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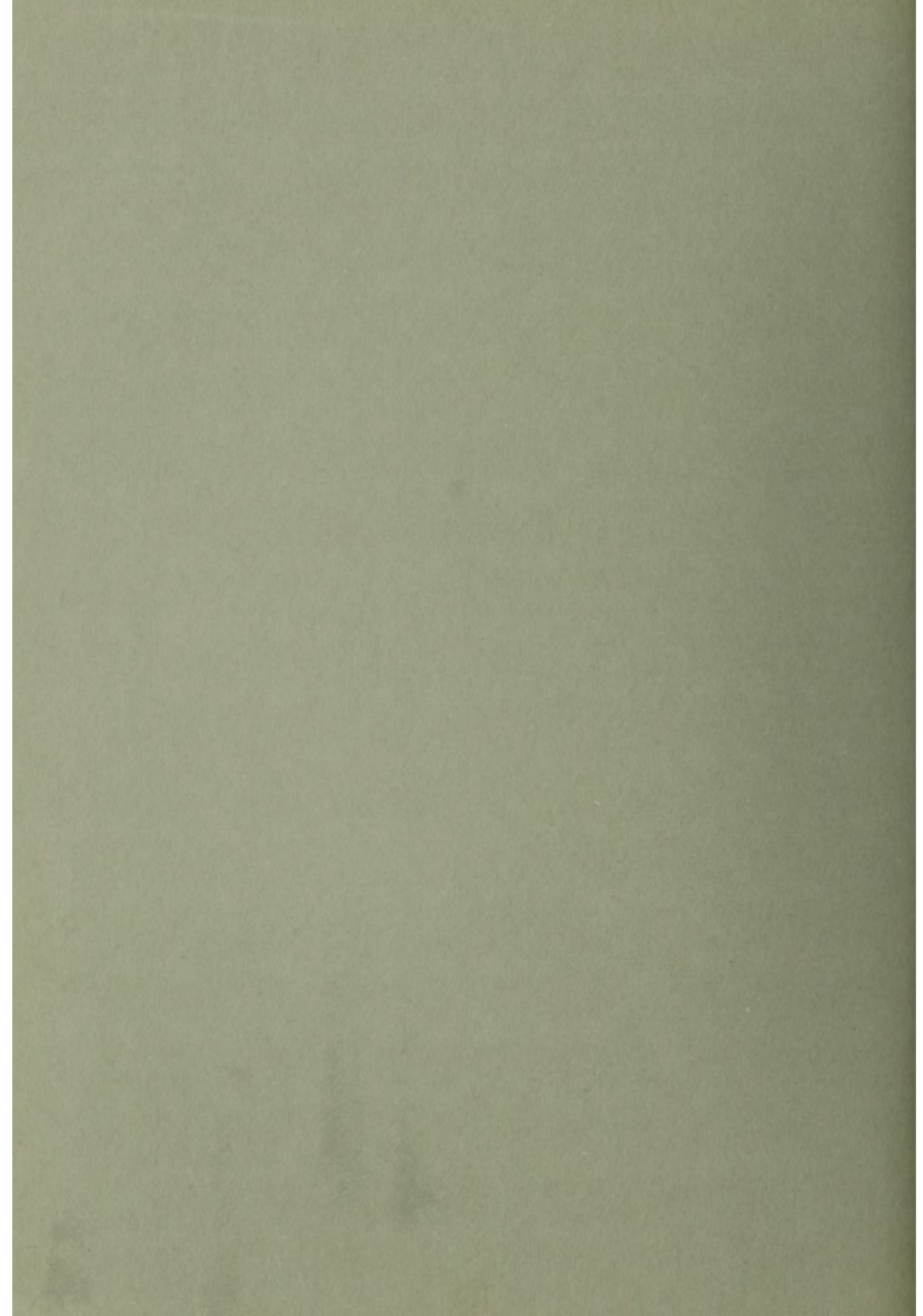


# The Health of Andover



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Annual Report of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
1958



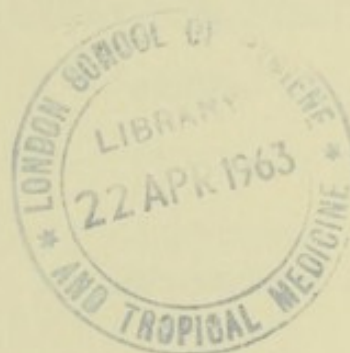
THE HEALTH OF ANDOVER

ANNUAL REPORT


OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1958







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BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

1958

Mayor

Councillor R. S. Harrison

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor P. S. Batchelor

Vice-Chairman

Mrs. O. H. K. Harvey

Members

His Worship The Mayor  
Alderman J. Haines  
Councillor H. Randall  
Councillor Mrs. B. P. E. Machin  
Councillor Lt. Col. A. F. Smith  
Councillor J. H. Gardner

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

A. C. Howard, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector &  
Borough Shops Acts Inspector

A. R. Tarrant, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

R. D. Prichard, M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary

Miss M. B. Lowman.

Clerk

Mrs. P. Portsmouth.

OUTDOOR STAFF

Rodent Operator

A. Prosser.

General Assistant (Part-Time Rodent Work)

D. Mundy.



BOROUGH OF ANDOVER  
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

August, 1959.

To His Worship the Mayor,

Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Andover:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough for the year 1958.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid year population of the Borough was 16,070, a decrease of 80 on the figure for 1957 - however, the natural increase of population, i.e. the net gain of births over deaths, was 54, and the estimated gross decrease of population is due to a reduction in the number of members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area.

