 10 being positive. The home of every notified case was visited by myself and a thorough investigation as to the causes, etc., was made and advice given as to the prevention of the spread of the disease.

Fourteen cases (ten diphtheria and four scarlet fever) were removed to the Isolation Hospital by means of the ambulance.

Any case of infectious disease arising amongst the troops billeted in the town was at once communicated to the Sanitary Specialist Officer, Salisbury Plain, who took immediate steps for their removal and disinfection of the rooms, whilst similarly any case amongst the civilian population was notified to the Medical Officer in charge of the Troops, so as to give him an early opportunity of isolating those men exposed to infection.

The Sanatorium was placed at the disposal of the Military Authorities for any case of emergency.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

CHICKEN POX was prevalent in September, October, November and December.

MEASLES.—An epidemic of Rothelm, or German measles, commenced in December, the first case occurring amongst the troops billeted in the town. It was still spreading at the end of the year.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—A number of children at Charlton, Hatherden and Andover were affected in February and March.

MUMPS.—There were a few cases in March and December.

IMPETIGO.—School notices were received of three cases.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.—In March a few cases came under notice at Charlton, but in December it became generally prevalent throughout the district.

RINGWORM.—One school notice was received.

FAVUS.—A letter was received from the London County Council School Medical Officer stating that three children, who had been on a visit to Andover, were suffering from Favus. Careful investigations failed to discover any child, with whom they had been in contact, suffering from this disease.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The number of cases notified during the week has been regularly sent to the Local Government Board and the County Council. Included in the latter return was any non-notifiable infectious disease prevalent. A weekly summary of these returns for England and Wales have been received from the Local Government Board and for this County from the County Medical Officer.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Fourteen cases of infectious disease have been admitted during the year, ten being Diphtheria and four Scarlet Fever. No effective steps have yet been taken towards, either improvement of the internal sanitary arrangements, the enlargement of the accommodation, or additional land around the hospital.

Meanwhile the land in the neighbourhood of the Hospital is rapidly acquiring building value, and is being taken up for the erection of cottages.

Particulars as to accommodation, etc., at the Hospital were sent to the Local Government Board in accordance with a request from them.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—The following number of examinations were made at the County Council Laboratory :—271 Diphtheria, 55 giving a positive result ; 12 Tubercle, 6 Positive. A large majority of the Diphtheria “Positives” had no clinical symptoms of the disease.

SCHOOLS.—During the year all the elementary schools have been visited. The accommodation in the town has somewhat improved although the temporary rooms are still being used, additional buildings at the existing schools would meet the need for increased accommodation, and would at any rate tide over the present time when public expenditure should be limited in every possible way. The following elementary schools were closed on account of infectious illness .—

SCHOOL.	TIME OF CLOSING.		CAUSE.
	From	To	
Charlton.	Mar. 16	Mar. 20	Whooping Cough and Influenza
Hatherden	May 25	June 5	Diphtheria
Andover C.E. Infants....	Dec. 9	Dec. 23	Measles
Miss Gale's Infants	Dec. 9	Dec. 23	Ditto
Church of England Infants	Dec. 10	Dec. 23	Ditto

There were two outbreaks of Diphtheria at Hatherden and Charlton Schools. Swabs were taken of the throats of all the children attending and those giving a positive result were excluded. These and the members of their families were again swabbed, and no child was allowed to return until a negative result was obtained. By this means a spread of the disease was prevented.

I have to acknowledge the great assistance of the C.M.O. in dealing with these outbreaks, he kindly placing an Assistant School Medical Officer at my disposal to assist in swabbing the throats.

The Head Teachers have again rendered great assistance by the early notification of infectious disease, on receipt of which the cases were visited and investigated. The County Council have now a resident Nurse in the District, part of whose duty is to inspect the children attending the School, who are ill nourished, badly clothed, or in a verminous condition. If her duties were extended to visiting those children who are reported absent from illness the financial loss alluded to in my last report would be very much lessened. The time has arrived when the Education Authority of the County Council should seriously consider the advisability of establishing a "cleansing station" for verminous children. Cases are brought before the magistrates in which, if it could be shown that the children had been properly cleansed, and if any recurrence of the condition occurred, the parents could be more severely dealt with.

FOOD INSPECTIONS.—In consequence of information supplied by a Purveyor of Food, eight carcasses of pigs, which had been slaughtered but not exposed for sale, were seized and found to be affected with Tuberculosis. A magistrates' order was obtained for their destruction, and this was carried out by your officers.

