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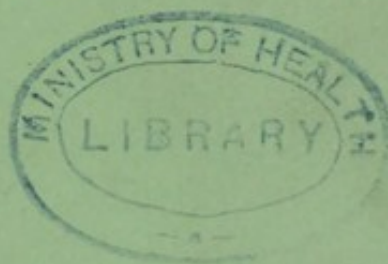


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The Health of Andover



Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
1955

THE HEALTH OF ANDOVER

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1955

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BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

1955

Mayor

Councillor O.J. Norris

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor H.G. Marsh

Vice-Chairman

Alderman W.J. Ponting

MEMBERS

His Worship The Mayor
Alderman W.J. Armstead J. P.
Councillor P.S. Batchelor
Councillor R.F. Cox
Councillor J. Haines
Councillor W.J. Jackson
Councillor J.W.E. Tait

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

F. H. M. Dummer, M.B., Ch.B.(St.And.), D.P.H.(Lond.).

Chief Sanitary Inspector &
Borough Shops Acts Inspector

A. R. Tarrant, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

R. K. Crow, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary

Miss M. B. Lowman

Clerks

Miss P. Beaves (Appointed 12th September)

Mrs. M. J. Wilson (Resigned 20th August)

Miss V. A. Curtis, (Transferred from Department during August)

OUTDOOR STAFF

Rodent Operator

A. Prosser

General Assistant (Part-Time Rodent Work)

D. Mundy.

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

To His Worship The Mayor,

June, 1956.

Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Andover.

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my third Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health.

The year 1955 was a most satisfactory one from the point of view of the vital statistics of the Borough. The death rate at 10.38 per 1,000 was considerably below that of England and Wales, and the infant mortality rate reached a record low level at 11.19, which was less than half that of the national average.

The general low incidence of infectious disease was marred by the fact that we had several cases of poliomyelitis, some of a serious nature. During the year, the outlook on this disease has undergone a welcome and important change in the announcement made of the availability, although at present restricted, of poliomyelitis vaccine. We are so used these days to expecting protection through injections that the tremendous amount of research work which was spent on the production of this vaccine might well be glossed over. We must not forget that this discovery was the outcome of many years of patient and often disappointing research, and has brought a really hopeful light to bear on this tragic disease. By the time the next Annual Report is prepared, I hope to be able to give you an assessment of the efficacy of the vaccine now being used, and of its extension to a greatly increased population range.

Once again, I have to report that no case of diphtheria was notified, an indication of the remarkable progress which has been achieved through one of the most powerful weapons in the armoury of preventive medicine. This happy circumstance is one which can only be viewed as "normal" as long as we, as a community, are willing to accept the responsibility of taking every step to promote the health of our children. Diphtheria - and other diseases which may become amenable to similar protection - will only be warded off by active steps to secure immunisation.

It should not be necessary at this stage to conduct "campaigns" to promote immunisation. No member of the public can plead ignorance of the facilities available or of the manifest advantages to be gained through such a measure. It is a "yard-stick" of education in its broadest sense that prevention of illness should be an objective of second nature to us all.

This does not mean that there is no field for health education. On the contrary, we have only scratched the surface of what can be done in preventive work to make the community a happier and healthier group of people. It is this attitude of treating a "community" as "people" rather than a "place" by which the greatest rewards will be reaped. The best housing estate with all modern amenities will still be a sterile place of bricks and mortar only, unless the relationships within that estate are studied. This has been the key-note of all social work in recent times.

In this Report, I have again to bring to your notice the team work which has been evident throughout the year, and this is shown also by the fact that I have received reports from your Borough Surveyor and Housing Manager on which I have drawn for material.

The work of your Sanitary Inspectors should by now be well-known to you, but I take this opportunity of stressing the large scope of community living which is subject to the supervision, care and maintenance of these officers.

You will appreciate from the number of inspections carried out - 1,856 - and the range of premises covered by these inspections, that the work of two Inspectors is full-time indeed. The work of the Borough Slaughterhouse has taken up a considerable amount of time, but this is well repaid by the fact that in Andover we can guarantee 100 per cent efficient inspection.

One of the most powerful adjuncts to public health is the Mass Radiography Unit. During its visit in April, 1955, 5,232 people were examined - a remarkable achievement - and one which reflects great credit on the citizens of Andover in their awareness of the efforts which were made for their protection. It is by such facilities that we can succeed one day in stamping out tuberculosis altogether.

The outlook for tuberculosis is a very hopeful one, and although new cases are continually being brought to light by Mass Radiography and by contact inspections, they are being diagnosed at a very much earlier stage. The prospects before a tuberculous patient today, are nothing like as grave as they were even a few years ago. These patients have, of course, been very largely helped by the housing drive, and by the general standard of living which is now higher than ever before in our history.

The extension of BCG to our own district is one which is eagerly awaited, and I hope that by the time the next Annual Report is due, it will have become an accomplished fact.

The year has also witnessed the progressive decision taken by the Council to fluoridate its water supply. In this too, research workers should not be forgotten. Before such a decision was possible surveys of a most exacting nature were carried out and the subject studied from every view point, particularly in regard to the safety of the measure. By this decision, Andover will have given its children a chance of better health and have prepared the way for a wider application of the basic principles of this new scientific knowledge. The Council have decided that its role is to lead public opinion, and to promote any project which will, on a long-term basis, enhance the health of the citizens of the Borough.

Throughout the year, I have had every co-operation and assistance from your Chief Officers and other members of the Council's Staff, and I wish to record my appreciation.

I am grateful, too, for the excellent work done by my secretary, Miss M. B. Lowman, particularly in connection with the increasing range of her work which has been occasioned by my duties undertaken on behalf of the County Council.

Your Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. R. Tarrant, and the Additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. K. Crow, have carried out their duties in their usual efficient and enthusiastic manner. A considerable amount of routine, unnoticed work, falls on these officers, and I am grateful to them for their continued assistance throughout the year.

The extra work entailed in preparing the slum clearance programme and the supervision made necessary by the new Food and Drugs Regulations, have greatly added to their duties, and I express my thanks to them for their loyal co-operation and the high standards they have achieved.

The Department has been fortunate in having a Public Health Committee which has on numerous occasions shown its interest in the work, and I am grateful to all members both of the Committee and of the Council for their kindness to myself and to my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. H. M. Dunne.

Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics

Area (in acres)	6,381	(6,381)
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population	15,680	(15,600)
1951 Census figure	14,661	
Number of inhabited houses	4,338	(4,251)
Rateable value	£118,901	(£113,297)
Sum represented by penny rate	£476	(£450)

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of this town at the end of June, 1955, was 15,680. The net gain for 1955 of births over deaths was 105.

The population trend of Andover is as follows:-

1948	13,860	1952	15,430
1949	15,260	1953	15,440
1950	15,050	1954	15,600
1951	15,390	1955	15,680

The population increase since the year 1947 amounts to 15 per cent.