The vital statistics show little change from previous years and do not differ significantly from the national rates.

The incidence of infectious diseases was low and apart from 3 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis early in the year, there were no outbreaks of serious infectious disease.

During the year the poliomyelitis vaccination of all children and expectant mothers, with an extension later to all young adults born on or after the 1st January, 1933, resulted in much hard work for general practitioners and public health departments of local authorities. It is good to record that the public have on the whole responded well to the appeal in obtaining protection for their children, but in the case of expectant mothers and the older age groups, the response was at first disappointing.



The decision of the Council to discontinue fluoridation of the Borough water supply was undoubtedly the most significant event of the year in the local field of public health. Without precise knowledge of all the factors which led the Council to take this retrograde step, it is not possible accurately to analyse the reasons, but at the time when I assumed office in Andover, it was manifest that opposition within the Council had already passed the point of no return, and in spite of the relative lack of interest of the man in the street, the opponents of fluoridation were likely to prevail in the end by their emotional creation of unjustified fears and anxiety both inside and outside the Council.

It is unfortunate that the legal action in the High Court against the Corporation was adjourned ~~sine die~~, and never tested following the Council's decision. It is now up to the Government to take a definite lead in the matter by granting all water undertakings statutory powers to add fluorides to the public water supplies, and thereby settle the legal problems unequivocally. One Water Undertaking is so uncertain of its legal powers to add fluorides, that it has refused to comply with the request to do so from three local authorities whom it supplies !

Dental caries resulting largely from our artificial and highly refined carbohydrate diet can only be prevented either by returning to a more primitive diet or by ingesting the correct proportion of fluoride ions and only the latter alternative is practicable. Unfortunately, to quote the Lancet, "Our public are mostly quite indifferent towards their dental caries: they have become accustomed to accept rotten teeth as part of our way of life."



Possibly this is too pessimistic a point of view and that the other fluoridation areas in Watford, Anglesey and Kilmarnock will ultimately convince the doubters that fluoridation in the correct dosage of 1 part per million is not only of great benefit in preventing dental decay, but is also completely harmless and non-toxic, with the result that in the not too far distant future fluoridation of public water supplies will be as common a practice as chlorination is today, and even the burgesses of Andover may recant and realise that dental decay is too high a price to pay for an illusory individual freedom of choice. Especially when this dental decay is associated with an increasing shortage of dental surgeons, the effects of which are already being felt in the School Dental Service.

I note that in the World Health Organisation Report of the Expert Committee on Water Fluoridation, it is stated that various vehicles have been proposed for the administration of fluorides in regions where, owing to the absence of piped water supplies, water fluoridation is not practicable, the most important of these being milk, table salt and fluoride tablets.

The Report recommends that continued research on these methods should be encouraged, and I agree strongly that any method which would allow the public freedom of choice would be invaluable at the present time, and would undoubtedly, in my view, lead to ultimate acceptance of the idea.

So far, however, it seems that water is the only sure and safe method of bringing this vital element to the developing teeth of infants and young children, and it is probable that no other vehicle will be so efficient, for it is in the prenatal period and in the early years of life that its effects are most beneficial - in addition most natural water supplies contain some fluorides, and so the best way is simply to increase the natural content to the required amount.



Enough of fluoridation - there seems little doubt that the mental health of the community has improved since the controversy was settled and possibly good neighbourly relations are of more consequence than good teeth !

However, I cannot let the matter pass without paying tribute to the enormous amount of hard work which was put into the fluoridation programme by my predecessor, Dr. F.H.M. Dummer, and the members of the Public Health and Surveyor's departments, not forgetting the extensive dental surveys of school children both in Andover and Winchester carried out by the Ministry of Health.

It is pleasing to note that substantial progress was made in the slum clearance programme and 30 families were rehoused from houses which had been dealt with as unfit for human habitation by demolition or closing orders. This followed a review of the progress of the programme early in the year and the Council's subsequent decision to set a target to deal with not less than 20 houses a year over the next 4 years.

During the year, Mr. R. D. Prichard assumed duty as Assistant Public Health Inspector in place of Mr. R. K. Crow.

I am also pleased to report that Miss P. Beaves has managed to continue her valuable job as clerk following her marriage, and now appears on the list of staff as Mrs. P. Portsmouth !

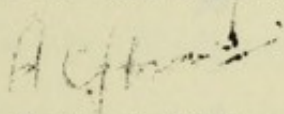
I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his contribution to the report on the Hygiene and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough, and all the staff of the Public Health Department for their assistance and co-operation, especially my secretary, Miss M. B. Lowman.

My thanks are also due to the Borough Surveyor and Housing Manager for information on the activities of their Departments, which has been invaluable to me in the production of this report.

I remain, Mr. Mayor,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

  
Medical Officer of Health.



General Statistics

Area (in acres)	6,381	(6,381)
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population	16,070	(16,150)
1951 Census figure	14,661	
Number of inhabited houses	4,581	(4,465)
Rateable Value	£244,219	(£237,876)
Sum represented by penny rate	£981	(£950)

The population trend of Andover is as follows:-

1950	15,050	1954	15,600
1951	15,390	1955	15,680
1952	15,430	1956	15,940
1953	15,440	1957	16,150
	1958	16,070	

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Vital Statistics

		<u>Births</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	253	142	111
Legitimate	244	136	108
Illegitimate	9	6	3
Still Births	3	3	0

		<u>Birth Rates</u>	
		<u>Andover Borough</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Live Birth. Rate		15.75	16.4
Comparability Factor		1.01	
Corrected Birth Rate		15.9	
Still Birth Rate		11.7	21.6
Illegitimate Birth Rate		3.5 per cent.	4.9 per cent.

