

[Report 1949] / Medical Officer of Health, Andover Borough.

Contributors

Andover (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1949

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/keb9ke84>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

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

for the year

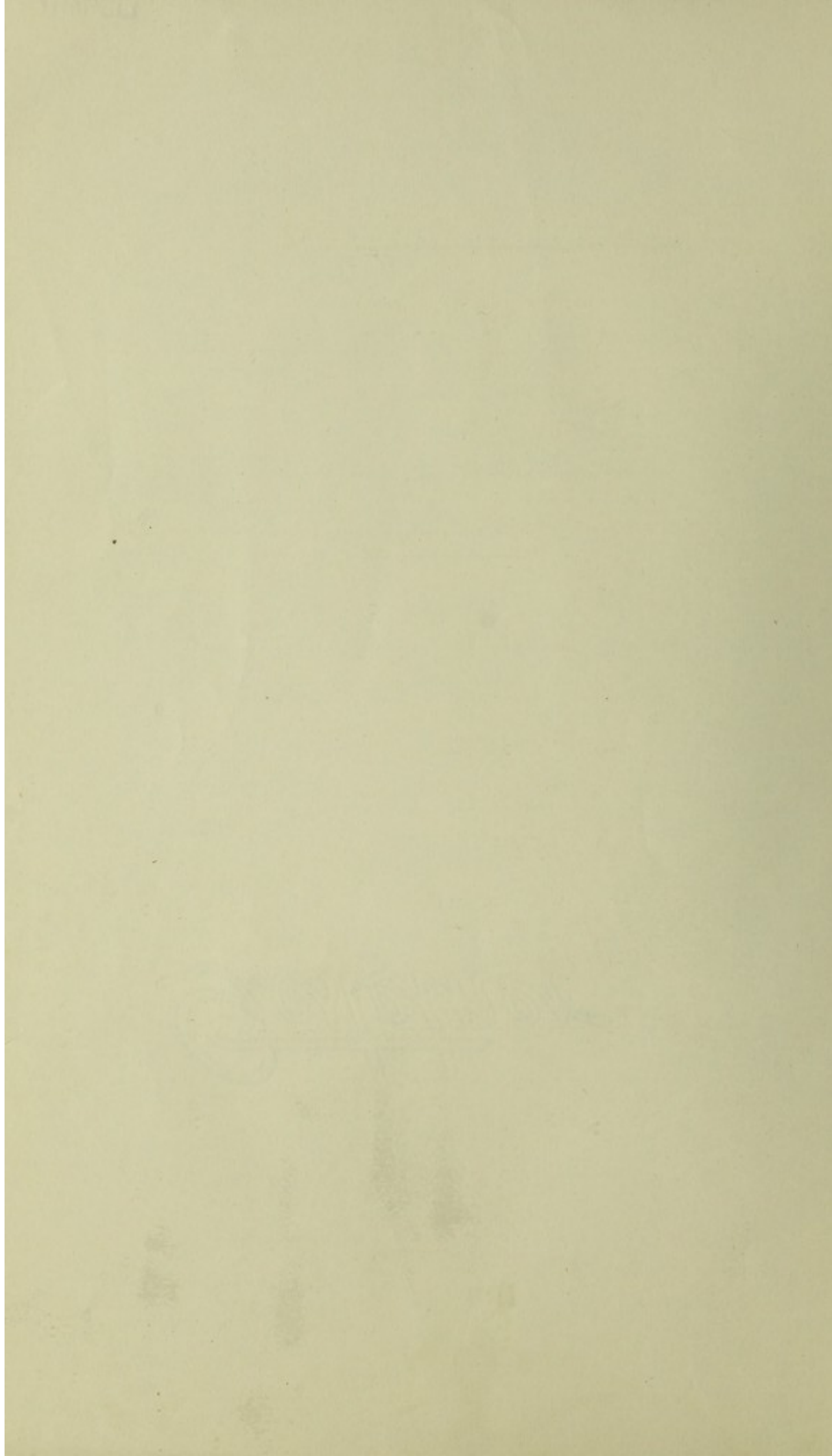
1949

including the
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

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



B O R O U G H O F A N D O V E R

MAYOR: Councillor Mrs. O. Harvey.
DEPUTY MAYOR: Councillor H. Guard.
TOWN CLERK: E.J.O. Gardiner. LL.B.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

Chairman:- Councillor H. Guard.
 The Mayor.
 Councillor D. Young.
 Councillor W.J. Ponting.
 Councillor P.H. Ponting.
 Councillor Mrs. M. Sainsbury.
 Councillor O.J. Norris.
 Councillor Mrs. E.M. Allen.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

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

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

and

BOROUGH SHOPS ACTS INSPECTOR:

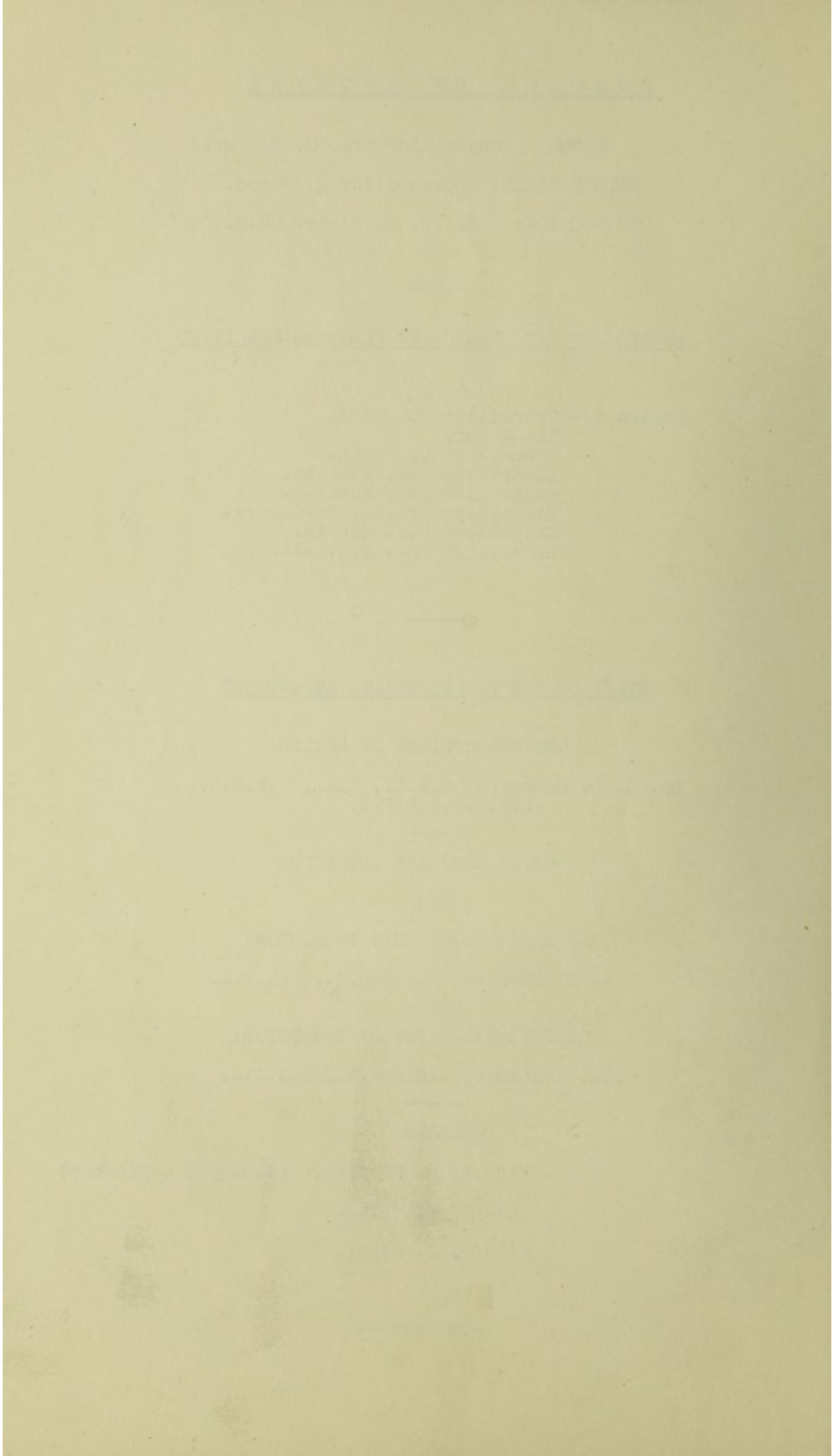
A. R. Tarrant, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR:

