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1954

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KINGSCLERE AND WHITCHURCH RURAL DISTRICT

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**of the**

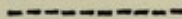
# **MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH**

**1954**



KINGSCLERE AND WHITCHURCH

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

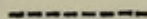


ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1954



The Chairman and Vice-Chairman  
of the Council  
are appointed Members of the Committee

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

LEGAL DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

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SMALL REPORT

OF THE

SMALL REPORT OF WATER

1924

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KINGSCLERE AND WHITCHURCH

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1954

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Chairman

Lt. Colonel D.S. Kennedy, D. S. O.

Vice-Chairman

Colonel T. Gregory, M. C., T.D.

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Public Health and General Purposes Committee

Chairman

Dr. D.N. Philip

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Mr. R. V. Denning	Miss M.H. Mole
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Mr. O.K. Mann	Dr. W.G. Zorab

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman  
of the Council  
are ex-officio Members of the Committee

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KINGSCLERE AND WHITCHURCH

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department

Staff

Medical Officer of Health

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor

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

Additional Sanitary Inspectors

W. E. D. Smith, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

P. F. Theasby, M.S.I.A. (Until 30th June, 1954)

J. Keir, A.R.San.I. (From 1st November, 1954)

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary (Andover)

Miss M. B. Lowman

Shorthand Typist

Miss M. E. Williamson (Until 12th June, 1954)

Miss C. L. Crispin (From 12th July, 1954)

Technical Assistant

N. H. North

Rodent Officer

H. Hopkins

RURAL DISTRICT OF KINGSCLERE AND WHITCHURCH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

June, 1955.

To the Chairman and Members  
of the Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural District Council:

Mr. Chairman, My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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

Throughout the pages which follow, you will read something of the work which your Public Health Department, in conjunction with other related Departments of the Council, is doing to maintain the health and education of the public. I stress this latter educational aspect of our work, because it is by making people aware of the higher standards which can be achieved, that communal well-being will be advanced. This is essentially a slow and gradual process but we are planning not so much for our immediate requirements, but just a bit ahead of that aim.

An example of this kind of planning is the long term policy for the eradication of tuberculosis from cattle, and the consequent disappearance of the hitherto disfiguring scars one used to see on the necks of children through major operations for the incision of tuberculous glands.

There is a stage however, beyond which no official action can go - the next step is public demand. In this respect it is remarkable that the most prevalent disease in the world has met with very little clamour for eradication - dental disease. It is true that we have such agents as the school dental service and the facilities available under the provisions of the National Health Service Act. But in my schools and clinics, I see very little evidence of marked improvement in the dental condition of children.

Tooth-brushing, and possibly restriction in the consumption of concentrated sugar, can never be discarded in favour of other more dramatic agents. But these in themselves do not seem to have gone very far in solving this problem of prevalent dental caries. What we need is a measure, which without trouble to the community, will exert a gradual beneficial influence on the dentition of the child so that each generation will show an increasing number of dentally healthy citizens. The solution is not as academic or as idealistic as was once thought. We know now that the addition of fluorides to the public water supply will reduce the incidence of dental caries.

These substances are as cheap, as reliable, as harmless as those used today in chlorination - a measure which has rendered safe your water supply for decades. This is a fact which we would do well to use to our advantage as soon as we can.

One of the most remarkable advances of the last fifteen years has been the almost dramatic decrease in mortality due to tuberculosis. There has not however, been anything like the same decrease in the number of new cases being notified, although in your district, the number of new cases notified during last year is lower than in 1953. It may be that the increasing use of mass radiography has brought to light hitherto undiscovered sources of infection, but the fact remains that tuberculosis is an infectious disease which is very seriously influenced by the environmental conditions under which the people live.

New drugs and BCG go a long way towards the elimination of this disease, but housing standards, prevention of over-crowding, modern sanitation, and health education remain in the fore-front of our preventive measures. The accent is still on prevention which even from the purely economic view point, remains the cheapest and most effective way of ensuring that deep inroads are not made in the main wage earning section of the population - that section on which tuberculosis bears most heavily.

In the preparation of this Report I have had assistance from many of your officials. A great deal of the information contained here has been given by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Much of the work of the Sanitary Inspector is routine and unspectacular, but it is nevertheless one of the mainstays reflecting the standard of living of the community, and I acknowledge my indebtedness to the vigilance and enthusiasm with which Mr. Over, Mr. Smith and Mr. Keir have carried out their duties during the year.

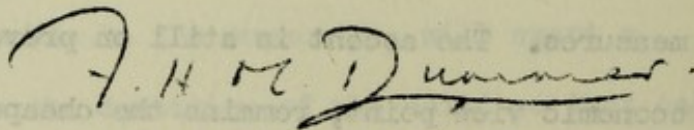
I am grateful too, for the excellent work done by my secretary, Miss M.B. Lowman, particularly in connection with the increasing range of her work which has been occasioned by my duties undertaken on behalf of the County Council.

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

I am, Mr. Chairman,

My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

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General Statistics

Area (in acres)	77,394	(77,394)
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population	19,000	(19,130)
Number of inhabited houses	5,588	(5,501)
Rateable Value	£110,780	(£108,447)
Sum represented by penny rate	£439.5.11	(£432.5.11)

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of this district at the end of June, 1954, was 19,000, a net loss of 130 over the estimate for 1953. The natural increase (births less deaths) was 98, and it will be seen that there was a net emigration from the district of 32.

The population trend of Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural District is as follows:-

1947	16,290	1951	18,640
1948	17,010	1952	18,880
1949	17,540	1953	19,130
1950	17,620	1954	19,000

The population increase, based on the 1938 estimate is now 25% above that figure, and is 17% higher than the 1946 estimate. The density of population is however low at approximately 4 persons per acre emphasising the agricultural nature of the district.

