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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF FAREHAM



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1956

M. CROWLEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF FAREHAM

1956

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Vice-Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR A. MUNDAY

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF FAREHAM.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
130 WEST STREET,
FAREHAM, HANTS.

April, 1957.

**To the Chairman and Councillors of the
Urban District of Fareham.**

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for the year 1956.

The population (50,060) as estimated by the Registrar-General shows that the steady growth in our population has been maintained and we have now passed the fifty thousand mark. Once again, this increase by 2,170 can be largely attributed to immigration as the natural increase was only 310. In 1947, the estimated population was 39,950 and in the past nine years that number has increased by more than ten thousand. This increase in population, while not causing any acute congestion in this large Urban District, has certainly presented some problems. The existing sewers are proving inadequate to deal with the increased flow and development in the Western Wards where there is mainly cesspit drainage has added to the emptying difficulties. However, the Council are doing all in their power to overcome these problems and the Scheme for Main Drainage of the Western Wards is already awaiting Ministerial approval while the Consulting Engineers have been requested to prepare a detailed scheme for extending the present sewers.

The birth rate at 16·96 per 1,000 population is lower than that of 17·08 per 1,000 population in 1955. The corrected birth rate of 17·47 which is the one used for comparison with other areas is much higher than that of 15·7 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

Both the crude death rate of 10·77 per 1,000 population and the corrected death rate of 10·55 per 1,000 population are lower than the corresponding figures for 1955. This corrected death rate is below that of 11·70 per 1,000 for England and Wales. Of the total 539 deaths from all causes, 254 (47%) were persons aged 75 years or over. The infant mortality rate, 25·91 per 1,000 infants, has shown a reduction on the 1955 rate of 28·12 per 1,000 infants but is still higher than that of 23·8 per 1,000 infants for England and Wales. Last year, I commented on the regrettable loss of infant

life in the first four weeks of life and unfortunately the pattern still remained the same in 1956, sixteen of the twenty-two infants having died during that dangerous period of life.

The 1955 Measles epidemic carried on into the spring of 1956 and Measles accounted for 531 of the 667 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year. One case of Anterior Poliomyelitis was notified, an infant aged 5 months and he has made a good recovery. During the months of May and June, fifty-five children were vaccinated here against Poliomyelitis. These children were from selected age groups and all were given their two injections of vaccine without suffering any unpleasant reactions. Some may argue against the need for large scale immunisation against a disease which has a comparatively low incidence but we must remember that Poliomyelitis is a serious disease without any available specific drug treatment so that we are justified in using every effective preventive method at our disposal. The results in countries where Poliomyelitis vaccine has been used have been most encouraging and the incidence of the disease among the vaccinated has been reduced by roughly 80%. Hampshire County Council have added immunisation against Tetanus to their immunisation schemes and the triple antigen against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is now being used in this district. B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis has been continued for the thirteen-year old school children and the acceptance rate by parents for this voluntary scheme is quite good. Preventive medicine by either eliminating or considerably reducing the incidence of these major infectious diseases directly helps to reduce the need for hospital beds under the National Health Service.

The five sites recommended for Clearance Areas under the Housing Acts were dealt with during the year. No objections were raised by the owners of four of the sites and following a local Inquiry, the Clearance Order for the fifth site was made by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Several other sub-standard houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses. The slum clearance programme has been spread out over a period of five years with the result that quite a number of poor houses still remain.

Care of the aged has now become a major problem due to the ever increasing proportion of the population in the upper age groups. Local Authorities are responsible for the environmental conditions of the aged, the National Assistance Boards can give financial help, while the Regional Hospital Boards provide hospital beds either in Geriatric Units, or, for many cases, in Mental Hospitals. Valuable assistance is also given by local voluntary bodies such as the Old Peoples' Welfare Committees, the British Red Cross Society and the Women's Voluntary Service. Not all of the aged are known to

the above bodies and unfortunately far too frequently old people are found to be neglected and in need of immediate care and attention. Failure to look after themselves and general deterioration in living standards are gradual processes, but when started always tend to become worse. The Health Visitor has an increasingly important part to play in the future care of the aged and when after regular visiting she becomes known to the old person, she will be treated as a friend whose advice will be sought and acted on when required. The Home Helps are of the greatest assistance and many of the aged and infirm are cared for in their own homes by these enthusiastic workers. More home nursing by District Nurses could be practised, thereby reducing the need for expensive hospital beds for the aged. The majority of old people dread change in any form and wish to end their days in their familiar surroundings, however humble these surroundings may be.

I am pleased to report that the pupil Public Health Inspector, Mr. John Rands, was successful in his final examination. He was appointed to the staff in December for duties in the Public Health Department and at Funtley Abattir.

I should like to express my gratitude to Mr. R. J. Baker, Chief Public Health Inspector, both for the details of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and for his very valuable assistance at all times.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Members of the Council, in particular the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, for their keen interest in the Department, the Chief Officers for their co-operation and all the staff of this Department for their high standard of work throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. CROWLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health:

M. CROWLEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

*R. J. BAKER, M.S.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

*C. ASH, F.S.I.A., M.R.S.H., M.R.Inst.P.A., M.Inst.M.

*D. E. C. HAYWARD, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A., D.S.A.A.

*W. G. KELLEY.

*N. RHODES, M.S.I.A.

R. UPTON, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

**Meat and Other Foods Certificate.*

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

J. M. W. RANDS. Appointed Additional Public Health Inspector 5/12/56.

Rodent Control:

D. C. BEALE.

R. A. POWELL.

Senior Clerk:

Miss P. M. FIELDER.

Clerk:

Mrs. B. A. TURNER.

Section 1.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of District—18,352 acres.

Population—Registrar-General's Estimate of population for 1956—50,060.

Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1956—14,960.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1956—£574,180.

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate—(1956-7)—£2,380.

Natural and Social Conditions.

The Urban District measures approximately eleven miles from east to west and five miles from north to south. It is bounded on the west by the Hamble River, on the south-west by Southampton Water and the Solent, and to the south it adjoins the neighbouring authority of Gosport. The waters of Portsmouth Harbour encroach upon a part of both the eastern and southern aspects, the eastern boundary adjoins extensions of the County Borough of Portsmouth and to the north-east and north, the Urban District is contiguous to the rising ground of Portsdown and the Rural District of Droxford.