The Food Supply of the Borough has been good throughout the year; especial attention was given to all perishable food at the time the troops were billeted in the town.

Mr. J. Spencer Low, Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board, paid a visit to this town in December, and inspected the premises of those firms holding contracts for the supply of food to the troops.

The following samples of food were taken during the year :—
Butter 14, Arrowroot 1, Sugar 2, New Milk 1, Ground Ginger 1,
which upon analysis were found to be genuine.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—No notice of any new workshop has been received during the year. The number of workshops on the register remains the same as last year. Inspections have been made from time to time to ensure that they are kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act. No serious defects have had to be dealt with.

BAKEHOUSES.—The usual inspections of these have been made. The cleansing and limewashing have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—There are three registered and one licensed slaughterhouse within the district. A largely increased number of animals have been slaughtered to meet the supply of meat to the large number of soldiers in the camps and billeted in the town. Frequent inspections have been made, but no cause of complaint has been found to exist.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.—Eleven persons are registered as carrying on the trade of cowkeepers and dairymen within the Borough. No application to register has been made during the year. The premises of the local dairies and their contents have been maintained in a cleanly condition.

WATER SUPPLY.—Though every endeavour is made to obviate the inconvenience of the intermittent supply of water to the high levels by a more continuous pumping, inconvenience is frequently felt, and this was more apparent when the number of the occupants was increased by the presence of soldiers. Recommendations in some instances to use storage cisterns have been made, but I would like to point out that this is an undesirable method to overcome the difficulty. There is every indication that in the near future this town will considerably

increase, and though at the present time perhaps it is inadvisable to spend money on public improvements, this is such an important matter that your Council should seriously consider whether it is not possible to improve the position of your storage tanks as mentioned in my previous reports. A water main has been extended along Bishops Way and the Acre allotment ground, where houses are being erected. Thirty-nine services have been attached to the main.

POLLUTION OF RIVER AND STREAMS.—The Town Council and the riparian owners of the upper stretches of the river Anton situated within the Borough have been energetic in cleansing the river bed of mud deposit. Though slowly, the river bed is regaining a bright gravelly appearance, a condition which it has not presented for many years. Special attention was given to the cleaning of that portion between the Town Mill and the Tumbling Bay.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—The testing and supervision of all new drains during construction has been duly carried out by your Inspector.

The scheme to relieve the flooding of Chantry Street and Bridge Street by re-constructing the East Street and South Street storm water sewers has been suspended by the Local Government Board.

The additions to the Sewage Pumping Station and Sewage Disposal Works which have been made under the supervision of Mr. Midgely Taylor are being completed. The secondary filter beds are working well, so that the effluent discharged from the sewerage works is satisfactory.

EXCREMENT AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.—The outlying villages are still dealing with the disposal of excrement and refuse on the garden ground adjoining the cottages.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION in the Borough at the 31st December was as follows :—

Number of Privies with fixed receptacles	138
Ditto with removeable ditto	359
Number of fresh water flushed Closets.....	1554
Ditto water and hand-flushed	35
Ditto waste water “ tipper ” ditto	37
Ditto Privies and Pail Closets converted to Water Closets during 1914 ..	7

CESSPOOLS.—Two large porous cesspools have been abolished during the year, and ten have been emptied and cleansed.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.—Weekly collections and burning of house refuse has been systematically carried out.

The Scavengers also deal with a considerable quantity of trade refuse in a similar manner. For the latter service a nominal charge is made.

The Billeting of Soldiers in the Town added considerably to the amount of scavenging required, but the extra work was successfully dealt with.

PUBLIC BATHS.—The same arrangement as in previous years was made with Mr. Beale whereby his baths were available on Saturdays during the summer months from June to September. At each of my visits the water was clean and the surroundings in good order. The hot water baths attached to the Assembly Rooms proved a great advantage, and were extensively used by the military stationed in the town during the winter months. The provision of an open air bath, available on every day of the week, at a nominal price of admission would prove of great benefit to the inhabitants of the town. This could be constructed at a comparatively small cost on your property

