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Contributors

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ANDOVER
RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

**Medical Officer of Health's Report
for 1913.**

Chairman: Mr. H. NICOLL.


Vice-Chairman: Mr. C. C. STIDSTON.

Officers of the Sanitary Department:—

Sanitary Inspector: Mr. JOHN WORMALD.

Clerk: Mr. W. R. GRAHAM.

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



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HEATH HOUSE, ANDOVER,

June 22, 1914.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Andover
Rural District Council.**

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit to you my **ANNUAL REPORT** for the year 1913, 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 of the Home Office, as required by Sec. 152 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

These vary considerably throughout the district. It is generally hilly, but in some places there are open downs and in others it is well wooded. There are a large number of water meadows, receiving a plentiful supply of water from the Rivers Anton and Test, which run through the district. Both these are famous for Trout Fishing.

SOIL.—The subsoil is chalk throughout the district, with a stratum of gravel, light loam, rubble or clay. Much of the soil is poor, but the tillage on the whole is good, and the produce large. It yields much grain and feed for the sheep. The down lands form an excellent training ground for horses.

LEVELS.—These vary from 200ft. above sea level by the Test to 700ft. on the hills at Faccombe and Vernham.

OCCUPATIONS.—These are mainly agricultural. There are engineering works, three laundries, a mineral water manufactory, a racing establishment, all employing a number of hands, and also a large military station at Tidworth.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The population at the last Census was 14,296. This year it includes 93 officers, 2794 N.C.O.'s and men, 325 women and 529 children, occupying the Barracks at Tidworth. The population of the sub-districts is as follows:—Amport, 7256; Andover Rural, 1083; Hurstbourne Tarrant, 1917; Longparish, 4184; the estimated increase being 174.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.—There were 285 Births registered in the district, and 15 births belonging to this were transferred from other districts, making a total of 300, being 54 more than last year, and giving a birth rate of 20·7 per 1000. The number of births and birth rate for the district was as follows: Amport—72 males, 61 females, total 133; rate per 1000, 18·1. Andover Rural—8 males, 17 females, total 25; rate per 1000 22·0. Hurstbourne Tarrant—25 males, 10 females, total 35; rate per 1000, 18·2. Longparish—56 males, 36 females, total 92; rate per 1000, 21·9. The births show an increase on last year. the birth rate of England and Wales being 24·4. per 1000.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.—During the year 130 Deaths have been registered as occurring in the District; this included four deaths of non-residents. There were 22 deaths of residents not registered in this district, which must be added to those belonging to the District; when this is done it gives a net total of 148 deaths and a death rate of 10·2 per 1000, the death rate for England and Wales being 13·3 per 1000. The deaths in the several localities were as follows:—Amport—49, rate 6·7, under one year 2. Andover Rural—10, rate 9·0, under one year 1. Hurstbourne Tarrant—22, rate 12·5. Longparish—67, rate 18·4, under one year 7. Eighteen of these deaths occurred in the Military Hospital at Tidworth and one in the Isolation Hospital at Weyhill.

LONGEVITY.—Of the 148 deaths credited to this district no less than 48 were of persons of 70 years of age and upwards (the oldest being 96), and as there were 10 deaths of infants below one year of age this leaves 90 deaths between one year of

age and 70, or between the very young and the very old. Deaths 70 to 80 years—Amport 7, Andover Rural 2, Hurstbourne Tarrant 8, Longparish 15. 80-90—Amport 5, Hurstbourne Tarrant 3, Longparish 6. 90-100—Hurstbourne Tarrant 1, Longparish 1.

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.—(See Table III). No means exist of obtaining the number of still births.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—During the year 10 infants under one year of age died, a decrease of 10 upon those of the previous year, 8 deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life. This gives an infantile mortality of 35·0 per 1000 births registered. (For the causes of deaths amongst infants see Table IV.).

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.—This Act is not in force in the district.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.—There were eight deaths from zymotic diseases, giving a death rate of ·5 per 1000. Three deaths due to influenza, one to diphtheria, and four to measles.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE.—Eleven deaths were registered as due to tubercular diseases, giving a death rate of ·7 per 1000. In nine of these the pulmonary organs were affected.

