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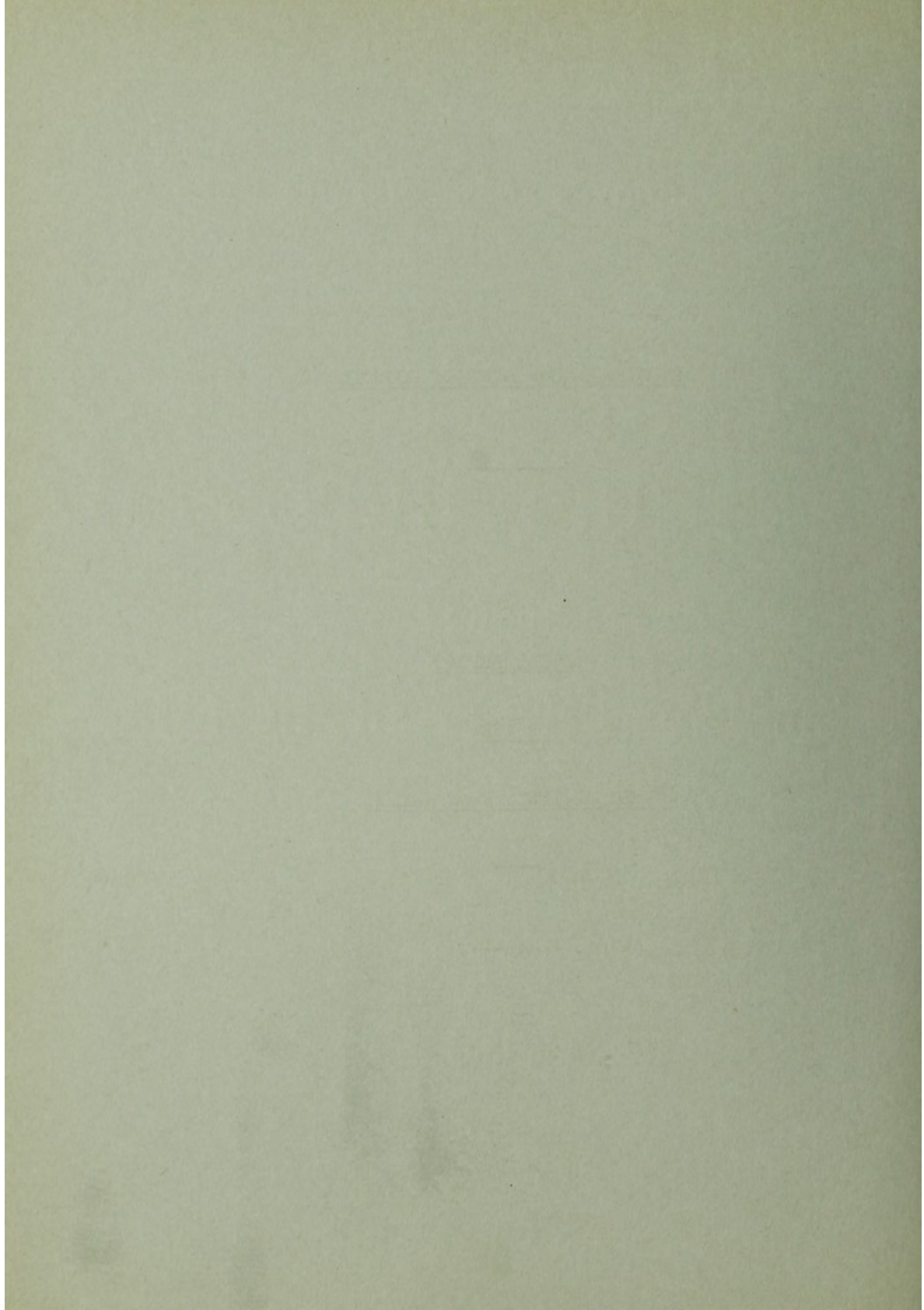
ANDOVER RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1962



ANDOVER BURIAL DISTRICT KNOWN

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL CENTER OF HEALTH

1962

ANDOVER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1962

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Mr. J.L. Morgan

General Purposes Committee

Chairman

Mr. J.D. Threadgill, J. P.