		<u>Deaths(All Causes)</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	199	98	101
Infant Deaths	5	3	2
Neonatal Deaths	3	1	2

		<u>Death Rates</u>	
		<u>Andover Borough</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
All Causes		12.4	11.7
Comparability Factor		0.81	
Corrected Rate		10.0	

		<u>Infant Mortality</u>	
		<u>Andover Borough</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Total Infant Mortality Rate		19.8	22.6
Legitimate Mortality Rate		20.5	
Illegitimate Mortality Rate		Nil	

		<u>Neonatal Mortality</u>	
		<u>Andover Borough</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
		11.9	16.2

(The Birth and Death Rates are calculated per 1000 of the population.  
The Infantile and Neonatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 live births.  
The Still Birth Rate is calculated per 1000 total births, live and still.  
The Illegitimate Birth Rate is calculated as a percentage of total live births.)



Vital Statistics

(a) Births

A total of 253 births occurred during the year, 142 boys and 111 girls. The live Birth Rate, corrected for age and sex distribution by the Registrar-General's comparability factor was 15.9 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales for 1958 was 16.4.

(b) Still Birth Rate

The number of still births was 3, giving a still birth rate of 11.7 per thousand births. The figure for England and Wales was 21.6 per thousand births.

(c) Deaths

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 199, 98 males and 101 females, compared with 187 and 216 in 1957 and 1956 respectively.

This gives a local death rate, corrected by the Registrar-General's comparability factor for age and sex distribution of 10.0 per thousand population. This again compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 11.7 per thousand.

The chief causes of death were proportionately:-

1. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system - 34 per cent.  
of which more than one third were due to coronary artery disease.
2. Cancers of various types accounted for 20 per cent. of which no less than 12, 8 men and 4 women were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, not quite one third of all cancer deaths.
3. Apoplexies or vascular lesions of the central nervous system accounted for 14 per cent.
4. Respiratory diseases accounted for 7.5 per cent.



In addition, there were 3 deaths from influenza, 1 from pulmonary tuberculosis and 7 cases of accidental death, of which 3 were associated with motor vehicles.

No deaths resulted from the infectious diseases of childhood or in association with childbirth.

The increase in deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus especially in middle aged men gives rise to much concern.

In this country we appear to be experiencing an epidemic of this almost invariably fatal disease, and there is no evidence that the number of annual deaths has yet reached a peak, in 1958 the number of deaths provisionally assigned to this cause in England and Wales was over 17,000 men and 2,700 women, an increase of about 700 over the previous year.

It is more than five years since Professor Bradford Hill and Dr. Doll showed that in most cases the condition was associated with heavy cigarette smoking and despite Ministerial exhortation to local health authorities to spread anti-smoking propaganda, tobacco companies still spend a great deal of money praising the virtues of various brands of cigarettes.

Curiously, although approximately as many cigarettes per head are smoked in the U.S.A. as in Great Britain, the incidence of lung cancer is much less, though still sufficient to cause anxiety, and there has recently been shown to be a significant difference in the length of discarded cigarette ends which it is customary to dispose of in the two countries. This custom may be due to the higher cost in this country, but there is no doubt that the average man in this country gets his money's worth and smokes his cigarette to the bitter end, whereas in the States, it is thrown away half smoked by British standards.



This habit may increase the amount of litter in the streets, but for those who cannot give up smoking, my advice is (i) change to a pipe or (ii) failing this, throw away your cigarette when you have smoked half of it.

The infantile mortality rate was 19.8 per thousand live births, lower than the rate for England and Wales which was 22.6 and was the lowest rate ever recorded in this country.

The neonatal mortality rate (i.e. the number of infant deaths recorded in the first four weeks of life) was 11.9 per thousand live births compared with 16.2 for England and Wales.

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Infectious Diseases

Food Poisoning

Four cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. All were due to *Salmonella typhi-murium* which is the commonest cause of food poisoning at the present time.

One was in an elderly man and was an isolated incident of a clinically mild case of enteritis and the other three cases occurred in a family outbreak where an infant was found to be infected with the organism, and subsequently both parents were found to be carriers. The source of the infection in both incidents was never ascertained.

Dysentery

Four cases of Sonne dysentery were notified during the year. The cases were all connected, and three cases occurring in one family simultaneously were traced back to a child who lived elsewhere in the Borough, but who had been in contact with the family, and who had suffered from a mild attack of enteritis some three weeks previously, and was subsequently found to be excreting the organism. The condition responded to treatment and no further cases were subsequently reported.

Poliomyelitis

Three cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were reported. One in an adult female and two cases in boys aged 7 years and 5 years respectively. None of the cases had previously been vaccinated against the disease.



### Cerebro-spinal Meningitis

One case of this disease occurred in a girl of eleven years.

No deaths were recorded from the infectious diseases.

### Tuberculosis

During the year, the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has increased by 7. 6 new cases of respiratory and 2 of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified, and one case of the respiratory type died. The total number remaining on the Register at the end of the year was 150.

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Immunisation and Vaccination

During the year, immunisation and vaccination against small-pox, phtheria and whooping cough continued both in general practitioners surgeries and at County Council clinics. The efficacy of these protective procedures is now so well established that most parents readily accept them on behalf of their children. Nevertheless it is desirable to maintain a continuous immunity to diphtheria by giving re-inforcing injections to children of school age if the disease is to be kept under control. It still holds on in the country and during the year 1958, 8 deaths were provisionally assigned to this cause in England and Wales.