Vital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	157	136
Legitimate	148	131
Illegitimate	9	5

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	
	<u>Kingsclere &amp; Whitchurch</u> <u>Rural District</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Live Births	15.4	15.2
Comparability factor	1.06	
Corrected rate	16.3	
Still births	6.8	23.4

	<u>Deaths (All Causes)</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	109	86

	<u>Death Rate</u>	
	<u>Kingsclere &amp; Whitchurch</u> <u>Rural District</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
All Causes	10.3	11.3
Comparability factor	0.89	
Corrected rate	9.2	

	<u>Infant Mortality</u>	
	<u>Kingsclere &amp; Whitchurch</u> <u>Rural District</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
	10.2	25.5

	<u>Neonatal Mortality</u>	
	<u>Kingsclere &amp; Whitchurch</u> <u>Rural District</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
	10.2	17.7

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

The Death Rate

The local death rate for 1954 was 10.3 per 1,000, an increase of 1.8 on last year's figures and 1.0 below the national average.

The main cause of death - an expected finding - was heart disease which accounted for 48% of the total. There is no prospect of a "penicillin-magic" about old age. Within this figure however representing heart disease, there are instances of such fatalities as coronary thrombosis at the relatively early age of 50 - 60, where future research may yet find an answer in warding off the blow. Even more remarkable advances in medical science were once thought fantastic and impossible.

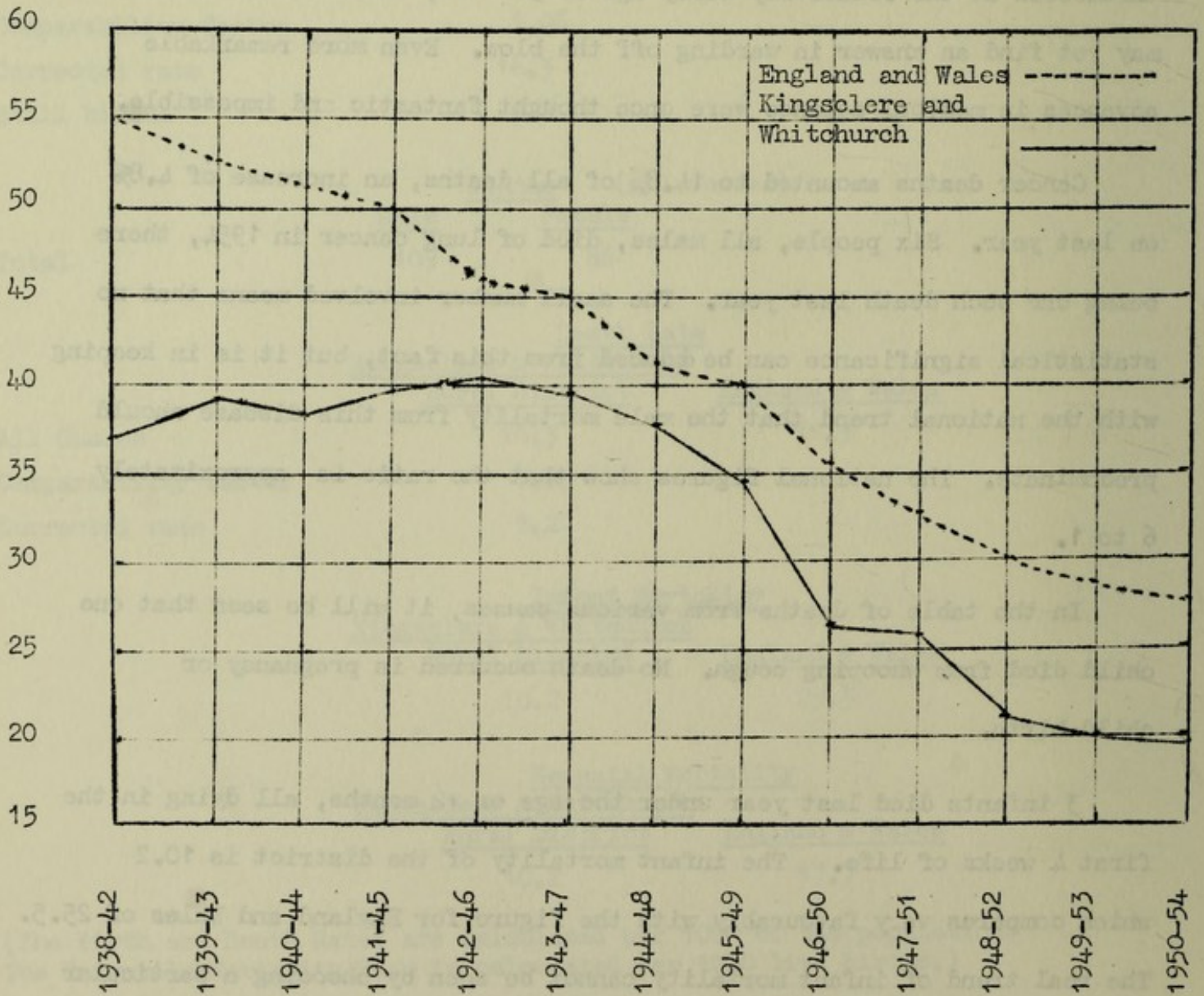
Cancer deaths amounted to 14.8% of all deaths, an increase of 4.8% on last year. Six people, all males, died of lung cancer in 1954, there being one such death last year. The small number involved means that no statistical significance can be deduced from this fact, but it is in keeping with the national trend that the male mortality from this disease should predominate. The national figures show that the ratio is approximately 6 to 1.

In the table of deaths from various causes, it will be seen that one child died from whooping cough. No death occurred in pregnancy or child birth.

3 infants died last year under the age of 12 months, all dying in the first 4 weeks of life. The infant mortality of the district is 10.2 which compares very favourably with the figure for England and Wales of 25.5. The real trend of infant mortality cannot be seen by choosing a particular year, but the trend over successive five yearly periods shows a very low rate.

It will be seen from the following graph that there has been a very steady decline in the national rate and the satisfactory point as far as this district is concerned is that the rate is well below that of England and Wales taken over those same five yearly periods.