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Andover Rural District Council

Public Health Department

Staff

Medical Officer of Health

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

Senior Public Health Inspector

B. H. Young, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector

P. D. Franklin, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary

Miss M. B. Lowman

Senior Public Health Inspector's Shorthand/Typist

Miss D. G. Wilmott

Rodent Operative

A. Mole

Mr. G. E. Evans
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Mr. R. G. Wells

RURAL DISTRICT OF ANDOVER
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

August, 1963.

To the Chairmen and Members
of the Andover Rural District Council;

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the District for the year 1962.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population is 19,760, an increase of 2,560 compared with the estimate for 1961. However, the natural increase of population, i.e. the net gain of births over deaths during the year was 208, so the change must be due to an increase in the number of the military establishments in the district.

The vital statistics do not differ significantly from previous years, and compare favourably with the National figures for England and Wales, except for the Infantile Mortality Rate which was higher than the national average.

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was low, and no serious notifiable diseases were reported, except for four new cases of tuberculosis, eight cases of Sonne dysentery, and fifteen cases of malaria in Gurkhas, all contracted abroad.

It is very encouraging to record that the Council decided during the year to construct some new Council houses, as the shortage of Council houses in the District was becoming a very real problem as I mentioned in my last Annual Report. This may, in some part, be due to the increase in the population of the District during the year.

Plans continued with the drainage scheme, in conjunction with the Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural District Council, of the Bourne Valley, extending from Hurstbourne Tarrant down to Longparish, and this will be of incalculable value, especially during periods of high rain-fall and flooding, and will also be of benefit to the growers of watercress in the area.

During 1962, the Ministry of Health decided to enlarge Weyhill Isolation Hospital, and to use it as a Smallpox Isolation Hospital for the Wessex Region, and two suspected cases were admitted, but fortunately in neither case was it subsequently found to be smallpox.

My thanks are due to the Clerk for his report on housing matters and to the Senior Public Health Inspector for his report on the sanitary circumstances of the District, also to all the staff of the Public Health Department for their continued assistance during the year, especially my secretary, Miss M. B. Lowman.

I should also like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for all their co-operation and encouragement.

I remain, Mr. Chairman,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

N. C. Howard

Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics

(1961 figures in brackets)

Area (in acres)	67,811	(67,811)
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population	19,760	(17,200)
1961 Census figure	16,832	
Number of inhabited houses	4,616	(4,584)
Rateable Value	£216,424	(£213,056)
Estimated sum represented by penny rate	£838.19s.11d	(£821.11s.5d)

The population trend of Andover Rural District is as follows:-

1954	20,210	1958	21,050
1955	21,240	1959	20,240
1956	21,730	1960	20,080
1957	19,540	1961	17,200
	1962	19,760	

Vital Statistics

		<u>Births</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Live Births	361	205	156
Legitimate Live Births	350	197	153
Illegitimate Live Births	11	8	3
Still Births	6	5	1

	<u>Birth Rates</u>	
	<u>Andover Rural District</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Live Birth Rate	18.27	18.0
Comparability Factor	1.09	
Corrected Birth Rate	19.9	
Still Birth Rate	16.35	18.1
Illegitimate Birth Rate	3.04 per cent.	

		<u>Deaths (All Causes)</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	153	90	63
Infant Deaths	11	8	3
Neonatal Deaths	6	5	1
Early Neonatal Deaths	5	4	1

	<u>Death Rates</u>	
	<u>Andover Rural District</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
All Causes	7.74	11.9
Comparability Factor	1.33	
Corrected Rate	10.29	

	<u>Infant Mortality</u>	
	<u>Andover Rural District</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Total Infant Mortality Rate	30.47	21.6
Legitimate Mortality Rate	28.57	
Illegitimate Mortality Rate	90.9	

	<u>Neonatal Mortality</u>	
	<u>Andover Rural District</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Neonatal Mortality Rate	16.63	15.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate	29.97	30.8
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	13.86	

(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 and Perinatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 total births,
 live and still.
 The Illegitimate Birth Rate is calculated as a percentage of total live births.)

