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City of Winchester.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY OF WINCHESTER

FOR THE YEAR 1908,

BY

J. E. SANDILANDS, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY.

WINCHESTER :

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SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1908-9.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN FORDER.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR BROWNE.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR KING).

ALDERMAN STOPHER.

COUNCILLOR P. SHENTON.

COUNCILLOR HUTCHINGS.

COUNCILLOR HOLDAWAY.

COUNCILLOR STRATTON.

COUNCILLOR GODWIN.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Nuisances and Inspector under Food and Drugs Acts :

JOHN LORD. * †

Disinfectors :

C. BARNES. C. DUNNING.

Matron Victoria Hospital :

MISS BRYAN.

City Analyst :

ARTHUR ANGELL, PH.D., F.I.C.

Inspector of Cattle in Dairies

J. B. TUTT, F.R.C.V.S.

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN E. SANDILANDS, M.D.

* Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Meat Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City
of Winchester.**

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my third report on the health of the City, and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1908.

As my appointment is about to terminate, I will take this opportunity of expressing to the Council for the last time my gratitude for the large measure of loyal support accorded me during two complete years of public health work in a City which I am leaving with the greatest regret.

I remain,

Yours obediently,

JOHN E. SANDILANDS. M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Master, Aldermen and Corporation of the City

of London

Sheweth

That your petitioners have been appointed by the Court of Common Council

to be the Surveyors of the City of London for the year 1881

and your petitioners have the honor to acknowledge the same

and to inform you that they have the honor to acknowledge the same

and to inform you that they have the honor to acknowledge the same

and to inform you that they have the honor to acknowledge the same

Yours obedient servants

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

and the other Surveyors of the City of London

1881

Printed by

GENERAL SURVEY.

GENERAL INDEX

GENERAL SURVEY.

In the annual reports for 1906 and 1907, details were given of the conditions as to social status, physical features, water supply, etc., existing in the City. It is unnecessary to repeat this information year by year, but once given it may be useful for reference in the future.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied by the Winchester Gas and Water Company from 4 wells sunk in the chalk to a depth of 180ft. on the high ground to the West of the City. Samples of water from the Company's mains and from private wells have been analysed by MR. A. ANGELL, F.I.C., with the following results (quantities are expressed in parts per 100,000).

	Water from Company 1906	Water from Company 1907	Water from Company 1908
Free Ammonia	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Albumenoid Ammonia	'0042	'0045	'0054
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	'641	'724	'855
Chlorine	1'52	1'64	1'74
Total Solids... ..	32'8	30'0	25'2

	Well A	Well B	Well C	Well D
Free Ammonia ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Albumenoid Ammonia	'002	'005	'006	'007
Nitrogen	'905	'74	1'80	'83
Chlorine	1'84	1'84	3'54	1'30
Total Solids	30'4	34'8	55'6	30'0

The water from Well A supplies the houses on the Alresford Road, and is pure. Well B supplies a dairy farm, and the water attains a fair standard on chemical analysis. Six private houses drew their water from Well D. The analysis is unsatisfactory, and the water contained lead. The water from Well C constituted the supply to a dairy, and is polluted. The Company's water has now been laid on at this dairy and for the six private houses.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply is derived from 222 cows kept within the City, from 8 dairy farms outside the City but within a radius of 7 miles, and from firms who send milk by rail from neighbouring counties. There are 19 dairymen making regular rounds, of whom 8 keep cows within the district. The dairy farms within a radius of 7 miles send in their milk by road in time for the morning delivery in Winchester, so that the milk from these 8 farms outside and from the 8 cowsheds in the City is delivered within a few hours of being drawn from the cow.

The milk sent in by train arrives at the railway station during the night, where it stands till morning in the railway churns and is apparently made to serve both for the morning and afternoon deliveries. Some of this milk is 30 hours old when it is consumed.

PROVISION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Isolation Hospital.—Forty-four beds for the reception of persons suffering from infectious disease are provided in the Victoria Isolation Hospital, which is placed immediately beyond the City boundary. Patients are received in two entirely separate blocks, of which the larger is reserved for scarlet fever. The smaller block contains four wards and is divided into two sections in such a manner that each half can be administered separately and used for the isolation of different diseases.