Vital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	129	139
Legitimate	127	137
Illegitimate	2	2

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	
	<u>Andover Municipal Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Live Births	17.09	15.0
Still Births	18.3	23.1

	<u>Deaths (All Causes)</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	86	77

	<u>Death Rate</u>	
	<u>Andover Municipal Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
All Causes	10.38	11.7
Comparability Factor	0.96	
Corrected Rate	9.96	

	<u>Infant Mortality</u>	
	<u>Andover Municipal Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
	11.19	24.9

	<u>Neonatal Mortality</u>	
	<u>Andover Municipal Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
	11.19	17.3

(The Birth and Death Rates are calculated per 1000 of the population.
The Infantile Mortality Rate is calculated per 1000 live births.)

The Death Rate

The local death rate for 1955 was 10.38 per 1,000 of the population, a decrease of 0.82 on last year's figure, and 1.4 below the national average.

As usual, the main cause of death was heart disease, which accounted for 40.5% of the total. It is unlikely that this figure will diminish in any way in future years, and indeed the conquest of other diseases will tend to increase the percentage dying from the most natural cause. A great deal of research is going on on the origin of heart disease, with particular reference to coronary fatalities at comparatively early ages.

Cancer deaths amounted to 14% of the total, an increase of 1% on last year. 5 people died of cancer of the lung, an increase of 1 on last year. The possible relationship of such cases to cigarette smoking is being investigated nationally.

It is gratifying to report that no death occurred due to illnesses contracted in childhood, nor was there any fatality associated with pregnancy or childbirth.

These are simple statements but they underline the enormous advances which have been made in the prevention of infectious diseases, and a consequent diminution in the complications arising from such serious diseases, especially in infancy, as whooping cough. The fact that childbirth no longer is associated with measurable risks to life is an indication of the progress which has been made in this field of care over the past 50 years.

The average age at death was 64 for males and 73 for females, figures which compare quite well with the national average.

The infant mortality rate at 11.19 is only a third of that of last year, and is less than half of the national figure of 24.9. Although this is a very satisfactory state of affairs, too much significance should not be placed on these figures, since they involve very small numbers, and even an increase of one in the aggregate would make a considerable difference to the percentage.

This year's figure of 11.19 shows the unusual position where all of these deaths - 3 - occurred in the first four weeks of life, and no further deaths occurred in the first twelve months.

Last year, I showed in graphical form how on a quinquennial basis infant mortality in Andover had steadily fallen, and the rate of this fall has always given the result that the Borough's infant mortality figures have kept well below those of England and Wales as a whole.

Civil Defence

The training of ambulance personnel has now been undertaken by the Area Civil Defence Officer for the Central Area of Hampshire. There are at present 8 people in the Ambulance Section for the district.

Infectious Diseases

1955 was a dominant year in measles, and 244 cases were notified. I show below a Table which brings out the two-yearly cycle of the disease very clearly.

1955	244	1953	237	1951	241	1949	186
1954	2	1952	1	1950	4	1948	6

The cases were uniformly of a mild nature, but I would repeat the warning which I gave last year that although measles is not of such significance as a killing disease in modern days, there is a possibility of serious consequences such as vision defects, ear trouble and dental caries, which may take a considerable time to show up. By means of regular inspection of school children and children attending our welfare clinics, we are able to detect these sequelae at a fairly early stage, and treatment can be instituted without delay. It is one of the dividends paid through regular inspection.

Whooping cough was not very much in evidence during 1955, and only 7 cases were notified. We are reasonably optimistic that we shall see fewer serious cases of whooping cough and possibly fewer in number in all of this disease, through the wide-spread use of whooping cough vaccine, which in Andover is being employed in an increasing degree.

There were 17 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year, all of a relatively mild nature. The hospital services are seldom used for scarlet fever nowadays, except in cases where social conditions make it advisable that admission should be sought.

There were no notifications of cases of diphtheria. Other notifications included those for acute pneumonia, meningitis, ophthalmia neonatorum and poliomyelitis.

1955 was a relatively bad year for Andover as far as notifications of poliomyelitis were concerned. Six cases in all were admitted to hospital, three of them being of a paralytic nature.

A surprising feature of the "outbreak" - there were in fact no known related cases - was the relatively late beginning i.e. the end of August. One might have expected poliomyelitis to have started at least six weeks before the actual date. From that date cases were evenly distributed throughout the remainder of the year, the last occurring in November. One case, an adult, was very severe indeed, and underlines the need for a vaccine which will be available to all members of the public and not restricted to children.

As I have pointed out before, the phrase "infantile paralysis" is a complete misnomer and although the weight of infection is certainly borne in a large degree by children up to the age of 15 years, there is a considerable number of cases occurring in adult life, and under circumstances which make the resulting disability even more tragic.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

No food poisoning outbreaks occurred during 1955.

Care of the Aged

The following is an extract from the 8th Annual Report of the National Corporation for the Care of Old People:-

" The Corporation has continued its longterm study of the care of old people in Andover, which was started by the appointment of a social worker in March, 1953. Visits to a random sample of 200 old people living in varied circumstances in the Borough have been completed by the social worker during the year in order to obtain a reasonably accurate idea of the uses made of existing social services and of the need for others. The experience gained has been most useful.

It is interesting to note that a high proportion of the old people visited have children living in or near Andover, and this fact, together with the goodwill of neighbours, lessens the need for organised help. It is possible that the demand for the Home Help Service is further reduced by the fact that help is sought privately because it is known that, where a member of the family is working, the charges for this Service are relatively high. But it is not always realised that for old people living alone the charge may be negligible. It should be made clear, however, that although the demand by old people in Andover on the Home Help Service is small, help once given must often be continued for long periods as is indicated by the fact in at least ten cases regular help has been given over a period of two years. The value of this Service is evident from the fact that, without it, 50% of the elderly people receiving it would in all probability have had to be admitted to a communal Home.

Cases which would appear to be beyond the scope of the Home Help Service and which require institutional care are the mentally infirm, extreme cases of neglect and those in need of night attention for long periods. The National Corporation has been running a night attendant service for old people who are acutely ill or whose relatives are in need of a rest from caring for them. In addition to providing relief where illness is causing considerable distress, night attention has on occasion made admission to hospital unnecessary. It is difficult to run as a separate service in a small area because the demand is spasmodic, but it has not proved costly, for families have often met the full cost and where they have been unable to do this the National Assistance Board has sometimes helped to pay the fees. In addition to providing this service the Corporation has continued to give financial support to the chiropody service run by the Andover Old People's Welfare Committee."

Since the Report of the National Corporation was issued, the Old People's Club in Suffolk Road was opened on 6th December, 1955, by His Grace the Duke of Wellington. The Club, which is also the Headquarters of the British Red Cross Society, is run by a Committee fully representative of the Borough, and funds for the purpose were subscribed by local subscriptions, from grants from the King George VI Foundation and from the National Corporation. The Club is open daily for old people, and provides a much needed service in the Borough.

It should also be noted that the services of Miss B. L. Robertson, the social worker, have been very much appreciated in Andover, and her visiting of old people has assisted the statutory services and voluntary organisations to help those in need without delay.

Vaccination and Immunisation

At 31st December, 1955, 192 persons had been vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the current year. This is a welcome increase from last year's figure, and it is to be hoped that it will be maintained and improved upon in 1956.