INFANTILE MORTALITY (QUINQUENNIAL)



Infectious Diseases

1954 was not a dominant year in measles, only twelve cases being notified. The trend of the disease is shown in the following table:-

1954	12	1952	109	1950	53	1948	37
1953	223	1951	190	1949	309	1947	235

The two-yearly cycle is well discerned. Although measles is not of such significance as a killer these days, one must never forget some of the serious sequelae of an attack of this deceptive disease, e.g. vision defects, ear trouble, dental caries. One sees the result of measles in the inspection of school children, and there is no doubt in my mind that a quick follow-up of these cases would, if not prevent, at least enable early treatment to be instituted and save a considerable amount of future ill-health.

The number of cases of whooping cough, 55, was relatively small this year, but the disease is none the less important for that fact. Today whooping cough is one of the most dangerous infectious diseases of infancy and childhood, although it is true that remarkable improvement has been made in reducing mortality. One tremendous advance has been the introduction of an anti-pertussis vaccine, which, although its use is not as wide-spread as it should be, is becoming more and more to be looked upon as a normal preventive measure in infancy.

Taken as a whole 1954 produced relatively few notifications of infectious diseases. It should not be thought however, that other infectious diseases, not notifiable, remained dormant. Mumps and chickenpox, various forms of tonsillitis, the common cold and many respiratory illnesses, all took their toll in absence from work and school, and incapacity over a considerable period.

Individual measures such as early isolation, are still as important as ever, and the general level of community health in this respect, is largely governed by the commonsense of people who are able and willing to recognise the harm that can be done by bravado. The child at school with eyes and nose streaming from the signs of the common cold, the industrial worker who "carries on" with a sore throat, the shop girl who sneezes over the bacon slicing machine (or more important, the pre-cooked foods contraption), the typist who bravely sits and shivers in the first stages of influenza - all these people constitute a menace to the public at large, a menace which can be largely obviated by a little thought and consideration.

There were 17 cases of scarlet fever notified throughout the year. These were of a mild nature and gave no cause for alarm. The incidence of scarlet fever throughout the country has been surprisingly high, and the District figure at 0.87 per 1,000 of the population is comparable with the national figure of 0.97 per 1,000. Scarlet fever is today seldom admitted to hospital except for social conditions in which it would be inadvisable to nurse cases at home.

The present position with regard to notification of the disease is rather unsatisfactory and has been the subject of much comment in medical circles. In the present variety of fever, the rash is often transient or even absent, and other factors may well have to be considered before a diagnosis can be established.

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Food Poisoning Outbreaks

No food poisoning outbreaks occurred during 1954.

Poliomyelitis

No case of poliomyelitis was notified throughout 1954. In this we can only count ourselves as fortunate for this disease certainly has presented many a problem to communities during the past twelve months. Intensive research is being carried on, especially on possible vaccines, to try to find a solution to the increasing prevalence of poliomyelitis. It is too early yet to say whether a really effective vaccine has been produced, but all reports show that there is real hope in this field which has brought so much suffering and disfigurement to many thousands of young adults and children. I think it is worth-while to repeat the warning I gave in my 1953 Report on the avoidance of over-tiredness in children, especially during the summer months. This is not an easy thing to accomplish, but the following signs and symptoms of strain should be carefully watched, viz. fretfulness, lack of appetite, headache, sore throat, muscle pains, and, perhaps most important of all, inordinate disobedience. It is important to remember that by no means all cases of poliomyelitis are paralytic in type, but delay in getting medical advice may well prejudice the chances of preventing the onset of serious paralytic consequences.

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National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

No formal action was taken under this Section in 1954.  
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Vaccination and Immunisation

At December 31st, 1954, 180 persons had been vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the current year. Of these, 129 were infants under 1 year, (293 babies were born in 1954.) Only 27 people were re-vaccinated. In 1952, the county rate for vaccination of babies born in that year varied greatly from place to place. The highest figure was a rural district of relatively high population while the lowest related to a small urban community. For the Rural District of Kingsclere and Whitchurch the 1952 figure was 36.6%, for 1953 40%, and for 1954 44%.

In my opinion, this low estimate, although showing a very gradual improvement over the past 3 years, does not provide a safe "barrier of protection" for the community. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his Report for 1952, states that "the total numbers of school-children re-vaccinated over the whole country suggest that not more than 1 in 25 of the children entering or leaving school who had been primarily vaccinated in infancy were re-vaccinated."

This dangerous position must not be perpetuated and local authorities, through advice in child welfare centres, instructions to health visitors and district nurses, publicity posters and leaflets, are doing all in their power to persuade people to use the services of general practitioners for this purpose. In this case, as in so many others, family practice and local authority, work together towards the one great ideal of community health - safety through prevention.

It is however, one of the defects in our present arrangements, that both immunisation and vaccination are not carried out in the same scheme. One of the basic reasons for the general acceptance of immunisation against diphtheria is the fact that multiple facilities are offered, e.g. clinics, schools, and family doctors.

The astonishing progress in the prevention of diphtheria has been well maintained. The provisional record of deaths for England and Wales in 1954 is 9 and 182 cases were notified. In 1944 there were 934 deaths and 23,199 notifications. These are remarkable figures and show a wonderful sense of public responsibility. Is it too much to hope that the public now feel that a child cannot only "do with" immunisation, but in fact is "entitled" to his freedom from disease? I hope so, because it is only by sustained effort that we can improve even the present position. In 1954 in Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural District, 283 children completed a full course of primary immunisation and 114 children received "boosting" doses. The number of children receiving a primary course of injections has decreased and the "booster dose" has been very poorly received. We have introduced a scheme into all schools in the area whereby reinforcing doses will be offered to entrants - and ages beyond when requested - as a part of the routine medical examination in schools. By these means, we hope to increase the effective barrier against diphtheria and, in particular cases, against whooping cough as well.

The position with regard to immunisation against whooping cough was very unsatisfactory in 1954, but now we hope that with the introduction of the combined vaccine throughout the county, a very much improved protection will be afforded against this disease. The great advantage of the combined vaccine is that protection against diphtheria as well as whooping cough can be obtained by the same course of injections. Multiple barrier protection is coming into its own, and we can even give a triple protection to include tetanus as well as the other two diseases. The incidence of tetanus is low but nevertheless it is an extremely dangerous disease and this combination of safety is to be welcomed even in a relatively remote possibility.