The soil comprises chiefly gravel and clay, but to the east it is chalky in nature.

The principal industrial activities of the District include brick and tile works at Fareham and Sarisbury; a brewery at Titchfield and a mineral water factory at Fareham; laundries at Fareham and Locks Heath; an artificial manure works at Portchester; a tannery at Titchfield and a foundry at Fareham. Boatbuilding has always been a feature of the industrial activities of the District, chiefly at Fareham, Sarisbury and Warsash. The western portion of the District is largely given to fruit growing and market gardening. A weekly cattle market is held at Fareham.

The population has increased from 30,450 in 1938 to 50,060 in 1956.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

(1) The Registrar-General's Short List of Causes of Deaths,
1956.

CAUSES OF DEATHS				Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	4	1	5
2.	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	1	—	1
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	1	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	1	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	9	5	14
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	22	2	24
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	7	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	4	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	17	19	36
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	3	4	7
16.	Diabetes	...	...	—	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	32	46	78
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	38	25	63
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	6	9	15
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	43	54	97
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	6	12	18
22.	Influenza	...	...	2	—	2
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	10	15	25
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	9	4	13
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	—	2	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	3	1	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	2	2	4
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	3	1	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	7	—	7
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	4	2	6
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	33	44	77
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	1	2	3
34.	All other accidents	...	...	8	6	14
35.	Suicide	...	...	2	2	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	1	—	1
				268	271	539

(2) LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS, Etc.

Total Deaths and Deaths from Special Causes, 1956.

				Male	Female	Total
Live Births.						
Total Registered	...	...	...	451	398	849
Legitimate	...	...	...	435	381	816
Illegitimate	...	...	...	16	17	33
Still Births.						
Total Registered	...	...	...	11	11	22
Legitimate	...	...	...	10	10	20
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	2
Deaths.						
Total Registered	...	...	...	268	271	539
Infants under 1 year (total)	...	...	...	13	9	22
Infants under 1 year (legitimate)	...	...	...	13	9	22
Infants under 1 year (illegitimate)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Neonatal deaths (under 4 weeks)	...	...	...	10	6	16
Maternal Mortality.						
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—
Deaths from Special Causes.						
Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	5	1	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	4	1	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	48	37	85
Pneumonia	...	...	...	10	15	25
Whooping cough	...	...	...	1	—	1
Measles	...	...	...	—	1	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—

**(3) BIRTH RATES, TOTAL DEATH RATE, INFANT
DEATH RATE, Etc., 1956.**

	Fareham U.D.	Adminis- trative County	England and Wales
Birth Rate.			
Per 1,000 population, 1956	16·96	16·80	15·70
Still Birth Rate.			
Per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 1956	25·26	19·90	23·0
Death Rate.			
Per 1,000 population, 1956	10·77	11·0	11·70
Maternal Mortality Rate.			
Per 1,000 total (live and still) births:— Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0·00	0·42	0·56
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year.			
All infants per 1,000 live births	25·91	20·60	23·8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	26·96	19·0	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	0·00	31·40	—
Death Rates—Special Causes.			
Per 1,000 population, 1956:—			
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	0·12	0·083	0·121
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0·10	0·079	0·109
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0·02	0·004	0·012
Malignant Neoplasms ...	1·70	1·78	2·075
Pneumonia	0·50	0·49	—
Influenza	0·04	0·09	—

(4) Principal Vital Statistics of the Urban District, 1947-1956.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Population	39950	40210	40180	42450	42870	43470	44740	46220	47890	50060
(1) Birth Rate	21.20	18.50	16.97	14.96	15.75	14.29	14.75	16.42	17.08	16.96
(2) Still Birth Rate	37.50	14.60	22.93	17.35	14.60	20.50	22.22	20.65	22.70	25.26
(1) Death Rate	10.96	10.14	9.83	10.60	9.91	9.34	10.57	10.69	11.11	10.77
(2) Maternal Mortality Rate ...	3.40	1.30	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.96	0.00	2.39	0.00
(3) Infant Mortality Rate ...	36.60	36.40	23.60	14.45	19.26	19.32	18.18	25.03	28.12	25.91
(1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.40	0.52	0.25	0.33	0.19	0.16	0.09	0.17	0.15	0.12
(1) Pneumonia Death Rate ...	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.21	0.33	0.32	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.50
(1) Malignant Neoplasm Death Rate	1.80	1.47	1.67	1.69	1.17	1.70	1.41	2.03	2.07	1.70

(1) Rate per 1,000 population. (2) Rate per 1,000 live and still births. (3) Rate per 1,000 live births.

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS AT ALL AGES, 1956.

AGE GROUP Years	NUMBER		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
Under 1	13	9	22
1	1	1	2
2—4	4	1	5
5—14	2	3	5
15—24	2	—	2
25—34	3	3	6
35—44	7	4	11
45—54	19	14	33
55—64	42	27	69
65—74	72	58	130
75 & Over	103	151	254
TOTALS ...	268	271	539

(6) REMARKS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

During 1956, there were 268 male and 271 female deaths, making a total of 539. The principal causes of deaths, in order of incidence, were diseases of the heart and circulation other than coronary disease and hypertension, 115, of which 18 were due to circulatory disease; cancer and other tumours, 85; vascular lesions of the nervous system, 78; and coronary disease, 63.

In Table (2) the vital statistics of births, deaths, etc., give a total of 849 live births; 451 males and 398 females. The registered still births numbered 22; 11 male and 11 female. Among the deaths from special causes, cancer and other tumours numbered 85 and tuberculosis 6.

Table (3) gives the rates based on the figures supplied in Table (2) and shows a live birth rate of 16.96 per 1,000 population and a death rate of 10.77.

The population and principal rates of the Urban District over the last ten years are set out in Table (4).

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

Full facilities are available through the Public Health Laboratory Service for the bacteriological examination of water supplies and other investigations. Chemical examinations are done by arrangement with the Public Analyst, Portsmouth.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

All requests for ambulance transport in the area are dealt with by the County Ambulance Station at The Tannery, North Wallington (Tel. Fareham 2170), where all ambulances are now radio controlled. The County Council has an agreement with the City of Portsmouth whereby all calls for the removal of infectious cases are passed to the latter authority's ambulance service for attention.