Vital Statistics

Births

(a) Live Birth Rate

361 live births were registered during 1962, 205 boys and 156 girls.

The live Birth Rate, corrected for age and sex distribution of the population by the Registrar-General's comparability factor was 19.9 per thousand population. The figure for England and Wales in 1962 was 18.0 per thousand.

(b) Still-Births

6 still births occurred, giving a rate of 16.3 per thousand births.

The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 18.1.

(c) Deaths

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 153, 90 males and 63 females, compared with 140 in 1961. This gives a local death rate, corrected by the Registrar-General's comparability factor for age and sex distribution of 10.3 per thousand population. This again compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 11.9 per thousand.

The chief causes of death were proportionately:-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System

These conditions caused 43 deaths or 28.1 per cent. of which 19 deaths were due to coronary artery disease.

2. Cancer

Cancers of various types accounted for 22 deaths (14.4 per cent.) of which 3, all in men, were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus.

3. Apoplexies or Vascular Lesions of the Central Nervous System

These conditions accounted for 21 deaths (14.1 per cent.)

4. Respiratory Diseases

These accounted for 18 deaths (11.8 per cent.)

In addition, there were 6 cases of accidental death, of which 2 were associated with motor vehicles.

No deaths resulted from the infectious diseases of childhood, but one death occurred in pregnancy, and one following a self-induced abortion, but the maternal death rate was Nil.

Infantile, Neonatal and Early Neonatal Mortality

11 deaths of infants under one year were recorded in 1962, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 30.4 per thousand live births. Of these 11 deaths, 6 occurred in the first month of life, and 5 in the first week, which gives a Neonatal Mortality Rate of 16.6, and an Early Neonatal Mortality Rate of 13.9 per thousand live births.

Perinatal Mortality

The Perinatal Mortality Rate which is the sum of the still births and the early neonatal deaths per thousand births (live and still) stands at 29.9 compared with 30.8 for England and Wales.

Infectious Diseases

During the year, the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was low, and are set out in detail in Appendix 'C' of this Report, showing sex and age distribution.

No serious diseases were notified apart from four new cases of tuberculosis, three respiratory cases, all in males, and one non-respiratory in a female. In addition, eight cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified, all in the Barton Stacey Military Quarters, and also fifteen cases of malaria, all contracted abroad, were notified from Tidworth Military Hospital, in Gurkhas.

I am pleased to say that there were no cases of food poisoning or other serious infectious diseases notified during the year, although we had one or two problems at the beginning of the year owing to the importation of smallpox into the country, and a number of people requesting vaccination or revaccination, but fortunately no cases occurred in this area, although one suspected case was reported at Tidworth Military Hospital.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

No formal action was taken under this Section during the year

Immunisation and Vaccination

During 1962, vaccination against poliomyelitis continued in all age groups up to 40 years of age, and in certain special groups of persons over that age, using the Salk type killed vaccine until the beginning of March, when at the instigation of the Ministry of Health the County Health Department adopted the Sabin type oral vaccine, which is considerably easier to administer, and much more appreciated by infants and babies, and in addition, is considerably more potent and raises the immunity more quickly and is longer lasting.

All children who had had two injections of the Salk type vaccine then went on to a third dose of oral vaccine, and the Minister of Health also continued to encourage all children between the ages of five and twelve years to be given a fourth dose of oral vaccine, when they were at Primary schools.

