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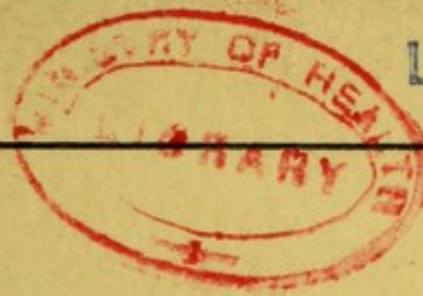
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BOROUGH OF ANDOVER



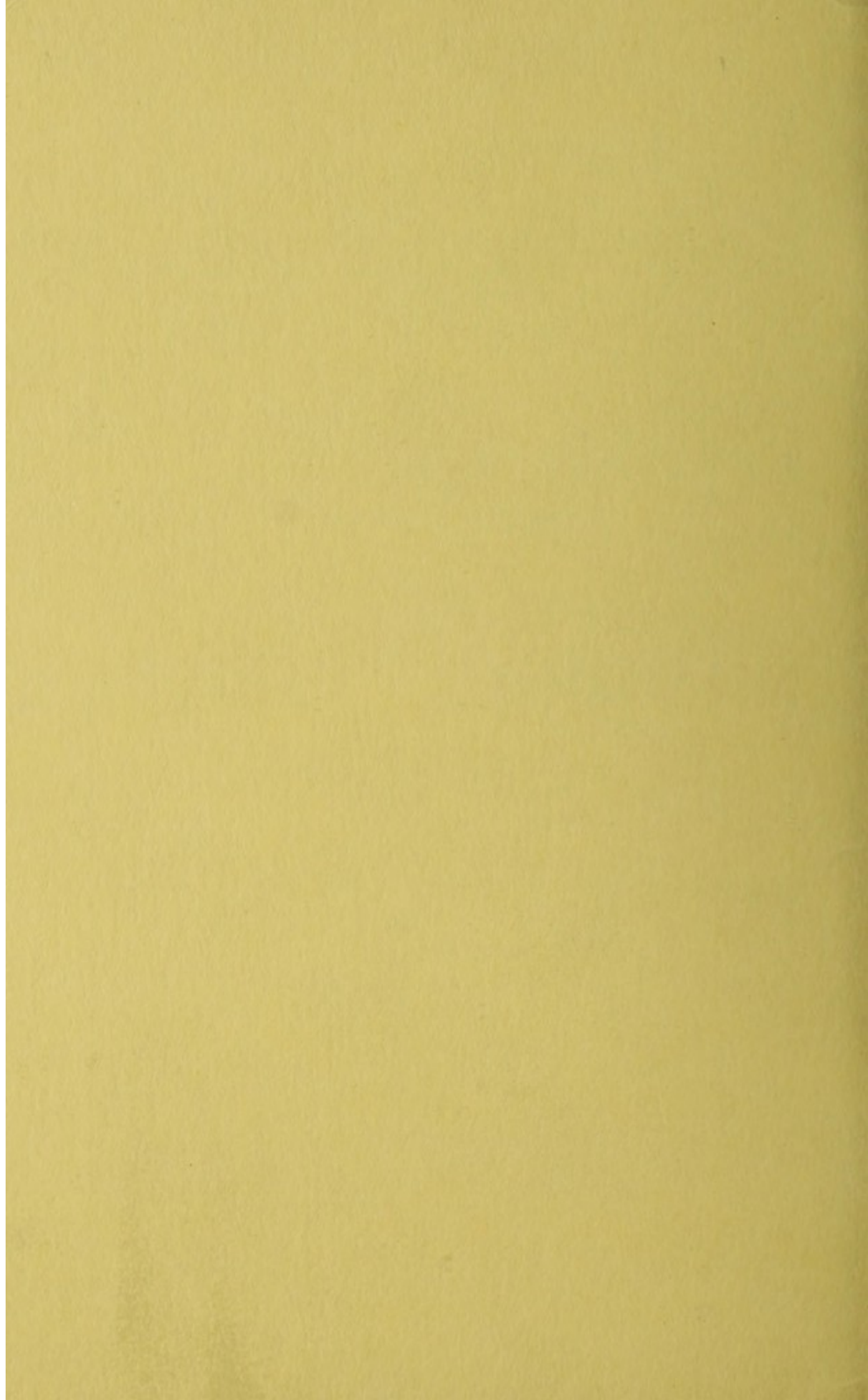
Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1938



BOROUGH OF ANDOVER



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1938

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

URBAN SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

His Worship the Mayor,
Alderman W. J. ARMSTEAD, J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor SANSOM.

Councillor B. SHAW PORTER.

Councillor A. E. DANIEL.

Councillor S. R. BELL.

Councillor B. J. MACKLIN.

Councillor D. YOUNG, B.Sc.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

A. A. COCKAYNE, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Shops Inspector :

A. R. TARRANT, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk :

R. G. LEWIS.

PREFACE.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Andover.

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report on the Health Circumstances of the Borough.

There were no special outbreaks of disease during the year. The birth-rate remains above the average for the country.

The 20 cancer deaths were only exceeded by those due to heart disease, and the cancer as elsewhere is probably increasing slowly.

There has been no change in the staff of the Health Department during the year, and I wish to express my appreciation of the excellent work done by the Sanitary Inspector, whose report is appended.