CANCER caused 12 deaths, giving a death rate of ·8 per 1000.

BRONCHITIS.—Twelve deaths were registered as due to this disease.

PNEUMONIA.—Eleven deaths were registered as due to all forms of this disease.

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT.—There has been a considerable amount of illness during the year, more especially amongst the school children, who suffered from Measles, Chicken Pox, Mumps, which began in one School and afterwards extended to the whole District.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.—Nine cases were notified, being three less than last year. They were all of a very mild type ; no death has been registered from this cause.

The cases were from the following parts of your District :—

PENTON GRAFTON.—Five cases were notified from this village, all being members of one family. Four of these contracted the disease from a child who returned home from staying at an infected house near London.

WEYHILL.—One case occurred in a lad, who was frequently travelling on the railway, and returned home with the rash out upon him.

MONXTON.—One case ; the origin of the illness could not be traced.

RAGGED APPLESRAW.—One case of a lad who was found walking about in the peeling stage.

ABBOTTS ANN.—One case ; the origin of the disease could not be traced.

POLIO-MYELITIS.—No case of this disease was notified during the year, but the County Medical Officer sent out a notice that some cases had occurred in an adjoining county, so that a special look out might be kept for the disease. A return was filled in and sent to the Local Government Board in regard to cases notified in your district in 1912.

DIPHTHERIA.—Seven cases were notified, of which two were found to be negative, and three children who attended school in another district were found to be “carriers.” This was seven cases less than last year.

The cases came from the following villages :—

KNIGHTS ENHAM.—Three cases, all in one family, a boy who attended school in an adjoining district, where several “carriers” were found in his class, also a brother and sister were found to have the diphtheria bacillus present in their throats.

SHIPTON BELLINGER.—Two cases were notified, a little girl, who unfortunately died; the origin could not be traced; and a domestic servant, who was sent to Isolation Hospital for observation. The swab sent for bacteriological examination proved free from diphtheria bacillus.

TANGLEY.—A schoolboy found to be a “carrier.”

FYFIELD.—A patient sent in to Isolation Hospital for observation was found, on being tested, to be free from the disease.

ERYSIPELAS.—Four cases were notified, being three less than last year. One case from each of the following villages:—Red Rice, Goodworth Clatford, Longparish, South Tidworth. There is nothing special to record in either of these cases.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases have been notified, both of which died. No special cause could be found in either case.

ENTERIC FEVER.—One case was notified in a patient who had been on a visit to London three weeks before the disease was fully developed, and had eaten both oysters and watercress, but none of the others present at the dinner developed the illness. The nature of this was determined by a Widal test.

PUBLIC HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS,

1913.—Seventeen cases of pulmonary and two of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified. The cases were from the following districts.—

MILITARY HOSPITAL, TIDWORTH.—Four cases; these are dealt with by the Military Authorities.

AMPORT.—A man aged 54, who came to the village in an advanced state of the disease.

KNIGHTS ENHAM.—A man aged 36. This was a very early case. Sanatorium Benefit was obtained for this patient as an insured person.

LONGPARISH.—A boy aged 6, Tubercular Glands. These disappeared after open-air treatment at home.

WHERWELL.—A boy aged 11, Tubercular Peritonitis, from which he died.

MONXTON.—A woman aged 30; this patient had one brother die from Phthisis, and had two sisters and one brother at the present time suffering from the disease. This patient was provided, as the dependent of an insured person, with a shelter. Also a man 55, a very chronic case, sent to a sanatorium, by the Hampshire Tuberculosis Committee.

VERNHAM DEAN.—A woman aged 27, whose father had died of it; the disease was contracted away from home. A woman, the wife of an insured person, aged 52, whose mother died, aged 40, from the disease.

APPLESHAW.—A man aged 24 years. This occurred in a house where his brother had previously died from consumption, and there is no doubt he contracted the disease from him. A woman aged 32, who came to the village in the last stage of the disease, and died a few days after her arrival. Nearly all the members of her family died of it.