During 1962, the Minister has reported that the incidence of poliomyelitis in the country was lower than it had been over the past fifty years, and there appears little doubt that poliomyelitis immunisation has been of enormous value to the population. The number of poliomyelitis vaccinations given during the year in the Rural District are given below:-

<u>Under 2 years</u>		<u>2 - 19 years</u>		<u>20 - 40 years</u>		<u>5 - 12 years</u>
<u>1st & 2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>1st & 2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>1st & 2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>
<u>Doses</u>	<u>Doses</u>	<u>Doses</u>	<u>Doses</u>	<u>Doses</u>	<u>Doses</u>	<u>Doses</u>
80	214	60	306	45	255	304

Enteroviruses Survey

This Survey of the excretion of enteroviruses in children under five years of age, which started in June, 1961, and to which I referred in my last Annual Report, continued until the end of May, 1962.

Preliminary results have now been given to me by the Public Health Laboratory Service and they reveal that the only entero-viruses isolated were Coxsackie 'A'. No poliomyelitis viruses were found and the results were as follows:-

Of 136 specimens taken in the Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural District a total of 9 were found to be positive to Coxsackie 'A', and of 241 specimens taken in the Andover Borough and Rural Council districts only 8 were positive.

The Coxsackie 'A' viruses are associated with a variety of clinical signs in man. Herpangina occurs mainly in children, i.e. fever, pharyngitis and small ulcerative lesions in the fauces and tonsils, and in addition, aseptic meningitis occurs sometimes, and a febrile illness with a rash, but in nearly all cases it is not a serious illness and recovery occurs rapidly in most cases.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Immunisation against these three infections was continued using the popular triple antigen most frequently, although separate antigens were sometimes employed in a few instances against diphtheria and whooping cough either separately or together.

During the autumn months, the primary schools were again visited and booster doses given to those children whose parents consented and who had entered the schools during the previous twelve months.

During the past few years occasional outbreaks of diphtheria have occurred, but the incidence of whooping cough has decreased considerably over the years. If diphtheria is to be kept under control it is of vital importance that not less than 70 per cent. of children should be fully protected both in infancy and during the years at school.

The number of immunisations done in the Rural District are set out in the Table in Appendix 'D'.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

The County Medical Officer informs me that 217 infants under 1 year were vaccinated during the year. This represents 66.1 per cent. of the total number of babies born during the year, as compared with 34.4 per cent. in 1961.

As a result of the importation of smallpox into the country early in 1962, the number of infants vaccinated during the year increased considerably, and this no doubt has been of great value in making the public realize that vaccination in infancy is extremely helpful to adults who require it later in life. The number of vaccinations given during the year are set out in Appendix 'D'.



Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Immunisation against these three infections was continued using the popular triple antigen most frequently, although separate antigens were sometimes employed in a few instances against diphtheria and whooping cough either separately or together during the summer months, particularly schools were again visited and booster doses given to those children whose parents consented and had entered the schools during the previous twelve months. During the past few years occasional outbreaks of diphtheria have occurred, but the incidence of whooping cough has decreased considerably over the years. It is to be kept under control it is of vital importance that not less than 70 per cent. of children should be fully protected both in infancy and during the years at school. The number of immunisations done in the Rural District are set out in the table in Appendix 'D'.

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

At the end of 1962 properties under the control of the Council were as follows:-

		<u>31.12.61.</u>
Permanent Traditional Houses (Pre-war)	151	150
Permanent Traditional Houses (Post-war)	603	603
Aged Persons' Bungalows and Flats (pre-war and post-war)	134	124
Prefabricated Bungalows	32	32
Converted Ex-Service Hutments	6	7
	<u>926</u>	<u>916</u>

The exceptionally severe winter held up the Council's building programme. This has meant delay in completion of houses at Grateley Camp needed to re-house the remaining families occupying huts. During the year under review Chilbolton Hutted Camp was closed down and quite soon the last of the hutted camp sites will also be permanently closed.

The Council continues to provide one bedroom bungalows for aged persons and a further scheme was completed to provide six bungalows at Vernham Dean. Other schemes are being carried out at Barton Stacey, Hatherden, Monxton, Penton Mewsey and Wherwell.

The Council have taken advantage of the scheme for assisting aged persons, introduced by the County Welfare Committee, and Wardens have been appointed at Abbotts Ann, Kimpton, Thruxton and Upper Clatford.