In the same way, vaccination against small-pox is very desirable for all infants, since in these days of air travel the risk of importation of the disease from abroad has greatly increased, and primary vaccination of infants is less likely to lead to complications than when it is delayed to later in life.

Some 55.3 per cent. of babies born in Andover during 1958 were vaccinated before their first birthday as compared with 63.3 in 1957. 197 children received primary diphtheria immunisation and 27 booster injections were given.

The acceptance rate for vaccination against small-pox and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough has decreased slightly, and this may partly be the result of the intensive poliomyelitis vaccination campaign. In this campaign, 35 per cent. of children under 15, and 10 per cent. of expectant mothers received 2 injections during the year.

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Administration of Health Services

National Health Service Act, 1946.

The administration of these devolved services is carried out by the Andover and Kingsclere District Health Sub-Committee of the County Council. The County Council is the Local Health Authority, but the District Health Sub-Committee has at its disposal a considerable amount of information and knowledge of the local districts and an important, if not spectacular side of the work, is the appointment of district nurses and a detailed knowledge of conditions in the respective districts. In this way valuable information and advice is given to the Health Committee of the County Council.

Reports are submitted each meeting on infectious diseases, births and deaths, inspection of nurseries, immunisation and vaccination, midwifery and maternity services, home help services, nursing accommodation, and matters of health importance in which the three districts have a common interest.

During the year, interesting talks were given by Mr. E.T. Mallinson, the County Ambulance Officer, on the operation and administration of the Ambulance Service, and Mr. G.G. Keates (Secretary of St. Paul's Hospital, Winchester) gave a talk on Hospital Administration in Hampshire, with particular reference to Andover War Memorial Hospital. The subsequent discussions were of great interest and value to the Committee.

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Housing

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

A total of 986 houses are now managed by the Housing Department, and during the last year 24 three bedroom houses and 5 two bedroom houses were completed at Meadow Way, and 24 two bedroom houses and 12 one bedroom bungalows at Vigo Road.

This programme of smaller houses proved to be suitable for the needs of the families to be re-housed from Slum Clearance houses, and during 1958 it was possible to move 30 families from houses in respect of which the Council had made Demolition or Closing Orders. This is some improvement on the two previous years when a total of 9 families were re-housed in 1957 and 7 in 1956.

The 12 one bedroom bungalows were all allocated to aged persons, but this class of applicant still forms a large proportion of the waiting list, with at present almost 100 applications for bungalows in a total of over 400 applications.

Following the completion of this building programme the number of applicants it will be possible to house in 1959 will be limited to the number of vacancies that occur in existing Council houses, but it is interesting to note that an increasing number of tenants are purchasing their own houses on estates developed by private builders.

A revised edition of the Tenants Handbook has been published and issued to tenants. This booklet contains advice and information which should be useful to occupants of Council houses, and includes a section on the prevention of accidents in the home.



Plans are being prepared for a block of 20 flats at Clarendon Avenue, which should be commenced in 1959, and it is also hoped to commence the proposed block of flatlets for aged persons on the Suffolk Road site.

Rents of three bedroom post-war houses were fixed at £1. 16s. 9d. inclusive of rates for the period April 1958 to March 1959, and the pre-war houses of a similar size at £1. 1s. 9d.

Additional garages have been provided at Sheep Fair, May Tree Road, Meadow Way and Hedge End Road, and these are let at 8s. 0d. per week.

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National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

One urgent case of grave chronic disease was dealt with under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, at the request of the General Practitioner and relatives of the patient, who was removed to hospital for necessary care and treatment.

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Water Supplies

Public Supply

During the year, the water main was extended to the Middleway Andover Down, which will increase the pressure to dwellings formerly connected to a small pipe. The supply, therefore, now covers the whole of the Borough supply area, except a few isolated dwellings, plus a small fringe area at Smannell and Little London in the Rural District.

The normal and special treatment of the town's water supply has been maintained during the year.

Private Supplies

(a) Andover Down-Picket Piece Area

(i) Picket Piece-Ox Drove Section

The extension of the Council's water mains to this area was completed in 1957. Of the 64 properties in this section, 20 were connected to the main by the end of the year as follows:-

			<u>Connected to Main</u>
Total number of dwellings	-	59	17
Smallholdings with caravans	-	3	2
Public buildings	-	2	1
Total		64	Total 20

NOTE: There are nine caravans stationed on land in connection with above dwellings, four with main supply.

The necessary action is being taken to ensure the connection of 14 properties where the existing supply is polluted. 5 repeat samples were taken in connection with these supplies.



(ii) Andover Down Section

The existing private piped supply was linked with the main during the year, and all the properties except two isolated cottages in the Middleway are connected to the main. Four repeat samples were taken from the well at these cottages, two of which were unsatisfactory, and discussions are taking place with the owner with a view to a piped supply being provided which will rank for grant as being partly an agricultural supply.

(b) Other areas

(Public supply available in highway)

(i) Pickett Twenty (15 houses)

Number with wells	1
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(ii) Smannell and Woodhouse (16 houses)

Number with wells	1
Number with bores	3

(iii) Charlton and Foxcotte (110 houses)

Number with wells	3
Number with bores	3

(iv) Knights Enham (13 houses)

Number with wells	1
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(v) East Anton (11 houses)

Number with bores	4
(2 take supply from deep bore at watercress bed adjacent)	

From Paragraph (a) and (b) above, it will be seen that 57 dwellings and 6 caravans within the Borough take a supply of water from sources other than a public main.

### 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, Fisheries and Food on October 1st, 1949. There are eleven such farms within the Borough, nine of which take a main supply.