A. A. COCKAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Summary of Statistics.

	1938.	1937.
Area in Acres	6,381	6,381
Population as estimated by the Registrar-General....	11,910	11,800
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of year according to Rate Books	3,423	3,415
Rateable Value	£88,383	£80,779
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£324	£310
Number of Births	212	221
Birth Rate per 1000 of Population	17.7	17.7
Number of Deaths	131	127
Death Rate (actual) per 1000 of Population	11.0	10.76
Death Rate per 1000 compared with other Districts	10.23	10.8
Natural increase of Population by excess Births over Deaths	85	94
Deaths of Infants (under one year)	5	8
Infant mortality per 1000 Live Births	23.58	36.0
Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth	Nil	Nil
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1000	.84	.68
Death Rate from Cancer per 1000	1.67	—
Death Rate from Heart Disease per 1000	3.19	—

Social Conditions.

The general conditions throughout the Borough remain much the same as described in former years.

Andover, originally a market town, is near enough to Salisbury Plain to be of late years a dormitory for some of the military, whose custom has increased the Town's trade.

A number of factories have also started in the Town since the War.

The annual Sheep Fair brings a good deal of business to the Town.

The occupations of the Town include Agriculture, Iron Foundering, Shop-keeping, Milling, Building, Watercress Growing, and Printing.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

There were 212 live Births registered during the year as against 221 in 1937.

Live Births :				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	....	....	....	105	103	208
Illegitimate	....	....	....	4	—	4
				—	—	—
				109	103	212
				—	—	—

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident Population : 17.7, the same as in 1937.

BIRTH RATE for England and Wales : 15.1 per 1,000.

There were 6 Still Births during the year.

Still Births :				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	....	....	....	3	2	5
Illegitimate	....	....	....	1	—	1
				—	—	—
				4	2	6
				—	—	—

STILL BIRTH RATE per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births : 27.5.

Deaths.

There were 131 deaths registered during 1938 (65 male and 66 female), as against 127 during the year 1937.

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated Population : 10.23. In 1937 it was 10.8 per 1,000.

DEATH RATE for England and Wales : 11.6 per 1,000.

No women died in or in consequence of child birth.

Deaths of Infants under one year numbered 5 (all legitimate), as against 8 in 1937.

There has been no unusual mortality requiring comment.

In this connection the following are extracts from a report by the County Medical Officer to the Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population :

“ Country districts are improving in healthiness by adoption, to an appropriate extent, of some of the town facilities, such as a pure water supply, better houses, etc.”

He expresses the opinion that the ideal from the health point of view is to scatter industries in rural areas, bringing variety of occupation and better wages without excessive growth of the community, which leads to increase in rents and travelling expenses.

For Andover, as a typical instance, he compares the four-year period of 1923-1927 with the four-year period 1933-1937. In the first period notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were .94, as compared with the average urban rate of .86. In the second period notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were .53, as compared with the average urban rate of .63.

In the first period the infant mortality rate for Andover was 52.3, and in the second period was only 34.7. The infant mortality of Andover Urban District, previously greater than the average for all Urban Districts, has now become lower.

He finishes by saying : “ I think Andover has distinctly benefited from the limited increase in industries which are conducted in hygienic surroundings and have introduced many young families.”

Causes of Death during 1938 (Figures from Registrar-General).

				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	....	—	—	—	—
2.	Measles	....	—	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	....	—	—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	....	—	—	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	....	—	—	—	—
6.	Influenza	....	—	—	—	—
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	....	—	—	—	—
8.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	....	—	—	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	....	4	5	9	
10.	Other Tuberculosis	....	—	1	1	
11.	Syphilis	....	—	—	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	....	—	—	—	—
13.	Cancer, Malignant Disease	....	10	10	20	
14.	Diabetes	....	—	2	2	
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	....	2	2	4	
16.	Heart Disease	....	21	17	38	
17.	Aneurysm	....	—	—	—	—
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases	....	—	—	—	—
19.	Bronchitis	....	—	1	1	
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	....	3	2	5	
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases	....	—	—	—	—
22.	Peptic Ulcer	....	1	1	2	
23.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	....	—	—	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	....	—	1	1	
25.	Cirrhosis of the Liver	....	—	—	—	—
26.	Other Liver Diseases	....	—	4	4	
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	....	1	3	4	
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	....	1	—	1	
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	....	—	—	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal Diseases	....	—	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.	....	4	2	6	
32.	Senility	....	2	5	7	
33.	Suicide	....	2	—	2	
34.	Other Violence	....	7	—	7	
35.	Other Defined Diseases	....	3	4	7	
36.	Ill Defined or Unknown	....	—	—	—	—
			65	66	131	

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or the County Council.

Fever. The arrangement with the Rural District Council continues, whereby Borough cases go to the Weyhill Isolation Hospital.

Small-Pox. The County Council small-pox hospital at Winchester.

Tuberculosis. An out-patient clinic at the County Clinic, Junction Road, on the second and fourth Wednesday in each month. For in-patients the men go to The Mount, Bishopstoke, and women and children go to Chandlersford. Non-pulmonary cases go to the Treloar Hospital, Alton.

Maternity. There are three beds at the War Memorial Hospital.

Children. Four beds at the War Memorial Hospital.

The War Memorial Hospital is situated on the Charlton Road, about one mile from the centre of the Town, and contains accommodation for 37 cases (General Wards, 30 ; Private Wards 4 ; Maternity Wards 3).

				1938.	1937.
In-Patients	....	....	....	576	549
Maternity	....	....	....	40	32
Out-Patients	....	....	....	3607	3600
X-Ray Photographs	....	....	....	292	281
Average cost per week for each In-Patient	....			£3-10-7	£2-9-0

Immunization against Diphtheria by T.A.F.

<i>Age.</i>		1938.	1937.
1- 2 years	....	38	47
2- 5 years	....	24	56
6-14 years	....	2	Nil
Total ....	....	64	103

The native children of Andover are for the greater part immunised, but many children are only in the Town for a comparatively short time, and of these very few are immunised.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Rural District Council's ambulance at Weyhill is used for infectious cases.