Disinfection.—The Hospital is provided with a steam disinfecter in which the personal effects and bedding of persons suffering from infectious disease are disinfected by saturated steam at a temperature of 240° F. The process occupies twenty minutes, and during this time the temperature is twice raised to 240° F. and lowered again to boiling point, the clothes being exposed to the higher degree of heat for fifteen minutes. Rooms are disinfected by fumigation with formalin vapour, supplemented in special cases by the formalin spray.

SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Disposal of Sewage.—The drainage of the City is carried out by the “separate” system. Water closets and a scheme of water carriage have been adopted throughout the district, and not more than a dozen earth or pail closets remain. A few houses still drain into cess pits. Rain water and surface water are carried direct to the river by a separate system of “storm water” drains. The sewage proper, comprising the discharges from water closets, slop water and all domestic drainage, is carried in the City sewers to the Pumping Station and finally distributed over the Sewage Farm.

Disposal of Refuse.—The refuse from every house is removed twice a week, and taken to the destructor at the Pumping Station, where it is cremated.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED THE MOST IMPORTANT
EVENTS OF HIS REIGN

FROM THE BEGINNING OF HIS REIGN
UNTIL HIS DEATH

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Sturges, at the

PRINTERS, in the Strand

1704

By J. Sturges, at the

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1704

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VITAL STATISTICS.

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The City of Winchester constitutes for the purposes of the Public Heath Acts an Urban Sanitary District. In 1885 the boundaries of the District were extended by the incorporation of Chilcomb and in 1900 a further extension was made by which parts of the parishes of Abbott's Barton, Chilcomb, St. Faith, and Weeke Without were included in the City. Since the year 1900 no additions have been made to the area of the District. In March, 1902, the Civil Parishes within the City of Winchester were consolidated into one Civil Parish and called Winchester.

In March, 1906 the old wards of the City were abolished and six new wards created, namely, St. Maurice, St. Bartholomew, St. John, St. Michael, St. Thomas, and St. Paul.

Population.—The population estimated to the middle of 1908 was 23,251. This figure has been made the basis of the Vital Statistics for the year, and has been obtained by adding together the following figures:—

Civil Population, 1907		21,838
Natural increase in Civil Population or Excess of Births over Deaths	}	198
Average strength Barracks, 1908		1,215
Total Population, 1908		23,251

The Estimate of the Registrar-General, 21,288 is considerably below the actual population of the City, and is arrived at on the assumption that the rate of increase in the last six years has been the same as the rate that obtained in the inter-censal period 1891-1901.

The Census Population in 1901, including the Barracks, was 20,929, but in this year, owing to the war, the strength at the Barracks had been reduced by 700. For this the Registrar-General's method makes no allowance and the result must be an estimate for each year which falls short of the actual number of the people.

In March, 1906 when the Wards were reconstituted, the number of occupied houses was ascertained to be 4338 and at the 1901 Census the average number of persons per house was returned as 5'2. This average was arrived at by distributing both the Barrack population of 516 and the civil population over 4017 houses. The Barrack population being an uncertain and varying quantity is best treated separately, and if this be done we obtain for the Census year and for the civil population alone a convenient and rough average of 5 per house. In 1906 the number of inhabited houses was multiplied by this figure 5 giving a civil population of 21,690, and the population for the whole City was obtained by adding to this figure the number of persons in Barracks, thus:—

Civil Population	...	...	...	21,690
Barrack	„	...	...	1,288
Total Population, 1906				22,978

Since 1906 the population has been obtained for each year by adding the natural increase and the number of persons in Barracks to the estimated civil population of the previous year.

The population is distributed in the Wards of the City and the Barracks as follows:—

St. Maurice	...	...	...	4586
St. Bartholomew	...	...	...	3175
St. John	...	...	...	3607
St. Michael	...	...	...	3556
St. Thomas	...	...	...	3607
St. Paul	...	...	...	3505
Barracks	...	...	...	1215
The City				23,251

Acreage and Density of Population.—The area of the City is 1931 acres, and the rateable value £133,862. The number of persons per acre is 12 as compared with 60 persons per acre in London.