Of the 192, 146 were infants under one year of age, an increase of 44 on last year, which represents slightly more than 50% of the total births for that year. The figure for re-vaccinations however is not good - 21 - which is a decrease of six on the 1954 figure, and is an indication of the low degree of community protection which exists. It is not enough that infants should be vaccinated in the first year of life; unless that protection is given at an early age and repeated at least once in adult life, the resultant barrier to infection has not been maintained.

There has been an improvement in the administrative arrangements for vaccination throughout the County in that facilities are now available at Infant Welfare Centres. This has increased the range of choice for parents and we have found that this method has been fairly well used in centres in rural areas.

Again, no case of diphtheria has been reported in the Borough. The provisional number of cases notified for England and Wales for 1955 was 161 with 11 deaths. When one compares these figures with those of 1945, during which there were 18,596 notifications with 722 deaths, the measure of progress is clearly demonstrated. These results are only possible through the maintenance over the country as a whole of diphtheria protection through immunisation.

Immunisation against both diphtheria and whooping cough is now made easy in that the one course of injections covers both diseases. In 1955 in Andover, 206 children completed a full course of primary immunisation, including 157 who were protected against both whooping cough and diphtheria. There also has been a very marked increase in the number of children receiving "booster" doses for diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation - 239 children received the "booster" dose for diphtheria and 7 against both diseases. This combined figure of 246 compares very favourably with the 47 who received this service in 1954.

The scheme which was introduced last year in which all entrants to junior schools were offered a reinforcing dose during the first term, has worked very well, and has resulted in the increased response. Children in Andover are also offered this facility at monthly immunisation clinics held at the Health Centre, where primary or reinforcing doses are given.

It is by these means that we hope to increase still further the effective barrier against infection. The protection which immunisation gives against diphtheria has now been so clearly shown over the past 20 years, that it is surprising that all children, especially infants in the first year of life, are not given this aid to health as a normal birth-right.

As I pointed out in last year's Annual Report, there is yet another disease which can very simply and easily be protected against - tetanus - and we are hopeful that in the very near future, facilities will be included for this as well. There is no reason why a single course of injections, should not now protect against these three diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

Tuberculosis

In an Appendix to this Report you will find details of the cases of tuberculosis notified during the year, and the present position of the Register. There has again been an increase in the number of respiratory cases in both sexes, and the total is 112 compared with 102 last year. Some of these cases are accounted for by the fact that they were discovered by Mass Radiography when the Unit visited Andover in April, 1955.

The public response to the visit of the Unit was described by the Organising Secretary of the Mass Radiography Centre as "quite remarkable." It is in fact worthwhile giving the peak figures in some detail:-

April 19th	-	- 722 in 5 hours
April 20th	-	- 933 in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours
April 21st	-	1,245 in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours

Altogether, 5,232 people attended the Unit, giving an average of 152 per hour, which is well above the recognised standard of sustained effort for a Mass Radiography Unit normally gauged at 120 per hour. Another point which is worth mentioning is that the above figures were not artificially boosted up by organised groups of school children, as the schools were closed during the visit of the Unit, and there were very few people included in any organised industrial arrangements.

This was probably one of the most successful efforts at demonstrating the facilities for, and the response of the public towards, community health, and it reflects great credit on the people of Andover.

From the statistics appended you will see that 8 people were referred to the Chest Clinic as suffering from probable tuberculous disease. In addition, 12 people were discovered to have non-tuberculous pulmonary conditions. It should be stressed that these examinations do give an opportunity to the individual for a general check-up on chest conditions, and are extremely valuable quite apart from the discovery or exclusion of tuberculosis itself.

One of the main points of attack in tuberculosis is still good housing, and Andover's record in this field is very good.

During the year BCG vaccination has been operating in the County, but this area is still not one of those at present included in the scheme. This work is at a preliminary stage, and I have no doubt that at a slightly later date Andover will also be offered these facilities.

Administration of Health Services

National Health Service Act, 1946.

In last year's Report, I gave a detailed description of the operation of this Act as far as the devolution of health services by the County Council to districts was concerned.

During the year a considerable amount of work has been undertaken in these services, but the work has not often called for any major decision to be taken by the Sub-Committee. It still however is true that the value of such a committee lies in the fact that it can interpret the needs of the communities which are served, and has, although small, some say in the administration of the county services.

Reports are submitted on infectious diseases, vital statistics, midwifery and home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, the home help service, and the financial implications of the work of these services.

During the year a child minders scheme was put into operation due to the closure of the Drove Day Nursery which was closed on the 31st March, 1955. Up to date, there has been very little call on this arrangement.

One of the important functions of the Sub-Committee is the appointment of district nurses and arranging for accommodation.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

At its meeting on 4th October, 1955, the Council approved a Minute of the Public Health Committee held on the 8th September, 1955, by which the Committee recommended that the Ministry's offer to include Andover as a study centre for fluoridation be accepted, and that the Highways and Works Committee be requested to arrange for the addition of fluorides to the water supply.

This decision of the Public Health Committee was taken after many months of investigation of the present position of fluoridation and the results which had been beneficially obtained throughout the world. This decision was a unanimous one, and in meetings which followed, the unanimity of the proposal was reiterated.

At the time of writing, Andover has not yet started to fluoridate its water supply, but all the preliminary dental studies have been completed and the constructional work is well advanced. Andover will thus be the fourth area in the United Kingdom to inaugurate one of the outstanding advances in preventive medicine of this century. The other study areas are Kilmarnock, Anglesey and Watford, all of which have started fluoridation.

That something of a very positive nature is required to offset the enormous prevalence of dental disease which at the moment affects over 90% of the population, has been demonstrated very clearly from the figures of dental examinations of school children carried out in Andover. In the preliminary study of 502 children only 17 had completely sound dentition.

None of us who advocate fluoridation would for one moment hold that this is the complete answer to the problem of dental disease. On the contrary, we are only too well aware that other aspects such as education in sound dental health procedures, periodic dental care and proper nutrition are of equal importance, but it is the duty of an authority to provide the very best of facilities which science has made available, and in this respect fluoridation has been proved to be outstanding.

The Borough Council have had their critics on this subject, and outstanding among the criticism is that we know too little about this subject to put it into operation at the moment. It could be stated, quite categorically that no subject in the field of preventive medicine has been so thoroughly investigated and so tested from all angles as has fluoridation. There is not an organised body of scientific opinion in this country which has stood out against the benefits of fluoridation, and the Medical Research Council has paid a great deal of attention in minute detail to the scientific probing of the benefits of fluoridation. It has said quite categorically that it is convinced that the claim made for fluoridation, namely that at one part per million, fluoridation will benefit dental health without adversely affecting the health of the people, has been substantiated.

Water Supplies

Public Supply

The water supply has now been extended to Little London, Smannell and Woodhouse, a fringe area agreement having been reached with the Andover Rural District Council.

The completion and putting into service of the extension of the Smannell Road Pumping Station with automatic electrically driven pumping plant, aeration plant for Free CO2 removal and chlorinating and ammoniating plant, has been carried out. The capacity of the Station is now a minimum of 1,300,000 gallons per day (winter pumping rates) and a maximum of 1,800,000 gallons per day (summer pumping rates.)

A 9 inch ring main to the western area of the town to improve the distribution system has been commenced.