D.W. Westmore, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

CLERKS

Miss E. V. Perfitt. (Resigned September).
Miss J. M. White.
Miss J. J. Ford.



A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

for the year

1 9 4 9

GENERAL STATISTICS

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1948</u>
Area (in acres)	6,381	6,381
Population (Civilian from the Registrar General)	14,170	13,860

The following Statistics are taken from the Abstract of Accounts for the year ending 31st. March.

Number of inhabited Houses, Flats, House-shops, Licensed Houses and Clubs.	3,840	3,731
--	-------	-------

Rateable Value of Property in the district:-

(i) Rateable Property	£93,974	£95,916
(ii) Property in Crown Occupation	£6,381	£6,424
(iii) Total	£100,355	£102,340

Product of a Penny Rate:-

Calculated on Gross Produce of Rates	£412	£423
Calculated on Gross Produce reduced by an amount equal to the actual cost of collection	£407	£419

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>1949</u>		<u>1948</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	149	105	144	123
Illegitimate	4	7	5	9
	<u>153</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>137</u>
Birth rate per 1000 population	13.6		20.6	
Birth rate England & Wales (Total population)	16.7		13.22	
 <u>Still Births</u>				
Legitimate	3	2	2	1
Illegitimate	1	-	1	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Rate per 1000 population	.4		.28	
Rate per 1000 live & still births	19.1		13.7	
Rate for England & Wales (Total Population)	.39		.42	

<u>Deaths</u>	1949		1948	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	83	71	80	89
	<u>159</u>		<u>169</u>	
Rate per 1000 population	11.2		12.2	
Rate for England & Wales (Total population)	11.7		10.3	
Puerperal Causes	Nil		Nil	
<u>Infants under 1 year.</u>				
Legitimate	5	2	3	3
Illegitimate	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{1}$
Rate per 1000 births	33.2		31.	
Rate for England & Wales	32.		34.	

Causes of Death (Figures from Registrar General)

	1949		1948	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	1	1	4
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic diseases	-	-	1	-
Cancer - digestive system	5	2	3	4
Cancer - breast	-	5	-	3
Cancer - other sites	7	8	10	10
Diabetes	1	1	-	-
Diseases of heart and blood vessels	47	36	35	38
Respiratory diseases	7	5	8	11
Influenza	1	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	3	-
Diarrhoea under 2 years.	1	-	-	-
Other digestive diseases	1	1	2	1
Nephritis	2	1	-	1
Premature Birth	2	1	3	3
Birth injuries	-	2	1	2
Suicide	-	-	1	1
Road accidents	3	-	1	1
Violence	3	1	1	-
All other causes	7	7	7	9
	<u>83</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>89</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	3	2	3	6
Scarlatina	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	3	9	12
Erysipelas	1	-	2	1
Measles	79	107	1	5
Pneumonia	1	-	3	-
Poliomyelitis	2	4	-	-
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	2
Brucella Abortive Infection	1	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	10	2	3	3

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Number immunised during the years	1949	1948
Under 5 years	205	255
5 - 15 years	4	10
	<u>209</u>	<u>265</u>

The Borough Surveyor has kindly supplied the following information regarding housing, sewerage, and main water supply:-

HOUSING

Number of houses built by Council during 1949	-	76
by Private Enterprise	-	<u>12</u>
Total	-	88
Total Post War Housing to 31st. December 1949		
by Council	-	298
by Private Enterprise	-	<u>67</u>
Total	-	<u>365</u>

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The scheme for the reconstruction of the main Sewage Pumping Station at Town Mill Road and extension of the Disposal Works was commenced in April. Work is proceeding satisfactorily, and the Station should be ready for service by October 1950.

The scheme should give some relief to the surcharge of the town sewers during periods of high intensity rainfall.

WATER SUPPLY

Enham-Alamein

A tender for the Enham-Alamein Water Supply Contract was let during the year, but work was held up pending various sanction. It is hoped that the work will proceed early in 1950.

Pickett Twenty

A main extension was carried out to serve properties at the north end of Pickett Twenty.