Births.—The number of births registered during the year was 491, the Birth Rate being 21'1. Arranged as to sex and legitimacy they were as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	251	218	469
Illegitimate	8	14	22
Total	259	232	491

The Birth Rate of 21 was below the rate returned for the 142 "Smaller Towns" and below the birth rate for London.

In the following table the births for London and Winchester are shewn in proportion to every 1000 persons and to every 1000 females of child-bearing age in the population.

Period.	BIRTH RATES.			
	Per 1000 living.		Per 1000 Females, aged 15—45 years.	
	Winchester.	London.	Winchester.	London.
1890-2	25'4	31'1	96	118
1900-2	21'1	28'9	78	105
1907-8	21'1	25'6	78	94

It will be seen that the birth-rate in Winchester has been considerably lower than that of London for the past 18 years and that the same difference between the rates obtains whether the births are considered in relation to the whole population or to the female population of child-bearing age alone. In both Cities the birth-rate has shewn a remarkable decline, but the extent of the decline has been greater by 5 per cent. in Winchester.

The birth-rate given for the year 1908 is the same as the rate obtained in 1900-2, and is based on an estimated population of 23,251. The effect of over estimating the population is to depress both the birth-rates and the death-rates and since the estimate for 1908 shows a stationary birth-rate in a City where the proportionate number of births is almost certainly decreasing, the figure 23,251 probably understates the actual number of persons in the City. For similar reasons the death-rates which follow may be taken as overstating rather than understating the actual mortality during the year.

Deaths.—312 deaths were registered in the district. The causes of death were certified by medical practitioners in 250 cases; inquests were held respecting 18 deaths; whilst it is satisfactory to report that in only two cases was the cause of death uncertified. Eleven Winchester Citizens died in the County Lunatic Asylum, three died in the Victoria Hospital in Chilcomb, and of 45 deaths of non-residents in the City, 17 took place in the Union Infirmary and 28 in the Royal Hants County Hospital. The nett total of deaths properly belonging to the City was thus 281, and the crude death rate 12·1 per 1000 living. The factor of correction by which it is necessary to multiply the crude death rate in order to eliminate the influence of age and sex is 0·994, and the corrected death rate for the City is 12·0. The death rate for England and Wales in 1907 was 15·0 so that the corrected rate of 12·0 for Winchester may be taken as a true indication of the well being of the bulk of the population in the City.

The following figures show the remarkable decrease in the death rate at all ages and among infants, and also give the birth rates for the district of Winchester in past decades:—

	Deaths per 1000 all Ages.	Births per 1000.	Infant Deaths per 1000 Births.
1851- 60	25	—	—
1861- 70	21	—	—
1871- 80	19	29	130
1881- 90	17	27	133
1891- 1900	16	24	128
1898- 1907	13	22	108
1908	12	21	96

NOTE.—The Infant Death Rate 1871-80 is calculated on the last 7 years of the decennium only. Before the year 1881, the rates are for the sub-registration district of Winchester. In subsequent years the figures apply to the Urban Sanitary District.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—Of the total deaths registered in Winchester, 86 occurred in the Royal Hants County Hospital and 40 in the Union Infirmary. The deaths of citizens in the Hospital have been distributed among the Wards of the City to which they belong, but in the case of the Infirmary the deaths of Citizens are returned in Table II (Appendix) for the Ward in which the workhouse is situated.

In 1906 and 1907 an attempt was made to allocate deaths in the workhouse. The necessary information has been difficult to obtain as many of the inmates of the workhouse have wandered from one address to another before admission and some reside in the house for many years before their death.

