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Andover Town Council.

Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1913.

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, 1914.

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

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 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 1913 is 7846.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.—During the year 192 Births were registered, of which 3 were illegitimate. Two births were transferred to other districts, giving the corrected number of births as 192. Of this number 94 were boys and 98 girls. This gives a birth rate of 23·3 per 1000, an increase of 1·9 on 1912. The birth rate for England and Wales was 24·4 per 1000.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.—The total number of deaths registered was 96. This included 11 deaths of non-residents registered in the district. There were 8 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 nett total of 93 deaths. This gives a death rate of 11·8 per 1000, a decrease of 2·0 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.—Nine deaths occurred in the Cottage Hospital, and 17 in the Workhouse.

LONGEVITY.—Thirty-six deaths were of persons above 70 years of age. The eldest was 94 years, 70—80 years, 23; 80—90 years, 12; 90—100 years, 1.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—During the year 7 infants died under one year of age, 5 less than last year, 2 of these being under the age of one month. This gives an infantile mortality of 36·5 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:—Diphtheria, 2; Measles, 1; Influenza, 1; giving a death rate of $\cdot 6$ per 1000.

CANCER DEATH RATE.—Thirteen deaths were registered as due to this disease, giving a death rate of 1·8 per 1000, same as last year.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE.—Four cases in all were registered, giving a death rate of $\cdot 5$ per 1000, a decrease of $\cdot 5$ on that of 1912.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—There were 4 deaths from Bronchitis, and 6 from Pneumonia, giving a death rate of 1·3 per 1000, a decrease on last year of 1·7.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.—Three cases of this disease were notified. They were all of a very mild type, and occurred in the following parts of the town:—Charlton Road (a visitor from Exeter), London Street, Victoria Park. One case was removed to the Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA. — There was an increase in the number of cases during the year, 19 being notified, of which 2 proved fatal. With two exceptions all the others were of school age. The cases were notified from: New Street (3), South Street, Junction Road (2) (one a district nurse), Adelaide Road, Andover Down (3), Millway Road (2), Vigo Road. Six cases were discovered in a school by "swabbing" the throats of the scholars of a whole class, which a notified case was attending, and submitting the swabs to a bacteriological examination.

ERYSIPELAS.—Six cases were notified from Anton Road, New Street (2), Winchester Street (2), Vigo Road. No cause could be traced in either one.

TUBERCULOSIS (PUBLIC HEALTH) (TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1913).—Twelve cases occurred, one being in a person who had lived here but a short time, the parts of the body affected being 6 of the Lungs, 2 of the Bones, 3 of the Glands, 1 of the Bladder. Three deaths occurred from Pulmonary Phthisis, and one from another form of the disease.

UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT one case has had “open-air” treatment in a shelter, erected in his garden, but unfortunately the patient contracted a cold in November and ceased sleeping out during the year. This treatment, following on Sanatorium Benefit, enabled the insured person to resume his work, and is still working. Three cases have been treated with Tuberculin Injections with marked improvement. Extra nourishment and medicine has been allowed to the dependant of an insured person, who did not desire to go to a Sanatorium. The Medical Attendants of these cases have made at regular intervals a report to the County Medical Officer.

In all cases applying for Sanatorium Benefit a report on the condition of the patients, dwelling house and surroundings, has been sent to the County Medical Officer.

The Sanatorium Committee have been very prompt in dealing with any cases of Tuberculosis applying to them for treatment.

Your Council, on the application of the County Council, offered to store a few shelter sheds for Tubercular Patients in the Sanitary Yard.

The same steps mentioned in my report of 1912 are being taken to carry out the requirements of the Act and to prevent the spread of infectious advanced cases.

The new Regulations came into force on 1st February, and every Medical Practitioner was informed that he is required to notify the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in

which the patient lives any case he diagnoses as Tuberculosis within 48 hours from first becoming aware that the patient is suffering from the disease.

The previous Orders of the Local Government Board have been those of 18th Dec., 1908, which enforced the notification of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis under the care of Poor Law M.O., and that of 22nd March, 1911, which extended this Order to patients attending Voluntary Hospitals, and then on 15th November, 1911, the Order making the notification of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other forms of Tuberculosis to be compulsory on January 1st, 1913.

The name and address of all persons have, in accordance with these regulations, been sent to the C.M.O.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

CHICKEN POX was prevalent in June, September and November.

MEASLES.—The epidemic of the latter part of last year continued amongst the school children until the end of February.

IMPETIGO.—This skin eruption is the frequent cause of the exclusion of a scholar from school. Eight cases were notified to me by the school teacher, which I found on visiting of the mildest description.