One dairy pasteurising milk derives its water supply from a bore on the premises and quarterly samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, one of which proved unsatisfactory. Following up samples proved satisfactory.

### Sampling of Main Supply

69 samples were taken from selected points and submitted to the Government Laboratory in connection with the control of the fluoridation of the supply which ceased during the year.

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- 23 -  
Milk Supplies

There are nine persons registered as distributors of milk and eight premises registered as dairies within the Borough. The W.I. is registered as a distributor of cream for their Friday market at the Star and Garter Yard.

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

Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licences	-	4
Dealers (Sterilised) Licence	-	1
Dealers (Pasteurised) Licences	-	5

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

Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licences	-	7
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The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

Specified Areas

The Borough is included in a specified area within which the retail sale of milk is restricted to designated milks, i.e. Pasteurised, Sterilised and Tuberculin Tested.

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

Thirty samples of raw T.T. Milk were taken for bacteriological examination three of which failed to satisfy the official test.

A total of two hundred and twenty-five samples were taken from pasteurising plants, all of which satisfied both the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue tests with the exception that seven failed the Phosphatase test.



Regarding samples which failed the Phosphatase test, these were investigated and found to be due to plant defects which resulted in a reduction of temperature in four cases and the admission of a slight amount of milk not held for the required period, in the other cases.

Four samples of Sterilised milk taken for the Turbidity test proved satisfactory.

#### Samples from Schools

Seventy-two samples of Pasteurised milk were taken from schools, all of which satisfied the prescribed tests.

#### Biological Examination

Four samples of raw T.T. Milk submitted for biological examination proved negative for Myco. tuberculosis and Brucella abortus.

#### Milk Bottle Cleansing

Three hundred and fifty-five bottles were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, two hundred and ninety-eight of which proved satisfactory, twenty-three fairly satisfactory and thirty-four unsatisfactory. In cases of unsatisfactory results the method of cleansing is checked and advice given.

#### Churn Cleansing

Twelve churn washings were taken for bacteriological examination, nine of which proved satisfactory, two fairly satisfactory, and one unsatisfactory.

#### Statutory Action

Proceedings were taken against dairymen as follows:-

##### (a) Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 (Regulation 26)

Three dirty bottles containing milk delivered to a school.

The cases were proved and a fine of £1. imposed in respect of each summons.



Public Services

Disinfection and Disinfestation

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

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

Ants	14
Flies	2
Cockroaches	6
Fleas	3
Bugs	1
Red Mite	1

A liquid, powder or smoke insecticide is applied as found necessary.

Requests were received for assistance in respect of nuisance from wasps and 38 nests were destroyed.

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 Public Health 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 Surveyor has supplied the following statistics for the year 1958.-

<u>Bathers</u>	
Adults	3,627
Children	18,350
Special organisations (Adults and children)	1,097

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23,074

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Groups school children 6,989



Spectators

Adults	1,438
Children	1,206
	<hr/>
	2,644
	<hr/>

Disposal of Sewage and Refuse

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.

Fourteen samples were taken by Public Health Inspectors in the swimming season, two of which were unsatisfactory.

Rodent Control

(1) Statistics Year ended 31st December, 1958.

No. of complaints received and dealt with 196 (157)\*

No. of premises surveyed 742 (722)

No. of premises treated 345 (447)

The total number of properties in the Borough at 31st March, 1958, was 5,255. This included 69 agricultural properties.

\*The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding period of 1957.

(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 one meeting at Romsey during the year, the Council being represented. The object of the Committee is to achieve the co-ordination of the work of Rodent Control by the constituent Local Authorities.



## Disposal of Sewage and Refuse

The construction of a cold digestion tank at the sewage disposal works was commenced together with the conversion of existing and the construction of additional sludge beds for mechanical handling of sludge. This will alleviate the difficulties whereby sludge is stored in lagoons and will prevent the possibility of sludge reaching the river and causing pollution. A satisfactory standard of effluent was maintained as signified by the River Board's analysis.

Flood relief work was carried out to the surface water drainage system in East Street, and preliminary schemes for the sewerage of the Junction Road area have been revived and revised following the complaints of surcharge of both foul and surface water sewers. It is hoped that these schemes will be executed in the financial year 1959/60.

A weekly refuse collection service is maintained, supplemented by additional collections of trade refuse from food premises. Street clearing is carried out by sweeping gangs using a manullectric vehicle and orderleys.

## Sanitation

### 1. Town Area

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks	-	30
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	-	75
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to a public sewer	-	12
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to cesspools	-	2
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage	-	4

Total 123



## 2. Country Area

Dwellings with water closets and drainage to septic tanks	- 66
Dwellings with water closets and drainage to cesspools	- 89
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and waste water drainage to cesspools or soakaways	- 21
Dwellings with bucket or chemical closets and no drainage	- 67
<u>Total</u>	243

From the above it will be seen that 354 houses are not connected to a main sewerage system and 12 houses connected to the main sewer have bucket or chemical closets. These figures are the same as for 1957, but two houses with cesspools and two without drainage were provided with septic tanks.

The clearing of blocked drains and water closets is treated as a public health service and 122 of these were cleared forthwith by the out-door staff without charge. Repairs and improvements to drains and sanitary fittings were effected at 4 premises and 20 hydraulic and smoke tests were applied in connection with this work.

The sewerage system of the town in the Charlton area was completed by an extension in the Hatherden Road and it will be possible to connect another 24 houses in this area.

It is to be hoped that it will not be long before all bucket and chemical closets and cesspools within the town area are memories of the past, since these methods of sewage disposal are insanitary and offensive in urban areas.