UPPER CLATFORD.—A man aged 25 years. This was an advanced case who came from another part of the district.

WEYHILL.—A man 52 years, who came to this hamlet in the last stages of the disease.

LINKENHOLT.—An infant one year of age.

UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.—Two cases have been treated by erecting shelters in the neighbourhood of their houses, and have proved of benefit. The types of shelter provided vary and some seem more comfortable than others. Extra nourishment and medicine have been allowed to the dependents of an insured person, but towards the latter part of the year the County Tuberculosis Committee ceased to allow this. Consequently I recommended that extra nourishment should be supplied by your Council to the wife of an insured person, which you agreed to do subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, but unfortunately they refused to allow it on the grounds that the Guardians should give it. The consequence was the husband, who had always made provision for himself and his family, refused to seek aid from the Guardians. It seems that in nearly every case where it is sought to relieve, without the taint of pauperism attaching to it, the Local Government Board step in and stop it, in spite of their oft-repeated advice to keep people from coming in contact with the taint of the Poor Law as much as possible.

In all these cases treated by the medical practitioners of the district a monthly report of the progress of the case has been made to the County Medical Officer. In all cases applying for Sanatorium Benefit a report on the condition of the patient's dwelling house and surroundings has been sent by me to the County Medical Officer. The County Tuberculosis Committee have always been most prompt in dealing with any cases of Tuberculosis applying to them for treatment.

The same method of carrying out the requirements of the Act as mentioned in my 1912 report is being used, more especially with regard to advanced cases. These being to my mind of the greatest danger to the community by reason of the hopelessness of their cases. My own opinion is that all persons suffering from Tuberculosis who do not adopt and carry out the strictest precaution should be compulsorily detained in a sanatorium.

The new regulations as to notification came into force on 1st February, and every medical practitioner was informed that he is required to notify the M.O.H. of the Sanitary District in which the patient lives any case he diagnoses as Tuberculosis within 48 hours of first becoming aware that the patient is so suffering from the disease. The previous Orders of the Local Government Board have been those of 18th December, 1908, which enforced the notification of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis under the care of the Poor Law Medical Officers, and that of March 22nd, 1911, which extends the order to patients attending voluntary Hospitals, and then on November 15th, 1912, the Order making the notification of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other forms of Tuberculosis to be compulsory on January 1st, 1913. In accordance with this last Order the names and addresses of all persons so affected have been sent to the County Medical Officer.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES PREVALENT.

MEASLES in January, February, March, April. This was a continuance of the outbreak which commenced in October of 1913, and affected the children of the following villages:—Hurstbourne Tarrant, Shipton, Vernhams Dean, South Tidworth, Barton Stacey, Wherwell, Weyhill, Quarley, Abbots Ann, Kimpton.

CHICKEN POX in February, March, April, June, July, October, November, and December. The children were affected in the following villages:—Kimpton, Appleshaw, Upton, Wherwell, Goodworth Clatford, Vernhams Dean, Weyhill.

MUMPS in January, April, May, September, October, November, December. The children of the following villages, Weyhill, Kimpton, Tangley, Thruxton, South Tedworth, Quarley, suffered most.

CANCER was responsible for 12 deaths, being the same number as last year. In the event of a death at the person's own home, where possible the rooms, clothing, etc., is thoroughly disinfected.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.—One death occurred though this disease was not prevalent during the summer. This was due to the absence of insect life, which was very noticeable during the hotter months.

INFLUENZA was prevalent in the early months of the year and in December. Generally it was of a mild type, but three deaths were attributed to it.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES PREVENTION.—No alteration has taken place in the method of prevention detailed in previous reports. A considerable quantity of disinfectants are supplied by your authority during the year.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—During the year eight cases were admitted and treated, four being scarlet fever, one diphtheria and one of Erysipelas. Two cases of septic sore throat were admitted into the observation ward until the result of the Bacteriological examination was known. There was one death from Diphtheria.