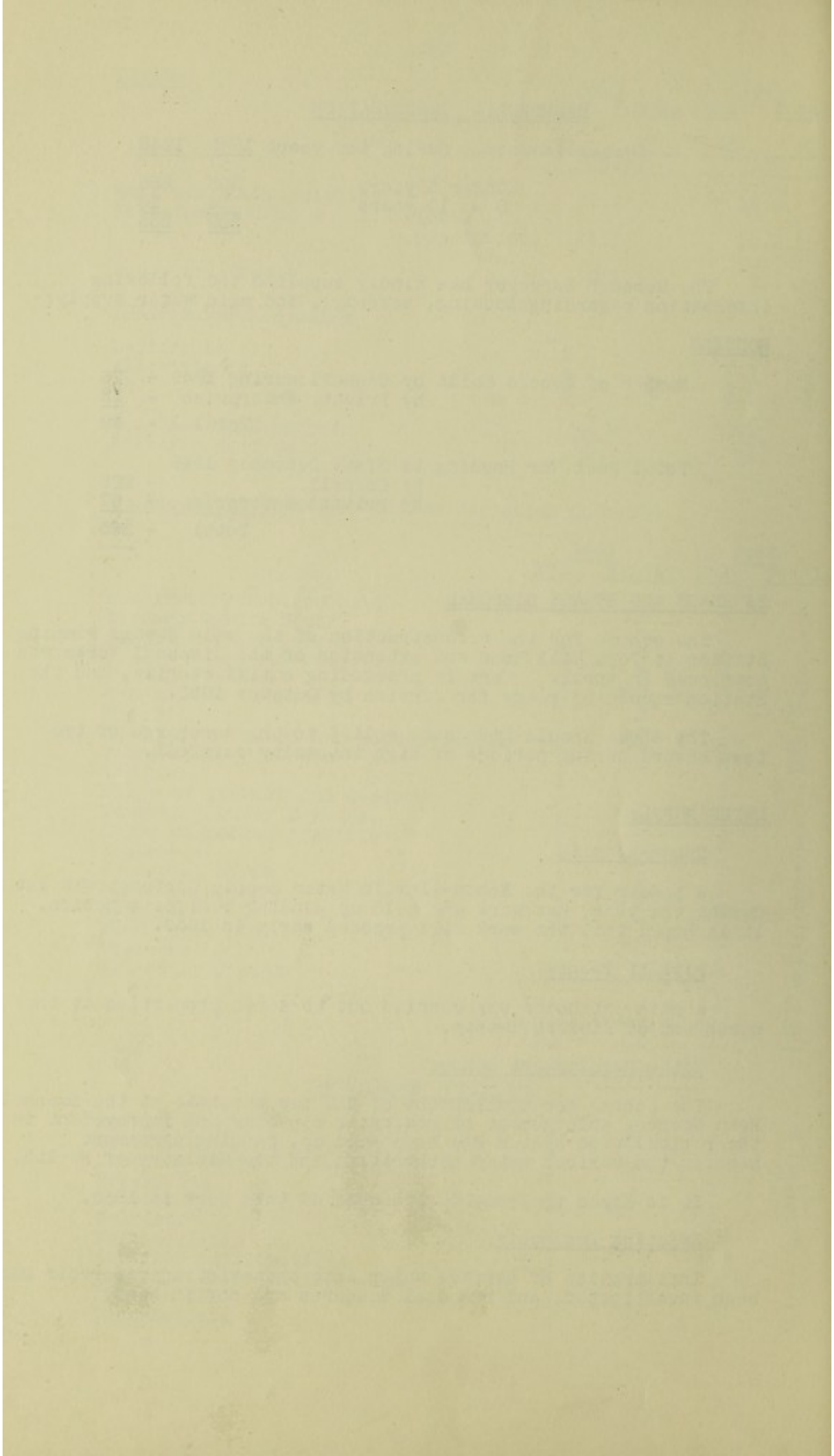
Water Development Scheme

The scheme for development of the new borehole at the Smannel Road Source, enlargement of reservoir capacity and improvement in the reticulation system has been held up, pending agreement between the various water authorities and the Ministry of Health.

It is hoped to proceed with some of this work in 1950.

Existing Reservoir

Infiltration of surface water into the existing reservoir has been investigated, and remedial measures are now in hand.



ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the number and nature of the inspections carried out during the year:-

Houses (H.A. 1936)...	...	...	...	...	221
Houses (P.H.A. 1936)	...	...	...	...	196
Houses (Defence Regulations 68A.A.)	...	...	...	...	17
Overcrowding .	...	...	...	...	19
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	...	...	...	...	216
Building Licences ...	...	...	...	...	25
Water Supplies ...	...	...	...	...	90
Factories ...	...	...	...	...	119
Shops ...	...	...	...	...	84
Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	...	...	372
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	...	...	...	...	157
Pasteurising Plants .	...	...	...	...	135
Food Premises ...	...	...	...	...	199
Nuisances from:-					
Refuse. ...	...	...	...	...	17
Smells. ...	...	...	...	...	13
Smoke ...	...	...	...	...	24
Flooding ...	...	...	...	...	4
Animals ...	...	...	...	...	34
Rats... ...	...	...	...	...	8
Flies . ...	...	...	...	...	16
Mosquitoes ...	...	...	...	...	2
Wasps ...	...	...	...	...	21
Ice-cream Premises ..	...	...	...	...	96
Moveable Dwellings .	...	...	...	...	184
Dustbins ...	...	...	...	...	200
Infested premises:-					
Bugs ..	...	...	...	...	9
Fleas .	...	...	...	...	3
Cockroaches ..	...	...	...	...	2
After Infectious diseases ..	...	...	...	...	4
Disinfections. ...	...	...	...	...	6
Knackers Yards ...	...	...	...	...	37
Public Houses ...	...	...	...	...	17
Watercress Beds ...	...	...	...	...	24
Works in Progress ...	...	...	...	...	52
Swimming Pools ...	...	...	...	...	30
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	19
Total					<u><u>2572</u></u>

NOTICES SERVED

1. Informal Notices

Housing defects ...	...	...	...	...	41
Defective Sanitary Accommodation ..	...	...	...	...	2
Drains and Sanitary Fittings ...	...	...	...	...	19
Defective gutters ...	...	...	...	...	12
Dustbins ...	...	...	...	...	156
					<u><u>230</u></u>

2. Defects remedied after service of Informal Notices.

Housing defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective gutters	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dustbins ...	...	...	...	...	...	129
						<hr/>
						162
						<hr/>

3. Statutory Notices.

Housing defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Defective gutters .	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dustbins ...	...	...	...	...	...	24
						<hr/>
						48
						<hr/>

4. Statutory Notices complied with

Housing defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective gutters .	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dustbins' ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
						<hr/>
						18
						<hr/>

5. Statutory Action under the Housing Act, 1936.

Repairs (Section 9)

It will be seen from the above figures that 21 notices were served to remedy defects seven of which expire during 1950. Seven were complied with and in seven cases it was found necessary to carry out the work in default.

Demolition (Section 11)

Notices were served in respect of 58 & 60, Chantry Street, and the Owner attended a meeting of the Health and Planning Committee but action had not been decided upon by the end of the year.

The necessary Notices were served in respect of 85, 86 and 87, Charlton, and demolition orders made. An appeal entered in respect of No. 85 was subsequently withdrawn and the house demolished.

A notice was served and a demolition order made in respect of No. 42, High Street, a cottage in a dangerous condition at the rear of shops in the High Street.

Demolition Orders made in 1946 in respect of 66a & 66b, Black Swan Yard, High Street, had not been enforced owing to the continuous occupation of one room in No. 66a, by a man and his daughter. Application was made to the Court for possession and both houses subsequently demolished.

The six Almshouses in Marlborough are in urgent need of improvement and the matter was still receiving the attention of the Health and Planning Committee and the Trustees at the end of the year.

Defence Regulations 68 A.A.

Defence Regulations 68 A.A. provides for the licensing of houses which were subject to Demolition or Clearance Orders and are rendered reasonably capable of being used as a temporary measure for housing purposes. The Licences are granted for periods of not more than six months and can be revoked by the Council at their discretion by means of a notice.

The following houses are at present licensed by the Council:-

(i) Clearance Areas

London Street Clearance Area No.1.

7 houses - Nos. 69-81, London Street.

Winchester Street Clearance Area No.1.

4 houses - Nos. 49-55, Winchester Street.

(ii) Individual Demolition Orders and houses in respect of which Undertakings were given not to use for habitation.

4 houses - Nos. 1 - 4, Fouthrops Yard.

2 houses - Nos. 55 -57, Vigo Road.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

It will be seen from the above figures that 156 Informal Notices were served to provide dustbins. These notices were served on Owners and 129 dustbins were provided as the result.

24 Statutory Notices were served on Owners as the result of failure to comply with Informal Notices and eight dustbins were provided by the Council in default and the cost recovered.

An appeal lodged by the Owner of a large number of houses in respect of one Statutory Notice was heard by the Borough Magistrates during 1950 and will be dealt with in the report for that year.

The Local Authority (Charges for Dustbins) Order, 1949.