Sir Alfred Herbert's ambulance at Macklin's Garage is used for non-infectious cases.

		1938.	1937.
Number of Cases carried	....	380	336
Number of Miles covered	....	5283	4635
Road Accidents	....	53 (8 fatal)	51 (7 fatal)
Cases to Andover Hospital	....	211	216
Cases to Winchester	....	54	33
Cases to own homes	....	33	28
Cases to Andover Infirmary	....	32	25
Cases to Park Prewett	....	5	2
Cases to Mortuary....	....	10	4

Twelve of the road accidents occurred in the Borough with two fatalities.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Hants County Council Clinic Junction Road.

Child Welfare every Thursday afternoon.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic on the first Wednesday and third and fourth Monday in each month at 2.30 p.m.

School Clinics. Thursdays 9.30—12 noon.

Tuberculosis every Wednesday at 10 a.m.

Winchester Hospital.

Venereal Disease Clinics.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

There are three District Nurses and four Midwives.

Nursing for Infectious Cases.

No special Nurses.

Laboratory Work.

Human material, milk testing and water analysis at the Hampshire County Council Laboratory, Winchester.

Animal organs at the Royal Infirmary, Salisbury.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

One home is registered in the Borough.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the the year 1938 was 62, as against 40 in 1937.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified.</i>	
	1938.	1937.
Small-Pox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	22	8
Diphtheria	4	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	2	1
Pneumonia	19	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	8
Erysipelas	2	1
Infantile Paralysis	—	1
Total	62	40

Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Age Periods</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
20	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
25	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
35	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
45	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and upwards								
Total	3	3	2	—	3	5	—	—
Totals 1937	3	9	1	2	2	—	1	—

The number of new cases remain about the same, and is low for similar areas.

Food and Drugs Act.

Samples were taken under the above Act during the year as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>
Condensed Milk	1	—
Cream	1	—
Fish, Tinned	1	—
Jam	1	—
Jelly	1	—
Meat Pie	2	—
Meat, Tinned	1	—
New Milk	27	5
Peel	1	—
Whiskey	13	—
	49	5

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water

Public Supply.

This water is derived exclusively from a borehole at the Council's Smannell Road Waterworks, and pumped to a covered reservoir of 500,000 gallons capacity at Bere Hill, the supply being continuous.

This supply also serves the village of Charlton and two farms at Eastanton within the Borough.

Monthly samples are taken for Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis, which show the quality of the water to be satisfactory for a public supply.

The following is the report of a sample of water taken from the Smannell Road Borehole:—

Chemical Results in Parts per 100,000.

Appearance	....	....	....	....	Clear and bright
Colour	....	....	....	....	Normal
Odour	....	....	....	....	Nil
Reaction pH	....	....	....	....	Neutral : 7.1
Free Carbonic Acid	....	....	....	....	1.8
Electric Conductivity at 20 degrees C.	....	....	....	....	440
Total Solids, dried at 180 degrees C.	....	....	....	....	29.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	....	....	....	....	1.1
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	....	....	....	....	20.5
Hardness : Total	....	....	....	....	22.0
Hardness : Temporary	....	....	....	....	18.5
Hardness : Permanent	....	....	....	....	3.5
Nitrogen in Nitrates	....	....	....	....	0.28
Nitrites	....	....	....	....	Absent
Free Ammonia	....	....	....	....	0.0000
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	—
Albuminoid Ammonia	....	....	....	....	0.0004
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	—
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 degrees F.	....	....	....	....	0.005
Metals—Iron	....	....	....	....	0.003

Bacteriological Results.

No. of Bacteria per m.l. growing on Agar—

In 1 day at 37 degrees C.	....	....	2
2 days at 37 degrees C.	....	....	3
3 days at 20 degrees C.	....	....	5
Bacillus Coli	....	....	Absent in 100 m.l.
Bacillus Welchii	....	....	Absent in 100 m.l.

Report.

This sample is clear and bright, of normal colour, and neutral in reaction. The water is hard in character, although not unduly so, and contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution, no metals apart from a negligible trace of iron, and is of a high degree of organic and bacterial purity.

As judged by these results the water is pure and wholesome in character, and suitable for the purposes of public supply.

(Signed), E. V. SUCKLING.

For Drs. Beale and Suckling.

The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
91, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C. 4.

The following is a list of the extensions of the water mains laid during the year :

Ashtree Road	Croye Estate
Manor Road	Suffolk Road
The Crescent	Ashfield Road
Mead Hedges	Charlton Road (Completion)

No shortage of water has been experienced during the year, the maximum drop of the water level in the borehole was 4ft. 6in.

Private Supplies.

There are two private water supplies within the Borough, one supplying Enham Village Centre and the other supplying a part of Andover Down.

Enham Village Centre.

The source of this supply is a deep well 20 years old driven into the chalk beds, the depth being about 160 feet and the water level 45 feet from the surface.

The following is a report on a sample of water taken from this supply :—

Physical Properties and Chemical Analysis in Parts per 100,000.