A Laundry and Disinfecting Room have been built and will prove of great service. The Ligner apparatus for disinfecting has not yet been put into the new building, but as the cost has already been allowed by your Council, it will, I hope, not be long before this much needed addition is made. To enable you to deal effectually with the various infectious and contagious diseases arising in your district, and to get the full value of your Hospital for the purposes of isolation it is imperative that you proceed with the erection of the second pavilion, as at present you are unable to deal satisfactorily with more than one infectious disease at the time. With this addition your hospital will be one to be proud of, and a model for a rural district. The ground is an ideal one for dealing with all forms of infectious disease, and it is a great pity you have no suitable buildings to treat and isolate the Tuberculosis cases of your district. This could be quite safely done without risk to anyone.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—The following number of Examinations from this district were made at the County Laboratory: Diphtheria, 11, negative result 11. Tubercle, 3, positive result 1. Enteric, 1, positive result, 1.

Advantage of this arrangement has not been taken as much as it should be, more especially to assure the early diagnosis of Diphtheria and early cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The Staff of the County Laboratory have again been most prompt in transmitting the result of their examinations.

SCHOOLS.—The number of Elementary Schools in your district remains the same as last year. I have visited each once and in some cases more frequently, owing to outbreaks of infectious disease, during the year, the sanitary condition and water supply of all being satisfactory.

The following Schools were closed on my recommendation :—

FOR MEASLES.—Quarley, Jan. 20 to Feb. 7; Abbots Ann, Jan. 22 to Feb. 21; Longparish, Jan. 20 to Feb. 7; Wherwell, Feb. 5 to Feb. 28; Shipton, March 17 to April 11; North and South Tidworth, April 7 to April 25; Vernhams Dean, April 17 to May 7.

FOR CHICKEN POX.—Quarley, Dec. 8 to Dec. 12.; Kimpton, Nov. 17 to Nov. 21.

FOR MUMPS.—Kimpton, May 8 to May 29; Quarley, Nov. 21 to Dec. 3.

FOR INFLUENZA.—Penton, Jan. 20 to Jan. 31.

The Sunday Schools in the corresponding localities were closed for the same periods. During the time of closure the schoolroom and offices were disinfected by your Authority.

At the commencement of the year a great deal of infectious sickness prevailed amongst the scholars of the Elementary Schools. The head teachers, as a rule, informed me early by sending a list of the name or names of those away, but there are

still some who persist in waiting until the disease is well established before notifying the fact. In one case half the number of children were absent before any notification was sent. I am still of opinion that the Education Authority would be wise in making an arrangement with all the Nursing Associations within this District to visit and report on the case of any children absent from school through illness. There must be a heavy financial loss by reason of unnecessary absence from school. This might be very materially lessened by their employment, besides the very great advantage of an early discovery of any infectious or contagious disease.

In all cases of Infectious Disease affecting the Schools, I have reported fully to the County School Medical Officer. I must again repeat that it does seem an unnecessary interference with education that the whole school has to be closed when any one part of it is affected. Why cannot the Infants be separated for administrative purposes from the other part of the school? and so avoid a very great interference with the educational work of the District.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—The accommodation for the working population in the greater part of the District is just sufficient. At Shipton there is still a great demand for workmen's cottages. The cause of this remains the same as mentioned in my last report, viz., the building operations at Tidworth, and the want of accommodation at the Barracks or near for the wives of men married off the strength.

The War Office wrote with regard to the overcrowding and high rents at Shipton Bellinger, asking for suggestions to improve matters, as there are many soldiers married off the strength living in lodgings in this village.

The owners of land, the War Office in particular, give no encouragement to speculative builders to erect houses or cottages. The cost of land and the restrictions imposed on its sale, render remunerative building impracticable.

The Government could do a great deal by letting some of the War Office property immediately adjoining the village for this purpose, or, what would be better, as landlords build cottages to accommodate their employes and families. Fifty cottages at least are required in this village and neighbourhood to have any appreciable effect on the very oppressive high rents and rates demanded at the present time.

In April your Inspector and myself accompanied an Inspector of the Local Government Board, Mr. Leonard, who made a special inspection with regard to the question of overcrowding and its cause at Shipton.