Causes of Death.—The ages of those dying during the year and the causes of death are set out in detail in Table IV. (Appendix). The following list gives the most frequent and the most important causes of death in the past two years:—

	1907	1908
All causes	322	270
Scarlet Fever	0	2
Measles	10	0
Influenza	9	3
Whooping Cough	10	0
Diphtheria	1	1
Diarrhœa	1	9
Tuberculosis	21	24
Cancer	27	21
Old Age	24	22
Heart Diseases	38	32
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	16	10
Pneumonia	26	18
Bronchitis... ..	33	24
Appendicitis	3	4
Bright's Disease	17	13

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.—The Zymotic Diseases include Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, and the form of diarrhœa commonly known as Summer Diarrhœa. From the list given it will be seen that the total number of deaths from these diseases amounted to 12 giving a Zymotic Death Rate of '51 per 1000, as compared with a rate of 1'26 for England and Wales.

The deaths in 1908 were less than in 1907 by 52. The lower mortality in 1908 has been due to the diminished number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia and to the absence of outbreaks of influenza, measles and whooping cough, diseases which give rise to fatal respiratory complications.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Forty-seven infants died during the year before attaining the age of 12 months. A complete analysis of these deaths is given in Table V. (Appendix) of which the following is a summary:—

	Under 1 month	1-6	6-12	Under 1 year, 1908.	Under 1 year, 1907.
Measles	0	0	0	0	2
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	6
Diarrhœal Diseases	0	8	2	10	1
Wasting Diseases	13	3	2	18	18
Tuberculous Diseases	0	1	2	3	0
Pneumonia	0	2	4	6	9
Convulsions	2	0	1	3	3
Other causes	3	2	2	7	7
Totals	18	16	13	47	46

The infantile mortality stated as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births registered in the year, was 96 as compared with a rate of 98 in the year 1907. The infant death rate in 1908 has been maintained at a high level, by the prevalence of epidemic diarrhœa, which caused eight deaths. Apart from this cause of death an analysis of the figures in the table shows the same results as in preceding years. The mortality in the first month of life is excessive, and "Wasting Diseases" which include Premature Birth, Congenital Defects, Atrophy and Debility account for 18 out of 47 deaths. Ante-natal influences, of which some but not all are preventible, may be held responsible for the deaths of eight children prematurely born, and for three deaths in infants born with congenital defects. Of the remaining deaths from wasting diseases

some at least have been due to the same ignorance and mismanagement, which no doubt decided the fate of a proportion of the premature children who would have survived in the hands of a skilled nurse.

PREVENTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

It is found that in practice some 99 per cent. of the infants born in Winchester are not registered till six weeks after the date of birth, and it is within this period of six weeks that more than 40 per cent. of the total infant deaths occur. The early notification of births thus becomes of the first importance, and has now been secured by the adoption of the Notification of Births Act 1907, which came into force in Winchester, on May 18th, 1908. Out of 266 children born since May 18th, 248 have been notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of their birth, and 86 have been visited in their homes before the age of three weeks by Miss Hyde whose voluntary work has been of the greatest possible value.

The scheme adopted in Winchester for advising mothers in the care of their infants has been fully described in previous reports.

During the year 1908, 102 infants were brought to the Dispensary to be weighed on the Corporation Weighing Machine, the majority of the mothers have come regularly for several months whilst the total number of attendances has amounted to 790. Tea for the mothers has been provided at a cost of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a head, the total cost for the year being £2:1:4 for 790 teas. The Maternity Society has subscribed 25/- toward the cost of providing tea, and 7 lbs. of tea have been given by Mrs. Barrow Simonds. It is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity of tendering my sincere thanks to the Society and Mrs. Barrow Simonds for their generous co-operation. Mrs. Fort and Mrs. Barrow Simonds have also very kindly paid the cost of milk supplied over periods of several months to nursing mothers who were insufficiently fed, and to mothers without the means to buy milk for bottle-fed babies.

THE PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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The Infectious Diseases.—For administrative purposes the Infectious Diseases are divided into two classes, those which the householder is bound by law to notify to the Medical Officer of Health, and those which are not “notifiable.”

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—In Winchester the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable:—Small Pox, Plague, Cholera, Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, and the fevers known as Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing and Continued and Puerperal Fever. It will be convenient to include here, Consumption or Phthisis, which has been “voluntarily” notifiable since August, 1907.