Tuberculosis

In an Appendix to this Report you will find details of the cases of tuberculosis notified during the year and the present position of the Register. You will see that the number of respiratory cases has increased slightly in both sexes. The total on the Register is now 72 as compared with 66 last year.

The more satisfactory position in bovine tuberculosis is due to the fact that the vast majority of milk now either comes from T.T. herds or at least is pasteurised. It has been well said that if we sought after the source of respiratory tuberculosis with the same enthusiasm which follows a notified case of diphtheria or smallpox, the situation would be vastly different. The truth is that there are always one or two contacts who escape the net of detection. This is not surprising considering how widespread the amount of contact a tuberculous adult has with the general population. In the case of an infant, it is very different where the immediate circle is likely to be restricted to his own family and it is relatively easy to trace a potential victim or the actual source.

The number of deaths occurring from tuberculosis in England and Wales in 1954 was provisionally about 8,000, but notifications are still being received at the rate of over 800 per week. This is certainly an improvement in the last six or seven years, but there is no room for complacency in this picture. Even if tuberculosis no longer kills with the same intensity as in former days, it still takes an immense toll of the young life of the nation. The most minor attack of tuberculosis may still require prolonged hospital treatment or at least absence from work, and this is something which is very vividly reflected in the standard of life of the afflicted family.

There are now 70 MassX-ray Units operating in this country and approximately 15,000,000 people have been examined. Only 3.3 per 1,000 were discovered with active conditions. This is an extremely satisfactory result, but would be more so if the frequency of Mass-X-rays were very greatly increased and if the response of the public were even greater. The true picture in tuberculosis can never be fully assessed unless there is a 100 per cent response from the public to such diagnostic measures as miniature radiography.

The one really satisfactory result which has emerged since the operation of the National Health Service Act has been, in the last two years, the greatly diminishing waiting list for beds in sanatoria. This is now about half of what it was in 1952.

The role of housing is still large and vital and the priority which most Councils give in this respect to a tuberculous patient is well rewarded from the public health view point. The repercussions in health due to bad housing in this condition especially are very considerable.

There has been during the year an extension of BCG vaccination to older school children. Although this area is not included at present in the scheme, the trials already being carried out in parts of Hampshire may result in the wider application of the use of this vaccine, which has been used very widely abroad with success and growing confidence.

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Administration of Health Services  
National Health Service Act, 1946.

As noted in last year's Report, the Local Health Authority, that is the Council of the County of Southampton, has delegated to the Councils of the Borough of Andover, Andover Rural District, and Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural District, certain of their functions with regard to:-

- (a) Care of Mothers and Young Children
- (b) Midwifery
- (c) Health Visiting
- (d) Home Nursing
- (e) Vaccination and Immunisation
- (f) Prevention of illness, care and after-care (except tuberculosis)
- (g) Home Help

The scheme came into operation on the 1st December, 1953, and the work of the Committee has gone ahead smoothly during the past year. I spoke last year of the executive powers of the body as being severely restricted. I think I can report in all fairness that there has recently been a relaxation of this restriction, and that more work is now coming before the Committee for decision. The present position is that reports are submitted to me from the County Nursing Superintendent, the Divisional Home Help Organiser, and previously, the Matron of the Drove Day Nursery, and these are presented as a consolidated report at the monthly meeting of the Committee. The Committee also has before it, information on infectious diseases, vital statistics, and all Sections of the functions under the National Health Service Act, 1946, which have been devolved.

It was decided at the District Health Sub-Committee meeting on the 16th December, 1954, that the staff of the Day Nursery be given notice terminating their appointment as at 31st March, 1955, and that the Nursery be closed from that date. This Nursery, which has been performing a useful function since 1944, was proving too uneconomic for the small numbers admitted during the year. In its place, the County Council decided that a child minders scheme could well meet the needs of the district. Up to the time of writing this Report, there has been very little call on the scheme.

The Home Help Service has increased its scope during the year and the following table gives a brief survey of the work carried out. The cases assisted include maternity, general sickness, child care, chronic sickness, aged sickness, aged infirm, tuberculosis and convalescent cases.

Home Help Service - 1954.

	<u>Number of</u> <u>Applications received</u>		<u>Number of</u> <u>Cases</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Helpers</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Assisted</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>on Register</u>
Andover Municipal Borough & Rural District	81	57	47	25
Kingsclere & Whitchurch Rural District	78	54	51	30

The value of the Committee lies in the fact that it is composed of people who know and can interpret the needs of the communities which are served, and as such, should have a firm place in the administration of our health services.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

In the pages that follow the wide field of environmental hygiene is reported on and discussed in detail.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Houses inspected under the Public Health Act, 1936	311
Houses inspected under the Housing Act, 1936	418
Complaints investigated	76
Revisits to property under Notice	106
Interviews with Owners	136
Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens	15
Inspections of Preserved Food Premises	4
Inspections of Factories	17
Inspections of Workshops	3
Inspections made in connection with Infectious Diseases	23
Inspections made in connection with Food Poisoning	1
Houses disinfested	6
Inspections of Food Stores	55
Inspections under the Shops Acts	18
Inspections of Butchers Shops	19
Inspections of Bakehouses	9
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	12
Inspections of Dairies	29
Inspections of Slaughterhouses	15
Inspections of Ice Cream Premises	21
Inspections in connection with Moveable Dwellings	110
Inspections in connection with the Petroleum Acts	4
Inspections under the Pests Act, 1949	2,655
Inspections of Private Houses, Conversions etc., under Construction	482
Total inspections	<u>4,545</u>

HOUSING

Number of routine inspections (Housing Act, 1936)	418
Number of houses inspected under the Public Health Act, 1936	311
Number of houses considered unfit for human habitation	3
Number of houses in which defects remedied due to informal action	25
Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:-	
(a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works	2
(b) the making of Demolition or Closing Orders	3
Number of notices served requiring the execution of works	2
Number of houses rendered fit after service of Formal Notices	4
Number of Demolition or Closing Orders made	11
Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section 2 of Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930	-
Number of houses demolished	1

Private Building

Thirty-five houses were constructed by Private Enterprise in 1954, and are in the following parishes:-

Burghclere	-	4
Highclere	-	2
Kingsclere	-	3
Laverstoke	-	2
Newtown	-	1
Overton	-	14
St. Mary Bourne	-	5
Tadley	-	1
Whitchurch	-	3

Total number of family units provided in the district in 1954 by

Private Building - 35.