at the Sanitary Gardens, situated on the bank of the River Anton where the levels are such as to ensure a constant supply of fresh water.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.—Plans for 47 new Buildings and one small length of street have been submitted to and passed by your authority. There is still just sufficient accommodation for the working classes, but there is also a demand for better class houses, which will certainly be increased in view of the proposed establishment of important works in the neighbourhood. A brigade of infantry was billeted in the town in December; this did not lead to any appreciable overcrowding. The rooms occupied by the military being usually the front room of the cottages and the dining room of the better class houses. The Police kept me informed as to the intended billets and the military authorities frequently consulted me with reference to any sanitary matter on which they required information. A list of the billets of the men of the A.S.C., was supplied me by the commanding officer. Information with regard to the billeting was also supplied to the County Medical Officer. A return as to the Inspection of Houses and housing conditions was made to the Local Government Board in June. The estimated number of dwelling houses in the district was 1888. The estimated number of houses within the limit of rent applicable to the District under Sec. 14 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, was 558. The number of houses which have been inspected and the particulars duly recorded under the Housing Regulations, 1910, 558. Number of Houses found in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation, 7. These have been closed. The number of dwelling houses, though not found to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation, were seriously defective from the point of view of danger to health or structural faults, 46.

Number of houses still in such defective condition, 34.

The number of vacant houses suitable for persons of the working class, 38.

Number of houses which are overcrowded on the basis adopted in the census returns, viz., more than two persons a room, 6.

I have to again bring to your notice the very careful and painstaking work of your Inspector. He has again had a great deal of work, more especially when the troops were billeted in the town. Personally I am very much indebted to him for valuable information respecting the sanitary matters dealt with during the year and for his courteous and able assistance whenever I have required it.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ERNEST A. FARR.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

During the year 1914 a portion of High Street, known as "Fourthorpe's Yard" and Union Street, were inspected under the "Housing Section" of the above Statute—thirteen houses in all.

The recorded defects were again comparatively trivial, and are comprised in the following table:—

Dwelling-houses :	Imperfectly ventilated.....	
„	Repairs required (principally paint	
	and whitewash)	13
Closets defective, flushing and structure.....		2
Insufficient Window Light to Rooms.....		1
Dampness of house (every degree of this deficit)		4
Defective Yard Paving.....		7

All defects notified to owners

I have the honour to be,

Yours obediently,

R. WALTER KNAPP,

Mem. of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
Certificated Inspector of Nuisances to the
Borough of Andover.

RAINFALL.

The following are particulars of the year's rainfall recorded
at the Sewage Disposal Works, Andover :—

19.4. Month.	Rainfall in inches.	No. of days on which Rain fell.	Maximum fall in 24 hours.
January ...	0.73	9	.22
February ...	4.28	16	.82
March ...	4.74	27	.47
April ...	1.75	8	.41
May... ...	1.10	13	.20
June ...	1.86	8	1.37
July... ...	2.74	17	1.15
August ...	1.90	11	.38
September ...	0.91	6	.24
October ...	1.81	10	.35
November ...	4.39	19	.74
December ...	7.71	24	.86
Totals ...	33.92	168	1.37

The average fall for the previous four years was 30.93 inches, and the average number of wet days per annum for the same period 178.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of whole District during 1914 and Previous Years.
ANDOVER URBAN DISTRICT.

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 1000 Nett Births	Number.	Rate.	
													4	5	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1909	6950	195	195	28.0	114	16.4	10	...	12	61.5	105	15.1	
1910	7300	179	179	24.6	119	16.3	13	...	14	88.7	106	14.5	
1911	7596	197	194	25.6	121	15.9	19	7	15	77.0	109	14.3	
1912	7746	168	166	21.4	114	14.8	15	8	12	72.2	107	14.5	
1913	7846	194	192	23.3	96	12.2	11	8	7	36.5	93	11.8	
1914	7976	179	177	22.4	85	10.6	13	...	13	73.0	72	9.0	

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—6,385. Total population at all ages (at Census of 1911)—7596.
 Number of inhabited houses 1800. Average number of persons per house 4.2.

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1914.
ANDOVER URBAN DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards	
Diphtheria (Including Membranous Group)	15	...	2	9	3	1	...	...	10
Erysipelas ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	6	...	2	4	..	...	...	...	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	35	3	4	17	6	5	...	...	16

Isolation Hospital—Vigo Road, Andover.

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1914.
ANDOVER URBAN DISTRICT.