Other village schemes are contemplated at Goodworth Clatford, Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hatherden, Penton Mewsey, Shipton Bellinger, Vernham Dean and Wherwell.

The particular requirements for these schemes to operate satisfactorily is the appointment of a Warden, preferably known to the old people, who will keep a watchful eye over the tenants and meet their needs when ill, and to tend their shopping and collecting of pensions etc.

The serious complications attached to families living in caravans is becoming more evident. A young couple on marriage can manage fairly well in a caravan, but when children arrive difficulties increase as the children grow older, and the limited space in many caravans brings severe over-crowding which is more acute during the winter months when the family remain in the caravan for long periods.

Again during the year, many families have had to give up their homes due to Eviction proceedings through the Courts. This almost invariably is responsible for bringing anxiety and distress to the families by not knowing where to move, and to keep the family together as one unit. Such instances are becoming even more prevalent and the housing shortage often precludes help from the Council for deserving cases.

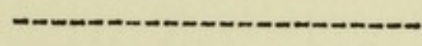
As in previous years, the Council have encouraged several families to move to smaller accommodation and thereby releasing larger dwellings to families with more need.

Several exchanges have been arranged for families wishing to move into the Rural District, (not in all cases satisfactory), and a careful watch is necessary to avoid problem families from other districts moving to houses under the control of the Council.

The waiting list continues to increase and with little building for general needs the list cannot be reduced only when families move and vacancies occur on the existing estates, and these are very infrequent.

The majority of Council house tenants continue to prove themselves to be first-rate occupants and maintain their houses in immaculate condition. However, a minority of tenants are not so house-proud, and in certain instances the houses and gardens quickly become neglected and so spoil the look of an otherwise well kept estate.

The rent arrears list, month after month, shows the same tenants defaulting, and in many instances there is no valid reason for not meeting the rent commitment. These tenants might care to think of the long list of families which would gladly accept their tenancies, and meet the rent payments punctually.



In addition, the Sub-Committee makes decisions on such matters as decoration and repairs of houses, houses, the appointment of district nurses and midwives and the financial estimates for the Home Help Service; also such matters as the distribution of welfare foods and matters concerned with Child Welfare Centres. The "wheels on wheels" service does not cover all three districts but every year more of the area is covered, and the areas which at present are not covered are the Valley and Brompton areas in Kingsford and which are rural District, and Brighton Bellingar and South Brompton in Andover Rural District. I hope before long the whole of the three districts will be served, as these areas are very valuable for elderly house-bound persons living on their own.

District Health Sub-Committee

The Andover and Kingsclere District Health Sub-Committee is really a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee of the Hampshire County Council, and as each District Council appoints three Councillors and also appoints two co-opted members who usually represent a voluntary organisation such as the W.V.S., the British Red Cross Society, or St. John's Ambulance Brigade, the Sub-Committee has available a considerable amount of valuable information concerning the three districts of which I am Medical Officer of Health.

Meetings are held in Andover and Kingsclere in eight months of the year. Reports are submitted on infectious diseases, births and deaths, registration and inspection of nurseries under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, immunisation and vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough, and poliomyelitis, midwifery and maternity services, home help services, district nurses' accommodation and "Meals on Wheels", in which all three districts have a common interest.

In addition, the Sub-Committee makes decisions on such matters as decoration and repairs of nurses' houses, the appointment of district nurses and midwives, and the financial estimates for the Home Help Service; also such matters as the distribution of Welfare Foods and matters concerned with Child Welfare Centres.

The "Meals on Wheels" service does not yet cover all three districts, but every year more of the area is covered, and the areas which at present are not covered are the Tadley and Baughurst areas in Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural District, and Shipton Bellinger and South Tidworth in Andover Rural District. I hope before long the whole of the three districts will be served, as these meals are very valuable for elderly house-bound persons living on their own.