During 1907, 122 cases of infectious diseases were notified, of which, 21 were Diphtheria, 63 Scarlet Fever, 13 Erysipelas, 5 Enteric Fever, 4 Puerperal Fever, and 16 Phthisis.

The notifications in the last six years were:—

In 1901	...	240
„ 1902	...	119
„ 1903	...	113
„ 1904	...	158
„ 1905	...	89
„ 1906	...	66
„ 1907	...	90
„ 1908	...	122

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria only amounted to half the number notified in the previous year and no cases occurred during the months of November and December. Three patients were removed from a row of houses now connected with the public sewer but at that time draining into cess pits. Four patients acquired the infection in a neighbouring district where diphtheria was epidemic. The disease showed no tendency to spread in the elementary schools and occurred throughout the year in sporadic rather than epidemic form.

SCARLET FEVER.

63 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. The disease was of a severe type and two deaths occurred. Ten patients were notified between March 10th and March 25th, and were traced directly or indirectly to a woman who developed a dusky scarlet rash on the third day after the birth of her child. The case was with good reason notified as Puerperal Fever and not isolated, but subsequent events have proved that the disease was in reality Scarlet Fever. 27 cases were notified in the months of August, September and October, and 19 families were involved. 15 patients came from the Wales Street and Brooks areas. The outbreak in Wales Street appears to have been largely due to the concealment of the disease in a boy who had been playing in the street with other children for three weeks, when he was discovered to be "peeling" freely on the hands and feet. Owing to the difficulty of proving guilty knowledge on the part of the parents, legal proceedings against them were not instituted.

ENTERIC FEVER.

During the year, five cases of Enteric Fever were notified, and in three of these the source of infection was proved to have been beyond the City. In one case the diagnosis was doubtful, and the source of infection in the remaining case was not traced.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Four cases of Puerperal Fever were notified and of these three occurred in the practice of Midwives. In one patient the attack was of a mild type, and it is satisfactory to note that in none of the cases did any blame attach to the attending midwife.

PHTHISIS.

Prevalence of Phthisis.—During the year 13 deaths were registered as due to Phthisis. If the duration of the disease is estimated at 2 to 3 years, we may reckon that there are from 30 to 40 persons suffering from Phthisis in the City at the present time.

Between 1881 and 1890, the average number of deaths from Phthisis occurring in a year was 31, whilst in the last eight years, 1901 to 1908 the average number per year has been reduced to 19.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR FROM PHTHISIS.

Period.	Deaths from Phthisis.
1881-1890	31
1891-1900	28
1901-1908	19

Thus in 25 years the number of deaths from Phthisis has been reduced by one third and if the increase of population is taken into account, the reduction in the mortality from consumption is still more remarkable.

The death rate per 1000 from Phthisis was 0·56 in Winchester in 1908 as compared with a rate of 1·44 for London in the previous year. Stated per 20,000 persons living instead of per 1000, these rates are as follows :—

	London.	Winchester.
Deaths from Phthisis per 20,000 living	28	11

Winchester is then in a better position than London, but in both places phthisis causes a loss of life which should not take place. In the list of the chief causes of death, Tuberculosis, a preventible infectious disease stands second in order of frequency and of 13 deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs, no less than seven occurred in the working years of life between the ages of 15 and 45 years.

PREVENTION.

In Winchester the following methods have been devised in the hope of reducing the death rate from Phthisis.

Disinfection.—The bedding and effects of persons dying from phthisis are disinfected by steam, the room is thoroughly sprayed with formalin, and the stripping and re-papering of the walls is recommended. The consent of the relatives to these measures has to be obtained, and in the great majority of cases is given readily.

A pamphlet has been drawn up containing advice to consumptives as to the necessity of fresh air and the proper disposal of their expectoration, and is given to persons notified by medical men as phthisical. On application at the Guildhall pocket spittoons are supplied to consumptives gratis.