Smell when heated	....	....	....	Natural
Turbidity	....	....	....	Clear
Suspended Matter	....	....	....	None
Free and Saline Ammonia	....	....	....	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	....	....	....	0.0042
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27 degrees C.	....	....	....	Nil
Nitrogen present as Nitrites	....	....	....	Nil
Dissolved Solids dried at 100 degrees C.	....	....	....	30.2
Chlorine (x 1.648=Common Salt)	....	....	....	1.4
Poisonous Metals	....	....	....	Nil
Iron	....	....	....	Nil
Alkalinity to Methyl Orange	....	....	....	21.0
Temporary Hardness	....	....	....	19.9
Alkalinity to Phenolphthalein (=Free Alkali)	....	....	....	Nil
Ph Value	....	....	....	7.4

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of Organisms per m.l. capable of growing upon—				
Agar at 37 degrees C. in 2 days	....	....	....	2
Gelatine at 22 degrees C. in 2 days	....	....	....	3
Lactose Bile Salt Agar in 2 days	....	....	....	None
Smallest quantity of water giving acid and gas in Bile				
Salt Lactose Broth	....	....	....	None in 100 m.l.
Smallest quantity of Water containing Bacillus Coli				
....	....	....	....	None in 100 m.l.

Report.

This is a satisfactory water for a public supply.

(Signed), H. LESLIE CRONK.
County Medical Officer.

Hampshire County Council,
Public Health Laboratory,
The Castle, Winchester.

Andover Down Supply.

The source of supply is a deep well, approximately 150 feet deep, the water being lifted by means of a windmill-driven pump to an elevated water tank of 20,000 gallons capacity.

The following is a report on a sample of water taken from this supply :—

<i>Physical Properties and Chemical Analysis in Parts per 100,000.</i>				
Smell when heated	....	....	....	Natural
Turbidity	....	....	....	Clear
Suspended Matter	....	....	....	None
Free and Saline Ammonia	....	....	....	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	....	....	....	0.004
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27 degrees C.	....	....	....	Nil
Nitrogen present as Nitrites	....	....	....	Nil
Chlorine (x 1.648—Common Salt)	....	....	....	1.1
Poisonous Metals	....	....	....	Nil
Iron	....	....	....	Nil
Alkalinity to Methyl Orange	....	....	....	20.4
Alkalinity to Phenolphthalien (=free Alkali)	....	....	....	Nil
Ph Value	....	....	....	7.6

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of Organisms per m.l. capable of growing upon—				
Agar at 37 degrees C. in 2 days	....	....	....	4
Agar at 22 degrees C. in 2 days	....	....	....	12
Lactose Bile Salt Agar in 2 days	....	....	....	None
Organisms giving Acid and Gas in Bile Salt Lactose				
Broth in present	....	....	....	None in 70 m.l.
Probable number of Coliform Organisms present in 100				
m.l.	....	....	....	None

Report.

This is a satisfactory water for drinking and other domestic purposes.

(Signed), H. LESLIE CRONK,
Hampshire County Council, County Medical Officer.
Public Health Laboratory,
The Castle, Winchester.

Rural Area.

Conditions of water supply within the rural part of the area remains the same as indicated in previous reports, no shortage having been experienced during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewer Extensions.

The following sewer extension has been carried out in the urban part of the area during the year. : Hilbury Avenue.

Cesspools.

The number of cesspools in the unsewered part of the District has been increased by three.

One house with drainage to a cesspool has been connected to the sewer.

Sewage Disposal Works.

A continuously good effluent has been produced throughout the year from the Corporation's Sewage Disposal Works, as shown by the systematic samples and analyses.

The revision and extensions of the Works was completed, and opened during the year.

Surface Water.

Owing to flooding taking place in Bridge Street and at the lower end of the High Street, the Council gave instructions for remedial works to be carried out.

Enham Village Drainage.

It is expected that this work will be completed during 1939.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Steps have been taken to check pollution of the River Anton, and the Council have carried out such works of cleansing as have appeared necessary.

Sewage effluent at point of discharge into the river has samples taken monthly, and prove a continuous good effluent.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following is a statement of the closet accommodation in the Borough :—

Pail Closets	....	....	....	....	65
Water Closets	....	....	....	....	3530
Moveable Ash Bins for House Refuse	....	....	....	....	3423

No assistance has been made by the Corporation during the year towards the conversion of the conservancy system to the water carriage system.

Two conversions have taken place to the water carriage system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Collection of House and Trade Refuse.

No extension to the existing system has been carried out during the year, the existing arrangement being the weekly collection in the urban part of the area and a monthly collection in the rural part of the area.

The disposal of house and trade refuse has been generally by controlled tipping at the Old Winton Road tip. Complaints regarding this site caused the emergency tip outside the Borough to be brought into use during the year.

The following information as to refuse collection and disposal costs has been supplied by the Borough Surveyor's Costing Department :—

Collection Costs.

Town Area	....	....	....	....	£1143
Country Area	....	....	....	....	113
Trade Refuse	....	....	....	....	109
Total	....	....	....	....	£1365
Cost per Ton	....	....	....	....	5s. 5½d.
Cost per 1000 Population	....	....	....	....	£114
Cost per 1000 Houses	....	....	....	....	£390
Cost per 1000 Population per day	....	....	....	....	6s. 2½d.

Disposal Costs.

Levelling, Tipping and Covering	....	....	....	....	£253
Rent of Site and Sundries	....	....	....	....	99
					£352
Cost per Ton	....	....	....	....	1s. 5d.
Cost per 1000 Population	....	....	....	....	£29
Cost per 1000 Houses	....	....	....	....	£101
Cost per 1000 Population per day	....	....	....	....	1s. 7d.
Total Collection and Disposal Costs	....	....	....	....	£1717
Cost per Ton	....	....	....	....	6s. 10½d.
Cost per 1000 Population	....	....	....	....	£143
Cost per 1000 Houses	....	....	....	....	£491
Cost per 1000 Population per day	....	....	....	....	7s. 9½d.

Trade refuse is collected on the basis of one free bin per week allowed to each trader, after that a charge of 4d. per bin of 3½ cubic feet capacity is made.

Comparative Figures as to Costs.