(c) Clinics.

The following services in connection with tuberculosis, maternity and child welfare, orthopaedics, etc., are provided by the County Council and the Regional Hospital Board at clinics and treatment centres in the areas:—

(1) Tuberculosis:

St. Christopher's Hospital,
Wickham Road,
FAREHAM.
Tel. Fareham 2263.

WEDNESDAYS.
9.45 a.m. Patients previously
examined.
2.00 p.m. New Patients.

THURSDAYS.
9.45 a.m. Patients previously
examined.
2.00 p.m. A.P. Refills.

One evening session, second Wednesday every other month at
5.30—7 p.m. (by appointment).

(2) Venereal Disease:

St. Mary's Hospital,
Milton,
PORTSMOUTH.

MALES.
Tuesdays 10 a.m. – 12 noon.
Thursdays 5 p.m. – 7 p.m.

FEMALES.
Mondays 5 p.m. – 7 p.m.
Wednesdays 2 p.m. – 4 p.m.
Fridays 10 a.m. – 12 noon.

1 Cardigan Road, SOUTHAMPTON.		MALES.
	Mondays to Fridays	{ 9 a.m. – 12 noon 5 p.m. – 7 p.m.
	Saturdays	9 a.m. – 12 noon.
Health Centre, King's Park Road, SOUTHAMPTON.		FEMALES.
	Mondays	10 a.m. – 12 noon.
	Tuesdays and Fridays	2 p.m. – 4 p.m.
	Thursdays	2 p.m. – 6 p.m.

(3) Maternity and Child Welfare.

New Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were opened during the year in Portchester, Locks Heath and Warsash and each Ward in the Urban District now has a Centre.

County Council Health Centre, West Street, FAREHAM.	Fridays, all day, commencing 9.30 a.m.
Working Men's Club, Hill Park, FAREHAM.	First and Third Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Memorial Hall, LOCKS HEATH	Fourth Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
British Legion Hall, PARK GATE.	Second and Fourth Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Methodist Church Hall, PORTCHESTER.	Thursdays, 2 p.m.
British Red Cross Hut, Seafeld Road, PORTCHESTER.	Second and Fourth Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Village Hall, STUBBINGTON.	First and Third Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Parish Hall, TITCHFIELD.	First and Third Mondays, 2 p.m.
Victory Hall, WARSASH.	First Mondays, 2 p.m.

(4) Ante-Natal.

County Council Health Centre, West Street, FAREHAM.	First Monday, 2 p.m. (Dr. Hilton).
	Second Monday, 2 p.m. (Dr. Clarkson)
	Third Monday, 2 p.m. (Dr. Moran)
	Fourth and Fifth Mondays, 2 p.m. (Dr. Filose)
	First and Third Mondays, 2 p.m. (Dr. Pike)
Methodist Church Hall, PORTCHESTER	

Institutional Provisions for Mothers and Children

(provided by the Regional Hospital Board):

Blake Maternity Home, Gosport.

Blackbrook House, Fareham.

St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth.

- (5) **School Medical Inspections** are arranged by the County Medical Officer by appointment. School children can attend the County Council Health Centre, West Street, Fareham, on first and third Fridays, 9.15 a.m. — 10.15 a.m. for medical examination and advice only. (No treatment).

(6) **Child Guidance:**

School Clinic, Spring Garden Lane, GOSPORT. Wednesdays, all day, by appointment.

(7) **Dental Clinic:**

Held at the County Council Health Centre, West Street, Fareham, daily except Saturdays, and at Portchester and Sarisbury as required. Attendance by appointment from the County Dental Officer.

(8) **Eye Clinic:**

Held at St. Christopher's Hospital, Wickham Road, Fareham. Attendance by appointment from County Medical Officer.

(9) **Orthopaedic Minor Clinic.:**

County Council Health Centre, West Street, FAREHAM. Third Wednesday, 10 a.m.

Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic:

St. Christopher's Hospital, Wickham Road, FAREHAM. Third Tuesdays, even months, 10 a.m.

Orthopaedic Remedial Clinic:

St. Christopher's Hospital, Wickham Road, FAREHAM. Mondays and Thursdays, all day.

The Surgeon's Clinic and the Remedial Clinic are both the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board and are administered by the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital Management Committee.

(10) Speech Therapy:

County Council Health Centre, West Street, FAREHAM.	Mondays, 9.30 a.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
The Gables, Spring Garden Lane, GOSPORT.	Mondays, 9.30 a.m. Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

(d) Vaccination.

Vaccination against Smallpox is carried out by General Medical Practitioners free of charge under the National Health Services Act, 1946.

NOTE.—Parents are advised to have their children vaccinated, preferably at about the third month.

(e) Hospitals.

There are no general hospitals in the Urban District, but hospital services are available at Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester; the nearest is at Cosham, five miles away. Infectious Disease cases are sent to hospitals for Infectious Diseases at Portsmouth and Southampton. Most of the maternity cases requiring hospital confinements are sent to Blackbrook Maternity Home, Fareham, but quite a number from the district are admitted to St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth.

Special hospital facilities are provided for smallpox.

Treatment for tuberculosis is available at Chandler's Ford for female cases and at Bishopstoke for male cases.

(f) Homes for the Aged.

The Hampshire County Council now provide residential accommodation for thirty-five aged persons at Uplands, Park Lane, Fareham.

Section III

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. Water Supply.

The Urban District is supplied from four sources and the number of houses and approximate population served are as follows:—

- (a) Fareham Water Works—supplying Fareham. 6608 houses—23,120 population.
- (b) Portsmouth and Gosport Water Company—supplying Portchester. 3,583 houses—10,629 population.
- (c) Portsmouth and Gosport Water Company—supplying Crofton. 1,295 houses—3,640 population.
- (d) Southampton Water Works—supplying Locks Heath, Sarisbury, Titchfield and Warsash. 3,013 houses—12,052 population.

Regular sampling of the treated water supplied in the Urban District gave satisfactory results both from chemical and bacteriological analyses.