Water Supplies

During the past year, 98 more properties have received their supply

from the Council's Main,

	<u>No. of Dwellings supplied from Main</u>
Abbots Ann	160
Amport	105
Appleshaw, part Fryfield, Kimpton	329
Barton Stacey and Bullington	254
Chilbolton	140
Clanville	26
East Cholderton	10
Goodworth and Upper Clatford	290
Grateley	114
Hatherden	54
Hurstbourne Tarrant	145
Longparish	122
Monxton	67
Penton Grafton	31
Penton Mewsey	53
Quarley	38
Shipton Bellinger (Cholderton Water Co.)	208
Tangley	10
Thrupton	87
Vernham Dean and Upton	145
Weyhill	147
Wildhern	37
Wherwell	93

Bacteriological Examination of all Water Supplies

Private and Public

No. of Samples taken	50
No. of Samples reported satisfactory	36
No. of Samples reported unsatisfactory	14

Mains Water Supply

No. of samples taken 15

During the year, the Mains Water Supply to this area was taken over in whole by the Southampton Water Corporation. The supply was completely satisfactory in both quantity and quality.

Drainage and Sewerage

The Chilbolton/Wherwell Sewerage Scheme was completed during the year, and is working satisfactorily.

Detailed proposals have now been completed for the Hurstbourne Tarrant/Longparish Scheme which is to link up with a Scheme for the Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural District Council. This scheme, if approved, will serve the whole of the Bourne Valley, and drainage will be pumped finally to the ex-W.D. Sewage Site at Barton Stacey.

Public Cleansing

A weekly refuse collection service and the cesspool emptying service continued throughout the year. As the various villages are sewered the latter service is being abandoned from the areas concerned.

General Inspection of the Area

Visits in connection with Meat Inspection	389
Visits (including re-visits) carried out under Public Health Act, 1936.	115
Inspection and re-visits carried out in connection with the Housing Acts.	329
Visits to premises in connection with Food Hygiene	89
Inspections to power and non-power Factories	23
Visits in connection with Domestic Water Supplies	111
Rodent Control Inspection (this figure includes inspections with other visits)	203

Inspections and visits to moveable dwellings	84
Visits in connection with Infectious Disease enquiries	78
Inspection of Petroleum Installations	49
Other Visits (including sampling, outside interviews, etc.)	143

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The number of caravan sites permanently licensed under the above Act still remains at four. These sites house 75 caravans. As the individual sites are becoming vacant due to the expiration of Planning permission as was envisaged last year, difficulty is being obtained by the owners in finding alternative sites. The Council appreciated this problem and have been trying to obtain a suitable site in the District which would be in their ownership and under their control. At present such a site has not been found but negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of a site at Ampert which was originally an R.A.F. site.

Of the four licensed sites, the conditions generally have been complied with, and they appear to be operating successfully.

Shops

No statutory action was taken during the year.

Factories

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health and of sanitary accommodation in the case of power factories:-

Premises

	<u>No.</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, or 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	4	4
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	26	19
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outhworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil
<u>Total</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>23</u>

Cases in which defects were found - 7

Cases in which defects were remedied - 7

Housing

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

	<u>No. of Applic- ations</u>	<u>No. of Resultant Dwellings</u>	<u>"Estimated Expense"</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>
Conversions	2	2	£1,363. 14s. 1d.	£681
Improvements	16	19	£13,888. 2s. 3d.	£5,495
Refusals	1	1	-	-
	19	22	£15,251 16s. 4d.	£6,176

Work in respect of 40 dwellings was completed.

Informal Action

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers

29

Statutory Action

1. Proceedings under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:

- (a) No. of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. Nil.
- (b) No. of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice.
 - (i) by owners Nil.
 - (ii) by Local Authorities in default of owners Nil.

2. Proceedings under Section 17, Housing Act, 1957:

- (a) No. of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made; 4
- (b) No. of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders or by formal action. 4
- (c) No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:-
 - (i) The serving of notices requiring the execution of works Nil.
 - (ii) The making of a Demolition or Closing Order 17

(d) No. of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section 4 of Section 16 and sub-section 1 of Section 35 of the Housing Act, 1957. 13

3. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(a) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit. Nil.

(b) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. Nil.