<i>Country Average as Municipal Year Book.</i>	1933/4	1934/5	1935/6	<i>Andover 1938/9</i>
Collection per 1000 Population	£112	£113	£119	£114
Disposal per 1000 Population	£38	£38	£39	£29
Collection per 1000 houses			£472	£390
Disposal per 1000 houses			£165	£101

From these figures for Andover, compared with the individual towns in the country and the country average, it would appear that Andover refuse costs are extremely reasonable, particularly in regard to disposal.

Borough Sanitary Inspector's Report

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number of Inspections carried out.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 2,384, and the following table shows the number and nature of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector :

Dwelling Houses	....	....	....	201
Dwelling Houses (Revisits)	....	....	....	165
Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.....	....	....	....	18
Works in Progress	....	....	....	161
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	....	....	....	175
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	....	....	....	75
Smell Nuisances	....	....	....	34
Verminous Premises	....	....	....	11
Verminous Premises (Revisits)	....	....	....	54
Disinfestations (Bugs)	....	....	....	19
Disinfestations (Fleas)	....	....	....	11
Disinfestations (Crickets)	....	....	....	23
Disinfestations (Wood Mite)	....	....	....	2
Disinfestations (Crickets at Refuse Tip)	....	....	....	11
Infectious Disease	....	....	....	18
Disinfections	....	....	....	30
Moveable Dwellings	....	....	....	114
Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	642
Markets	....	....	....	209
Food Premises	....	....	....	61
Cowsheds and Dairies	....	....	....	92
Milk Vehicles	....	....	....	6
Factories Act, 1938	....	....	....	35
Shops Act, 1912-1938	....	....	....	114
Animals and Deposits	....	....	....	27
Defective Gutters	....	....	....	2
Marine Stores	....	....	....	1
Water Supplies	....	....	....	1
Overcrowding	....	....	....	22
Houses in Clearance Areas	....	....	....	25
Refuse Receptacles	....	....	....	5
Smoke Observations	....	....	....	19
Unfit Food	....	....	....	1
				2,384

Number of Informal Notices served :

Housing Act, Section 9	....	....	....	26
Housing Defects (P.H.A.)	....	....	....	4
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	....	....	....	24
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	....	....	....	3

Smell Nuisances	....	....	....	5
Moveable Dwellings	....	....	....	3
Cowsheds and Dairies	....	....	....	5
Factories Act	....	....	....	1
Defective Gutters	....	....	....	2
Animals and Deposits	....	....	....	1
Unsatisfactory Water Supply	....	....	....	1
Absence of Water Supply	....	....	....	1
Overcrowding	....	....	....	2
Refuse Receptacles	....	....	....	2
Pollution of Stream	....	....	....	2
Accumulations of Rubbish	....	....	....	4
Drainage of Pig-Styes	....	....	....	1
Burning of Refuse	....	....	....	2
Dirty Premises	....	....	....	1
Defective Roof	....	....	....	1
Absence of Yard Paving	....	....	....	1
Limewashing of Bakehouses	....	....	....	2
Defective Sanitary Accommodation	....	....	....	1
Absence of Sanitary Accommodation	....	....	....	1

96

Number of Statutory Notices served :

Housing Act 1936, Section 9	....	....	8
Overcrowding	....	....	1
Shops Act, 1934, Section 10	....	....	3

12

Defects remedied after service of Informal Notices :

Housing Defects (P.H.A.)	....	....	1
Nuisance from Burning Refuse	....	....	2
Smell Nuisances	....	....	3
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	....	....	10
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	....	....	2
Defective Gutters	....	....	1
Absence of Water Supply	....	....	1
Overcrowding	....	....	1
Refuse Receptacles	....	....	2
Pollution of Stream	....	....	1
Accumulation of Rubbish	....	....	4
Limewashing of Bakehouse	....	....	1

29

Defects Remedied after service of Statutory Notices :
Nil.

<i>Number of Complaints received</i>			65
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SHOPS.

Shops Act, 1934.

Under Sections 10 and 11 of the above Act, the Local Sanitary Authority are responsible for ensuring that there is adequate ventilation, warming, lighting, washing facilities and sanitary accommodation in all shops, and the following inspections were made and notices served :—

Inspections :

Number of Shops inspected	....	...	114
Number of Shops found to be without proper and sufficient Sanitary Accommodation			3
Number of Shops found to be without proper and sufficient Washing Facilities	....		3

Informal Notices served :

To provide Sanitary Accommodation	....		3
To provide Washing Facilities	....	....	3

Defects remedied after service of Informal Notices :

To provide Sanitary Accommodation	....		3
To provide Washing Facilities	....	....	3

Statutory Notices served :

To provide Sanitary Accommodation	....		1
To provide Washing Facilities	....	....	2

Defects remedied after service of Statutory Notices :

To provide Sanitary Accommodation	....		1
To provide Washing Facilities	....	....	2

Shops Act, 1912-1938.

The Sanitary Inspector, who is also the Inspector under the above Acts, carried out a large number of inspections, covering the provisions of the Acts, as follows :—

Closing of Shops on weekly half-holidays ;

Evening Closing ;

Assistants' Weekly Half-holidays and Meal Intervals ;

Conditions of Employment of young persons under 18 years of age ;

Sunday Trading.

The Young Persons' (Employment) Act, 1938, will come into force on the 1st January, 1939, and amends the Shops Act, 1934, with respect to the regulation of the hours of employment of persons under 18 years.

It was not found necessary to institute any proceedings for infringements of the Shops Acts during the year.

CAMPING SITES.

Applications for licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of four camping sites were received by the Council during the year, one was granted and the remaining three were still under consideration at the end of the year owing to the unsatisfactory sanitary conditions.