The following report was made to the Health and Planning Committee in March 1949:-

" "This Order comes into operation on the 1st. day of April 1949.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, Local Authorities may make an annual charge not exceeding 2/6d for each dustbin provided and maintained by them. Maximum charges of varying amounts are also prescribed for similar services under Local Acts.

To enable Local Authorities to meet the increased cost of this service the Order prescribes a maximum charge of 5/-d in all cases where the present maximum amount is less than that amount.

Any such charge shall become due on the 1st. day of April in each year and may be recovered as part of the general rate in respect of the premises for which the

dustbin has been provided, but without prejudice to the rights of any person under any tenancy agreement.

Provided that, if on the first day of April the premises are unoccupied the charge not to be recoverable until they become occupied and, if they remain unoccupied during the whole of the financial year, the charge shall be treated as irrecoverable.

In view of this permitted increase the Committee should give consideration to the question of providing and maintaining dustbins and making a recommendation accordingly.

The advantages of the Local Authority undertaking to provide and maintain dustbins are many and can be summarised as follows:-

1. The bin can be regarded as part of the equipment for the removal of house refuse instead of as part of the building served.
2. A standard bin can be provided to all houses.
3. Hygienic storage and collection of refuse is maintained by the elimination of dilapidated bins. (An important health factor).
4. The elimination of repeated inspections by the Sanitary Inspector and the service of Statutory Notices and subsequent Court Action in the case of appeals. (Unsatisfactory decisions have been given).
5. Friction between landlord, tenant, and Local Authority is avoided."

The Health and Planning Committee recommended that the Highways and Works Committee give consideration to its application in the Borough, and this Committee made a recommendation to the Council that no action be taken at this juncture.

I am of the opinion that the matter should receive further consideration by the appropriate Committees.

COMPLAINTS

All complaints are given immediate attention and a great deal of time is taken up in making investigations and carrying out inspections.

The following is a list of the complaints received during the year and gives a good idea of the variety and amount of work involved:-

Blocked drains	61
Housing defects ..	34
Defective dustbins	3
Overcrowding	2
Offensive accumulations	3
Waste water	1
Defective drains and closets	5
Food	3
Milk Bottles	3
Nuisances:-	
Smells	10
Animals	4
Moveable dwellings .	20
Infestations:-	
Beetles	1
Bugs..	2
Ants	1
Flies.	12
Fleas.	1
Wasps.	19
Mosquitoes ..	1
Rats	4
Light Obstruction.	1
Flooding... ..	2
	<hr/>
TOTAL number of complaints received:-	193
	<hr/>

OVERCROWDING AND ALLOCATION OF COUNCIL HOUSES

Overcrowding due to the acute housing shortage is still serious and 19 cases were investigated during the year. Eleven reports on bad housing conditions were submitted to the Housing Manager in support of applications for Council Houses. Co-Operation exists between the Health and Housing Departments, and the Housing Officer, Mr. R.B. Gillett, has kindly supplied the following figures:-

The number of names on the housing application list is as follows:-

Householders	-	67
Living and working out of Andover (No previous residence in Borough)	-	12
Applications received less than twelve months ago	-	159
Aged persons applications	-	26
		<hr/>
		264
Applicants on current list:-		
No children -	80	
With children -	<u>78</u>	158
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	<u>422</u>
		<hr/>

SANITATION

It will be seen from the General Statistics that there are 3,840 inhabited properties within the Borough. A total of 347 houses are not connected to the main sewerage system and of these 149 are provided with drainage to a cesspool or septic tank,

184 have pail closets and 14 have chemical closets.

A total of 5 cesspools were eliminated during the year by the provision of drainage to the main sewer. Three houses were provided with drainage to cesspools and one bucket closet was converted to a chemical closet.

At the commencement of the year there were still 3 houses in the Town Area fitted with obsolete and insanitary waste water closets, and these will be eliminated during 1950 by the provision of proper washdown closets with suitable flushing apparatus.

There are ten dwelling houses in the Town Area with pail closets and waste water drainage to the main sewer. One of these will be converted to a water closet during 1950, but it will be difficult to deal with the remainder unless the Council are prepared to carry out the work under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and provide half of the expenses.

I repeat my statement made in the 1948 report that proof of a nuisance can always be established in relation to an uncovered pail closet and its abolition should be the immediate aim of any Local Authority in the interests of Public Health.

The clearing of blocked drains is treated as a public health service and these are cleared forthwith by the Health Department without charge. Sixty-one were dealt with during the year. Repairs and improvements to drains and sanitary fittings were effected at 21 premises and 60 hydraulic and smoke tests were applied in connection with this work.

There is still urgent need for additional public sanitary conveniences in the Town and for the improvements of existing arrangements by the provision of proper washing facilities to meet present day requirements. This also applies to the public Parks and Cricket Ground.

The largest available hall in the Town is still lacking in the provision of adequate sanitary arrangements and conditions can be described as appalling when these premises are in use for public entertainment. The matter was taken up with the Authorities concerned during 1948 and a scheme has now been approved which should result in the provision of a modern block of conveniences during 1950.

A report regarding overflowing cesspools at three houses and a nuisance in respect of one house without drainage at Charlton Village was considered by the Health and Planning Committee and a recommendation was made to the Highways and Works Committee that the necessary extension to the sewer be carried out to serve these properties. A scheme was prepared but subsequently shelved owing to the cost. The nuisance still exists and the provision of drainage to the sewer is an urgent matter.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

A report was made to the Health and Planning Committee regarding the provision of a steam disinfecter and it was recommended that a loan charge of £66 on a figure of £682 be included in the estimates for 1949-50.

It was subsequently agreed that an approach be made to the County Council with a view to the plant at the St. John's Hospital being hired as a temporary measure and this matter was still receiving attention at the end of the year.

Disinfection of eight premises was carried out at the request of the occupiers.

Disinfection of nine premises found to be infested with bugs, three in respect of fleas and two in respect of cockroaches was carried out, an insecticide being used in each case.

Considerable nuisance was experienced in various parts of the town by the infestation of roof spaces by cluster flies and twelve cases were dealt with. These flies appear to favour houses with tiled roofs and dead flies are swept by the bucket-full after roof spaces are treated with an insecticide.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

One licensed site for two caravans at the Acre Iron Works continued in use as such during the year. A camping site at Harewood Garages, London Road, is used occasionally by the Caravan Club Members. A site in Watery Lane included in land purchased by the Council ceased to be used as such. Individual licenses were granted in respect of four dwellings for a period of six months and in respect of one dwelling for twelve months. Two applications for dwelling licences were refused.

Proceedings.

Proceedings were instituted in February 1949 against the Owner of New Street Farm in respect of fifteen unlicensed dwellings stationed thereon. The defendant pleaded guilty to 14 summonses, one case was withdrawn.

In five cases where it was found that the dwellings had been re-let after Notice, the Justices imposed a fine of £5 and in the other nine cases a fine of £4 in each case, making a total of £61. In addition to the fines imposed, the Justices ordered that, in the event of the dwellings which became vacant on the 7th March 1949, the date upon which the Notice expired, being re-let between that date and the 24th March 1949, a continuing penalty of £2 per day would be imposed.

Likewise if any of the huts were occupied after the 24th March 1949 a continuing penalty of £2 per day in respect of each dwelling would be imposed.

Six dwellings were still occupied on the 18th March 1949 but subsequently became vacant when further proceedings were threatened.