Minor main extensions have been made to private enterprise housing estates.

Private Piped Supplies

W. A. Motley, Harewood Farm, Andover Down.

Supplying 19 houses (also provides a supply to a garage with a camping site, a turkey farm and one dairy farm at Andover Down).

Shallow Wells and Bores

A total of 92 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 decrease on the figures for 1954 is accounted for by the extension of the main supply to serve sixteen houses at Smannell and Woodhouse.

It is regretted that the extension of the main supply to serve the 61 dwellings in the Picket Piece - Ox Drove area was financially not possible where 40% of the supplies are polluted and the structure of wells is generally of a low standard and in some cases dangerous.

15 samples of water were taken as the result of complaints or routine investigation, 12 of which were reported upon as satisfactory, 2 as fairly satisfactory and 1 as unsatisfactory. Extension of the private piped supply at Andover Down to serve two cottages taking the unsatisfactory sample is contemplated.

(c) Supplies to Dairies and Dairy Farms

The duty of ensuring that dairy farms are provided with a supply of water suitable for the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on October 1st, 1949, but no copies of results of any samples taken are sent to this office.

One dairy pasteurising milk derives its water supply from a bore on the premises and eleven samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory except in two cases where pollution of the pipe line was the cause of unsatisfactory samples and this was cleared by chlorination.

Milk Supplies

There are nine persons registered as distributors of milk and eight premises registered as dairies within the Borough. The W. V. S. is registered as a distributor of cream for their Friday market.

The County Council delegated its powers in respect of the licensing and supervision of pasteurising plants to the Borough Council and licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, are as follows:-

Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licences	-	4
Dealers (Sterilised) Licence	-	1
Dealers Pasteurised Milk Licences	-	4

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, are as follows:-

Dealers Tuberculin Tested Licences	-	5
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Supplementary Licences to use the special designations "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" and "Tuberculin Tested" were granted to an Eastleigh firm distributing milk to the Andover War Memorial Hospital.

The Food & Drugs (Milk and Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food notified the Council that a survey would be carried out with a view to making an order specifying an area, including the Borough, within which the retail sale of milk would be restricted to designated milks. It is expected that the order specifying the area will be made during 1956.

Pasteurising Plants

There are four milk pasteurising plants in operation within the Borough, two plants of the Holder Type and two High Temperature Short Time installations.

Samples from Dealers

Twenty two samples of raw T.T. Milk were taken for bacteriological examination, six of which failed to satisfy the official test.

A total of two hundred and six samples were taken from pasteurising plants, all of which satisfied both the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue test with the exception that one failed the Phosphatase test.

Samples from Schools

Five samples of raw T.T. Milk supplied to Portway Primary School were taken for bacteriological examination, three of which failed to satisfy the test.

Thirteen samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken from other schools, all of which satisfied the prescribed tests.

Biological Examination

Six samples of raw T.T. Milk were submitted for biological examination, all of which proved negative for Myco. tuberculosis and Brucella abortus.

Milk Bottle Cleansing

Four hundred and eight bottles were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, two hundred and fifty eight of which proved satisfactory, sixty four fairly satisfactory and eighty six unsatisfactory. In cases of unsatisfactory results the method of cleansing is checked and advice given.

Public Services

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The Borough Council has assumed responsibility for the collection of refuse from the R.A.F. Married Quarters and, by contract, for the collection of refuse from the R.A.F. Station.

The erection of a Refuse Incinerator, with paper and tin baling plant has been commenced at Barlows Lane adjoining the sewage disposal works and should be in operation later in 1956. It is hoped that a more central disposal point will relieve the strain on the collection service and promote efficiency.

Street Cleansing

The street cleansing service has been re-organised by adopting a gang system with "Manulectric" vehicle supplemented by orderly service to the central area and market.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Articles requiring steam disinfection are dealt with at St. John's Hospital by arrangement. Disinfection of six premises was carried out after infectious diseases.

Disinfestation work was carried out at premises infested as follows:-

Flies	-	3
Fleas	-	5
Ants	-	13
Moths	-	1
Beetles	-	3
Cockroaches	-	2

A liquid or powder insecticide is applied as found necessary.

11 wasps nests were destroyed at the request of householders.

No complaints of bed bugs were received.

Street Lighting

A scheme for conversion of the town's street lighting system to a modern form of electric lighting has been commenced and should be completed later in 1956. This is regarded as a contribution to safety if not to public health.

Swimming Pools and Hot Baths

Borough Swimming Pool

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 regular weekly samples taken by Sanitary Inspectors 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.

The treasurer has supplied the following statistics for the year 1955:-

Bathers

Civilians	8,258
Service Personnel	1,289
Children	<u>26,549</u>
	<u>36,096</u>

Spectators

Adults	2,708
Children	<u>1,351</u>
	<u>4,059</u>

The hot baths were closed in September, 1954, and have not been reopened.

There is a pool at the Grammar School, the water being chlorinated by hand dosing according to the use of the pool. The County Education Authority have not yet taken steps to ensure that a filtration and chlorination plant is installed comparable with the Municipal Installation.

Twenty two samples were taken by Sanitary Inspectors in the swimming season, two of which were unsatisfactory.

Rodent Control

(1) Statistics (year ended 31st December, 1955)

No. of complaints received and dealt with - 225 (105)

No. of premises surveyed and action taken - 1,659 (1,229)

No. of premises treated - 474 (451)

The total number of properties in the Borough at 31st March, 1955, was 4,871. This included 69 agricultural properties.

(2) Organisation

A free service is provided to domestic premises. Business and Agricultural premises are treated on a cost of labour and materials basis.

(3) Hampshire No. 1 Workable Area Committee

The Committee held quarterly meetings during the year, the Council being represented on each occasion. The object of the Committee is to achieve the co-ordination of the work of Rodent Control by the constituent Local Authorities.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

No formal action was taken under this Section during the year.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The reconstruction of a 30 inch main outfall sewer has been completed to relieve surcharge in central areas of the town and to reduce infiltration.

A scheme for heated sludge digestion of sewage sludge has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Ministry will not approve this scheme, which provided for the eventual reception of sewage from the Andover Rural District Council Pill Hill Brook area, but have indicated that larger cold digestion tanks may be approved to cope with the immediate problem and population, draining to the works.

A scheme for cold digestion tanks for 16,000 population capable of conversion to heated tanks for over 25,000 population is being prepared. Conditions at the works as far as sludge digestion is concerned continue to be most unsatisfactory.

The effluents from the disposal works have been generally satisfactory.

Sanitation

It will be seen from the General Statistics that there are 4,338 inhabited properties within the Borough. A total of 362 houses are not connected to the main sewerage system and of these 184 are provided with drainage to a cesspool or septic tank, 153 have pail closets and 25 chemical closets.

Four pail closets were eliminated by the demolition of one cottage and the conversion to water closets and drainage to a septic tank in three others.

Two new houses were built in the unsewered area with drainage to a septic tank and one house with drainage to a cesspool was connected to the main drainage by an extension of the London Road sewer. Fifteen properties in the Town Area with pail closets, twelve of which have waste water drainage to the sewer, still remain to be dealt with.