Two cases of overcrowding have been reported, and notices were served to abate.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.—Inspections under this Act have been carried out by your Sanitary Inspector under my supervision, 203 houses being inspected under Section 17; no action was found necessary. Under Section 15 defects were reported in 155 instances, chiefly due to want of ventilation, whitewashing, insufficient light, defective and insanitary closets, leaking roofs and dampness of surroundings; in 87 the defects were remedied by the action of your Inspector, and the remainder are still being dealt with. Though the number remedied in proportion to the notices is greater than last year, the dilatoriness of owners, by causing a great deal of unnecessary work by your Inspector, is very much retarding the progress of the inspection under this Act.

I must again repeat that some assistance should be given to your Inspector to enable him to complete the inspection of your district within a reasonable time.

BAKEHOUSES, of which there are 25 in your district, have all been inspected. Limewashing has been regularly performed in most, but six were found in a dirty condition, but were satisfactorily cleaned after notices were served.

FACTORIES AND MILKSHOPS have all suitable and sufficient sanitary convenience, light, ventilation, and air spaces being satisfactory.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE DISTRICT is by wells and tube pumps, the latter being most frequently adopted, especially in the case of new houses. At Shipton Bellinger water can be obtained from the Cholderton Water Works. This is very desirable, as in the early months of the year the village is waterlogged by the height of the springs, and there is considerable risk of contamination of the wells. A special inspection by your Inspector and myself was made when the village was waterlogged. The quality of the water throughout the district, though hard, is generally good and the supply sufficient. In two cases the wells were found to be foul, and notice to clean them was served on the owners.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS, of which there are 24 in your district, have been inspected. The condition of the surroundings have somewhat improved, more care being taken to see that the manure is kept further from the buildings and more frequently removed.

Limewashing has been properly carried out, ventilation and cleanliness has improved. A case of Scarlet Fever occurred at the home of a milker. The affected person was sent to the Isolation Hospital, and the milker and his premises disinfected and a certificate given to the owner, to forward to the purchasers of his milk, that all proper precautions had been observed, and that the milk could be safely used. The winter has again been an open one, rendering it possible to keep the animals in the fields during the day time.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—The food exposed for sale in the shops, as well as that taken round by hawkers, has been frequently inspected; in all cases it has been found of good quality and fit for human consumption. The following samples of food were taken by the County Inspector for analysis: Butter 5,

Condensed Milk 1, Lard 1, Malt Vinegar 1, New Milk 12, of which 4 were adulterated, Pepper 1. Two convictions were obtained, fines amounting to £5 and £1 14s. 6d. costs in one case and £5 and £1 0s. 6d. costs in another, were inflicted.

DISPOSAL OF EXCREMENT is mainly on the pail system, with a few cemented vaults, these and the old pits are as much as possible being filled in, and converted to earth system. The cesspits and pools at Shipton are still dealt with by your Council under the supervision of your Inspector. The special rate for this purpose pressing very heavily upon the occupiers of cottages whose incomes are limited.

HOUSE REFUSE AND RUBBISH from Shipton Bellinger is removed weekly by the Scavengers. In other parts of the district it is disposed of by the occupiers of the houses themselves, generally by burning or digging into the garden.

PROVISION OF DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN.—This has again been supplied on the request of medical practitioners for the cases of Diphtheria, etc.

Attached is a report from your Inspector to whom I am personally indebted for valuable information respecting the various matters which I have had to refer to him, and wish to express my obligation to him for his invariably courteous and ready help on all occasions I have required it.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ERNEST A. FARR,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANDOVER,

9th June, 1914.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District
Council of Andover.**

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit my **ANNUAL REPORT** as Inspector of Nuisances for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

The following Nuisances have been abated during the year, viz. :—

Overcrowding	2
Dirty Bakehouses	6
Foul Pig-styes	1
Animals improperly kept	1

Twenty new house drains have been tested and found sound and watertight; six new houses have been inspected, and certified under Section 6 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.

One sample of water has been forwarded for analysis.