Further proceedings were instituted in July 1949 against the above defendant in respect of three unlicensed moveable dwellings and also in respect of the use of unlicensed land for camping purposes when a total fine of £12 was imposed with a continuing penalty of £2 per day in each case.

Photographs were used in giving evidence in the above cases and proved valuable in illustrating the condition of the dwellings and also the position of any dwelling on a particular date by using a system of numbering on the photographs and site plan.

Future Action

A further seventeen dwellings comprising tents, glider bodies, old bus bodies and gypsy caravans remain to be dealt with. These are stationed on two sites at Springfield, near Enham Arch, New Street, and Statutory action will be taken during 1950 to clear this blot on the landscape but a problem will arise with the dispersal of the 28 adults and 19 children living in these erections.

Proposed Municipal Site.

A scheme to provide a caravan site on Corporation property situated at the junction of Charlton Road and the Harroway was eventually shelved mainly because of objections from adjoining owners. I am of the opinion that there is a great need for a Municipal site within the Borough and no objection could be raised to a properly planned and serviced site under the control of the Council.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The Health and Planning Committee gave considerable attention to the question of the nuisance caused by the emission of grit and smoke from the boiler plants of certain industrial establishments within the Borough.

A petition, signed by residents in the vicinity of two laundries and a dyeing and cleaning works, complaining of the nuisance caused by grit from these premises, was received by the Council.

It was obvious to the Health and Planning Committee that no satisfactory solution could be formed without the co-operation of the industrial establishments concerned and the Ministry of Fuel and Power, and steps were taken to arrange for a joint meeting to be held for the purpose of discussing the nuisance. Two such meetings, which were attended by the complainants, were held during the year, and from the points of view expressed by the representatives, it was clear that every endeavour would be made to improve the conditions in order to abate the nuisance. One laundry has installed a grit arrester and the nuisance has ceased in respect of this establishment and conditions have considerably improved at other places where the fuel has been changed and stoking methods improved.

Complaints were also received regarding a nuisance caused by coke fumes from a cinema heating boiler and a notice was served which should result in the abatement of the nuisance during 1950.

WATER SUPPLIES

Public Supply

The Public Supply is derived from the borehole at the Council's Smannel Road Waterworks, and pumped to a covered reservoir of 500,000 gallons capacity at Bere Hill. The supply is continuous and no shortage has been experienced during the year.

The Borough Surveyor, who is the Council's Water Engineer, submits regular monthly samples to the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, for bacteriological examination. These samples are taken from the borehole, the reservoir and from various

points on the system and very satisfactory reports have been received in each case. The supply is chemically treated by the chloramine process and frequent chlorine residual tests are made.

Proposals have been approved by the Ministry of Health for the development of this source and an additional borehole was constructed during 1948. Further development is held up pending agreement with the various water authorities.

Further schemes have been prepared for the extension of mains, but the time for proceeding with these is dependant upon the economic situation. (R.F. Medical Officer's Report).

Private Supplies.

A total of 278 dwelling houses within the Borough are not connected to the Public Supply. A total of 31 samples from the source of supply to these houses were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester.

There are five privately owner piped supplies in the Borough as follows:-

1. Enham-Alamein Village. (Enham Industries Ltd.)

Supplying 129 houses, a bakehouse, and two dairy farms.

The source of this supply is a deep bore, about twenty years old, driven into the chalk beds. The depth is approximately 160' and the water level, though not accurately known, is about 40-45' from the surface. The supply is continuous and no shortage occurred during the year, but the absence of duplicate pumps constitutes a danger should prolonged repairs become necessary.

The supply is chlorinated by means of a Wallace & Tiernan Chlorometer fitted in the pumphouse. A total of 10 samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year, seven from the pump delivery at the reservoir and three from various points on the system all of which proved satisfactory. Chlorine residual tests are taken at frequent intervals.

The Ministry of Health has approved a proposal for the construction of mains connecting the town water supply to this village. The mains and services forming part of the private supply will be acquired and used and it is hoped that work will proceed during 1950.

2. A. Ponting Esq., Andover Down Farm.

Supplying sixteen houses and one dairy farm at Andover Down.

The source of this supply is a bore of 200 feet depth, the water being lifted by a wind-pump to a raised tank of 20,000 gallons capacity. The supply is continuous and no shortage was experienced during the year, but the absence of duplicate pumps constitutes a danger should prolonged repairs become necessary.

Quarterly samples of water are taken from the pump delivery and submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which were reported upon as being satisfactory.

3. C.F. Hunt Esq., Manor Farm, Knights Enham.

Supplying nine houses and a farm at Knights Enham.

The source of this supply is a bore of 75' depth with modern electrically driven pump and automatic pressure system. The pumps are not in duplicate but no shortage occurred during the year and there is an alternative supply within 100 yards which supplies a reservoir for farm purposes and two farm cottages.

Quarterly samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination one of which was reported upon as being slightly polluted. This hamlet is on the route to Enham-Alamein and provision has been made to provide a main supply when the Enham-Alamein scheme is carried out during 1950.

4. Marchmont & Sons, Charlton. (Farm at Foxcote).

Supplying three houses and a dairy farm at Foxcote.

The source of this supply is a shallow well, the water being raised by an electric pump to storage tanks in the roofs of the houses and dairy farm buildings. Four samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination all of which proved to be unsatisfactory and the necessary notices served during 1948 regarding the treatment of the water before being used for drinking and dairy purposes are still observed. In view of the unsatisfactory supply, agreement was reached with the Agricultural Executive Committee for the provision of a main supply, and this will be available during 1950.

5. Burfoot & Loveridge, Woodhouse.

Supplying three houses and a bakehouse at Woodhouse.

The source of this supply is a bore of 150' depth, the water being raised by an electrically driven pump with automatic switchgear to a storage tank. Quarterly samples were submitted for bacteriological examination all of which were reported upon as being very satisfactory.

Shallow Wells and Bores.

A total of 119 dwelling houses within the Borough derive a supply of water for domestic purposes from shallow wells and bores, the water being raised by means of bucket and windlass in most cases and by hand pumping in the remainder. The structure of wells is generally of a low standard and in some cases dangerous, but it is difficult to deal with danger under existing legislation unless the water in the well is polluted and an amendment to the Public Health Act to cover this matter is long overdue.

Eleven samples of water were taken as the result of complaints and submitted for bacteriological examination. Five of these samples taken from the new bore at 1 and 2, Shepherd's Spring proved the water to be polluted and prolonged pumping was carried out, after which further samples produced satisfactory reports.

An extension of the main was carried out to supply the five cottages at the northern end of Pickett Twenty taking water from the polluted well mentioned in my report for 1948. Four cottages were connected to this extension and negotiations were proceeding at the end of the year with a view to connecting

the remaining house. A further extension of the main to serve the southern end of Pickett Twenty is an urgent matter and negotiations are in progress in an endeavour to obtain the necessary contributions from the various Owners. There are ten properties in this area, two of which are without a supply of water.

Supplies to Dairies and Dairy Farms.

Of the eighteen premises used in connection with the production, processing and distribution of milk, two are connected to the public mains and the remainder are supplied as follows:-

3 Producers	- Individual piped supplies from bores.
2 Producers	- Private piped supply - ref. para. 1 above.
1 Producer	- Private piped supply - ref. para. 2 above.
1 Producer	- Private piped supply - ref. para. 4 above.
1 Pasteurising Plant	- Individual piped supply from bore.