Practically all premises in the Urban District are now on the main supply of one or other of the above sources.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

The sewage disposal plant at Salterns Lane, Fareham, is being renewed and extended at present. The scheme is virtually completed and will be officially opened in the near future.

Warsash, Locks Heath, Sarisbury and part of Titchfield are without main drainage, but the Council's Housing Estates in these areas have small sewage disposal plants.

3. Refuse Collection

Weekly collection of refuse is maintained by the Council of the Urban District wholly by direct labour and six refuse collecting vehicles are used for this work. A further vehicle is engaged in extra collections from shop premises and Service Establishments.

Cesspit emptying is carried out by five vehicles specially equipped with pumping units and is done by direct labour. There is one gully-emptier for cleansing and flushing gully traps.

Regular spraying with insecticides is carried out in an attempt to control fly breeding at the refuse tips in the Urban District.

4. Mosquito Control.

Mosquitoes still present a problem in parts of the Urban District and more attention is being paid to the regular treatment of likely breeding grounds.

5 SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT.

Table (1)—Inspections for all Purposes and Notices Served.

PREMISES, ETC.	INSP- CTIONS	RE- VISITS	DE- FECTS	NOTICES			
				SERVED		COMPLIED WITH	
				Inform.	Stat.	Inform.	Stat.
Houses: Structural	163	666	95	75	74	41	27
Water Supply	13	11	6	4	—	3	—
Drainage	146	201	53	26	1	24	1
Closets ...	55	35	13	13	—	14	1
Verminous	9	2	5	—	—	5	—
Overcrowding	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-Housing	80	27	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	76	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Moveable Dwellings	101	75	1	—	1	—	1
Factories ...	245	56	20	20	—	21	—
Shops (all purposes)	992	42	113	113	—	83	—
Dairies ...	187	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refuse and Manure	27	2	2	2	—	2	—
Animals ...	7	3	1	1	—	1	—
Pools and Ditches	39	45	8	7	—	7	—
Offensive Trades	59	—	2	—	—	—	—
Insect Pests	19	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	62	6	—	—	—	—	—
	2293	1187	319	261	76	201	30

Table (2)—COMPLAINTS.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT	NUMBER RECEIVED	CONDITIONS REMEDIED	REFERRED TO OTHER DEPTS.	NO ACTION REQUIRED	OUT-STANDING
General Housing Defects ...	68	36	2	12	18
Water Supply ...	10	4	2	3	1
Drainage and Cesspools ...	60	34	8	14	4
Closets ...	23	17	4	1	1
Smoke ...	12	4	—	2	5
Accumulation of Refuse and Refuse Collection ...	19	5	3	11	—
Ditches ...	9	6	1	2	—
Keeping of Animals ...	7	2	—	5	—
Offensive Trades ...	4	—	—	—	2
Insect Pests ...	3	3	—	—	—
Verminous Premises ...	7	5	—	2	—
Miscellaneous ...	15	—	3	12	—
	237	116	23	64	31

**6. INSPECTIONS UNDER FACTORIES ACTS,
1937 and 1948**

TABLE (1)

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written Notices	No. of occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	163	282	2	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	17	19	—	—
Other premises under the Act in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	180	301	2	—

TABLE (2)

	No. of Cases in which defects were				No. of Pros- ecu- tions
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Ins- pector	By H.M. Ins- pector	
Want of cleanliness ...	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:—					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defec- tive	13	11	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other defects	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	13	—	2	—

(There are 14 Outworkers' premises in the Urban District).

7. Shops Act, 1950.

For the purpose of initial visits to new shops and to premises where a change of occupier had occurred, 47 visits were made. Stocks of the relevant notices are still retained in the department for sale to shop occupiers.

8. Moveable Dwellings.

There were 23 caravans licensed at the beginning of the year and six new licences were granted.

The caravan sites continue to be satisfactorily maintained, provision being available for 244 caravans on the 8 licensed sites.

9. Pet Animals Act.

Two licences were renewed and one issued under this Act during the year. The Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. assists in ensuring that the provisions of the Act are observed.

10. Smoke Abatement.

There are 180 factories in the Urban District of which 12 are smoke producing. The smoke producing plants at the Railway Station and the Quay, Fareham, have been replaced by electrical equipment so that a permanent remedy has been found for these former sources of smoke nuisance.

11. Offensive Trades.

Regular visits are made to the two factories carrying on offensive trades to ensure that a high standard of general cleanliness is maintained at both. The condenser fitted at one of the factories has failed to remove all the offending substances from the exhaust gases and the offensive smell persists. The owners have been requested to take further steps to remedy the nuisance.

Section IV.

HOUSING—

1. Inspections of Dwelling-Houses during the year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	377
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	913
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	55
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	120
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	18
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	149

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	82
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:**A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	30
(2) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	12
(b) By L.A. in default of owners	3

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Act:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By owners | 1 |
| (b) By L.A. in default of owners | 1 |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 10 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 9 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished after informal action | — |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished (Clearance Areas) | — |

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

HOUSING PROGRESS TO 31st DECEMBER, 1956.