Voluntary Notification.—On August 1st, 1907, it was decided by a resolution in Council that Consumption should be a voluntarily notifiable disease in Winchester, and that a fee of 2/6 should be paid for notifications received from medical practitioners. In the last year 16 notifications were received and of the cases notified seven were admitted to the Victoria Hospital.

Admission to the Isolation Hospital.—During the year 14 cases of Consumption have been treated in the Isolation Hospital. Five patients were discharged fit for work, in 4 the disease was arrested, 11 showed improvement, and 3 showed no improvement. Five patients put on more than one stone in weight during their stay in Hospital, and 3 put on more than two stone. From Mrs. Hodgson, of Kingsworthy, the Hospital received the generous gift in September of a revolving open-air hut, which was occupied during the last 11 weeks of the year by a patient who left the Hospital free from all signs of tuberculosis.

Regulations.—Under Section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the Local Government Board issued, on December 18th, 1908, new and important regulations for dealing with pauper consumptives. From the first day of 1909 it will be the duty of the Board of Guardians to notify to the local authority the addresses from which pauper consumptives are admitted to the Workhouse, and the addresses of consumptives in receipt of outdoor medical relief. Provision is also made for the notification by the Superintending Officer of addresses to which consumptives are discharged from the Workhouse, and by the Relieving Officer of changes of residence by consumptives previously notified by the district medical officer. Article IX. of the Regulations permits the local authority to arrange

for the disinfection or destruction of bedding and the disinfection of premises contaminated with the infection of tuberculosis. The Medical Officer of Health is expressly forbidden to subject any consumptive person to any prohibition or disability affecting himself or his means of livelihood, or his place of residence. It is of the greatest importance that premises vacated by phthisical persons should be disinfected under the powers conferred by these regulations, and it is doubtful whether the present staff is sufficient to carry out this work with the other new duties that have been laid on the public health department.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles, Whooping Cough and Influenza are infectious diseases which are not notifiable, but which cause a large number of deaths in epidemic years. In 1907, 29 deaths were attributed to these diseases, but in 1908 only 3 persons died of influenza and there were no fatal cases of measles or whooping cough.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHOEA.

Twenty-eight cases of Diarrhoea were notified in the practice of the Poor Law Medical Officers, as against 13 in the previous year. Ten fatal cases occurred in infants and of these no less than 8 died in the last quarter of the year. Nine of the poor law cases occurred in persons over the age of 15 years, and 19 in persons above the age of 1 year. The term infantile diarrhoea is a misnomer arising from the study of the disease in its relation to infant mortality and the feeding bottle is only one of many means by which the infection is conveyed. The year 1908 was remarkable for the great heat in October. A temperature exceeding the average by four degrees with rain falling on only eight days during the month afforded those weather conditions which invariably precede and accompany diarrhoea epidemics.

CANCER.

The total number of deaths registered as due to the various forms of cancer was 21. The nature and seat of the disease were as follows :—

Seat of Primary Disease.	Carcinoma		Malignant Disease or Cancer		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Face	3	1	—	—	3	1
Lymphatic Glands ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Œsophagus	—	—	1	—	1	—
Breast	—	1	—	2	—	3
Stomach	2	—	—	—	2	—
Liver	—	—	1	2	1	2
Intestines	1	1	1	1	2	2
Ovary... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Testicle	—	—	1	—	1	—
Vulva... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	7	5	4	5	11	10
					21	

FOOD SUPPLY.

1890

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1890

1890

FOOD SUPPLY.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the Dairy, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order and certain sections of the Public Health Acts have been framed for the protection of the food supply and questions arising out of the administration of these acts are referred to the Sanitary Committee.

MEAT.