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Slum Clearance Programme

(a) Individual Unfit Houses

(i) Houses Demolished

4 and 5, Woodhouse  
15a, Bishops Way  
34, Winchester Street  
42 and 44, London Street  
17, Adelaide Road  
51, Chantry Street

All the families from the above 8 houses were rehoused by the Council.

(ii) Demolition Orders Served

A Demolition Order was served in respect of 51, Chantry Street, and the family rehoused by the Council.

(iii) Closing Orders

A Closing Order was made in respect of 22, East Street.

A Closing Order in respect of 45, Millway Road, was revoked, the dwelling being rendered fit for human habitation.

(b) Clearance Areas

(i) Adelaide Road and Rack Close Clearance Area (5 houses)

The families in the two remaining occupied houses were rehoused and the site should be cleared during 1959.

(ii) East Street and Union Street Clearance Area (3 houses)

Purchase of this site by negotiation was completed and the families in the two occupied houses were rehoused. This site should be cleared during 1959.

(iii) Pitman's Yard and Union Street Clearance Area (12 houses)

Compulsory Purchase Order

Purchase of this site by negotiation was completed and all the families rehoused by the Council. This site should be cleared during 1958.



## Informal Action

The Council purchased a block of 8 houses, Nos. 29 to 43, Vigo Road by negotiation, with a view to repair and improvement, but subsequently decided to demolish the property and redevelop the site for rehousing purposes. Rent Act, 1957.

### Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	- 8
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	- 1
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	- 5
(b) in respect of all defects	- 2
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	- 7
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
(6) Number of certificates issued	- 2

### Part II - Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	- 10
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	- 3
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	- 1
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	- 8

-----



(a) Moveable Dwellings

(i) Sites for Moveable Dwellings

There are five licensed sites used for residential purposes. The sites at Harewood Garage, London Road, and Ickniel Way were licensed for a further period of 12 months, the licenses providing for 12 and 13 caravans respectively. Approval has been given to an extension of the Ickniel Way site to provide for 34 caravans. There is also a licensed site at The Crescent, the licence providing for 18 caravans.

The site at Hundred Acre Corner was licensed for a further period of 12 months, the licence providing for 24 caravans. A further application in respect of an adjoining site was granted to provide for 36 caravans.

(ii) Moveable Dwellings

Applications for individual licences were granted in respect of 29 dwellings.

(iii) Camping on Unlicensed Sites

There were no complaints of unlicensed camping and none discovered during the year.

(iv) 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.

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Meat and Meat Inspection

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 from the 1st August, 1958, to 31st March, 1960. It contains a Clause prohibiting Sunday killing after 1.00 p.m. and evening killing after 6.00 p.m. except in the case of genuine emergency.

The Slaughterhouse is recognised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as a Deadweight Certification Centre under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

Inspection

100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was carried out, details of which are shown in Appendix 'D'(i). Over 10,000 animals were slaughtered and this entailed 396 visits and working a great number of hours beyond normal during the year including Sundays and Bank Holidays.

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'(i).

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. 131 livers and 113 part livers of cattle, and 23 livers of sheep, being condemned during the year 1958, but the majority of these are collected for pharmaceutical purposes.

### Ascaris

This worm inhabits the small intestine of the pig, the larvae of which penetrates the intestinal wall and conveyed by the portal vein to the liver. Some of the arrested larvae give rise to whitish areas in the liver, commonly known as milk spots.

450 livers amounting to over 1,000 lbs. of liver were condemned by reason of milk spots during the year, and measures to reduce this loss, which is general over the country as a whole, should be actively pursued by the veterinary profession. Apart from the loss of liver mentioned, ascaris affects the growth of pigs, and in many cases causes death in young pigs.

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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 14 acres and the produce finds its way to most of the large markets by rail and road.

Regular inspections of watercress beds and packing premises are made and samples of water and cress are taken and submitted for bacteriological examination as necessary.

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Atmospheric Pollution

A complaint was again received regarding pollution from shunting engines and the matter was taken up with the Station Master and Locomotive Inspector, with the result that further instructions were issued to drivers.

Pollution from the gas works ceased on the closing down of the works as the result of the operation of the regional scheme of supply.



Miscellaneous Licences Issued and Premises Registered

Game Dealers Licences

Eleven 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 shops selling goldfish, birds and small domestic animals.

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. Eight applications for licences were granted for a period of twelve 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 Electrolethaler is used 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 at Andover Down ceased to be used for the purpose on the 30th September, 1956, and the premises have since been used for cutting up meat obtained from a Knacker's Yard in another area, also from various farms, for sale as animal food.

Legislation to deal with this class of business is overdue.

The dangers involved in this class of uncontrolled business cannot be overlooked from a public health point of view, both to the purveyor himself and to the general public, by the cutting up and distribution of diseased raw meat.

This was spotlighted in Andover when a purveyor of cat and dog meat came infected with Anthrax. This was confirmed in a section of meat taken from a forequarter of cow beef on the premises. The premises were closed and all meat distributed traced. All meat recovered was destroyed, and the persons concerned warned. The Divisional Veterinary Inspector was informed and the premises declared an infected place under the provision of the Anthrax Act, 1938.

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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	- 2
Sweets	- 1
Canned and 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 the Market Place; also in 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

In addition to the control under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, the Council have adopted byelaws with respect to the handling, wrapping, etc. of food, and the sale of food in the open air, also Byelaws have been made to control rubbish and litter.

Borough Market

Sales by auction of poultry (live and dressed), rabbits and hares, take place every Friday at the Borough Market, Bridge Street, and regular inspection is carried out before sale.