Site	Houses in Scheme	Com- pleted to 31/12/55	Com- pleted during 1956	Under construc- tion at 31/12/56
Aluminium Prefabricated Houses.				
Stow Estate, Fareham	100	100	—	—
Permanent Houses.				
Gudge Heath Lane, Fareham	82	82	—	—
Salterns, Fareham	12	12	—	—
Bellfield, Titchfield	38	38	—	—
Obsorne Road, Warsash	14	14	—	—
Fareham Park, Fareham	340	305	—	—
Mays Lane, Stubbington	42	42	—	—
Winnards Park, Sarisbury	72	72	—	—
Colenso Road, Fareham	8	8	—	—
Elmhurst Road, Fareham	78	78	—	—
Mill Road, Fareham	50	50	—	—
Hoeford, Fareham (A)	24	24	—	—
Orchard Grove and Cranleigh Road, Portchester	29	29	—	—
Wicor Mill Lane, Portchester	33	33	—	—
Highfield Avenue, Fareham	6	6	—	—
Serpentine Road, Fareham	30	30	—	—
Barnes Lane, Sarisbury (A)	8	8	—	—
Hunts Pond Road, Locks Heath (A)	12	12	—	—
Hillway, Portchester	48	48	—	—
Ranvilles Lane, Catisfield	2	2	—	—
Isolation Hospital, Fareham	16	16	—	—
Wicor, Portchester	202	202	—	—
Roman Grove, Portchester (A)	168	168	—	—
Gordon Road, Fareham	2	2	—	—
Orchard Grove, Portchester	16	16	—	—
Hoeford, Fareham (B)	24	24	—	—
West Hill, Titchfield	12	12	—	—
Barnes Lane, Sarisbury	41	41	—	—
Wallisdean, Fareham	6	6	—	—
Marks Road, Stubbington	40	40	—	—
East House Estate, Stubbington	41	41	—	—
Southampton Hill, Titchfield	10	10	—	—
Hunts Pond Road, Locks Heath	24	24	—	—
Roman Grove Extension, Portchester	36	36	—	—
Church Road, Warsash	42	—	34	8
Longfield Avenue, Fareham	8	—	8	—
Fareham Park, West Extension	—	—	—	20
St. Annes Grove, Fareham	2	—	—	2
Thorni Avenue, Fareham	2	—	—	2
	1620	1531	42	32

Very few Council houses, only 42, were completed during 1956 and only 32 were under construction on the 31st December, 1956. The number of private houses built, 738, is one less than the number in 1955 but as many of their occupants come from outside this district, we are still left with a large number on the Council waiting list.

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(1) MILK SUPPLY.

Licences issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949-1953:—

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	...	...	...	...	3
Dealer's Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Pasteurised'	...	...	...	...	5
Dealer's Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Sterilised'	...	...	...	...	3
Supplementary Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Pasteurised'	...	...	...	...	6
Supplementary Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Sterilised'	...	...	...	...	2

Licences issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954:—

Dealer's Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Tuberculin Tested'	...	...	...	...	6
Supplementary Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Tuberculin Tested'	...	...	...	...	6

Sampling.

Samples were taken regularly from the three pasteurising plants to ensure that the milk was efficiently heat-treated, with the following results:—

Pasteurised Milk	...	139 samples	} satisfactory
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	...	9 samples	

All

(2) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sections 2 and 6 and the Labelling of Food Order 1953.

The following samples were submitted to the Public Analyst:—

Almond Marzipan	...	1	Meringue Pie Powder	...	1
Aspic Jelly Powder	...	1	Minced Chicken	...	1
Biscuits	...	1	Mint Jelly	...	1
Buttered Rolls	...	2	Orange Pie Filling	...	1
Cake Mixture	...	2	Plain Flour	...	1
Canned Soup	...	1	Sauce	...	1
Cheese Spread	...	1	Soft Drink	...	1
Coffee & Chicory Essence	...	1	Soft Drink Tablets	...	1
Corned Beef	...	1	Solid Soft Drink	...	1
Cream of Chicken Soup	...	1	Soup Powder	...	2
Currant Pastry Square	...	1	Sterilised Cream	...	1
Dates	...	1	Sugar Confectionery	...	8
Demerara Sugar	...	1	Sweet Condensed Milk	...	1
Dressed Crab	...	1	Table Cream	...	1
Dried Herbs	...	1	Table Jellies	...	2
Fish Cakes	...	1	Tea	...	2
Fondant Icing	...	1	Tomato Ketchup	...	1
Fruit Loaf	...	1	Cream of Tartar	...	1
Fruit Pie	...	1	Cough Syrup	...	1
Honey	...	1	Eucalyptus Oil	...	1
Ice-Cream	...	3	Liquid Paraffin and		
Indian Tonic Water	...	1	Phenolphthalein	...	1
Jelly with Fruit	...	1	Glycerin of Thymol	...	1
Macaroni	...	1	Iron Jelloids	...	1
Meat Paste	...	1	Syrup of Figs	...	2
			Proprietary Medicine	...	1

 65

43 Samples of Milk were also submitted to the Public Analyst.

In four instances, labelling irregularities were rectified after notification and two cases of misleading description were dealt with.

Two instances of milk deficient in Solids-not-Fat were investigated and measures taken against recurrence.

262 Informal samples of Raw Milk were subjected to Chemical Analysis at the Health Department office.

Section 8.

One successful prosecution was taken during the year for the sale of food intended for, but unfit for, human consumption.

Section 9.

The following visits and condemnations were made:—

Visits:

Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	4
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	1
Grocers' Shops	...	...	...	...	4

9

Condemnations:

Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	81 lbs.
Home Killed Meat	...	...	...	...	144 lbs.
Imported Meat	...	...	...	...	32½ lbs.
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	27 lbs.
Fresh Fish	...	...	...	...	42 lbs.
Frozen Vegetables	...	...	...	...	56 lbs.
Lard	...	...	...	...	174 lbs.

Disposal of Condemned Food:

Fresh meat and fish condemned is directed to Midland Cattle Products Co. Ltd., for utilisation as fertilisers, etc. Tinned foods are rendered unusable at the time of inspection and are deposited by refuse collection staff at controlled tips.

Section 13—Food Hygiene Regulations.

820 visits were made in connection with these Regulations. 117 requests were made for improvement in amenities to satisfy the new design for reduction in food contamination.

The improvements were generally acceptable to the trade, but effectiveness of the new standards is still limited to the degree of acceptance by distribution trades personnel and by the consumer public.

It is upon the improvement in individual regard for hygiene that 'Clean Food' aspirations must continue to be based. Every opportunity is, and must continually be, taken to acquaint staff and public alike of their moral and legal responsibilities.

Section 16—Registered Premises.

(a) Ice-Cream:

Premises on the Register at the end of the year were as follows:

For Sale	142
Manufacture and Sale	3
	145

12 Inspections were made to Manufacturers' premises in addition to the normal routine inspections of vendors' premises. The following Table deals with the results of routine samples:—

ICE-CREAM	Number of Samples	Provisional Grade			
		1	2	3	4
Manufactured in Fareham Urban District ...	13	13	—	—	—
Others	96	75	9	2	10
	109	88	9	2	10

The 10 Grade 4 samples were of Ice-Cream delivered into the district in liquid form. After the Ice-Cream had been sampled in its various stages, the vendor ceased to accept supplies. The investigation continued at the Manufacturer's premises.