There are 10 caravans stationed on the sites referred to, and are occupied more or less permanently by approximately 31 persons of the ex-showman and hawker type who resent living in the ordinary dwelling-house.

No large holiday camps exist within the Borough, but there are four small plots of land adjacent to Garages which are used occasionally by motorists who wish to pull in for perhaps one night only, but it is found that in all cases the Statutory period is not exceeded.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No general smoke nuisance has been experienced during the year, but it was found necessary to deal with smoke emission from one laundry chimney and wood ash from the chimney of a saw-mill using sawdust and chips as fuel for a steam boiler.

Regarding the wood ash emission the owner was advised to discontinue the use of sawdust as a fuel, but it was found that the problem of the disposal of large quantities of sawdust was quite a serious one, and experiments are to be made with a grit catcher.

The nuisance from the laundry was found to be due to insufficient chimney height and irregular stoking. Instructions were issued to the stokers, and the height of the chimney increased, after which the nuisance was abated.

Recorded observations are carried out regularly, nineteen being made during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The Open-Air Swimming Pool was completed and opened to the public in June of last year.

Frequent samples of water are taken and analysed by a Bacteriologist, and the reports are available for inspection by the public on request.

The pool has been well patronised during the year, the following tickets being issued :—

Bathers	....	....	....	....	21,553
Spectators	....	....	....	....	4,192
School Children	....	....	....	....	4,390

There are three privately-owned swimming pools within the Borough not open to the general public.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The following work has been carried out during the year :—

Number of Inspections for Bed Bugs	....	54
Number of Houses found to be infested—		
Individual Houses	....	2
Houses in Clearance Areas	....	2
Council Houses	....	Nil
Disinfestations carried out	....	8

The Council houses occupied by tenants moved from infested houses in Clearance Areas were re-inspected at intervals, and found to be clear of bed bugs.

The Housing Department informs the Sanitary Inspector immediately a Council house becomes vacant, when an inspection is made, and the house sprayed throughout with a liquid insecticide whether found verminous or not.

All work of disinfestation is carried out under the direct supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, who takes part in the work.

Spraying Matafli insecticide by means of pressure sprayers and by injecting Zaldecide insecticide by means of a syringe have been used in all cases with success, all woodwork being eased off, a number of floorboards taken up and partitions opened up.

Further disinfestation work is carried out after a lapse of 10-14 days, and should the walls be papered they are stripped beforehand and distempered after the premises are found clear.

Houses that were infested are recorded and visited at intervals, inquiries being made to ensure that the same are clear.

All bedding is removed to a steam disinfector for disinfestation, but burning is resorted to in all cases where the tenant agrees.

VERMIN OTHER THAN BED BUGS.

Nuisance from crickets in houses in the vicinity of the Council's refuse tip became serious during September, and steps were taken to deal with infestation of the houses, but it was found almost impossible to deal with the tip itself at that season of the year.

This matter received consideration by the Urban Sanitary Committee, and the Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector were instructed to prepare a joint report on the best means of eradication.

This report and the results of work carried out will be dealt with in next year's Annual Report.

SCHOOLS.

The water supply to all schools within the Borough is from the public mains.

The sanitary arrangements are generally satisfactory, all schools except Charlton Infants being connected to the public sewer.

The sewer extension to Charlton and Enham Village Centre should be completed during 1939, and will facilitate the conversion of the existing bucket arrangements to water closets.

HOUSING.

A total of 94 new dwellings were erected during the year, comprising 83 houses, 7 bungalows, and 4 flats.

Objections having been received, the Minister of Health caused an Inquiry to be held in relation to two of the following five Clearance Areas :—

London Street, No. 1—

Comprising 8 houses and displacing 20 persons.

Winchester Street, No. 1—

Comprising 4 houses and displacing 19 persons.

George Yard, No. 1—

Comprising 5 houses and displacing 6 persons.

Vigo Road, No. 1—

Comprising 4 houses and displacing 17 persons.

New Street, No. 2—

Comprising 4 houses and displacing 11 persons.

All five Clearance Orders were subsequently confirmed without modification by the Minister of Health.

Several families in the above Areas having found accommodation in privately-owned houses in the town, it was decided to build 18 houses on the Drove Estate to accommodate the persons to be displaced.

The new houses comprise 14 three-bedroom houses and 4 two-bedroom houses, and follow the plan of those already erected on this Estate.

It was found possible to re-house persons displaced from two Clearance Areas dealt with during 1937 in Council houses already erected, and which became vacant during the year from various causes.

A scheme to erect 9 bungalow-type dwellings for aged persons on the Chantry Street Clearance Area site was prepared, but subsequently shelved owing to the high cost of building.

The Council's five years programme to deal with unfit houses will no doubt be completed during 1939, but there remains a large number of unsatisfactory dwellings to be dealt with in routine work under the Housing Acts during the next five years.

Considerable work has been carried out under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, which provides for the demolition or re-conditioning of individual houses, and reference to the following pages will give details of the action taken.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health Act or Housing Acts)	....	....	....	81
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose				130
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	....	....	....	39
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose				75
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	....		14
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	....	....	....	29

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without the Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers :

(i.)	Complete reconditioning	....	10
(ii.)	Minor defects	....	30

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	....			8
(2)	Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices :				
	(a)	By Owners	....	....	Nil
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	....	....	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	....	....	....	5

(2) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices :—				
(a)	By Owners	....	....	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	....	....	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	....	....	5
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	....	....	2
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit as a result of undertaking from Owner	....	....	11
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure	....	....	2
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses closed as a result of undertaking from Owner	....	....	4
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936 :—				
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	....	....	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	....	....	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—

(a)	(i.)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	....	....	14
	(ii.)	Number of families dwelling therein	....	....	14
	(iii.)	Number of persons dwelling therein	....	....	69
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	....	....	Nil
(c)	(i.)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	....	....	3
	(ii.)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	....	....	14
(d)		Particulars of any case in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	....	....	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The number of cowkeepers and dairymen registered in the Borough is as under :—

Retail Purveyors	....	....	23
Wholesale and Retail Producers	....	....	13

The approximate number of cows kept by the above producers is 250.