Plans Submitted for Approval

(1) Number of Plans submitted for the erection of new houses	57
(2) Number of Plans submitted for the alteration, extension, or modification of existing buildings	108
(3) Total number of Plans submitted	202
(4) Number of Plans approved (Byelaws only)	165

One Plan submitted was withdrawn by the applicant, and the remainder were not subject to approval under the Council's Building Byelaws, but were forwarded to the County Planning Authority for approval under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

Building Licensing

The remaining restrictions on the control of building work were removed during the year, but in the early part of the year 14 building licences were issued and the total amount involved was £42,189.

Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants

In June the Council investigated the position under which Improvement Grants could be made, and, as a result of their deliberations it was decided to (a) set a limit of £10,000 to be expended on grants during the financial year, (b) restrict the grants to dwelling houses with a rateable value of £20 and less, and (c) consider applications for conversion on their merits.

Applications were considered from 35 applicants in respect of 46 dwelling houses; all applicants received 50% grant and at the end of August the limit of £10,000 had been reached. These applications were distributed throughout the district as shown hereunder:-

Burghclere	-	4
East Woodhay	-	13
Highclere	-	4
Kingsclere	-	2
Newtown	-	1
Overton	-	11
St. Mary Bourne	-	2
Tadley	-	4
Whitchurch	-	5

Moveable Dwellings (Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 269)

Permission was given for 44 Moveable Dwellings to be stationed in the district. There are two licensed caravan sites at Tadley and Whitchurch. The site at Tadley is licensed for 39 caravans occupied chiefly by employees at the nearby Research Establishment.

Other caravans are stationed as follows:-

Ashford Hill	-	1	Baughurst	-	2
Burghclere	-	6	Ecchinswell	-	3
East Woodhay	-	1	Headley	-	7
Highclere	-	1	Kingsclere	-	3
Newtown	-	1	Overton	-	4
St. Mary Bourne	-	1	Tadley	-	9
Whitchurch	-	5			

#### FOOD SUPPLIES

##### Milk

The standard of cleanliness during the year has been maintained.

There are 10 dairies which are the responsibility of the Local Authority, and these are situated as follows:-

Overton	-	5	Whitchurch	-	3
Kingsclere	-	1	East Woodhay	-	1

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

Licences under the above Regulations to sell Tuberculin Tested milk were issued to 15 applicants, 11 of whom were selling from premises outside the district.

W. C. Trice, Ball Hill, East Woodhay.  
Messrs. Swinford and Crowe, Overton.  
H. A. Berry, Overton.  
Messrs. W. Horne and Sons, Whitchurch.  
R. Smithers, Ashford Hill.  
H. A. Job, Didcot.  
G. B. Meier, Basingstoke.  
Heatherwold Dairy, Newbury.  
Lovell's Dairy, Andover.  
Hampshire Dairies, Basingstoke.  
G. Rollings and Sons, Brimpton.  
Andover Creameries, Andover.  
F. C. Arlot, Old Mill Farm, Aldermaston.  
G. Williams, Newbury.  
S. D. Butler, Newbury.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilized Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Licences to sell pasteurised milk were issued to 18 applicants and of these 11 were for the sale of pasteurised milk from premises outside the district. There was one application to sell sterilized milk.

A. H. Jenkins, Newtown.  
Messrs. Swinford and Crowe, Overton.  
H. A. Berry, Overton.  
Messrs. W. Horne and Sons, Whitchurch.  
R. Smithers, Ashford Hill.  
H. A. Job, Didcot.  
G. B. Meier, Basingstoke.  
Heatherwold Dairy, Newbury.  
Andover Co-operative Society, Andover.  
Andover Co-operative Society, Whitchurch.  
Lovell's Dairy, Andover.  
Hampshire Dairies, Basingstoke.  
G. Rollings and Sons, Brimpton.  
Andover Creameries, Andover.  
S. D. Butler, Newbury.  
G. Williams, Newbury.  
Milk Marketing Board, Newbury.  
D. Veal, Tudor Dairy, Ashe Park.

Milk Samples

Twenty-four samples of milk were taken during the year and sent for bacteriological examination. Details are given hereunder:-

W. Horne, Whitchurch	-	1	satisfactory	
Test Vale Dairy, Whitchurch	-	2	satisfactory	
Mr. Webb, Charlcot Farm, Whitchurch	-	1	satisfactory	
G. Nunn, Kingsclere	-	4	satisfactory	
Swinford and Crowe, Overton	-	4	satisfactory	
H. A. Berry, Overton	-	3	satisfactory	1 unsatisfactory
E. J. Palmer, Burghclere	-	1	satisfactory	
A. B. Broad, Ashmansworth	-	1	satisfactory	
W. C. Trice, Ball Hill East Woodhay	-	2	satisfactory	
Andover Co-operative Society,				
Andover	-	1	satisfactory	
Lovell's Dairy, Andover	-	1	satisfactory	
H. A. Job, Didcot	-	1	satisfactory	
J. Hiller, Headley	-	1	satisfactory	

Where samples of milk were found to be unsatisfactory, advice was given to the dairyman - further samples taken.

Eight samples of milk were taken during the year for evidence of Myco. Tuberculosis and the results are set out below:-

E. J. Palmer, Burghclere	-	Negative
W. C. Trice, Ball Hill, East Woodhay	-	Negative
Swinford and Crowe, Overton	-	Negative
H. A. Berry, Overton	-	Negative (2)
W. Horne and Sons, Whitchurch	-	Negative (2)
J. Hiller, Headley	-	Negative

Four samples of milk were taken in 1954 for evidence of brucella abortus, and the results are given herewith.