The clearing of blocked drains and water closets is treated as a public health service and 111 of these were cleared forthwith by the out-door staff without charge. Repairs and improvements to drains and sanitary fittings were affected at 18 premises and 40 hydraulic and smoke tests were applied in connection with this work.

There is still urgent need for modern public sanitary conveniences in the Town and public parks and for the improvement of existing arrangements by the provision of proper washing facilities with hot water to meet present day requirements. The Borough Surveyor was instructed to prepare plans and estimates for public conveniences at the junction of South Street and Winchester Street.

The extension of the sewer at Charlton village is still an urgent matter having regard to new building and the improvement of existing houses.

Improvements to the six Pollens Almshouses, Marlborough Street were completed and resulted in the provision of separate water closets where previously only two were provided with access from the street.

Housing

I am grateful to the Housing Manager for the following report on housing progress during the year:-

During the year, work on the Leigh Road housing site has continued. A total of 61 houses have now been completed on the site. 28 houses are in the course of construction and these will complete the development of the site - 89 houses making up the total.

No further plans are in hand at the moment for the construction of houses, apart from slum clearance work. Housing subsidies have been greatly reduced during the year and this fact must have a bearing upon the number of houses to be built by the Council in the future. The high rate of interest at present being charged by the Public Works Loan Board on borrowed capital is another factor which directly influences the Council's future building plans. Ever increasing building costs must also be taken into account.

The Council have decided to introduce a rent rationalisation scheme to come into effect in July, 1956. The object of this scheme is to ensure that the burden of increases in rent consequent upon the recent subsidy reductions is spread fairly over the whole of the Council's tenants. The scheme provides for standard charges for similar types of accommodation, the number of bedrooms in the house having been taken as the factor defining the various types. Pre-war houses will still attract a much lower rent than post war houses, but rationalisation of the rents of these houses has also taken place. Old people's accommodation has also been dealt with outside the limits of the major scheme.

The housing of older people has suffered a set back during the year. The plans for the provision of further accommodation in Suffolk Road have been reluctantly shelved by the Council in the face of rising costs. The Council are however to reconsider this scheme in the near future. Meanwhile the waiting list of applications for old peoples' accommodation has grown to 100.

Slum clearance housing is gathering speed. Five houses in Dene Road which will be completed in May, 1956, and four houses in New Street which will be ready for occupation in July, 1956, are being constructed. The Adelaide Road scheme has been approved and all the houses concerned in this area have been emptied, with the exception of one owner-occupied house. Rehousing of some of the occupants of sub-standard property in Rack Close and Adelaide Road can be undertaken as soon as the Dene Road houses are completed.

Further Notes on Housing

Post war housing to 31st March, 1956, has provided 907 houses of which 621 permanent and 50 temporary houses have been erected under the supervision of the local authority, 197 by private enterprise and 39 by a Housing Society.

A scheme of improvement for 32 pre-war houses comprising the installation of a hot water supply etc., has been proceeding but a further scheme of improvement for 27 pre-war houses has not been granted loan sanction.

Improvement grant applications to 31st March, 1956, number 19 in respect of 24 housing units. 12 grants have been accepted and work on 17 units completed. 6 applications have been rejected, withdrawn or abandoned. Work is proceeding in respect of one unit.

A scheme for building 26 housing units with communal facilities for old people has been deferred owing to the financial difficulties.

A scheme for building 23 housing units for sale is prepared and awaiting sanction.

Among the houses erected are experimental types using modern constructional methods and materials including 5 - 4 person 3 bedroom "Modility" type houses in Dene Road with aluminium roofing. Further experimental houses of the 5 person 3 bedroom type using cross-wall construction and thermal insulated cladding are contemplated for slum clearance replacements.

Individual Unfit Houses

One house was demolished and one house closed under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, displacing seven persons who were rehoused by the Council.

Three Demolition Orders were made which will become operative during 1956.

Clearance Areas

A start was made on the programme and two areas comprising 13 houses were declared as follows:-

Nos. 46 to 60, Adelaide Road (8 houses)

No. 52 is owner-occupied and the Council's offer to purchase was not accepted, therefore a compulsory purchase order was made in respect of this house.

Nos. 27 and 29, Adelaide Road and 21, 23 and 25, Rack Close. (5 houses)

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

15 Certificates of Disrepair were issued and 2 revoked during the year.

Moveable Dwellings

(a) Sites for Moveable Dwellings

The sites at Harewood Garage, London Road and The Crescent were licenced for a further period of 12 months, the licences providing for 12 caravans to be stationed on each site.

An application in respect of land at Drunken Tree Drove was granted for a period of 12 months to provide for 6 caravans to be stationed on the site.

(b) Moveable Dwellings

Applications for individual licences were granted in respect of 13 dwellings for periods of 6 months in each case.

(c) Camping on Unlicensed Sites

There were no complaints of unlicensed camping and none discovered during the year, but the usual gypsy camping occurred in Watery Lane, a Public Highway, and was dealt with by the police.

(d) Municipal Camping Site

The Housing Committee is responsible for the management of this site with the Housing Manager as authorised officer and to be responsible for rent collection. The number of caravans is limited to 16 having regard to the facilities provided at present.

Watercress Beds

Watercress growing is classified as one of the industries of Andover and a fair number of persons of both sexes find regular and seasonal 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 construction of a new group of beds near the Folly Inn, Charlton Road, has commenced and a sample of the bore water proved satisfactory.

Regular inspections of watercress beds and packing premises are made and routine samples of water and cress are taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. The standard of purity of the water aimed at is not less than that of drinking water.

14 samples of water and 2 samples of watercress were taken and reported upon as satisfactory.

Atmospheric Pollution

Complaints were received regarding a nuisance due to grit emission from the boiler stack of a dairy in the central area of the Town and negotiations with the owner were proceeding at the end of the year with a view to conversion to oil firing.

The gas works continue to create pollution on the discharge of the retorts, also railway engines at the Junction Station and Goods Yard.

It was found necessary to warn the owner of a laundry on several occasions regarding the emission of smoke from two stacks of an oil fired plant, due to bad management.

Meat and Meat Inspection

The Minister of Food approved, with effect from the 8th March, 1955, the Council's resolution restricting the issue of licences under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the setting up of private Slaughterhouses within the Borough, but the Minister was not prepared to sanction a loan for improvements at the Slaughterhouse until such time as the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee on the Siting of Slaughterhouses was made known.

Slaughtering

Slaughtering is carried out at the Public Slaughterhouse, Southend Road, and the existing contract for the slaughtering rights was renewed for a further period of one year from the 1st July. A Clause prohibiting Sunday killing and evening killing after 6.0 p.m., except in the case of genuine emergency, was inserted.

The Slaughterhouse is recognised by the Ministry of Food as a Deadweight Certification Centre for pigs under the Fat Stock Guarantee Scheme and the Council's Sanitary Inspectors act as certification officers. 287 pigs were dealt with under the Scheme during the year.

Inspection

100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was carried out, details of which are shown in Appendix 'D'. This entailed 275 visits and working a great number of hours beyond normal during the year including Sundays.