Eight samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination from the individual and private piped supplies, all of which were reported upon as very satisfactory excepting in the case of A. Marchmont and Sons, Charlton. (Ref. para. 4 above).

After October 1st. 1949, the duty of ensuring that dairy farm premises are provided with a supply of water suitable and sufficient for the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Regulations will pass to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This is to be regretted but co-operation with the Council will be necessary particularly where dwelling houses are supplied from the same source.

SWIMMING POOLS AND HOT BATHS

Borough Swimming Pool.

The Borough Swimming Pool, opened in 1937 and situated in the Walled Meadow, is 75 feet by 30 feet wide. The depth varies from 3 feet at the shallow end to 8 feet at the deepest. The pool is in charge of a fully qualified superintendent and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes. Mrs. Hughes is a qualified nurse and is in constant attendance during the season. Two attendants are also employed and hygienic conditions are well maintained.

Special attention is given to the purity of the water which is continually circulating at the rate of 13,800 gallons per hour, filtered and chlorinated. Chlorine residual tests are carried out daily and frequent samples taken by the Health Department during the swimming season all proved satisfactory. Reports on all samples are posted on the notice board at the pool and are noted with interest by the public.

A hot bath service is maintained throughout the year in the buildings attached to the pool. Very great credit is due to the Superintendent and his wife for the very excellent manner in which the pool is managed and I am indebted to them for supplying the following statistics for the year:-

Bathers	- 36,557
Adult spectators	- 2,939
Schoolchildren spectators	- 1,506
Hot baths Patrons	- 1,314
Total	- <u>42,366</u>

Andover Grammar School Pool.

This pool, used by scholars and Old Boys is under the control of the County Education Authority and has a capacity of 63,000 gallons. Mechanical circulation, filtration and chlorination is not installed. The water is changed every three or four weeks according to weather conditions and use of the pool. The underwater surfaces are cleaned by special cleaning equipment to prevent growth of algae.

The water is chlorinated by hand dosing at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 gallon per day according to the use of the pool and is supervised by a master, Mr. H.C. Phillips, who is responsible for the chemical treatment. The County Education Authority have not yet taken steps to ensure that a proper filtration and chlorination plant is installed comparable with the Municipal installation. Regular samples are taken by the Health Department during the swimming season and all except one proved to be satisfactory.

Private Swimming Pools.

There are three pools in use within the Borough constructed in the grounds of private dwelling houses and used solely by the occupants and their friends.

These pools are filled from the public mains and chlorinated is by hand dosing.

WATERCRESS BEDS

Watercress growing is looked upon as one of the industries of Andover and a fair number of persons of both sexes find employment in its various branches.

The groups of beds in the Borough of Andover cover an area of approximately 12 acres and the produce finds its way to most of the large markets by rail and road.

The water supply is favourable for watercress growing and its derived from artesian bores and natural springs.

Regular inspections of watercress beds are made to ensure that they are properly protected from pollution and samples of water taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. The standard of purity of the water should not be less than that of drinking water.

Thirteen samples of water were taken from watercress beds during the year.

Unsatisfactory reports were received on samples taken from the spring feeding a bed situated near the Charlton Road railway arch and some railway cottages.

In view of the evidence of faecal contamination, all drains in the area were tested, also the sewer in the Charlton Road was tested on two occasions and these were ruled out as being the source of the contamination.

A coloured water test was applied to the surface water drain taking water from two gullies under the railway arch and discharging to a sump and land drains on property situated on the south side of the railway embankment. The colour appeared in the spring water within 30 minutes of applying the test in which case it was reasonable to assume that this drain was the cause of the pollution.

In view of this no further samples of water were taken and no useful purpose could be served by so doing until the surface water drains are diverted. This matter was receiving the attention of the Highways and Works Committee at the end of the year also the County Council who are the Highway Authority in this case.

Meanwhile the watercress grower is co-operating with the Council by not marketing cress from these beds, which is a satisfactory position from a public health point of view, but it is difficult to say whether this could be enforced under existing legislation.

There is urgent need for a legal standard of purity for water supplying watercress beds, also an interpretation of the wording "preparation of food or drink for human consumption" in Section 140 of the Public Health Act, 1936, so as to include food grown and washed in water.

MILK SUPPLY

There are fourteen registered producers of milk within the Borough, four of whom are also engaged in retail distribution. Of these producers, six are licensed to produce Accredited milk and four to produce Tuberculin Tested milk. In one case the producer bottles Tuberculin Tested milk on the farm. In addition two firms are engaged solely in retail distribution and two process and distribute pasteurised milk only.

The position regarding the production of milk generally within the Borough can be considered satisfactory except in one case where the necessary steps are being taken to enforce the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order. Fortunately, except in one case where a few gallons are sold retail, all the ungraded milk is collected for pasteurisation.

It is satisfactory to record that there are only three farms within the Borough producing Ungraded milk.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1936-46

The following Licences were granted under the provisions of the above Regulations for the year ending 31st. December 1949:-

Dealers Licensed to sell bottled Tuberculin Tested Milk	- 1
Dealers Licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	- 3
Pasteuriser's Licences:-	
High Temperature Short Time Process	- 2
	-

Pasteurising Plants

Both plants are modern installations, one being an A.P.V. 200 gallons per hour capacity H.T.S.T. plant and the other being a Graham Enoch 440 gallons per hour capacity H.T.S.T. plant installed during 1946. Over one thousand gallons of milk are processed daily in these plants which represents 65% of the milk consumed in the Borough. One retailer has commenced the erection of a new dairy for a pasteurising plant which should be completed by March 1950.

The Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

These Regulations which came into force on the 1st. October 1949, re-enact the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 so far as they relate to "Pasteurised Milk" and provide a new

special designation "Sterilised Milk".

The County Council is now the Authority for issuing licences to use the Special Designations "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised" in relation to milk processed on the premises of the applicant. Other licences under the Regulations are still issued by the Borough Council.

The County Council gave consideration to this matter and agreed that the functions of the County Council could best and most economically be performed by the Borough Council who would furnish the reports necessary to deal with the applications.

The Borough Council agreed to act on behalf of the County Council in this matter and the necessary reports were furnished in respect of the two pasteurising plants situated within the Borough.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

These Regulations came into force on the 1st. October 1949. The Milk and Dairies Regulations re-enact with amendments the previous Milk and Dairies Regulations and deal with the registration of dairy farms and dairy farmers, buildings and water supplies and the treatment, handling, and storage of milk, and also contain provisions with regard to the infection of milk etc.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries take over certain duties from the District Councils, particularly the registration of dairy farms and dairy farmers.

The Borough Council will in future be concerned chiefly with the distribution of milk and the inspection of premises other than dairy farms.

The Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, authorises the use of the special designations "Accredited" and "Tuberculin Tested" as previously. The use of the designation "Accredited" is, however, limited to 5 years, i.e. until 1st. October 1954. Local Authorities remain responsible for the granting of dealers' licences and supplementary licences under the Regulations.

Ministry of Food Circulars M.F. 14/49 and M.F. 15/49.