The Inspector of Nuisances, who holds the Meat Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute makes periodical inspections of the premises in the City where meat is exposed for sale or is in course of preparation for sale. Four carcasses of beef and 2 carcasses of pork affected with tuberculosis were voluntarily surrendered during the year. Proceedings were taken against a butcher for being in possession of meat alleged to be unsound and tubercular. The case was dismissed.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—In July last at the request of a private consumer an informal sample of certain milk was taken and proved on analysis to contain borax preservatives. In a recent circular the Local Government Board have drawn attention to the desirability of testing milk for preservatives, and in September samples from the source already mentioned and seven other dairies were analysed for boracic acid with negative results in every instance. The practice of adding preservatives to milk would thus appear to be not very common in Winchester and for the present it has not been considered necessary to adopt the suggestion of the Board that milk traders should be notified by circular of their liability if chemical antiseptics are found in their milk.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Under section 13 of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, a revised set of Regulations for the proper conduct of the milk trade in Winchester were drawn up by the Council in October, 1901, and have been in operation since that date. The number of cow keepers, dairymen and purveyors of milk on the register at the end of the year was 40. Quarterly inspections of all the milch cows in the City have been made by MR. TUTT, M.R.C.V.S., special attention being paid to the condition of the teats and udders both as to cleanliness and freedom from disease.

The cowsheds and dairy premises have been inspected in detail and in one dairy, on a notice from the Inspector of Nuisances, the town water has been laid on in place of well water.

The dairy and cowshed on Morn Hill is still without a proper and sufficient water supply. Ample water is provided for the row of cottages immediately adjoining, but negotiations with the owners of the water have again failed to induce them to extend their mains a few feet in order to supply this dairy and the dwelling-house attached to it.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following table contains information with regard to factories and workshops summarised in the official form provided by the Home Office :—

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES & HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspection	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	—	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	115	11	—
Workplaces	—	—	—
Total	115	11	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*</i>					
Want of Cleanliness	8	8	—	NONE.	
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—		
Overcrowding	—	—	—		
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	—		
Other Nuisances	1	1	—		
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient	1	1	—		
{ unsuitable or defective	—	—	—		
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—		
Other offences	—	—	—		
Total	11	11	—		

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

III.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class										Number		
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—												
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)										—		
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Act, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5)										Notified by H.M. Inspectors Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors		7
												7
Other										—		
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—												
Certificate granted during the year										—		
In use at the end of the year										—		
Homework :—										Number of		
Lists of Outworkers (s. 107) :—										Lists received	Outworkers	
Nature of Work—Wearing Apparel, Making, etc.										14	106	
Total										14	106	
Addresses of Outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities										—		
										{ received from other Authorities		2
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises										42		
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises (s. 108) :—										Wearing Apparel	Other	
Instances										1	—	
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises										1	—	
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110)										—	—	
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year ...												
Important classes of workshops, such as work-shop bakehouses may be enumerated here										Bakehouses	32	
										Wearing Apparel	52	
										Laundries	12	
										Others	47	
Total number of workshops on Register										143		

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

MOZARTS JOURNAL

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

During the year 2,230 inspections of premises have been made, 575 nuisances have been abated, and 58 drains have been found defective, and re-constructed. This work is of great value in the preservation of the health of the City and reflects credit on the Inspector of Nuisances, whose report on the sanitary work of the year is appended.

Drain Testing.—New drainage work is supervised and tested by the City Surveyor. The work of re-constructing drains which have been found to be defective is supervised and tested on completion by the Inspector of Nuisances.

New Bye-Laws.—New Bye-Laws with respect to tents, vans, sheds and similar structures used for human habitation have been submitted to the Local Government Board for approval, but have not yet been allowed. The bye-law forbidding the occupation of a new dwelling-house without a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health that it is in every respect fit for human habitation, entails a number of inspections which the present staff cannot make, unless other work of equal importance is to be neglected.