An official Egg Grading and Packing Station is attached to this market. The storage and disposal of egg yolks from breakages was found to be satisfactory.

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# Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

## 1) Number of Premises

The following gives the number of food premises by type of business:-

Butchers	-	12	
Grocers	-	14	
Bakehouses	-	8	
Works Canteens	-	8	
Fish Friers	-	3	
School Kitchens and Canteens	-	15	
General Stores	-	30	
Greengrocers	-	13	
Cafes and Restaurants	-	24	
Dairies	-	8	
Net Fishmongers	-	4	
Licensed Premises	-	38	
Slaughterhouses			
Private	-	Nil	
Public	-	1	
Ice-Cream Retailers	-	47	
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	-	4	Total - 229

## 2) Registered Premises

The following is the number of food premises by type registered under

the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Manufacture and storage of ice-cream	4
Storage and sale of ice-cream	47
Manufacture of sausages	13
Manufacture of pies	2
Cooking of hams	4
Frying of fish and potatoes	3

Number of Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations,

1949 - 1954:- ... .. 8.



(iii) Inspection of Registered Premises

The number of inspections is as follows:-

Ice-Cream Premises	-	77
Sausage Manufacturers	-	60
Fish Friers	-	9
Pie Manufacturers	-	20

Other Food Premises (not registered)

All types including Bakehouses	-	50
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(iv) Education

No special campaign has been carried out but much work is still being done on an advisory basis during the course of inspection.

(v) Disposal of Condemned Food

All condemned food, other than meat, is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Incinerator.

The method of disposal of condemned meat is dealt with under the heading of "Meat and Meat Inspection." (Reference Page 32.)

(vi) The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 - 1952.

There are four manufacturers of ice-cream, one being on a large scale with modern heat treatment plant. Two small scale manufacturers use a complete cold mix and the other a small heat treatment plant.

Temperatures are checked and conservators inspected regularly at all premises, and forty-seven samples of ice-cream from the above manufacturers and from retailers were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene I reduction test at the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, with the result that

32 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 1
7 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 2
6 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 3
2 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 4



vii) The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 - 1956.

Routine inspection of food premises is carried out and all contraventions were dealt with informally without resort to written notice.

One food shop was closed under the provision of Article 5 as unsanitary.

Contraventions Remedied under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Number of notices served - Nil

Number of notices complied with - 16 (outstanding from 1957)

-----  
Shops Act

Shops Act, 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 Public Health Inspector holds the Statutory appointment as Shops Act Inspector for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) and (h) above.

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11) The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 - 1956

Routine inspection of food premises is carried out and all contraventions

are dealt with informally without resort to written notice.

One food shop was closed under the provision of Article 5 as unsatisfactory.

Contraventions recorded under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Number of notices served	-	Nil
Number of notices expiring within	-	16 (outstanding from 1957)

Shop Act

Shop Act, 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) Assistance weekly half-holidays and meal intervals;

(g) Conditions of employment of young persons under 15 years of age;

(h) Sunday trading.

The Chief Public Health Inspector holds the statutory appointment as Inspector for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of the Act.

Inspected (a) (b) (c) and (d) above.

INSPECTIONSAPPENDIX 'A'

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

Houses (Public Health Act, 1936, Housing Act, 1957 and Rent Act, 1957)	278
Overcrowding	7
Slum Clearance (Re-inspections)	64
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	100
Water Supplies	55
Slaughterhouses	396
Animal Food Premises	11
Dairies and Pasteurising Plants	326
Food and Ice-Cream Premises	189
Unsound Food	47
Shops (Section 38)	37
School Milk Sampling	71
Schools	15
Bakehouses, Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers	55
Fish Friers	9
Market Stalls	79
Watercress Beds	23
Swimming Pools	30
Moveable Dwellings and Caravan Sites	184
Public Conveniences (including Inns)	34
Sewage Works	2
Anthrax Investigation	12
Nuisances from:-	
Rubbish	13
Smell	11
Smoke	4
Smoke (Railway Engines)	2
Poultry	11
Pigeons	1
Incinerator	2
Piggeries	7
Infested Premises:-	
Fleas	17
Flies	4
Ants	12
Rats and Mice	82
Cockroaches	3
Woodlice	1
Bugs	1
Wasps	82
Dirty Premises	3
Infectious Diseases	77
Miscellaneous	78

Total2,435



# NOTICES SERVED

# APPENDIX 'B'

## 1. Informal Notices

Housing Defects	13
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	4
To provide Water Supply	3
Factories Act	1
Nuisances:	
Defective Gutters	2
Moveable Dwelling	1
Nettles harbouring Flies	1
Bonfires	1
	<u>26</u>

## 2. Defects Remedied after Service of Informal Notices

Food Premises	16
Housing Defects	4
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	2
Nuisances:	
Animals	1
	<u>23</u>

## 3. Statutory Notices

To Provide Water Supply	3
Housing Defects	1
	<u>4</u>

## 4. Statutory Notices Complied

Housing Defects	<u>2</u>
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## 5. Works Carried Out by the Council in Default