I consider it is opportune to refer to paragraphs four and eleven respectively of these circulars and particularly to the following sentence or similar sentence in each case:-

"He (the Minister) understands that it is the general practice for the day-to-day responsibility for the execution and enforcement of Milk (Special Designation) Regulations and Milk and Dairy Regulations to be entrusted to the Public Health Committee of the Authority and for such Committees to act upon the advice of and after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health."

In my opinion this shows a complete lack of understanding by the Officers of the Ministry of Food of the day-to-day work of the Officers of Local Authorities generally in giving such advice to the Minister. Fortunately in Andover complete co-operation exists between the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector's Department and the term "general direction" is unknown.

The Health and Planning Committee of my Council look to the Medical Officer for advice on all medical matters and to the Sanitary Inspector for advice on all matters appertaining to environmental hygiene and the execution and enforcement of all Regulations dealing with milk.

MILK SAMPLING

Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milk.

Fourteen samples of bottled Tuberculin Tested milk and eight samples of Accredited milk from churns were taken for bacteriological examination during the year. Two samples of Accredited milk failed to comply and the necessary information was passed to the County Dairy Instructress. All samples of Tuberculin Tested milk satisfied the official test.

Eleven samples were taken and subjected to the Guinea Pig Test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli all of which gave a negative result.

Pasteurised Milk

A total of one hundred and eleven samples were taken from both plants during the year all of which satisfied both the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue tests except one sample which failed the methylene blue test.

Ungraded Milk

There is no bacteriological standard for Ungraded Milk but ten samples were taken for the Methylene Blue Test and for the presence of coliform bacilli as a check on the methods of production. Nine samples were taken during the year and subjected to the Guinea Pig Test for the presence of tubercle bacilli all of which gave a negative result. Three samples failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test and the necessary inspections and following up procedure was carried out in these cases.

MILK BOTTLE CLEANSING

One hundred and twenty bottles were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, one hundred of which proved satisfactory and twenty unsatisfactory. In the case of unsatisfactory results the method of cleansing is checked and advice given. Bad results are generally found to be due to the use of detergents at insufficient strength and temperature, and failure, in the case of hand-washing, to give a final rinse in running water of a good bacteriological standard.

No official bacteriological standard exists for milk containers but the provisional classification suggested by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Winchester is recognised.

The provisional classification for milk bottles is as follows:-

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle.

Not more than 600	- Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000	- Fairly satisfactory
Over 2,000	- Unsatisfactory.

I repeat the observations made in my 1948 report that having regard to the varying provisional classifications for milk containers suggested by numerous authorities and organisations throughout the country, it would appear that the time is opportune for investigation by the Government Departments concerned with a view to the adoption of an official standard.

Manufacture and Sale of Ice-cream

The manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream is controlled by the Registration of premises under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 and also by the provisions of the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1947, and deals with heat treatment, cooling and storage and the protection of the ice-cream from contamination.

Four premises within the Borough are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 for the manufacture of ice-cream.

Thirty premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream and in addition to the ice-cream manufactured within the Borough the product of no fewer than ten factories situated outside the Borough is sold on these premises. Ice-cream is also being sold at most restaurants, cinemas and canteens, which premises do not require to be registered under the provisions of the Act. The temperature of ice-cream offered for sale in cinemas needs to be watched especially where trays are used. An insulated container using dry-ice seems to be the answer.

Frequent inspections are made of all premises, whether registered or not, in order to ascertain that hygienic conditions are maintained and the legal requirements as to temperatures are observed.

Notices reminding persons to keep their hands clean and particularly to always wash their hands after using the sanitary conveniences, are posted in suitable positions on all premises.

There is no legal standard laid down as respects the bacteriological purity of ice-cream and the Minister of Health in a circular dated 18th April 1947 stated that he was still not satisfied that there is any test, the reliability of which is sufficiently established to justify its use as a statutory test, but drew attention to a form of methylene blue reduction test adapted for testing ice-cream and used as a basis for defining four grades of bacteriological cleanliness. It was suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach grades one and two, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation.

One hundred and thirty two samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the methylene blue reduction test at the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, with the result that:-

- 109 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 1.
- 13 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 2.
- 5 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 3.
- 5 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 4

It can be said that the test still proves to be very useful and improvements have resulted from advisory work on premises where samples taken have failed to reach Grade 1 and 2.

The Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages or potted,
pressed, pickled or preserved food.

Control of premises used for the above purposes is by Registration under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and also by Parts V and VI of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

A total of 16 premises in the Borough are Registered under the Act, including 11 for the manufacture of sausages, two for the manufacture of pies, two for fish frying and one for the manufacture of pickles.

Frequent visits are made to these premises and improvements have been carried out at four premises as the result of advice given.

Notices reminding persons to keep their hands clean and particularly to always wash their hands after using a sanitary convenience, are posted in suitable positions on all premises.

Market Stalls and Street Food Traders.

The market was temporarily removed under emergency regulations in 1938 to the Borough Market, Bridge Street, and during 1948 the appropriate Committees of the Council gave consideration to its restoration in the High Street and opportunity was then taken to submit a report to the Health and Planning Committee dealing with the public health aspect. It was realised that owing to restriction and rationing, very few stalls, if any, would be used for the sale of foodstuffs, other than fruit and greengrocery and no apology is made for including the following points which were stressed in my 1948 report:-

"Sanitary Officers are opposed to the sale of foodstuffs from stalls erected in a public thoroughfare. Unprotected foodstuffs are exposed to flies, dust, and fumes from motor vehicles and the exhalations of the crowds of people attracted to an open market.

Fruit and greengroceries are often exposed for sale in such positions that they are accessible to dogs and liable to contamination from filth off the roads and the footwear of passers.

Owing to exposure to sun and wind foodstuffs rapidly lose freshness and food value. Meat and bacon offend the eye and probably the stomach after a few hours exposure on an open market stall.

Personal cleanliness on the part of the stallholder is difficult if not impossible and often comprises a dip into a pail containing turbid water followed by a hasty drying on a soiled towel.

While meat exposure is regulated to some degrees, other foods may, with impunity, be exposed for sale in any position from almost any kind of erection. Food for human consumption at least merits clean handling and a wholesome environment.

Proper bye-laws based on the Ministry of Health Model should be adopted and in addition the following minimum conditions taken into consideration:-

- (i) An adequate supply of water conveniently accessible to each stallholder (compliance with bye-laws as to cleanliness would then be more easily effected).
- (ii) A sufficient number of suitable and conveniently placed sanitary conveniences and washing facilities. (An obvious need and a Statutory requirement under the Shops Acts).
- (iii) A satisfactory system for the temporary storage of refuse and its frequent removal.
- (iv) Stalls should be of a standard type constructed of metal and provided by the Council. (This would prevent undesirable erections which are often difficult to maintain in a sanitary condition)."

This report was accepted by the Health and Planning Committee but unfortunately was not fully considered by the Committee controlling the market. Despite much opposition the market was restored in the High Street during 1948.

With the exception of meat stalls (which do not exist at present) and meat vehicles it is to be regretted that from the public health point of view there is no really effective control of street food traders and the vehicles they use.

The Council agreed to make Bye-laws with respect to the handling, wrapping, etc., of food, and the sale of food in the open air and to adopt the Model Byelaws revised by the Ministry of Food and issued in October 1949. Confirmation of these Bye-laws is expected at an early date in 1950.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

No special campaign has been undertaken in this respect but particular attention has been paid to manufacturing premises and the display and handling of cooked food. Notices reminding persons to keep their hands clean and particularly to always wash their hands after using a sanitary convenience are posted in suitable positions on all premises.