H. A. Berry, Overton	-	Negative (2)
W. Horne and Sons, Whitchurch	-	Negative (2)

#### Milk Bottle Samples

Ten milk bottle samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, for bacteriological examination. The results are given hereunder:-

W. Horne and Sons, Whitchurch	-	2 satisfactory
W. C. Trice, East Woodhay	-	2 satisfactory
G. Nunn, Kingsclere	-	1 satisfactory
Swinford and Crowe, Overton	-	2 satisfactory
H. A. Berry, Overton	-	(1 satisfactory 2 unsatisfactory)

The unsatisfactory samples were due to the employment of a new assistant in the dairy. After instruction further samples were taken and found to be satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 - Section 14.

There are 55 premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream.

No manufacture is carried out within the district.

Kingsclere	10	Burghclere	2
Highclere	2	St. Mary Bourne	3
Newtown	1	Overton	9
Tadley	4	Whitchurch	15
East Woodhay	4	Ecchinswell	2
Ashmansworth	1	Baughurst	2

Ice Cream Samples

Ice cream samples were taken from the undermentioned premises and were graded as shown:-

W. G. Vallance, Winchester Street, Overton	-	Grade 1
J. A. How, Post Office Stores, Overton	-	Grade 1
Mrs. N.H. Roberts, Winchester Street, Overton	-	Grade II

Diseased or Unsound Foodstuffs Condemned

Milk (tinned)	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs.	Meat (tinned)	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.
Vegetables (tinned)	-	5 -lbs.	Jam(tinned)	-	2 -lb.
Soup (tinned)	-	1 -lh.	Fruit (tinned)	-	27 -lb.
Fish (tinned)	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Cheese	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.
Pork	-	132 -lbs.	Beef	-	90 -lb.

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned - 2 cwt. 1 qr. 27-lbs.

Foodstuffs that have been condemned are disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tips.

The number of routine inspections carried out during the year were handicapped by shortage of staff. The vacancy for an additional Sanitary Inspector was filled in November.

With the decontrol of meat by the Ministry of Food, three private slaughterhouses which had not been used since 1939 were reopened and relicensed. As slaughtering facilities are still available in the Municipal Abattoir at Andover, it is unlikely that full use will be made of the new facilities.

FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Parish	Knackers Yards	Butchers Shops	Take-houses	Fried Fish Shops	Sausage Manufacturers	Jam & Fruit Preserving	Grocers & Green-Grocers	Cafes & Restaurant Kitchens	Public Houses
Ashmansworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Baughurst	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6
Burghclere	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
East Woodhay	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Ecchinswell & Sydmonton	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
Higclere	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hurstbourne Priors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kingsclere	-	1	3	-	1	-	11	2	9
Laverstoke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Newtown	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Overton	-	4	1	1	4	-	11	3	6
St. Mary Bourne	1	1	-	-	1	-	5	2	4
Tadley	-	1	-	1	1	-	5	7	3
Whitchurch	-	5	2	1	5	1	12	2	13
TOTAL	1	12	7	3	12	1	61	21	55

Number of inspections of Butchers and other Food Shops - 114

WATER SUPPLIES

Private Water Supplies

Forty-two samples of water were taken from private water supplies and submitted for examination with the following results:-

<u>Parish</u>		<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Baughurst	-	3	2
Burghclere	-	3	2
East Woodhay	-	-	3
Highclere	-	6	4
Kingsclere	-	3	7
Tadley	-	3	2
St. Mary Bourne	-	4	-

Where water sample reports indicated that the supply was not suitable for drinking purposes, both owners and occupiers of the dwellings concerned were advised. The occupiers were asked to boil all water used for drinking purposes until further notice, and owners were notified of any defects to the wells which were likely to cause contamination, and instructed to take the necessary steps to abate the nuisance.

Points brought to the attention of owners in this way were:-

- (1) Defective well covers.
- (2) Defective well parapets.
- (3) Wells to be pumped out and limed.

Well and Borehole Supplies to Council Houses

<u>Situation</u>		<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Wolverton Common, Baughurst	-	4	-
Holt Cottages, Ashford Hill	-	1	-
Stoke Hollow, Stoke	-	1	-
Stevens Green, St. Mary Bourne	-	1	-
Townsend, Wolverton	-	3	-
Sladen Green, Binley	-	2	5

Public Water Supplies

The Council own five water undertakings and provide water to the parishes of Ashmansworth, Burghclere, East Woodhay, Kingsclere, Overton, St. Mary Bourne, Hurstbourne Priors, Whitchurch, and part of the parishes of Newtown and Echinswell. During the year work has been commenced to extend the mains in Kingsclere and East Woodhay areas and these schemes should be finished early in 1955.

As a result of the completion of the Southern Area Water Supply, the following boreholes supplying Council Housing Estates were closed:-

- (1) Stoke Hollow, Stoke, St. Mary Bourne.
- (2) Stevens Green, St. Mary Bourne.
- (3) Batsford, St. Mary Bourne.

Ashmansworth Water Supply

Two samples were taken for bacteriological examination, and both were satisfactory.

Number of premises served	-	63
Size of mains	-	2½"

Kingsclere Water Supply (Hannington Pumping Station)

One sample was taken for bacteriological examination and was satisfactory.

One sample of water was taken for chemical analysis and was found to be satisfactory.

Size of mains	-	3"
Number of new connections	-	NIL

Kingsclere Water Supply (Kingsclere Pumping Station)

Seventeen samples were taken for bacteriological examination and were all satisfactory.

One sample of water was taken for chemical analysis and was found to be satisfactory.

Size of mains - 4" and 3"

Number of new connections - 21

Number of premises served:-

(a) Kingsclere (including Hannington) 621

(b) Eechinswell 100

Overton Water Supply

Three samples were taken for bacteriological examination and were found to be satisfactory. Two samples of water were taken for chemical analysis and these were satisfactory.

Number of new connections - 20

Number of premises served  
(including properties at Laverstoke) - 707

Size of mains - 6", 4" and 3"

Whitchurch Water Supply

Six samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and were all satisfactory. Two samples of water were taken for chemical analysis and were satisfactory.