Of the above, four are licensed for the production of Accredited Milk and one for the production of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

The following work has been carried out under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders :—

Cowsheds and Dairy Inspections	....	....	92
Milk Vehicles Inspections	....	....	6

Notices were served for the following infringements :—

Defective Drains	....	....	2
Cleansing and Limewashing	....	....	3
Repairs to Cowshed	....	....	1
Repairs to Milk Room	....	....	1

Sediment tests of milk from pails at seven cowsheds were taken during the year, and proved to be satisfactory.

In the case of one cowshed and dairy which was found to be considerably below the standard, the owner was approached in an informal manner. Considerable improvements were agreed upon, and the result was that works were carried out which, apart from complying with the Milk and Dairies Order, enabled the owner to obtain a licence to produce Accredited Milk.

One tubercular calf was discovered during meat inspection, the cow being traced to the farm, and a sample of milk taken for examination for tubercle bacillus. This sample upon examination gave a negative result.

The pasteurising plant in the Borough continues to give satisfactory results, as shown by the following table of samples taken.

<i>Date Sample Taken</i>	<i>Where Sample Taken</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>		<i>Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory.</i>
		<i>Bacteriological Count.</i>	<i>Phosphatase Test.</i>	
27/1/38	Bottling Machine	3,000 per m.l.	Below 1.5 Blue units	Satisfactory
16/3/38	Bottling Machine	9,000 per m.l.	2.0 Blue units	Satisfactory
18/5/38	Bottling Machine	5,100 per m.l.	1.5 Blue units	Satisfactory
18/5/38	Holder	1,640 per m.l.	1.5. Blue units	Satisfactory
18/5/38	Cooler	1,600 per m.l.	1.5. Blue units	Satisfactory
15/6/38	In course of delivery	12,000 per m.l.	1.5. Blue units	Satisfactory
15/6/38	In course of delivery	23,000 per m.l.	1.5 Blue units	Satisfactory
6/7/38	Bottling Machine	700 per m.l.	Below 1.5 Blue units	Satisfactory
6/7/38	Holder	600 per m.l.	Below 1.5. Blue units	Satisfactory
6/7/38	Cooler	600 per m.l.	Below 1.5. Blue units	Satisfactory
15/9/38	Bottling Machine	900 per m.l.	Below 1.5. Blue units	Satisfactory
24/11/38	Bottling Machine	33,000 per m.l.	Below 1.5. Blue units	Satisfactory
24/11/38	Holder	2,600 per m.l.	Below 1.5 Blue units	Satisfactory
24/11/38	Cooler	15,500 per m.l.	Below 1.5. Blue units	Satisfactory

The following licences were issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 :—

Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	1
Tuberculin Tested	....	....	....	2

Meat and Other Foods.

Periodical inspections of meat and other foods exposed for sale have been carried out as follows :—

Slaughterhouse Inspections	....	....	642
Number of places where food is exposed for sale (including Butchers' Shops)	....	....	270
Number of Market Inspections	....	....	209
Number of Food Premises Inspections (including Bakehouses)	....	....	61

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

The following is a list of meat and other foods condemned after inspection, the same being voluntarily surrendered, and the destruction carried out by the Council :—

	<i>Cattle (ex- cluding Cows)</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number Killed	289	51	187	1575	1548
Number Inspected	286	50	187	1568	1532
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis :</i>					
Whole Carcases					
Condemned	Nil	Nil	1	3	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	9	4	Nil	10	58
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	3.14	8.0	.54	.83	3.98
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole Carcases					
Condemned	1	1	Nil	Nil	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	12	5	1	Nil	89

Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.55	12.0	.54	Nil	5.87
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.

Total Number of Animals killed	....	3650
Total Number of Animals inspected	....	3623

Bovine Carcasses and Parts of Carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis :

Two Entire Carcasses	....	....	....	1,017lbs.
Two Fore-Quarters	....	....	....	415lbs.
Hind-Quarter of Veal	....	....	....	26lbs.
Twelve Heads and Tongues	....	....	....	350lbs.
				<u>1,808lbs.</u>

Bovine Organs condemned for Tuberculosis :

Two Entire Organs	....	....	....	155lbs.
Calf's Pluck and Spleen	....	....	....	14lbs.
Six Livers	....	....	....	104lbs.
Twelve Pairs of Lungs	....	....	....	104lbs.
Five Mesentry	....	....	....	46lbs.
				<u>423lbs.</u>

Bovine Carcasses and Parts of Carcasses condemned for other Diseases :

Part Carcase—Peritonitis	....	....	....	180lbs.
Entire Carcase of Veal—Fevered	....	....	....	50lbs.
Part Hind-Quarters—Unsound	....	....	....	174lbs.
				<u>404lbs.</u>

Bovine Organs condemned for other Diseases :

Nine Livers—Cirrhosis	....	....	....	160lbs.
Two Part Livers—Cirrhosis	....	....	....	12lbs.
				<u>172lbs.</u>

Carcasses of Swine and Parts of Carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis :

Entire Carcase	....	....	....	70lbs.
Five Parts of Carcasses	....	....	....	284lbs.
Twenty-eight Heads	....	....	....	265lbs.
				<u>619lbs.</u>

Swine Organs condemned for Tuberculosis :

Five Entire Organs	....	....	105lbs.
Two Plucks and Spleens	....	....	17lbs.
Seven Plucks	....	....	53lbs.
Two Livers	....	....	9lbs.
Five Pairs of Lungs	....	....	14½lbs.
Thirty-five Mesentry	....	....	44lbs.
			242½lbs.