Disposal of Condemned Meat

No difficulty has arisen regarding the disposal of condemned meat. Voluntary surrender of all meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption is obtained and a certificate given to the owner.

All unfit meat and offal is weighed and immediately removed in special bins from the slaughterhouse to a separate fly proof condemned-meat-room from which it is taken by a reputable contractor who has entered into an undertaking to the effect that the meat and offal would be adequately processed in order to safeguard the public health.

All condemned meat and offal is severely mutilated and stained with a vegetable dye before it is permitted to be removed from the condemned-meat-room and a receipt obtained from the contractor.

Cysticercus Bovis

100% inspection of beef carcasses and offal for the detection of lesions is carried out and details of carcasses dealt with are shown in Appendix 'D'.

Affected carcasses and offal are removed to Southampton for cold storage for a period of 21 days at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. This complies with Memo/3. Meat, but the carcass is labelled and a release certificate issued to the owner which permits the removal of the carcass at the expiration of the storage period. No difficulty has been experienced in this respect to date.

Liver Fluke

The continued loss of liver by reason of fluke (*Distoma Hepaticum*) is still a matter for attention, 121 livers and 182 part livers of cattle, and 27 livers of sheep being condemned during the year 1955.

Premises Registered

Licences Issued

A total of 61 premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as follows:-

Manufacture and storage of ice-cream	3
Storage and sale of ice-cream	38
Manufacture of sausages	13
Manufacture of pies	2
Manufacture of pickles	1
Cooking of Hams	1
Frying of fish and potatoes	3

Twenty five 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:-

- 22 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 1
- 2 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 2
- 1 sample was placed in Provisional Grade 3

Game Dealers Licences

12 licences were in force at the end of the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

The above Act provides for the licensing of persons keeping pet shops subject to compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the licence.

Two licences were granted in respect of a stall and a shop selling goldfish and birds. Warnings were given to the stallholder regarding contraventions of the licensing conditions.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Under this Act, certain premises wherein any of the filling materials prescribed in the Act are used for upholstery, stuffing or lining of bedding, toys, baby carriages, etc., have to be registered with the Council. The only premises required to be registered are those used by Enham Industries, Enham Alamein, and these were inspected twice during the year.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1953 to 1954.

The above Act provides for the humane and scientific slaughter of animals, the licensing of slaughtermen, and for purposes connected therewith, and covers the kinds of animals and types of instruments to be specified on the licence. 9 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 Public Slaughterhouse, also a long arm Greener killer, which fires a bullet, is used on occasions for bulls and dangerous animals. An Electroethaler was installed during the year for stunning pigs and sheep. Every endeavour is made to ensure that all animals are slaughtered without pain or suffering and demonstrations of the methods employed will always be given to anyone interested.

Knacker's Yard

The Knacker's Yard within the Borough situated at Andover Down continued to be licensed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 for periods of three months only having regard to the condition of the premises. Byelaws, based on the new model, relating to sanitary conditions, management and keeping of records, made under Section 58 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 came into force within the Borough on the 1st September, 1955 and the byelaws made in 1941 were repealed.

A Schedule of Works necessary to comply with the requirements of the Byelaws and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (No. 2) Regulations, 1954 was served on the owner and the matter will receive further consideration when application for the renewal of the licence is made at the end of the year. The number and classes of animals dealt with at these premises are as follows:-

Cattle Excluding

Cows
34

Cows
59

Calves
25

Horses
43

Sheep
11

Market Stalls and Street Traders

The Saturday street market continues and the number of stall-holders selling foodstuffs is as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery	-	6
Fish	-	1
Sweets	-	2
Canned & Pre-packed goods	-	1

A standpipe is fixed in the Market Place so that traders can obtain water but the provision of adequate washing facilities with hot water, soap and towels is an urgent necessity in this connection and with the men's conveniences.

The number of Street Traders, other than stall-holders is as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery	-	4
Grocery and Provisions	-	1
Butchers	-	2
Fish	-	2
Ice-Cream	-	2

The Council have adopted byelaws with respect to the handling, wrapping etc., of food, and the sale of food in the open air and Byelaws have been made to control rubbish and litter.

Borough Market

Sales by auction of poultry (live and dressed) take place every Friday at the Borough Market, Bridge Street, and regular inspection is carried out before sale. No wild rabbits were exposed for sale due to extermination by myxamatoxis. An official Egg Grading and Packing Station is attached to this market, and strict control is exercised over the storage and disposal of Egg Yolks from breakages.

Clean Food Campaign

No special campaign has been undertaken having regard to impending legislation, but work is actively going on on an inspection and advisory basis, and as a result, improvements to food premises were carried out as follows:-

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| <u>Hotels</u> | - | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. "Formica" working surfaces provided in kitchen.2. Cleansing and redecoration of kitchen and new floor covering in pantry. |
| <u>Provision and Grocery Shops</u> | - | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. New sanitary accommodation and washing facilities provided.2. Glass screens and refrigerated counter provided to protect exposed foodstuffs on counters.3. Vitrolite wall covering provided at rear of provision counter.4. Cleansing and repainting in two premises.5. Glass screens provided to protect exposed foodstuffs in five premises. |
| <u>Cafes and Restaurants</u> | - | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Existing cafe demolished and new premises provided with modern kitchen.2. Premises reconditioned and new kitchen provided.3. Cleansing and repainting in two restaurant kitchens, stores, etc. |
| <u>Bakehouses and Bakers Shops</u> | - | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Canopy and extract fan fitted over doughnut cooker.2. Premises reconditioned. |
| <u>Canteens</u> | - | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Redecorations and repairs. |
| <u>Butchers Shops</u> | - | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Redecorations and repairs.2. Glass screens, etc. (2 premises) |

The number of food premises within the Borough is as follows:-

Butchers	-	12	General Stores	-	30
Grocers	-	14	Greengrocers	-	13
Bakehouses	-	8	Cafes & Restaurants	-	24
Works Canteens	-	8	Dairies	-	8
Fish Friers	-	3	Wet Fishmongers	-	5
Ice-Cream	-	41	Licensed Premises	-	38
School Kitchens & Canteens	-	13	Slaughterhouses		
			(Private)	-	NIL
			(Public)	-	1

Statutory Action-Unsound Food
Food & Drugs Act, 1938. Section 9.

Proceedings were taken against a local fishmonger and game dealer for exposing poultry for sale which was unfit for human consumption.

A hen and a cockerel were seized and condemned by a Justice under the provisions of Section 10.

The case came before the Justices on the 16.5.55. and a fine of £2. was imposed.

Distribution of Industry

The local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service has supplied me with the following figures relating to the distribution of industry on the basis of the number of insured persons in the area.