An opportunity of addressing the Executive Committee of the Andover Chamber of Trade was afforded me in April when the formation of a Hygiene Food Traders Guild was discussed. The Executive Committee looked with favour on the project but considered the scheme should be sponsored by the Council, and a deadlock ensued when the Council subsequently took the opposite view.

Proper and frequent inspections of food premises and a direct approach to the food handler is the real answer to the problems. The adoption of the Model Bye-laws referred to above will help considerably in the campaign to improve hygienic conditions in the food trades but some difficulty will be encountered in towns such as Andover where the sale of foodstuffs in an open market is permitted and encouraged.

Local Authorities should provide adequate washing facilities free of charge at all public conveniences and encourage the public and persons engaged in delivering foodstuffs to use the facilities.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Home Killed Meat

Slaughtering continued to be carried out at the Andover Co-Operative Society slaughterhouse, Southend Road, which is requisitioned by the Ministry of Food for the purpose of slaughtering animals for human consumption to serve the needs of the Borough and parts of the Andover, Whitchurch and Kingsclere Rural Districts. Cattle for the Borough of Basingstoke are also slaughtered on these premises.

The slaughterhouse is of good construction and well maintained and an improvement was carried out at the end of the year by the provision of a double beef hanging rail which will allow for better cooling of carcasses and relieve the overcrowding at peak killing periods, also greatly facilitate the work of inspection. Sides of beef are now being hung side by side on separate rails instead of being packed close together on one rail as previously. Ventilation needs improving and the Ministry of Food have agreed to give this attention during 1950.

A new mess room for slaughtermen and proper washing facilities have also been provided and subject to slaughtering times being properly regulated, conditions are reasonably good for a small slaughterhouse.

The Officials of the Ministry of Food and the Slaughtering Contractor and Staff continued to co-operate fully with the Sanitary Inspectors of the Council carrying out the duties of Meat Inspection and I wish to record my appreciation of this co-operation.

100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was carried out and this entailed 372 visits and working over 200 hours beyond normal during the year, apart from Sunday slaughtering during peak periods.

A total of 4,697 animals were slaughtered during the year and a total of 28 Tons. 11 cwts. 65½ lbs. of meat and organs were condemned as unfit for human consumption. These figures show a considerable increase on those for 1948.

The following tables give details of the carcasses inspected and condemned and the weight of meat and organs condemned:-

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Galves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1001	904	169	2523	100
Number inspected	1001	904	169	2523	100
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcasses condemned	2	9	2	5	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	434	573	32	853	40
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	43.5%	64.6%	19.3%	33.96%	48.5%
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	6	13	2	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	58	212	1	-	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6.2%	25.6%	.48%	-	4.57%

Weight of Meat and Organs Condemned

	Tuberculosis			Other diseases		
	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Carcasses and parts of carcasses	104.	-	6	66.	-	24
Organs	158.	-	3½	233.	-	6
TOTALS	262.	-	9½ lbs.	299.	1	2
Total Weight:- 28 Tons. 1cwt. 95½ lbs.						

Meat and Offal condemned on Butchers' Premises.

Four hundred and two pounds of imported beef and two hundred and forty pounds of Home Killed Meat was condemned as unfit for human consumption on butchers' premises by reason of bone taint, also 11½ lbs. of imported ox livers by reason of decomposition.

Corned Beef

Three hundred and seventy-nine and a half pounds of imported canned corned beef was condemned as unfit for human consumption on butchers' premises and at the Ministry of Food distribution centre.

The disposal of condemned home killed meat, imported meat and corned beef is dealt with by the Ministry of Food. Meat and offal is regularly collected by contractors and removed for proper treatment in steam digestors or concentrating plants.

Other Foods.

Condemnation certificates were issued in respect of the following food voluntarily surrendered by private traders:-

Weight in lbs.

Fish	- 404½ lbs.	
Meat pies	- 66 lbs.	
Brawn	- 10 lbs.	
Fruit cake	- 28 lbs.	
Sultanas	- 28 lbs.	
Tomatoes	- 79 lbs.	
Bones	- 73 lbs.	
Cheese	- 15 lbs.	
Bisto	- 5 lbs.	
Bacon	- 2½ lbs.	
Syrup	- 2 lbs.	
Sausages	- 21½ lbs.	Total weight - 775½ lbs.
Sweets	- 41 lbs.	

Number of cans

Milk	- 289	
Meat	- 65	
Fish	- 87	
Fruit	- 123	
Vegetables	- 159	
Soup	- 115	
Fruit juice	- 15	Total number of cans - 877
Preserves	- 24	

Sundry other foodstuffs were condemned including 64 head of poultry.

Cysticercus Bovis

100% inspection of beef carcasses and offal for the detection of lesions is carried out and thirty-seven cases discovered during the year.

Cysticercus Bovis is the cystic stage of the tapeworm Taenia Saginata in man and was considered rare in this country until reports of cases were received during 1948.

Affected carcasses and offal are removed to Southampton for cold storage for a period of 21 days at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. after which the meat is released for manufacturing purposes.

The following table gives details of the animals affected:-

<u>Class of animals</u>			
<u>Steers</u>	<u>Heifers</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Total</u>
14	7	16	37
<u>Percentage of the total number of animals slaughtered in each class.</u>			
<u>Steers</u>	<u>Heifers</u>	<u>Cows</u>	
3.4%	1.2%	1.6%	
<u>Percentage of the total number of all animals slaughtered</u>			
2.2%			

The forecast made in last year's report, that *Cysticercus Bovis* infestation of cattle is on the increase in this country has proved correct and although the fullest possible information is obtained regarding all animals affected and forwarded to the Authorities concerned there appears to be very little field work carried out on the Medical side in attempting to trace human beings harbouring the tapeworm with a view to preventing the spread of Cystic infestation.

GENERAL

Every case of generalised tuberculosis in cattle, congenital tuberculosis in calves and cystic infestation in all classes of animals is reported to the Medical Officer and the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the County concerned. Twenty cases of generalised tuberculosis were reported during the year. Thirty-seven cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* and two cases of congenital tuberculosis in calves were notified during the year. I repeat that the veterinary profession should make more use of the valuable information available at the slaughterhouse regarding the diseases of animals. The continued loss of liver by reason of fluke (*Distoma Hepaticum*) is a matter for attention, one thousand and sixteen livers being condemned during the year 1949, the percentage of offal being 36% in cattle and 56% in sheep.

SLAUGHTERING OF ANIMALS ACT, 1923.

The above Act provides for the humane and scientific slaughter of animals, the licensing of slaughtermen and for purposes connected therewith. The Sanitary Inspectors of the Council are the duly appointed enforcement officers for the purposes of the Act, and slaughtermen's licences are granted by the Council only after receiving a satisfactory report from these officers who are able to observe the slaughtering of animals whilst engaged in meat inspection duties at the slaughterhouse and the inspection of knackers yards.

Nine applications for licences were granted for a period of 12 months in each case. Action regarding contravention of the provisions of the Act was not found necessary during the year.

The Temple-Cox and Cash captive bolt type humane killer is used at the controlled slaughterhouse also a long arm Greener