18 Samples of Fruit and Milk Lollies were also submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

(b) Preserved Foods:

Four new registrations during 1956 brought the number on the Register to 22. Disposition is as follows:—

Butchers (Sausage Manufacture) ...	15
Grocers (Hams)	5
Flour Confectioners (Pies)	1
Mineral Waters	1
	22

76 Inspections were made during the year.

(3) EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY.

The practice of accepting every opportunity to lecture on Food Hygiene and allied subjects has been followed during 1956. Seven lectures were given; in a number of cases supported by films—in this respect the co-operation of the Ministry's Food Hygiene Advisory Officer and the Gas Council is gratefully acknowledged.

TABLE OF INSPECTIONS OF FOOD PREMISES

	Number on Register	Inspections	Re-visits	Notices Served				Notices Complied With										Totals
				Food and Drugs Act	Shops Act	Public Health Act	Total	Food and Drugs Act	Shops Act	Public Health Act	Total	Washing facilities F. H. Regs.—16	Cleansing facilities F. H. Regs.—19	Cleanliness, etc. F. H. Regs.—19	Protection of food F. H. Regs.—8, 9 and 17	Shops Act, Sanitary Accommodation	Public Health Act Sanitary Accommodation	
Butchers ...	30	112	3	25	—	—	25	16	—	—	16	11	6	1	7	—	—	25
Cafes and Restaurants ...	38	109	1	22	—	—	22	18	—	—	18	13	—	4	1	—	—	18
Chemists ...	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delivery Vans and Stalls ...	—	88	—	7	—	—	7	5	—	—	5	3	—	1	1	—	—	5
Flour Confectioners ...	17	25	1	7	—	—	7	6	—	—	6	1	—	1	4	—	—	6
Fishmongers ...	18	48	3	13	—	—	13	10	—	—	10	6	—	3	1	—	—	10
Greengrocers ...	26	46	7	7	—	—	7	3	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	4
Grocers ...	120	202	20	23	—	—	23	15	—	—	15	8	—	5	9	—	—	22
Hotels, etc. ...	12	27	1	3	—	—	3	4	—	—	4	2	—	3	—	—	—	5
Ice-Cream ...	1	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises ...	75	38	2	2	—	1	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Sugar Confectioners ...	29	35	2	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
Food Factories ...	15	32	3	5	1	—	6	7	1	—	8	5	2	3	—	—	—	10
Visits for Sampling ...	—	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visits for Condemnations ...	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	397	1061	45	117	1	1	119	90	1	—	91	51	9	26	25	—	1	112

(3) MEAT INSPECTION — Funtley Abattoir.

The Senior Meat Inspector reports as follows:—

During 1956, more cattle, calves and sheep were sent for slaughter to the Fareham Abattoir of the Wessex Slaughterhouses Board but the declining pig population accounted for a large fall in the number of pigs killed so that there was a gross fall in total animals slaughtered. This change in the pattern of killings means less relief in the work of inspection than the figures suggest and since a vacancy on the establishment remained unfilled throughout the year, it is not unfair to suggest that the work was carried out with a net saving in man-power. A standard of 100% inspection to the requirements of Memo 3/Meat has been consistently maintained. It is pleasing to record that all users of the abattoir have continued the practice of informal surrender of meat and offal adjudged unfit by your inspectors. Almost the whole of the unfit meat and offal is sterilised and processed into animal feed, fertiliser or industrial products at premises within the Urban District. The exceptions are raw carcase meat which is sold to a Zoological Society and liver, although rendered unmarketable by certain parasites not transmissible to man, which is used in the manufacture of some pharmaceutical products. Within the limitations of national policy, public health safeguards against disease of animal origin are virtually complete at this abattoir.

The picture of animal disease as seen in the statistics relating to post-mortem examinations calls for comment in two matters only—the continued decline in bovine tuberculosis, particularly in cattle reared for beef—and the substantial increase in bovine cysticercosis. Problems of controlling this parasite have been highlighted in recent publications and by the initiative of the Association of Public Health Inspectors in conferring at national level with the Ministries concerned. Remedial measures, when formulated, promise to be slow and long-term, so that the consumer's main line of defence will continue for a long time to be the vigilance of the local health inspectorate in detecting the parasite and arranging for effective treatment of all localised cases. Thanks to the co-operation of traders and of adjoining local authorities, this safeguard has been fully maintained during the year.

Rather more inspections of emergency slaughtered animals are noted—chiefly because of the rise in number of pigs admitted from premises on which Swine Fever existed or was suspected. Although only movements of apparently healthy pigs were permitted, 27 cases were detected on post-mortem examination and confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The detection

of a further case in an animal consigned for slaughter in the normal manner led to the discovery of an otherwise unsuspected outbreak. In this and other ways, we have worked closely with the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and co-operation with local veterinary surgeons and with producers of livestock has continued, especially by exchange of information relating to animal health. A secondary, but important, function of meat inspection has thus been maintained.

It is with some regret that one notes the exclusion of slaughterhouses from the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations of 1955—continual exhortation without the backing of minimum legal requirements can so easily be interpreted as nagging. Nevertheless, these Regulations have been of effect in improving the transport of meat—an improvement secured so far without recourse to legal proceedings. One would, however, like to see hauliers disposed to make a more generous provision per vehicle of offal containers. On a number of occasions when observations have been carried out, the revelation of insufficiency of containers has resulted in delay in meeting traders' transport requirements. The trade will more readily blame for such delay the officer whose duty it is to secure compliance with the law, than the haulier who wilfully or ignorantly fails in his duty. With this exception, criticism of meat transport operating from Fareham abattoir would be on aesthetic rather than hygienic grounds, and on certain special jobs, such as cross-channel traffic, a very praiseworthy standard is achieved. When hygiene has a sales appeal, a satisfactory standard is rarely lacking; it is in the conflicts of health and economics that the major problems arise.