MUMPS were prevalent in June.

RINGWORM.—Two cases were visited at the request of the schoolmasters.

CANCER.—Thirteen deaths occurred. This disease still remains unknown as to its nature and determining causes. Though on the increase in other districts it remains stationary in yours.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.—During the winter months and continued throughout the year there was a notable prevalence of epidemic Catarrh resembling Influenza. The chief symptoms being a marked rise of temperature, troublesome spasmodic cough, sometimes vomiting and diarrhoea, with a good deal of prostration, which was frequently followed by Neuritis.

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, and also to the latter 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.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES.—The disinfection of houses where cases of infectious or contagious disease have occurred has been carried out by the Sanitary Department under the supervision of your Sanitary Inspector, the number of cases so dealt with being given in the attached report of his work.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Seven cases of Diphtheria and one case of Scarlet Fever were admitted and treated in this Institution. The present accommodation of this Hospital will only admit of the treatment and isolation of one disease at the time. During the last ten years there has been a large increase in the number of residents and of children of school age, and with every prospect of this increase continuing, it would be prudent on the part of your Council to add to and bring up to modern requirements this valuable institution. New buildings are still being erected in the vicinity, so it becomes even more necessary than last year that additional land should be acquired, so that your hospital may still be used for isolation purposes. The possession of more land would also enable you to carry out the much needed sanitary arrangements; at present the excreta, etc., from the wards is disposed of on a narrow slip of land by the side of the hospital. A supply of water has been laid on from the town main, so with additional land there would not be any difficulty in giving the much needed hot water and bathing facilities mentioned in last year's report.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—The following number of examinations were made:—101 Diphtheria, 22 giving a positive result (showing the presence of Diphtheria Bacillus); 8 Tubercle, 2 positive. In all these cases the material was sent to the County Council. These examinations are undertaken free of cost, and all medical practitioners are supplied with the necessary outfits. Advantage should be taken more freely of the opportunity of getting bacteriological confirmation of all throat cases which in any way suggest their being Diphtheritic, whilst cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis would be diagnosed much earlier if any suspicion of the existence of the disease were confirmed by this method of examination. It would result in more cases being discovered, and so preventing nurses and others running risks which could so easily be prevented.

SCHOOLS.—During the year all the elementary Schools of the district have been visited. The accommodation in the Town Schools is very limited, and though the use of temporary rooms have somewhat relieved the overcrowding, properly constructed Schoolrooms are very much needed. The erection of new School buildings should certainly be proceeded with as early as possible. The playgrounds attached to the Schools for the use of the children are small and could with considerable advantage be enlarged. The following elementary Schools were closed on account of infectious illness:—Hatherden, from January 7 to 17; Charlton, from February 10 to February 28, owing to the prevalence of Measles. The Andover Council School (Boys) was closed on Dec. 29 and 30 on account of Diphtheria. The Head Teachers notified any case in which they suspected an infectious disease. On receipt of these notices visits of investigation were paid. The School Medical Officer notified one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one of Tuberculous Glands of the neck. The first case was excluded from school and treated by “open air” method and returned to school apparently completely cured. The notification from the Head Teachers of any suspected infectious disease has been more prompt than in former years, but frequently the notice is delayed until a number of children are affected, thus losing its

value by reason of the delay in notifying the earliest case. There must still be a great loss financially by the absence of children from school by reason of the excuse of illness. This might certainly be very much curtailed by the employment of a qualified nurse who could visit and report on the cause of absence of every scholar, and often by reporting cases of infectious disease prevent serious outbreaks. If the district is not large enough for the whole time employment of a nurse advantage could be taken of making an arrangement with the local Nursing Association. A number of London Holiday Children came into the district during the summer. The Secretary forwarded a list of the persons, with their addresses, who were housing these children. This was of great value as it enabled objection to be taken to any unsuitable house or cottage.

FOOD SUPPLY.—Visits have been paid to the shops and stalls where articles of food have been exposed for sale. This has been of fairly high standard and of good quality. The carcasses of eight pigs which had been prepared for food were seized, as they were found to be tuberculous, all the carcasses were condemned, and an order for their destruction was obtained, this being carried out by your Council. Two pigs which had not been slaughtered were removed to a neighbouring district by the owner, the County Medical Officer was communicated with, and the carcasses were seized and destroyed in another district.

The following samples of food were taken during the year :— Coffee, 1; Cream of Tartar, 1; Lard, 1; Milk of Sulphur, 1; New Milk, 13; Sweets, 1; Tea, 1; which upon analysis were found to be genuine. Cocoa, 7, these were taken informally, and 2 were found to be genuine and 5 adulterated.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.—No notice of any new workshop has been received during the year. The total number of workshops now on the register is 49.