Twenty new houses and five schools have been disinfected after infectious disease.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

Houses Inspected	203
Defects Reported	155
Defects Remedied	87

It is necessary to make a second inspection in all cases where defects are found, but in many cases a third inspection has been made, and these cases have been duly reported to your Council.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WORMALD,

A.R.San.I.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of whole District during 1913 and Previous Years.
ANDOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

Y EAR.	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	13386	287	287	21.5	129	9.6	...	12	27	94.0	141	10.5
1909	13522	294	294	21.7	105	7.8	...	11	13	44.0	116	8.5
1910	13522	238	238	17.5	108	7.9	...	10	21	89.0	118	8.8
1911	14296	282	294	20.0	105	7.3	...	26	13	44.0	131	9.1
1912	14296	246	246	17.1	130	9.0	3	26	20	81.3	153	10.7
1913	14470	285	300	20.7	130	8.9	4	22	10	33.3	148	10.2

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—65,558. Total population at all ages (at Census of 1911)—14,296.
 Number of inhabited houses 2347. Average number of persons per house 6.0.

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1913.
ANDOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.					Total Cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Amport.	Andover Rural	Hurstbourne Tarrant.	Longparish.	Tidworth Barracks.	
		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)	6	1	4	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	3
Erysipelas ...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2
Scarlet Fever...	9	4	3	2	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	3
Enteric Fever...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	1	...	5	8	3	...	3	3	1	6	10
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Totals ...	41	6	10	7	14	4	...	12	4	9	6	18

Isolation Hospitals—Amport, Andover; Military Hospital, Tidworth.

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913.

ANDOVER RURAL 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. 11
	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	19	
All Causes—Certified ...	148	10	4	3	4	7	28	31	61	19	
Measles ...	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	9	...	1	...	...	1	6	1	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	1
Organic Heart Disease...	27	...	...	1	...	...	2	10	14	2
Bronchitis ...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	8	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	11	2	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	2
Puerperal Fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility & Malforma-	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tion, including Premature Birth	7	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	3
Violent deaths, excluding suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	20	5
Other defined diseases ...	33	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	148	10	4	3	4	7	28	31	61	19	

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality during the Year 1913.
Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.
ANDOVER RURAL 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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Premature Birth ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	7	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	1	10

Births in the Year:—Legitimate, 292; Illegitimate 8.

Deaths in the Year:—Legitimate, 0; Illegitimate, 0.

TABLE V.—Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances Department during the Year 1913.

ANDOVER RURAL 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...
Lodging-houses
Dairies and Milkshops	2	2	...	2	...	...
Cowsheds ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses ...	8	6	6	...	6	...	...
Slaughter-houses
Canal Boats
Ashpits and Privies
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	5	5	...	5	...	...
Water-closets
House Drainage { Defective Traps ... No Disconnection ... Other Faults...
Water Supply	5	5	...	5	...	...
Pigsties	2	2	...	2	...	...
Animals improperly kept	1	1	...	1	...	...
Offensive Trades	1	1	...	1	...	...
Smoke Nuisances
Other Nuisances
Totals ...	20	22	22	...	22	...	..

Samples of Water taken for Analysis, 1. Houses disinfected after infectious disease, 20. Schools ditto, 5.

TABLE 5—continued.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES.

Is there any scarcity of houses?—

Number of new houses built in 1913—23.

General character—Good.

Any Town Planning Scheme contemplated?—

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

The Inspector of Nuisances.

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

Yes.

Houses inspected	203
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Section 17—

Dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation	...	—
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Representations made	...	—
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Closing Order made	...	—
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Houses made habitable without closing orders	...	—
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Houses made habitable as result of closing orders	...	—
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Houses demolished	...	—
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Houses unfit but still occupied	...	—
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Section 15—

Defects reported	...	155
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Defects remedied	...	87
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Notices served	...	—
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RURAL DISTRICT OF ANDOVER.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1913 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) ... 1	Nuisances under the Public Health Acts— <i>Nil.</i>
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) 36	Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts— <i>Nil.</i>
Total 37	

3.—HOME WORK. *Nil.*

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS. Workshops on the Register at the end of the year:—Bakehouses 25, Smiths 4, Foundry 1, Carpenters 4, Bootmakers 4, Builders 4, Dresses 2, Laundries 4, Total 48.

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