Nil

## COMPLAINTS

## APPENDIX 'C'

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	111
Blocked W.C's	11
Blocked Sewers	4
Blocked Sinks	9
Defective Drains and Sanitary Fittings	17
Water Service Fittings	14
Housing Defects(General)	11
Leaking Roofs	6
Dampness	5
Leaking Boiler	1
Condition of Yard	1
Smoking Chimney	1
Flooding of House	1
Flooding of Cellar	1
Overcrowding	1
Condition of Moveable Dwelling	1
Nuisance - Moveable Dwelling	1
Dustbins not emptied	7
Birds nesting in cavity walls	1
Unsound Food	17
Dirt in Bottle of Milk	1
Glass in Bottle of Milk	1
Spider in Bottle of Limeade	1
Absence of Proper Sanitary Conveniences	1
Condition of Cow Sheds	1
Smells	8
Incinerator	1
Broken Glass	1
Dead Cats	2
Poultry	1
Fowl Manure	1
Bonfires	1
Moles	1
Smoke	1
Infested Premises:	
Wasps Nests	35
Ants	14
Cockroaches	6
Fleas	3
Flies	2
Bugs	1
Red Mite	1
	<hr/>
	305
	<hr/>



## Meat Inspection

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in Whole or in Part

[illegible]



Other Food Condemned

Condemnation certificates were issued in respect of the following

Food voluntarily surrendered by private traders:-

<u>Canned Food</u>	<u>Cans</u>		<u>lbs</u>
Fruit	54	Potatoes	1,120
Meat	39	Meat	85
Milk	37	Powdered Milk	56
Vegetables	29	Split Peas	24
Fruit Juice	14	<u>Total</u>	1,285 lbs.
Jam and Marmalade	8		
Soup	4		
Cheese Fondue	2		
Chicken	1		
<u>Total</u>	188		

Sundry other foodstuffs were condemned including 64 jars pickles,

11 jars fish roe, 6 bottles fruit juice, and 1 turkey.

The disposal of this food is dealt with at the Council's

Refuse Incinerator.

Meat on Butchers' Premises

Home Killed Meat	129
Imported Meat	306
Total	435 lbs.



# Inspection of Factories

APPENDIX 'E'

Factories Acts, 1937 & 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of</u>	
			<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupier Prosecut</u>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	16	1	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	88	20	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises.)	3	9	1	-
Total	107	45	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases which prosecution were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S1)					
Overcrowding (S2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)					
<u>Sanitary Conveniences (S7)</u>					
(a) Insufficient	1	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total	3	4	-	2	-

Sections 110 and 111

There are 3 outworkers on the list engaged in the making of wearing apparel.  
No action necessary.



# Tuberculosis

## APPENDIX 'F'

<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 -												
15 -												
25 -		1	1	1		1						
35 -	1	1	2									
45 -	3		3									
55 -					1	1	1		1			
65 and upwards												
<u>Total</u>	4	2	6	1	1	2	1		1			

Number of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register on 31st December, 1958.  
(31st December, 1957 in brackets)

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Respiratory	90	(87)	39	(37)	129	(124)
Non-Respiratory	8	(7)	13	(12)	21	(19)
<u>Total</u>	98	(94)	52	(49)	150	(143)

During the year, the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has increased by 7 as shown in the second Table. There were 6 new cases and 2 transfers from other districts, and 1 death as shown in the first Table.



# 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, 1958:-

	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>			<u>Whooping Cough</u>			<u>Measles</u>			<u>Poliomyelitis 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>
Under 1 year												
1 year							1		1			
2 years				1	1		1	1	2			
3 years	1	1		1	1		2	1	3			
4 years							2		2			
5-9 years	1	1		3	7	10	2	1	3	2		2
10-14 years	1	1		1	1		1	1				
15-24 years										1		1
25 and over												
Age unknown							1	1				
<u>Total</u>	3	3		3	10	13	6	7	13	2	1	3

## Pneumonia

1 Female Aged 45-64 years

## Dysentery

1 Female Aged 2 years

1 Male Aged 5-9 years

2 Female Aged 25 years and over.

## Meningococcal Infection

1 Female aged 10-14 years

## Food Poisoning

1 Male aged under 5 years

1 Male 1 Female aged 15-44 years

1 Male aged 65 and over.



# Table of Deaths

## APPENDIX 'H'

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	(1)	0	(1)	1	(2)
Tuberculosis, other	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Syphilitic Disease	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Diphtheria	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Whooping Cough	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
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	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	(2)	1	(3)	4	(5)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	(6)	4	(1)	12	(7)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	(0)	3	(1)	3	(1)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	(0)	3	(2)	3	(2)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	(9)	9	(5)	17	(14)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Diabetes	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	(10)	16	(15)	28	(25)
Coronary disease, angina	13	(21)	11	(8)	24	(29)
Hypertension with heart disease	1	(1)	5	(4)	6	(5)
Other heart disease	15	(24)	22	(18)	37	(42)
Other circulatory disease	0	(1)	1	(2)	1	(3)
Influenza	2	(2)	1	(1)	3	(3)
Pneumonia	3	(4)	2	(2)	5	(6)
Bronchitis	4	(1)	3	(1)	7	(2)
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	(2)	0	(0)	2	(2)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	(3)	1	(0)	1	(3)
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	(1)	0	(0)	1	(1)
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	(0)	0	(0)	4	(0)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(1)
Congenital malformations	1	(2)	0	(0)	1	(2)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	(6)	16	(17)	29	(23)
Motor vehicle accidents	2	(1)	1	(1)	3	(2)
All other accidents	3	(2)	1	(3)	4	(5)
Suicide	1	(2)	0	(0)	1	(2)
Homicide and operations of war	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
All causes	98	(101)	101	(86)	199	(187)



County Health ServicesHealth Visitors

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

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss E.M. Ford  
Mrs. P.A. Smith  
Miss N. Rutter

District Nurse

Miss M. Lowe

Andover Health Centre, Junction Road, Andover.Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinic	2nd and 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
Speech Clinic	By Appointment only
Toddlers Clinic	By Appointment only
Tuberculosis Clinic	Wednesdays

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