Inspections have been made from time to time to ensure that they are kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act. No serious defect has been discovered.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 15 Bakehouses in the District. These have been visited during the year. They have all been cleansed and limewashed twice during the year in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—There are three registered and one licensed Slaughterhouse within the District. Frequent inspections have been made, but no breach of the Regulations have been detected.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.—Eleven persons are registered as carrying on the trade of cowkeepers and dairymen within the Borough. One application for the registration of a cowshed was received, but the premises were unsuitable, being defective with regard to light, ventilation, approach, and surroundings, it was refused.

There is no improvement to report with regard to the grooming and milking of cows, nor has there been any retrogression.

WATER SUPPLY.—One complaint only was received of inability to obtain a sufficient supply of water; instructions were given which would obviate this in the future. There has been a great improvement with regard to the intermittent supply of water to the high levels, which has been effected by pumping longer hours. A provision for a continuous supply is becoming more called for by the developing of building ground on the higher levels (at the present time 255 houses are now supplied by intermittent high pressure pumping into the mains); should this be provided it would give an impetus to the building of houses on the higher parts of the town. There has not been any extension of the mains, but 42 new services have been laid on.

THE RIVER ANTON.—In the summer the upper reaches of the river between Andover and Charlton underwent very general cleansing by the riparian owners, and your Council continued the work in that portion of the river under your control. Owners and occupiers of property abutting on the river were cautioned against throwing rubbish or vegetable refuse into it.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—A branch sewer, 60ft. in length, was constructed in the Micheldever Road to enable new houses to drain into the London Street sewer. All new drains are tested by the Council's Staff before being brought into use. Foul water sewers are adequately flushed at stated intervals.

Arrangements have been made with the County Council for jointly executing works which will end the liability to flooding with storm water of certain streets and premises. Chantry Street is to be included in this scheme.

The additions, etc., to the sewage pumping station and sewage disposal mentioned in my last report are still proceeding under the direction of Mr. Midgely Taylor. The effluent has been an excellent one during the whole year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—The following return has been supplied to the Local Government Board :—

	<i>Figures revised up</i>	
	<i>At end of 1912. to end of 1913.</i>	
Number of privies with fixed receptacles	149	141
Ditto, moveable receptacles	353	354
Number of fresh water flushed closets	1471	1509
Ditto, waste and hand flushed water closets	42	41
Ditto, waste water "Tipper" closets	37	37
Ditto, privies and pail closets converted to water closets during 1912-3	11	6

CESSPOOLS.—One has been abolished during the year, and 14 others have been emptied and cleansed. The total number of cesspools known to exist at the end of 1913 is 29.

SCAVENGING.—The system of weekly removal and burning of house refuse continues to be satisfactorily carried out in the town area. The streets are regularly cleaned, but owing to the

injunction which was obtained against your Council using tar to the surface of the roads, the dust has as much as possible been kept down by watering.

LODGING HOUSE.—An application to register a house in Winchester Street as a Common Lodging House was refused on account of its unsuitability.

PUBLIC BATHS.—The usual arrangement was made with Mr. Beale, by which his Baths were available on Saturdays during the summer months from June to September. The weather was more propitious for bathing than last year. Advantage was taken of these facilities by a large number. At each of my visits the Baths were clean and in good order.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—Plans for 27 new buildings have been submitted to and passed by your Authority. Although every cottage as soon as it is completed is at once occupied, there seems to be just sufficient accommodation for the working classes, though the rents continue somewhat high.

A case of overcrowding was reported from Charlton, and steps were taken to have the same abated.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

During the year 1913 inspections of the following parts of the Borough were made for purposes of the Housing portion of the above Statute :—

Enham	Malthouse Lane
Eastanton	Ox Drove
Eastfield	Picket Twenty
Finkley	The Roman Causeway
Hatherden	Wildhern
London Road	Roundaway
Smannell	Charlton
Stoke Road	Marlborough Street
Woodhouse	Winchester Street
Little London	

The total number of houses inspected was 194, and the faults revealed and duly notified to the owners for remedial measures were as hereunder scheduled. Only one house was discovered unfit for human habitation, and in many cases the defects, although recorded, were comparatively trivial.

SCHEDULE.