Table 1—Summary of Inspections of Animals Slaughtered at Fareham Abattoir (18/12/55—15/12/56)

	CATTLE EX- CLUDING COWS	(a) COWS	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	HORSES	TOTAL
Number slaughtered	...	7068	8027	17013	46124	—	85241
Number inspected	...	7068	8027	17013	46124	—	85241
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses unfit	3	28	62	65	153	—	311
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	3335	3678	221	2812	19354	—	29400
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and cysticerci	47.62	52.43	3.53	16.91	44.29	—	34.85
Tuberculosis only (b)							
Whole carcasses unfit	7	32	3	—	6	—	48
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	311	841	—	—	1061	—	2213
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.54	12.35	0.037	—	2.31	—	2.65
Cysticercosis (c)							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit	(d) 225	(e) 136	—	—	—	—	361
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	225	(f) 134	—	—	—	—	359
Generalised and wholly unfit	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total abnormal	3870	4698	286	2877	20574	—	32305
Percentage of total number inspected affected with some abnormality	55.22	66.47	3.56	16.91	44.60	—	37.89

NOTES:—(a) Any female bovine which has calved or lactated.

(b) Includes animals concurrently affected with some other disease.

(c) Transmissible to man by ingestion of untreated meat or offal.

(d) Includes 11 affected also with tuberculosis.

(e) Includes 18 affected also with tuberculosis and 1 wholly unfit other diseases.

(f) 2 carcasses wholly unfit (other than by reason of cysticercosis) not treated.

TABLE 2.

Weight (lbs.) of Unfit Meat and Offal Surrendered.

	Meat	Offal	Total
Tuberculosis ...	42,890	42,745	85,635
Other diseases and conditions ...	50,175	196,630	246,805
Total ...	93,065	239,375	332,440

Sound meat and offal is conservatively estimated at 17,250,000 lbs. By weight, percentage unfit was 1.93.

TABLE 3.

Casualty and Emergency Slaughter.

Steers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Heifers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bulls	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	62
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pigs (including sows and boars)	...	...	...	...	...	248
Pigs, swine fever contacts	...	...	...	...	...	738
Pigs, atrophic rhinitis contacts	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,104</u>

TABLE 4.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

TUBERCULOSIS (SLAUGHTER OF REACTORS) ORDER. (Macroscopically affected:—11).	17 cattle
CONGENITAL TUBERCULOSIS (Calves) (Dam not traced:—1. Not clinically affected:—1. Died:—1).	3
TUBERCULOSIS—HERD INFECTIONS (Pigs) Referred to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.	4
SWINE FEVER ORDER—Contact pigs slaughtered. (27 cases confirmed/reconfirmed, 1 from normal post- mortem)	738
ATROPHIC RHINITIS	11

TABLE 5.

Cysticercus Bovis.

Class of Animal and Site of Lesions.

	Head	Heart	Dia- phragm	General- ised	Total (Cases)
Heifer	43 ^(a)	32 ^(a)	4	—	77
Steer	97 ^(b)	47 ^(b)	3 ^(b)	—	145
Bull	1	—	—	—	1
Cow	97 ^(c)	41 ^(c)	—	2	138
Total (Sites) ...	238	120	7	2	361
% of number affected ...	71·47	33·23	1·94	0·55	

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| (a) 2 Head and heart infections concurrently | } | 1.66% of
number
affected |
| (b) 1 Head and Heart; 1 Head and Diaphragm concurrently | | |
| (c) 2 Head and Heart infections concurrently | | |

Monthly incidence per 1,000 cattle Slaughtered.

	1953	1954	1955	1956
January	3	6	15	20
February	3	4	12	20
March	3	7	13	26
April	3	8	12	31
May	6	10	18	20
June	4	8	18	26
July	8	10	26	20
August	13	6	19	20
September	13	4	9	21
October	8	3	22	30
November	13	5	30	39
December	8	7	18	36
ANNUAL	7	6	18	26

TABLE 6.

Other Inspections.

Post-Mortem inspections of animals dead in transit or lairages	3
Inspections of dressed carcasses	32
Re-inspections of home-killed meat and/or offal ...	446
Inspections of Fatstock Market	15
Inspections of vehicles engaged in transport of meat	184
Health certification (exports) Quarters or packages	170

5. FOOD POISONING.

No epidemic of Food Poisoning occurred in 1956 and one isolated case was notified. A full bacteriological examination was carried out on the patient and the causative agent was isolated.

Section VI. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1. Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

The distribution, by season and locality, of notifiable diseases is given in the following Table.

DISEASE	MONTH												WARDS							Total		
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Crofton	Fareham East	Fareham West	Locks Heath	Portchester East	Portchester West	Sarisbury		Titchfield	Warsash
Scarlet fever	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	6	2	1	3	7	—	1	8	—	—	—	20
Whooping cough	3	3	—	1	3	—	—	7	22	4	7	21	20	6	34	3	2	3	2	—	1	71
Measles	194	133	155	32	4	7	4	—	2	—	—	—	111	60	104	7	48	125	6	42	28	531
Acute poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	7	—	—	9
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Acute pneumonia	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	1	2	—	6	3	3	4	—	4	4	5	1	—	24
Tuberculosis (other forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	202	139	161	40	17	13	10	8	27	6	13	31	137	74	152	14	55	140	23	43	29	667

Ages of Cases of Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) 1956.

DISEASE	AGES									TOTAL
	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	
Scarlet Fever ...	—	3	3	11	1	1	1	—	—	20
Whooping Cough ...	5	15	15	32	3	—	1	—	—	71
Measles ...	10	114	138	257	5	3	3	1	—	531
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	1	—	9
Puerperal Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Acute Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17	132	159	304	10	6	5	6	3	642

The number of notifiable diseases recorded in the Urban District was 642 excluding 25 tuberculosis notifications. This figure includes 531 Measles, 71 Whooping Cough and 20 Scarlet Fever. The changes in the incidence of these more prevalent infectious diseases are shown in the following Table for the period 1949-1956.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Measles ...	997	140	742	94	1036	120	686	531
Scarlet Fever	52	74	47	10	72	34	17	20
Whooping Cough ...	80	231	124	82	137	148	62	71

2. Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever is a mild disease and the isolated cases occur fairly regularly throughout the year.