<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agriculture and Fisheries	1,154	163	1,317
Distributive	548	602	1,150
Building etc.	1,026	39	1,065
Vehicle Manufacture and repair	827	120	947
National and Local Government	592	135	727
Professional Services	178	494	672
Transport, Communications and Warehousing	471	59	530
Paper and Printing	307	158	465
Food, Drink and Tobacco	236	149	385
Wood and Wood Manufacturing	299	85	384
Engineering	219	17	236
Gas, Electric and Water	144	15	159
Insurance, etc.	69	45	114
Mining and Mining Products	33	2	35
Chemicals, etc.	24	4	28
Clothing	12	1	13
Metal Goods	4	-	4
Textiles	4	-	4
Amusements, laundry, hotel, domestic service, and miscellaneous services	291	1,339	1,630
Total	6,438	3,427	9,865

The area covered by the Andover Employment Exchange is defined by the following:-

From a point on the Hants/Wilts county boundary due East of Newton Tony, follow the boundary in a northerly direction to a point North of and including Faccombe, due South to and including Faccombe Wood, then East South East to but excluding Ashmansworth and Crux Easton. North East to but excluding Burghclere and Sydmonton. Due South to and including Litchfield and Whitchurch, but excluding Freefolk and Hunton. West South West to but excluding Wonston, including Egypt, North North West to a point North of but excluding Bullington, then South West to and including Earton Stacey. West to but excluding Chilbolton, including Wherwell, Saxley Farm and Grateley, then South West to the starting point of the county boundary.

Andover district compares very favourably with the country as a whole, as far as unemployment is concerned. The local figure is 0.6% against the nation's 1.2%.

Shops Acts

Shops Act, 1950

This Act consolidates the Shops Act, 1912 to 1938, and came into force on the 1st October, 1950. .

Routine inspections are carried out covering the following matters:-

- (a) Provision of washing facilities and sanitary accommodation;
- (b) Provision of lighting and heating;
- (c) Facilities for taking meals;
- (d) Closing of shops on weekly half-holidays;
- (e) Evening closing;
- (f) Assistants weekly half-holidays and meal intervals;
- (g) Conditions of employment of young persons under 18 years of age;
- (h) Sunday trading.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector holds the Statutory appointment as Shops Act Inspector for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) and (h) above.

Ships Act, 1920

This Act shall be construed as if it had been made in the year 1912 to 1920, and not later.

Enacted on the 1st October, 1920.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the following matters:-

- (a) Provision of washing facilities and sanitary arrangements;
- (b) Provision of lighting and heating;
- (c) Facilities for taking meals;
- (d) Cleaning of ships on weekly half-holidays;
- (e) Ventilation of ships;
- (f) Assistance weekly half-holidays and meal intervals;
- (g) Conditions of employment of young persons under 15 years of age;
- (h) Sunday trading.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector holds the statutory appointment as

Sanitary Inspector for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act

relating to (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) and (h) above.

Inspections

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

Houses (H.A. and P.H.A. 1936)	179
Overcrowding	8
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	87
Water Supplies	39
Slaughterhouse and Knacker's Yard	292
Dairies and Pasteurising Plants	205
Food and Ice-Cream Premises	231
Unsound food	129
Shops (Section 38)	21
Bakehouses, Factories and Workplaces	32
Fish Friers	26
Market Stalls	78
Watercress Beds	8
Swimming Pools	28
Moveable Dwellings and Caravan Sites	77
Public Conveniences (Including Inns)	8
Dustbins	4
Pet Animals	5
Animal Meat Shop	11
Death	1
Nuisances from:-	
Accumulation of Soot	6
Smell	6
Smoke	34
Pigeons	5
Piggeries	7
Gypsies Camping	2
Rubbish	5
Watercourse	1
Noisy Animals	5
Infested Premises:-	
Flies	11
Rats and Mice	259
Cockroaches	9
Bugs	4
Infectious Diseases	18
Miscellaneous	15

TOTAL1,856

NOTICES SERVED1. Informal Notices

Absence of Water Supply	1
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	18
Housing Defects (H.A.Sec.9)	33
Defective Fire Grate	2
Defective Roof and Eaves Gutters	16
Defective Range	3
Smoke Nuisance	1
Defective Sink Waste Pipe	1
Disused cesspool not filled in	2
Filthy condition of house	1
Absence of Dustbin	4
Accumulation of Rubbish	1
Food Premises	4
Defective Hot Water Tank	2
Nuisance from Fowls	1
Clean Walls	1
Defective Water Service Fittings	1
Factory Act	1

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3. Statutory Notices

Drains and Sanitary Fittings	3
Housing Defects	14
Smoke Nuisance	1
	<hr/>
	18

2. Defects Remedied after Service of Informal Notices

Absence of Water Supply	1
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	9
Housing Defects	17
Defective Roof and Eaves Gutters	7
Defective Range	2
Disused cesspool not filled in	2
Absence of Dustbin	3
Accumulation of Rubbish	1
Food Premises	2
Nuisance from Fowls	1
Defective Water Service Fittings	1

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4. Statutory Notices Complied

Drains and Sanitary Fittings	4
Housing Defects	12
Defective Range	2
	<hr/>
	18

COMPLAINTS

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:-

Housing Defects	46
Blocked Drains	111
Defective Drains and Sanitary Appliances	20
Unsound Food	10
Dustbins	4
Overcrowding	2
Smells	13
Dampness	2
Noise	2
Glass in Milk	1
Dirty Milk Bottle	1
Cracked Cups	1
Weeds	1
Animals	2
Dirty Condition of Cafe Kitchen	1
Filthy Condition of House	1
Rubbish	2
Defective Water Service Fittings	1
Nuisances	4
Infested Premises:-	
Wasps	11
Ants	13
Fleas	5
Flies	3
Beetles	3
Cockroaches	2
Moths	1

TOTAL263

Meat InspectionCarcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	<u>Cattle Excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed(if known)	666	503	1,993	2,147	3,364	-
Number inspected	666	503	1,993	2,147	3,364	-
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis & cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	2	6	2	28	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	250	248	11	148	677	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	37.8%	49.7%	.8%	6.9%	20.9%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	3	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	39	62	-	-	63	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6%	12.5%	.15%	-	1.8%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	2	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Weight of Meat and Organs Condemned

	<u>Tuberculosis</u>		<u>Other Diseases</u>	
	cwts.	lbs.	cwts.	lbs.
Carcasses and parts of carcasses	21	15½	50	94½
Organs	26	2½	75	25½
Total:	47	18	126	8
Total Weight: 8 tons. 13 cwts. 26 lbs.				

Other Foods Condemned

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

			<u>Canned Food</u>		
Meat	-	223	Meat	-	56
Fish	-	143	Fruit	-	53
Jellied Veal	-	6	Tomatoes	-	26
Sweets	-	70	Milk	-	24
Cake	-	40	Cream	-	5
Sausages	-	136	Peas	-	4
Dried Fruit	-	22	Beans	-	5
Cheese	-	12	Ham	-	2
Biscuits	-	2	Soup	-	3
Porridge Oats	-	3	Vegetables	-	18
Macaroni	-	10	Spaghetti	-	1
Suet	-	2	Gravy Salt	-	7
Total weight	-	669 lbs.	Total number of cans	-	204

Sundry other foodstuffs were condemned including 614 pies, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dozen packets puff pastry, 20 packets figs, 18 packets coconut, 11 packets fat and 6 swiss rolls.

The disposal of this food is dealt with by the Borough Council, by deep burial on refuse tips.

Meat on Butchers' Premises

Home Killed Meat	-	73
Imported Meat	-	309
Total	-	382 lbs.