Number of new connections(Whitchurch) - 14

Number of new connections(St. Mary Bourne) - 2

Number of new connections(Hurstbourne Priors) - 2

Number of premises served(Whitchurch) - 827

Number of premises served(St. Mary Bourne) - 83

Number of premises served(Hurstbourne Priors) - 18

Size of mains - 6", 4" and 3"

Burghclere and East Woodhay are supplied by a bulk supply from the Newbury Corporation, and two samples of water taken from this supply for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.

Tadley is supplied by water from the Mid-Wessex Water Company, and a sample of water taken for bacteriological examination was satisfactory.

#### REFUSE

Approximately 11,000 tons of refuse were collected during the year, and deposited at the Council's Tips. This is a considerable increase over previous years and is due largely to the very rapid development taking place in the Tadley Area. Refuse tips are situated at Overton, St. Mary Bourne, Tadley and Kingsclere. The Refuse vehicles are travelling approximately 25,000 miles a year.

Employees in this department are:-

Freighter Drivers	-	2
Tipmen	-	3
Refuse Loaders	-	4

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewage Disposal Works are situated in the Parishes of Ecchinswell and Sydmonton (shared with the Air Ministry), Kingsclere, Laverstoke (Pumping Station only), Overton and Whitchurch.

#### Number of Premises connected to Sewer

Kingsclere	-	266 (includes 14 new connections)
Ecchinswell	-	86
Laverstoke	-	87
Overton	-	488 (includes 30 new connections)
Whitchurch	-	348 (includes 19 new connections)

In the remainder of the district sewage is dealt with by (a) Septic tank or Cesspool (b) Earth Closet.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Earth Closets</u>	<u>Septic Tanks</u>
Ashmansworth - -	45	33
Baughurst - -	173	83
Burghclere - -	191	115
East Woodhay - -	365	153
Ecchinswell and Sydmonton - -	140	28
Highclere - -	92	71
Hurstbourne Priors - -	119	12
Kingsclere - -	459	169
Laverstoke - -	44	-
Litchfield and Woodcott - -	41	16
Newtown --	42	33
Overton -	211	89
St. Mary Bourne -	153	205
Tadley -	365	110
Whitchurch -	323	46

PETROLEUM STORES

Licences to store petroleum spirit were issued to eighty-three applicants situated as under:-

Ashmansworth -	3	Baughurst -	4
Burghclere -	4	East Woodhay -	5
Ecchinswell and Sydmonton -	4	Highclere -	5
Hurstbourne Priors -	3	Kingsclere -	15
Newtown -	2	Overton -	13
St. Mary Bourne -	12	Tadley -	1
Whitchurch -	12		

Total amount of Petroleum stored under licence in the district - 80,900 gallons.

GAME LICENCES

Issued for the year ending 31st December, 1954 - 12

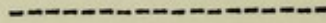
RODENT CONTROL

	<u>Type of Property - Non-Agricultural</u>				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<u>Local</u> <u>Authority</u>	<u>Dwelling</u> <u>Houses</u> <u>including</u> <u>Council</u> <u>Houses</u>	<u>All</u> <u>Others</u> <u>including</u> <u>Business</u> <u>Premises</u>	<u>Totals</u> <u>of</u> <u>Col. (1)</u> <u>(2)&amp;(3)</u>	<u>Agricul-</u> <u>tural</u>
1. Number of properties in Local Authorities District	15	5,433	419	5,867	501
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification	-	144	3	147	10
(b) Survey under the Act	15	2,455	91	2,561	200
(c) Otherwise (when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	350	250	600	-
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	97	3,249	344	3,608	200
4. Number of properties inspected in Section II which were found to be infested with <u>rats</u>					
Major	2	-	-	2	10
Minor	13	1,001	31	1,045	190
<u>mice</u> Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	7	11	18	-
5. Number of infested properties (in section 4) treated by the Local Authority	15	1,008	8	1,031	16
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	52	1,008	9	1,069	22
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act. (A) Treatment (B) Structural work	-	-	-	-	-
8. Number of cases in default. Action under Section 4 of Act.	-	-	-	-	-
9. Legal proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
10. Number of block control schemes	-	8	-	8	-

FACTORIES

The following factories are situated in the Rural District:-

Paper Mills	-	2
Gas Works	-	1
Jam Factories	-	1
Soap Works	-	1
Garage & Motor Engineering-	-	20
Silk Mills	-	1
Joinery Works	-	4
Laundries	-	2
Shoe Repair Shops	-	6
Blacksmiths' Works	-	5
Agricultural Engineers	-	2
Dry Cleaners	-	1



Distribution of Industry

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

<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agriculture and Fisheries	1,064	136	1,200
Building etc.	1,144	33	1,177
Distributive	554	622	1,176
Vehicle Manufacture and Repair	794	106	900
National and Local Government	697	134	831
Professional Services	168	503	671
Transport, Communications and Warehousing	575	65	640
Paper and Printing	292	119	411
Food, Drink and Tobacco	249	132	381
Wood and Wood Manufacturers	290	67	357
Engineering	215	17	232
Gas, Electric and Water	124	14	138
Insurance, etc.	71	37	108
Mining and Mining Products	34	3	37
Chemicals, etc.	18	4	22
Clothing	15	1	16
Metal Goods	8	-	8
Textiles	-	4	4
Amusements, laundry, hotel, domestic service and miscellaneous services.	331	1,264	1,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,643</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>9,904</b>

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

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

This district compares very favourably with the country as a whole, as far as unemployment is concerned. The local figure is 0.9% against the nation's 1.3%.