Inspection and Supervision of Foods

(a) Milk Supply

No. of Registered Distributers 1

No. of Registered Distributers outside area selling milk within the area. 8

(b) Slaughterhouses

The one private slaughterhouse at Appleshaw continued to function satisfactorily, the through-put during the year comparing similarly with 1961.

The evidence of disease found in the animals compared favourably with the preceding year. It is interesting to note that there were no cases of tuberculosis found in cattle slaughtered, and only 1.9% in pigs.

The percentage figures of diseases other than tuberculosis and *Cysticercosis Bovis* are listed below. The large increase in the percentage of pigs condemned is mainly due to the large outbreak at one period of milk spot in the livers of these animals.

Cattle (excluding cows)	17.3% (18.65%)
Cows	41.8% (53.3%)
Calves	5.5% (2.9%)
Sheep and Lambs	10.1% (6.5%)
Pigs	23.4% (16.75%)

It was envisaged last year that a suitable steam digester would be installed at the Slaughterhouse to deal with condemned meat. The owner, however, has considered this to be impracticable and all condemned meat is now being removed under supervision by a contractor and this meat being used for the manufacture of fertilizers.

(c) Ice Cream - Retail Premises

Two additional premises were registered for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream during the year. All ice cream in the Rural District is stored and sold pre-packed.

(d) Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area is as follows:-

(i) Grocers and General Stores	40
Bakers	9
Butchers	3
Cafes	13
Licensed Public Houses and Inns	36

(ii) No. of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Sale of pre-packed ice cream	57
Preparation and manufacture of sausages etc.	4

(e) Food Inspection

The following foods were condemned during the year:-

32 lbs. Pork Luncheon Meat	82 packets of ice cream
13 lbs. 8ozs. Corned Beef	4 cream cakes
13 lbs. 8ozs. Baked Beans	36 packets frozen fish
6 lbs. 5ozs. Tinned Carrots	29 packets frozen meat
2 lbs. 14½ ozs. Sausages	14 packets frozen chicken
7 lb. tin of prawns	

The large quantity of ice cream and other frozen foods were condemned due to a breakdown in the refrigeration equipment, causing spoiling of these foods.

Some trouble was experienced during the year with pork luncheon meat, and enquiries showed that the meat was being contaminated due to a breakdown in the can lacquer. This was reported to the manufacturers and no further trouble has been observed.

As has been the practice in the past years, all condemned food has been disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tip.

During the year, five complaints were made to this department of foreign matter being present in items purchased. These ranged from string in bread, a cigarette end in a cake, to broken glass in a milk bottle. Statutory action was taken against the firm supplying the cake containing the cigarette end. The case was proved and the firm concerned fined. This Council decided not to take statutory proceedings in the case of the other complaint, but in the case of one of the complaints of glass in a milk bottle, the County Council took statutory action in default - the case was again proved and the firm concerned fined.

(f) Adulteration

The Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority.

(g) Food Poisoning Outbreaks

There were no confirmed cases of food poisoning during the year.

The following foods were condemned during the year:-

32 lbs. Pork Luncheon Meat	13 lbs. Buns, Curried Beef
13 lbs. Buns, Baked Beans	13 lbs. Buns, Baked Beans
6 lbs. Buns, Tinned Carrots	2 lbs. 14 oz. Bananas
14 packets frozen chicken	1 tin of prawns
29 packets frozen meat	
36 packets frozen fish	
4 cream cakes	
22 packets of ice cream	

Meat Inspection

APPENDIX 'A'

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed (if known)	925	798	359	1,268	640	-
Number inspected	925	798	359	1,268	640	-
<u>All Diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	24	4	2	8	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	156	354	16	131	142	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	17.3%	41.8%	5.5%	10.1%	23.4%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	12	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.9%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	6	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	5	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	2	-	-	-	-

Tuberculosis

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases and Transfers</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>
0 -						
1 -				1	1	
5 -						
15 -	1	2	3			
25 -						
35 -	2		2			
45 -		1	1			
55 -						
65 and upwards	1		1			
<u>Total</u>	4	3	7	1	1	

Number of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1962.
 (31st December, 1961, figures in brackets)

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Respiratory	69	(65)	58	(55)	127	(120)
Non-Respiratory	6	(6)	12	(12)	18	(18)
<u>Total</u>	75	(71)	70	(67)	145	(138)

During the year, the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has increased by seven, as shown in the second Table. There were three new respiratory cases and one non-respiratory, and four respiratory cases were transferred from other districts. The one non-respiratory case notified earlier in the year, left the district later.