Swine Carcases and Parts of Carcases condemned for other Diseases :

Two Entire Carcases—Erysipelas	....	243lbs.
Entire Carcase—Jaundice	....	70lbs.
Part Carcase—Peritonitis	....	12lbs.
		325lbs.

Swine Organs condemned for other Diseases :

Five Lungs and Hearts—Pleurisy	....	21lbs.
Eleven Lungs—Pleurisy	....	32lbs.
Five Plucks—Pneumonia	....	35lbs.
One Lights—Pneumonia	....	3lbs.
Four Plucks — Cirrhosis and Pleurisy	....	29lbs.
Six Livers—Milk Spots	....	22lbs.
Five Livers—Cirrhosis	....	25lbs.
Entire Organs—Jaundice	....	27lbs.
One Kidney—Cystic	....	1lb.
One Heart—Pericarditis	....	2lbs.
Fifteen Plucks—Unsound	....	90lbs.
Two Plucks—Erysipelas	....	16lbs.
		303lbs.

Carcases and Parts of Carcases of Sheep and Lambs condemned :

Three Entire Carcases—Emaciation		85lbs.
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Sheep and Lamb Organs condemned :

Nine Lungs—Strongylus		18½lbs.
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Imported Meat condemned :

Parts Hind-Quarters Chilled Beef—Unsound	138lbs.
Part Fore-Quarters Chilled Beef—Unsound	80lbs.
Part Hindquarters Chilled Beef—Fatty Infiltration	95lbs.
	313lbs.

Re-inspection of carcasses, after the discovery of Tuberculosis in the organs, in accordance with Memo. 62, Foods, was as follows :—

Bovine	....	....	....	....	20
Swine	....	....	....	....	37

Other Foods condemned :

Four Tins Corned Beef—Unsound	....	24lbs.
Potatoes—Diseased	....	392lbs.
Fifteen Boxes Smoked Haddock	....	210lbs.
		626lbs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There was no change in the register of slaughterhouses during the year.

There are five slaughterhouses within the Borough, of which three are licensed and two registered.

A notice to carry out works of improvement was served on the owner of one registered slaughterhouse, with the result that these premises were brought up to a reasonable standard.

KNACKER'S YARD.

There is one licensed Knacker's Yard within the Borough, situated at Andover Down, and 146 beasts and 29 horses were dealt with on these premises during the year.

Frequent visits are made, but control is difficult under existing legislation. The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which comes into force in October, 1939, will provide for stricter control over Knacker's Yards and the subsequent disposal of the products.

LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN.

Licences granted to slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, are issued for a period of twelve months. 17 applications for renewal of licences were approved, and one new application was received and a licence granted.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Samples of water were taken from eight wells during the year, four of which proved to be polluted and unsatisfactory for drinking and domestic purposes. In the case of the polluted wells, immediate notice was given to the consumers of the water to boil all water for at least 10 minutes before use and action was taken as follows :—

1. 5, 6, & 7, MEAD HEDGES —Water main extended to supply the three cottages concerned.

2. BUTLER'S CAMP SITE Well cleaned out, concrete cover and pump provided, after which a further sample proved satisfactory.
3. DANCE'S CAMP SITE Water main extended to supply this camp.
4. "WYNDHURST," PICKET PIECE — Temporary supply provided from adjoining premises in view of the possible extension of the main supply.

RAT CONTROL.

Powers and duties under The Rats and Mice Destruction Act were delegated to the Council as from the 1st October.

From inquiries and visits made it has been ascertained that rat infestation has decreased in the town during the past three years, but increased in the outskirts and in the country districts, this being partly due to the reconstruction of buildings in the town and the revival of poultry and pig keeping in the rural area. Numerous poultry houses were found to be built direct on the ground and undermined with rats. Large poultry keepers have been advised to erect houses on concrete or brick piers well above the ground and fitted with rat guards.

Three notices were served on occupiers of rat-infested premises during the year, and were complied with.

The uncontrolled erection of all kinds of sheds with wood floors proved to be another danger, the same being reported to the Urban Sanitary Committee who instructed the Surveyor to deal with unauthorised erections.

Several owners of corn stores have entered into contract with private firms for the destruction of rats on their premises.

The Council's refuse tips, stores and sewage works are dealt with regularly throughout the year.

National Rat Week.

Over 150 posters of a design approved by the Central Council for Health Education and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were exhibited throughout the Borough in shop windows and on hoardings; 125 Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries pamphlets and circulars were delivered to occupiers of land and premises within the Borough.

Twenty-three applications were received for free poison baits, which were issued in the form of a Red Squill Biscuit and Paste with instructions.

Only two applications were received for assistance in the destruction of rats and these were dealt with by gassing by the "Horo" tube method.

A total of 67 premises were visited, and instructions given where necessary.

It was not found necessary to serve any notices under the Act during Rat Week.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors :

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted.</i> (4)
Factories with mechanical power	6	4	—
Factories without mechanical power	29	1	—
*Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	35	5	—

*Electrical Stations should be reckoned as Factories.

2.—Defects Found :

<i>Particulars.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.</i> (5)
	<i>Found.</i> (2)	<i>Remedied.</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector.</i> (4)	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	3	3	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)	—	—	—	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	—	—
Not separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Total	5	5	—	—

(Signature), A. A. COCKAYNE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Date : 24th August, 1939.

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