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Distribution of Industry

The local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Services has supplied us with the following figures relating to the distribution of industry on the basis of the number of insured persons in the work-

Total	Female	Male	Industry Group
1,200	136	1,064	Agriculture and Fisheries
1,177	33	1,144	Building etc.
1,176	622	554	Distributive
900	106	794	Vehicle Manufacturers and Repairs
831	134	697	National and Local Government
671	263	408	Professional Services
640	62	578	Transport, Communications and Warehousing
441	142	299	Paper and Printing
384	132	252	Food, Drink and Tobacco
357	67	290	Wood and Wood Manufacturers
332	11	321	Engineering
138	41	97	Gas, Electric and Water
108	21	87	Insurance, etc.
77	2	75	Mining and Mining Products
22	4	18	Chemicals, etc.
16	1	15	Clothing
8	-	8	Metals Goods
4	4	-	Textiles
1,292	1,264	328	Amusements, Laundry, Hotel, Domestic services and miscellaneous services
2,904	2,284	620	Total

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

From a point on the Hants/Wilt county boundary due East of Newton Tony, follow the boundary in a westerly direction to a point North of and including Farnham, due South to and including Farnham Wood, then East South East to but excluding Ashmansworth and Crux Easton, North East to but excluding Barghore and Symberton, due South to and including Littleton and Littleton, but excluding Farnham and Hinton, West South West to but excluding Wootton, including Egham, North North West to a point North of but excluding Bullington, then South West to and including Barton Stacey, West to but excluding Chilton, including Throwell, Sandy Lane and Cratley, then South West to the starting point of the county boundary.

This district compares very favourably with the county as a whole, as far as unemployment is concerned. The local figure is 0.32 against the national 1.24.

Tuberculosis

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases and Transfers</u>						<u>Deaths</u>					
	<u>Respiratory</u>			<u>Non-Respiratory</u>			<u>Respiratory</u>			<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 -												
1 -												
5 -	2		2									
15 -	1		1	2	2							
25 -	2	4	6									
35 -	2	1	3	2	2							
45 -	1	1	2									
55 -	1		1				1		1			
65 and upwards												
Age unknown												
<u>TOTAL</u>	9	6	15	4	4		1		1			

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Cases on Tuberculosis Register on 31st December, 1954  
(31st December, 1953, in brackets)

		<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Respiratory	34	(31)	38	(35)	72	(66)	
Non-Respiratory	12	(12)	15	(11)	27	(23)	
<u>TOTAL</u>	46	(43)	53	(46)	99	(89)	

During the year the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has increased by 10 as shown in the second table. There were 11 new cases, 8 transfers from other districts, and 1 death as shown in the first table, and the balance is made up by a further 8 cases which were removed from the Register as under:-

Recovered	2
Left district	6

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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, 1954:-

	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>			<u>Whooping Cough</u>			<u>Measles</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year				1	1	2			
1 - 2 years	1		1	6	10	16	1	3	4
3 - 4 years	1	2	3	5	4	9	2	3	5
5 - 9 years	3	7	10	15	6	21	1		1
10 -14 years	1		1	6		6			
15 -24 years	1		1				1		1
25 and over				1		1	1		1
Age Unknown	1		1						
Total(All Ages)	8	9	17	34	21	55	4	8	12

	<u>Pneumonia</u>			<u>Dysentery</u>			<u>Erysipelas</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 5 years				1		1			
5 -14 years		1	1				1		1
15 -44 years	2	2	4				1		1
45 -64 years	3	1	4	1		1	1		1
65 and over	3	3	6						
Age Unknown	1		1						
Total(All Ages)	9	7	16	2		2	1	2	3

Puerperal Pyrexia - 3

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## Table of Deaths

	Male		Female		Total	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	(0)	0	(1)	1	(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	(1)	1	(0)	1	(1)
Meningococcal infections	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Acute poliomyelitis	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(1)
Measles	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	(3)	0	(0)	2	(3)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	(1)	0	(0)	6	(1)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	(0)	1	(4)	1	(4)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	(7)	7	(2)	18	(9)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Diabetes	0	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	(4)	16	(13)	34	(17)
Coronary disease, angina	7	(8)	7	(4)	14	(12)
Hypertension with heart disease	2	(0)	3	(0)	5	(0)
Other heart disease	42	(54)	27	(20)	69	(74)
Other circulatory disease	3	(2)	3	(2)	6	(4)
Influenza	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Pneumonia	0	(1)	4	(4)	4	(5)
Bronchitis	1	(3)	4	(2)	5	(5)
Other diseases of respiratory system	0	(2)	0	(1)	0	(3)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	(1)	0	(0)	2	(1)
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	(2)	1	(1)	3	(3)
Hyperplasia of prostate	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Congenital malformations	1	(2)	0	(1)	1	(3)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	(4)	6	(6)	13	(10)
Motor vehicle accidents	1	(3)	0	(0)	1	(3)
All other accidents	1	(1)	3	(1)	4	(2)
Suicide	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
Homicide and operations of war	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
All causes	109	(100)	86	(63)	195	(163)

Diphtheria Immunisation  
Annual Return for Year ended 31st December, 1954.

Age  
at date of final injection (as regards A)  
or of reinforcing injection (as regards B)

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	TOTAL
A. Number of children completing full course of primary immunisation.	42	160	35	32	14			283
B. Number of children receiving a reinforcing injection.						109	5	114

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population

Number of children at 31st December, 1954, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1940)

Age at 31.12.54. Born in Year	Under 1 1954	1 - 4 1953-1950	5 - 9 1949-1945	10 - 14 1944-1940	Under 15 TOTAL
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1950 - 1954	43	982	633	209	1,867
B. 1949 or earlier			411	72	483

Vaccination Return for Year ended 31st December, 1954.

Number vaccinated	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	TOTAL
1st January - 30th June	74	2	2	8	5	91
1st July - 31st December	55	4	2	1	-	62
<u>Number Re-Vaccinated</u>						
1st January - 30th June	-	-	-	3	11	14
1st July - 31st December	-	-	-	2	11	13
						180

County Health Services

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Health Visitors

Miss E. W. Edwards  
Miss E. Brady  
Miss N. White

District Nurse/Midwives

Bourne Valley

Mrs. E. Dean, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Kingsclere

Mrs. J. Dann, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Burghclere

Miss I. Fullock, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Highclere

Miss P. Bradley, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Overton

Mrs. A. Marnor, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Tadley

Miss M.P. Bayley, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Whitchurch

Mrs. L. Gardner, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Child Welfare Centres

Kingsclere	The Club	2nd Wednesday
Overton	St. Mary's Hall	1st & 3rd Friday
St. Mary Bourne	Parish Room	4th Tuesday
Tadley	Memorial Hall	1st Tuesday
Whitchurch	Church Hall	2nd Friday
Woolton Hill	Parish Hall	3rd Wednesday

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