County Council Services

Health Visitors

Miss M. L. Collins

Miss N. White

Miss D. D. Woodcock

Miss D. I. Hayes

District Nurse/Midwives

Abbotts Ann

Mrs. J. E. Park, 17, Bulberry, Abbotts Ann.

Barton Stacey - District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor

Miss S. M. Rodgers, 21, Kings Elms, Barton Stacey.

Shipton Bellinger

Miss J. Powell, 25, Sarum Close, Shipton Bellinger.

Weyhill

Mrs. E. Bailey, 3, Rectory Place, Weyhill.

Bourne Valley - District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor

Mrs. M. R. Brookes, Pound Cottage, St. Mary Bourne.

Child Welfare Clinics

Amport	The Hut	1st Mondays
Appleshaw	Church Hall	3rd Wednesdays
Barton Stacey	Community Centre	1st & 4th Mondays
Chilbolton	The Hall	1st Wednesdays
Longparish	The Hall	2nd Thursdays
Shipton Bellinger	Church Hall	4th Wednesdays
Upper Clatford	The Hall	1st Tuesdays

Table of Deaths
(1961 figures in brackets)

APPENDIX 'E'

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(1)
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	(1)	1	(1)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	0	(7)	0	(0)	0	(7)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	(4)	0	(3)	3	(7)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	(0)	2	(3)	2	(3)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(1)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	(7)	11	(10)	17	(17)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	(0)	2	(0)	3	(0)
Diabetes	0	(1)	1	(1)	1	(2)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	(8)	10	(9)	21	(17)
Coronary disease, angina	16	(17)	3	(6)	19	(23)
Hypertension with heart disease	2	(1)	3	(1)	5	(2)
Other heart disease	10	(8)	9	(10)	19	(18)
Other circulatory disease	2	(1)	2	(1)	4	(2)
Influenza	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Pneumonia	4	(6)	3	(3)	7	(9)
Bronchitis	7	(3)	3	(1)	10	(4)
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	(2)	1	(1)	4	(3)
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	(0)	0	(0)	3	(0)
Hyperplasia of prostate	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	(0)	2	(0)	2	(0)
Congenital malformations	2	(1)	1	(0)	3	(1)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	(3)	7	(8)	19	(11)
Motor vehicle accidents	2	(2)	0	(1)	2	(3)
All other accidents	3	(1)	1	(5)	4	(6)
Suicide	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Homicide and operations of war	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
All Causes	90	(73)	63	(65)	153	(138)

The Hall
Church Hall
Community Centre
The Hall
The Hall
The Hall
Church Hall
The Hall

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases

APPENDIX 'C'

Final numbers according to sex and age after corrections of cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year ended 31st December, 1962:-

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>Measles</u>			<u>Scarlet Fever</u>			<u>Dysentery</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						
1 year							2		2
2 years		2	2				1		1
3 years		2	2		1	1		1	1
4 years	1	5	6	1		1			
5 - 9 years	9	4	13	1	4	5			
10 - 14 years		2	2						
15 - 24 years				1		1			
25 and over								1	1
Age Unknown							1	2	3
<u>Total</u>	10	16	26	3	5	8	4	4	8

Whooping Cough

1 Male Aged 4 years

Malaria (Contracted Abroad)

15 Male

Tuberculosis (New Cases)

Respiratory

1 Male Aged 15 - 24 years
2 Male Aged 25 - 44 years

Non-Respiratory

1 Female Aged 3 years

Puerperal Pyrexia

1 Female

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