Tuberculosis

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases and Transfers</u>						<u>Deaths</u>					
	<u>Respiratory</u>			<u>Non-Respiratory</u>			<u>Respiratory</u>			<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 -												
1 -												
5 -		1	1									
15 -		2	2	2	1	3						
25 -	2		2									
35 -	4	2	6		1	1						
45 -				1	1		1		1			
55 -	1		1									
65 and upwards												
<u>TOTAL</u>	7	5	12	2	3	5	1		1			

Number of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register on 31st December, 1955.
(31st December, 1954, in brackets)

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Respiratory	78	(73)	34	(29)	112	(102)
Non-Respiratory	7	(5)	10	(7)	17	(12)
<u>TOTAL</u>	85	(78)	44	(36)	129	(114)

During the year the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has increased by 15 as shown in the second Table. There were 15 new cases, 2 transfers from other districts, and 1 death as shown in the first Table. In addition, 1 case left the district.

Mass Radiography Survey 19th-28th April, 1955.
Guildhall, Andover.

Number of Persons Examined

<u>Adults</u>		<u>Schoolchildren</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
1944	2444	410	434	5232

Statistics

The following gives briefly the main results:-

Number examined	5232	
Recalled for full size film	78	(1.50%)
Recalled for clinical examination	17	(0.32%)
Referred to chest clinic	10	(0.19%)
a) probably tuberculous	8	(0.15%)
b) probably non-tuberculous	2	(0.04%)
Referred to private doctor or hospital	13	(0.25%)

Number referred to chest clinic as probably tuberculous 8

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Number of cases diagnosed as active pulmonary tuberculosis			
a) unilateral disease	2	1	3
b) bilateral disease	2	-	2
2. Occasional supervision	2	-	2
3. No further action	1	-	1

Non-tuberculous Cases

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Referred to chest clinic		2	2
Referred to hospital or private doctor	8	5	13
Cardiovascular lesions	1	2	3
Non-tuberculous pulmonary conditions	7	5	12

Mass Radiography SurveyAge Groups Examined and Incidence of Active Pulmonary TuberculosisMales

	<u>Under 14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-54</u>	<u>55-59</u>
Number examined	352	30	166	181	518	478	328	111
Active Cases						2		
Rate per 1000						4.18		

	<u>60-64</u>	<u>60 & over</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Number examined	75	115	2354
Active Cases			2
Rate per 1000			0.850

Females

	<u>Under 14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-54</u>	<u>55-59</u>
Number examined	360	47	309	298	591	536	397	130
Active Cases			2			1		
Rate per 1000			6.47			1.87		

	<u>60-64</u>	<u>60 & over</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Number examined	99	111	2878
Active Cases			3
Rate per 1000			1.042

Prevalence of and Control Over Infectious and Other Diseases

Final numbers according to Sex and Age after corrections of cases of Infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year ended 31st December, 1955:-

	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>			<u>Whooping Cough</u>			<u>Measles</u>			<u>Acute Poliomyelitis</u>					
										<u>Paralytic</u>			<u>Non Paralytic</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year				1		1	2	4	6	1 [#]		1			
1 - 2 years					1	1	17	26	43						
3 - 4 years		1	1				28	29	57				1		1
5 - 9 years	6	5	11	1	4	5	69	64	133	1		1	1		1
10 -14 years	1	2	3				1	2	3				1		1
15 -24 years		1	1				2	2		1		1			
25 and over		1	1												
Age Unknown															
Total(All Ages)	7	10	17	2	5	7	117	127	244	1	2	3	2	1	3

[#]Diagnosed at Winchester at Victoria Isolation Hospital.

	<u>Acute Pneumonia</u>			<u>Meningococcal Infection</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 5 years		1	1			
5 -14 years					1	1
15 -44 years						
45 -64 years	1		1			
65 and over						
Age Unknown		1	1			
Total(All Ages)	1	2	3	1	1	

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

1 Male

Table of Deaths

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	(1)	0	(0)	2	(1)
Tuberculosis, other	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(1)
Syphilitic Disease	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Diphtheria	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Whooping Cough	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(1)
Meningococcal infections	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Measles	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	(2)	1	(0)	3	(2)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	(2)	1	(2)	5	(4)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	(0)	4	(2)	4	(2)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	(6)	5	(8)	10	(14)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	(0)	0	(1)	1	(1)
Diabetes	1	(0)	2	(1)	3	(1)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	(6)	16	(15)	20	(21)
Coronary disease, angina	21	(21)	4	(2)	25	(23)
Hypertension with heart disease	0	(1)	0	(3)	0	(4)
Other heart disease	23	(21)	17	(22)	40	(43)
Other circulatory disease	1	(0)	0	(3)	1	(3)
Influenza	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
Pneumonia	1	(1)	2	(2)	3	(3)
Bronchitis	4	(4)	2	(2)	6	(6)
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	(1)	0	(0)	1	(1)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	(3)	0	(0)	1	(3)
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	(2)	0	(1)	1	(3)
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	(2)	0	(0)	1	(2)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Congenital malformations	0	(2)	1	(0)	1	(2)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	(10)	15	(20)	25	(30)
Motor vehicle accidents	1	(2)	2	(0)	3	(2)
All other accidents	1	(2)	2	(0)	3	(2)
Suicide	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Homicide and operations of war	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
All causes	86	(89)	77	(86)	163	(175)

Diphtheria and Whooping Immunisations
Completed During The Year 1955

Age
 At date of final injection
 or of Rein-forcing injection

Age at date of
final primary
injection (as
regards Col.2)
or of rein-
forcing injection
(as regards Col.3)

Number of
Children
Who Completed
A Full course
of primary
immunisation

Number of
Children
Who received
a rein-
forcing
injection

Diphtheria Alone

Under 1	4	-
1 - 4	40	-
5 -14	4	239
<u>TOTAL</u>	48	239

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Combined

Under 1	35	-
1 - 4	104	2
5 -14	18	5
<u>TOTAL</u>	157	7

Whooping Cough Alone

Under 1	-	-
1 - 4	1	-
5 -14	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	1	-

Vaccinations (Smallpox)

<u>Number Vaccinated</u>	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15 & over</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1st January-30th June	64	2	5	4	2	77
1st July-31st December	82	1	2	1	8	94
<u>Number re-Vaccinated</u>						
1st January-30th June	-	-	1	-	7	8
1st July-31st December	-	-	-	3	10	13
						<u>192</u>

County Health ServicesHealth Visitors

Miss M. L. Collins
 Miss N. White
 Miss D. D. Woodcock

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss E. M. Ford, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss B. M. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Miss E. F. Tribbeck, S.C.M.
 Miss M. E. Tribbeck, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Mrs. P. A. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Andover Health Centre, Junction Road, Andover.Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinic	2nd & 4th Mondays
Child Guidance Clinic	By Appointment only
Child Welfare Clinic	Thursdays
Dental Clinic	By Appointment only
Eye Clinic	By Appointment only
School Clinic	Wednesdays
Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic	4th Tuesday
Orthopaedic Remedial Clinic	Fridays
Speech Clinic	By Appointment only
Toddlers Clinic	By Appointment only
Tuberculosis Clinic	Wednesdays