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. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 2. 4	2 and under 5. 5	5 and under 15. 6	15 and under 25. 7	25 and under 45. 8	45 and under 65. 9	65 and upwards. 10	20	
											11	35
All Causes—Certified ...	72	13	2	1	1	3	6	11	35	20	
Measles ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Phthisis(Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Organic Heart Disease...	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	11	1
Bronchitis ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other accidents and diseases of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy and Parturition	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent deaths, excluding suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defined diseases ...	23	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	16	13
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	72	13	2	1	1	3	6	11	35	20	

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality during the Year 1914.
Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.
ANDOVER URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1—3 Months.	3—6 Months.	6—9 Months.	9—12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES—										
Certified ...	7	3	...	1	11	...	2	...	...	13
Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	5	1	...	1	7	...	1	...	...	8
Other Causes ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	7	3	...	1	11	...	2	...	...	13

Births in the Year:—Legitimate, 170; Illegitimate 7. Deaths in the Year:—Legitimate, 13; Illegitimate, 0.

TABLE V.—Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances Department during the Year 1914.

ANDOVER URBAN DISTRICT.

	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 ... Structural Defects ... Over-crowding ... Unfit for Habitation...		17	17	...	11	...	6
Lodging-houses ...		2	2	...	2	...	...
Dairies and Milkshops ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowsheds ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses ...		1	1	...	1	...	...
Slaughter-houses ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Canal Boats ...		3	3	...	3	...	...
Ashpits and Privies ...		6	6	...	6	...	...
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-closets ...		2	2	...	2	...	...
House Drainage { Defective Traps ... No Disconnection ... Other Faults...		17	17	...	16	...	1
Water Supply ...		28	28	...	15	...	13
Pigsties ...		1	1	...	1	...	...
Animals improperly kept ...		1	1	...	1	...	2
Offensive Trades ...		38	38	...	36	...	...
Smoke Nuisances ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	119	118	118	...	96	...	22

Complaints received, 8. Samples of Water taken for analysis, 2; condemned as unfit for use, 1.
Houses disinfected after infectious disease, 21. Schools ditto, 2.

TABLE 5—continued.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES.

Is there any scarcity of houses and where?—No.

Number of new houses built in 1914—36.

General character—Principally cottages.

Any Town Planning Scheme contemplated?—No.

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

Robert Walter Knapp and Henry J. Annett.

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

Houses inspected	13
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Section 17—

Dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation	...	—
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Representations made	13
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Closing Order made	—
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Houses made habitable without closing orders	...	—
--	-----	---

Houses made habitable as result of closing orders	...	—
---	-----	---

Houses demolished	—
-------------------	-----	-----	---

Houses unfit but still occupied	—
---------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Section 15—

Defects reported	—
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Defects remedied	—
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Notices served	—
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URBAN DISTRICT OF ANDOVER.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1914 on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.	2.—DEFECTS FOUND.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ... 0	Nuisances under the Public Health Acts— Three.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) 17	Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts— <i>Nil.</i>
Total 17	

3.—HOME WORK. *Nil.*

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS. Workshops on the Register at the end of the year, 27.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.—Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—*Nil.*

URBAN DISTRICT OF ANDOVER.

Abbreviated Copy L.G.B. Scavenging Return,
27th January, 1915.

STORAGE OF REFUSE.

What is the number of receptacles of the following types :—

Fixed ashpits in combination with privies	...	...	—
Fixed ashpits not in combination	...	...	20
Movable receptacles, "Galvanised Iron with Covers"			159
Ditto ditto "Wooden Bins"	...	...	295
Ditto ditto Metal of various types	...	...	890
Ashpits—replaced with movable bins in recent years...			18
Type required in connection with new houses—covered galvanised iron bins			
Number of cesspools receiving sewage	...	...	29

COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

By whom is scavenging performed?—"Council's own employees."

How often is refuse collected?—"Once a week."

Are covered carts used in collecting?—"Covered carts are used."

"No refuse emptied into any street or yard."

Does Council contract for emptying cesspools?—"No."

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Is there any sorting of refuse.—"No."

What proportion of refuse is conveyed out of district.—"None."

By other means?—"All delivered at a Lime Works outside the Town."

"Each load burnt on arrival."

OTHER INFORMATION.

What means of dealing with trade refuse?—

Used by agriculturist; paper burnt at Lime Works.

What means of scavenging streets?—

Machine and hand brushes, carts and scavenging barrow.

What means for removal of manure from cow sheds, mews and stables?—

Bye-laws making occupier responsible for weekly removal.

What is the cost of refuse removal under various heads?—

Refuse collection, 15s. per day (approximately).

Street cleansing, 25s. per day (approximately).

(*Signed*) R. W. KNAPP, *Inspector.*