3. Diphtheria and Immunisation.

No confirmed case of Diphtheria was notified here during 1956. Absence of this very serious disease depends entirely on the large scale immunisation against Diphtheria practised in the District. The antigen against Diphtheria is now combined with that against Whooping Cough and Tetanus and the age recommended for immunisation is between three and four months. The notifications of births furnished by the County Medical Officer form the basis of invitation to parents which are sent when the babies reach the age of three months. The invitations are in the form of a pre-paid card and propaganda slip issued by the Ministry of Health. Parents are invited to take their children to their nearest clinic, or if they prefer, to their family Doctor. In both cases, the service is carried out free of charge.

Immunisation was carried out during 1956 at the Child Welfare Clinics at Locks Heath, Portchester, Sarisbury, Stubbington and Warsash. The special clinic was held bi-monthly at Fareham. Immunisation clinics giving re-inoculations were also held at ten Local Authority Schools.

In all, 1,543 children were immunised during the year as follows:—

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	Total
<i>Diphtheria:</i>				
Primary Immunisation	7	13	43	63
Re-inoculation ...	—	3	599	602
<i>Combined Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough:</i>				
Primary Immunisation	435	193	30	658
Re-inoculation ...	—	5	149	154
<i>Triple Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/Tetanus:</i>				
Primary Immunisation	50	3	2	55
Re-inoculation ...	—	1	10	11

The following Table shows the number of children in the area who had, at some time before the 31st December, 1956, completed a course of immunisation against Diphtheria.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

BORN IN YEAR	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	Total
AGE AT 31/12/56	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Number who have completed a course of injections (Primary or Booster) 1952-1956 ...	115	559	557	499	544	563	475	514	581	632	619	519	538	401	399	7515
Number who have completed a course of injections (Primary or Booster) 1942-1951 ...	—	—	—	—	—	55	268	236	227	270	307	302	429	391	455	2940

4. **Pneumonia.**

Six cases of Pneumonia were notified during 1956 compared with 17 in 1955. Pneumonia was responsible for 25 deaths in the Urban District but the majority of that number were deaths from Broncho-pneumonia which is a non-notifiable condition.

5. **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Two notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received in 1956.

6. **Erysipelas.**

No case of Erysipelas was notified during the year.

7. **Measles.**

There were 531 notifications of Measles in 1956, 257 cases occurring in the 5-9 age group. One of the cases proved fatal.

8. **Whooping Cough.**

Seventy-one notifications of Whooping Cough were received during the year and one death occurred. As already stated, immunisation is carried out against this disease. In addition to the 878 children who had received inoculations against Whooping Cough combined with other antigens, 30 children were immunised against Whooping Cough alone.

9. **Poliomyelitis.**

One case of Anterior Poliomyelitis occurred during 1956.

10. **Dysentery.**

Nine cases of Dysentery were notified during the year. All were of the mild variety and none proved fatal.

11. **Malaria.**

No case of Malaria was notified during the year.

12. **Tuberculosis.**

The total number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during 1956 was 25.

The distribution by ages of new cases and mortality and the number of patients on the Tuberculosis Register at the beginning and end of 1956 are shown in the following Tables:—

Tuberculosis (New Cases and Mortality) 1956.

Age Group	Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary M. F.		Other forms M. F.		Pulmonary M. F.		Other forms M. F.	
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—
25—34	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 & over	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	13	11	1	—	4	1	1	—

Tuberculosis Register.

	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	
Cases on Register at 1/1/56	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Notifications	...	...	...	...	...
Inward Transfers and Un-notified cases	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...
Removals from Register (Outward Transfers and Deaths)	...	...	...	...	...
Cases on Register at 31/12/56	...	...	...	...	...

**(13) RETURN OF
ADMISSIONS TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.**

DISEASE	WARDS									TOTAL
	Crofton	Fareham East	Fareham West	Locks Heath	Portchester East	Portchester West	Salisbury	Titchfield	Warsash	
Abscess of scalp	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro enteritis	-	1	6	-	-	3	-	1	-	11
Glandular fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Herpes zoster	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Meningitis, meningococcal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningitis, virus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Observation	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	9
Orbital cellulitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pemphigus	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	5
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet fever	1	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	9
Streptococcal infection ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tonsillitis	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	4	10	21	1	5	9	1	2	1	54

Fifty-two cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Portsmouth, one to the Chest Hospital, Southampton and one to the Victoria Isolation Hospital, Winchester.

14. Disinfection.

Investigations were made by the staff into cases of infectious diseases and reports were made dealing with the possible sources of infection, the supervision of contacts and the disinfection of premises.

Number of visits made during the year	...	...	93
Number of premises disinfected	...	...	38

Section VII.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

Section 47.

Following complaints made by her relatives, action was taken to deal with an old lady, aged about 82 years, under the above Acts. The old lady who was aged, infirm, living alone in insanitary conditions and unable to devote to herself and not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, refused admission to residential accommodation provided under the Act. The Order for removal sought from the Court was granted and she was transferred to accommodation provided by the County Council. She died before it became necessary to seek a further three month's order.

Section VIII.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Sewer Maintenance.

The test-baiting of the sewers was carried out between July 2nd and July 6th and between July 18th and July 20th, 1956. During these two periods, 141 manholes were tested.

The first treatment was carried out between the 9th and 18th July when 145 manholes were pre-baited and 13 were poison-baited using zinc phosphide.

During the second treatment which was carried out between the 8th and 17th January, 1957, 58 manholes were baited using Warfarin.

The following Table shows the work done (other than sewer maintenance) by the Rodent Operatives during the year.

		Local Authority's Properties	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural Properties	Business and Industrial Premises	Total
1.	Number of Inspections and Re-Visits ...	288	2,902	470	749	4,409
2.	Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
	(a) Notification ...	—	162	2	21	185
	(b) Routine ...	38	932	262	303	1,535
3.	Number of properties found to be infested:—					
	(a) By Rats—Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) By Rats—Minor ...	15	350	19	44	428
	(c) By Mice ...	—	26	1	12	39
4.	Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority ...	15	358	3	28	404
5.	Number of Notices served:—					
	(a) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Structural Works (proofing) ...	—	—	—	—	—