Dwelling Houses :—

Unclean	1
Imperfectly ventilated (windows nailed up, etc.) ..	49
Repairs needed (Painting and Whitewashing largely)	127
Drainage defects.....	13
Closet defects, including Apparatus and Structures of Privies, Pails and Water Closets	76
Insufficient Window Light to Rooms.....	15
Water Supply defects, mostly of well coverings.....	36
Refuse disposal	0
Dampness of Houses, including every degree of the defect	74
External paving defects.....	46
Air space defects.....	0
Houses unfit (and unused) for human habitation.....	1
Total number of houses found with defects of some sort	161
Notices served in respect of same.....	161
Houses which have undergone and are undergoing the necessary repairs.....	31

The County Medical Officer paid a visit to the Town.

Before concluding I wish to bring to the notice of the Council the very excellent and able painstaking work of the Sanitary Inspector. He has had a great deal to get through, and has done it exceedingly well and satisfactorily, as shown by the summary of his sanitary work, and statistics under the Town Planning Act. I am personally very much indebted to him for supplying me with most valuable information respecting the water

and sewerage works, and wish to express my obligation to him for his invariably courteous and ready assistance on all occasions when I have required it.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ERNEST A. FARR,

Medical Officer of Health.

RAINFALL.—The following particulars of the year's rainfall have been recorded at the Sewage Disposal Works, Andover :—

1913. Month.	Rainfall in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Maximum fall in 24 hours.
January	4·24	23	·61
February	1·09	14	·35
March	2·77	18	·37
April	3·17	19	·60
May	2·17	11	·39
June	·48	7	·13
July	2·16	10	·77
August	·94	9	·41
September	3·36	10	1·40
October	4·84	14	·92
November	3·03	16	·60
December	1·86	11	·60
Totals	30·11	162	1·40

The average fall for the previous 3 years was **31·21** inches, and the average number of wet days per annum **183**.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of whole District during 1913 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		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	6900	162	162	23.3	118	17.0	14	...	11	67.2	104	15.3
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	13.5
1913	7846	194	192	23.3	96	12.2	11	8	7	36.5	93	11.8

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—6385. 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 1913.
ANDOVER URBAN DISTRICT.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						Total Cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		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 Croup)	17	9	3	4	...	...	7
Erysipelas ...	6	1	...	5	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	...	1	2	2	1	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	2	...	...	2	...	...
Totals ...	39	16	4	11	4	1	9

Isolation Hospital—Sanatorium, Vigo Road, Andover.

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913.
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.
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.			
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	26	
All Causes—Certified ...	93	1	3	4	3	12	15	48	...	26	
Measles ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	13	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	...	4
Organic Heart Disease...	11	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	...	2
Bronchitis ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	6	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	10	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	...	2
Other accidents and diseases of	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy and Parturition	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility & Malforma-	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tion, including Premature Birth	5	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	
Violent deaths, excluding suicide	27	...	...	1	1	1	2	20	...	10
Other defined diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	93	1	3	4	3	12	15	48	...	26	

TABLE IV.—INFANT MORTALITY during the year 1913.
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 ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	7
Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	7

Births in the Year:—Legitimate, 192; Illegitimate 8.

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

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

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 {	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
Structural Defects	32	22	10	20	10	2
and {	...	5	3	2	2	2	1
Over-crowding
Schools {
Unfit for Habitation...
Lodging-houses
Dairies and Milkshops
Cowsheds	2	2	...	2	...	...
Bakehouses	1	1	...	1	...	...
Slaughter-houses	8	8	...	8	...	...
Canal Boats
Ashpits and Privies	6	6	...	6	...	...
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	20	19	1	19	...	...
Water-closets... {	...	21	17	4	15	4	2
House {	...	3	2	1	2	1	...
Defective Traps	2	2	...	2	...	...
No Disconnection	11	11	...	11	...	...
Other Faults... {	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
Water Supply...
Pigsties
Animals improperly kept	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades
Smoke Nuisances
Other Nuisances
Totals ...	119	117	99	18	94	17	5

Complaints received, 6. Seizures of unwholesome food, 8 carcases. Lots of infected bedding stoved or destroyed, 1. Houses disinfected after infectious disease, 25.

TABLE 5—continued.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES.

Is there any scarcity of houses?—No.

Number of new houses built in 1913—27.

General character—Cottages for working Classes.

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. Annetts.

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

Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	194
Section 17—					
Dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	—
Representations made	...	...	...	...	161
Closing Order made	...	...	...	...	—
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	...	...	...	...	—
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	—
Notices served	...	...	...	...	—

URBAN 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) ...	2	Nuisances under the Public Health Acts---	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) 25		Want of cleanliness ...	1
Total ...	27	Remedied ...	1
		Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts—	
		One remedied and one referred to H.M. Inspector.	

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year ... 49.

URBAN DISTRICT OF ANDOVER.

Abbreviated Copy L.G.B. Scavenging Return,
27th January, 1914.

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.*