Common Lodging Houses.—The Plough Inn has been added to the register of common lodging houses with permission to the keeper to receive 25 lodgers in six rooms. The persons responsible for the Queen's Head, Upper Brook Street, after repeated notices continue to refuse to register the house as a common lodging house. Five bedrooms afford accommodation for 12 persons; the sixth bedroom contains 12 beds. These beds are occupied by persons who are strangers to one another and who pay for their lodging at the rate of 4d. a night. There is a common room on the ground floor for meals. The house appears to serve the same purpose as any other common lodging house, and the suggestion that it is an "inn" or "hotel" appears to be based solely on the fact that the premises are licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts.—During the year 50 house-to-house inspections have been made in Mant's Lane and the Weirs. One house with certain remediable structural defects had been rendered unfit for human habitation by the filthy habits of drunken occupants. After the removal of the tenants on notice from the landlord, the premises have been cleaned and put into habitable repair. A report has been made on three houses occupying an unsatisfactory site in the Weirs, and one house has been cleansed on a certificate given under Sec. 46 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The new Bacteriological Laboratory was opened in the second week of March, 1907. During the year 1908, 38 specimens have been examined for Diphtheria. In 22 cases the results were negative, but in 16 cases the Diphtheria bacillus was found to be present. Sixteen examinations of sputum were made and in 13 instances the tubercle bacillus was demonstrated. Hairs from suspected cases of ringworm have given 13 positive and 9 negative results. The total number of specimens examined in the year has amounted to 80.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

THE
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THE MEDICAL INSPECTION of SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Under Section 13 of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, the duty has been laid on Education Authorities of providing for the medical inspection of children as soon as possible after their admission to Public Elementary Schools, and on such other occasions as the Board of Education may direct, and this Section of the Act came into operation on the first day of the year 1908. The Board of Education has issued three circulars containing directions, and the Code for 1908.

The first regulations (circular 576) fixed three as the minimum number of inspections that were to be made during the school life of each child, and suggested the ages of seven and ten for the second and third inspections. A fourth inspection before the departure of the child into working life was made permissive, and the Education Committee decided in the first instance to postpone the consideration of a fourth inspection to a later date. In January the Board issued schedules containing four columns for the four inspections required, without any reference to the first regulations which had fixed the minimum at three. Weighing machines and all the necessary equipment had been provided in each school by the end of April, and the first medical inspection was made on May 15th. In July the Code appeared, and by Article 58 required that all children expected to leave school before July 31st, 1909, should be inspected in the school year, August, 1908 to July, 1909. By this article the Code for the first time made the inspection of leaving children compulsory, and introduced an element of confusion by substituting the school year for the calendar years 1908 and 1909, which are the only yearly periods dealt with in the regulations of the three circulars already alluded to. The Board will no doubt permit the inspections to continue on a calendar year basis, but the examination of children leaving school is no longer optional and will have to be carried out, as will the four inspections during the school life of each child.

Experience of the work and the wording of Article 58 of the Code necessitate some modification of the scheme originally submitted to the Board of Education. The first intention of the Committee was that all the children in the infants' departments should be examined during the year 1908, with the possible addition, should time permit,

of children in their seventh year of age. On receipt of the Code in July the last half of this programme was abandoned in order to inspect children attaining the age of 13 years in 1908, and thus roughly representing the class defined as "leaving school."

In the infant schools the examination of newly admitted scholars under the age of five, proved barren of any results worth the name. These young undisciplined children not only weep before their turn for inspection arrives, but also resent with tears the removal of their boots before they are weighed and measured by the teachers on the previous day. Further, many of them do not speak for their first three or four weeks in school, and the teacher is unable to form any opinion as to their mental capacity, power of speech or hearing. At the age of five children will readily answer simple questions put to them by the medical inspector, and will submit cheerfully to medical examination, which at this age is of considerable value. For these reasons the examination of the younger children was abandoned, and the routine inspections in infant schools were finally limited to those attaining the age of five years in 1908. Older children in the infant classes were at first presented by the teachers, but are now to be left till they are due for inspection at a later age period.

The work for 1908 has thus consisted in the examination of children selected in the age groups shewn in the following Table :—

Year of Birth	Age in 1908	Girls	Boys	Totals
1895	13	90	89	179
1901	7	7	13	20
1902	6	11	31	42
1903	5	134	148	282
1904	4	2	5	7
	Totals ...	244	286	530
Presented for Defects				22
Total examined in 1908				552

The 1903 and 1895 groups were designed to include children who had recently entered or who were about to leave school, and teachers have been advised as to the date of inspection by circulars, of which the following is an example :—

“ Dear Sir or Madam,

On Tuesday, December 15th, at 2 p.m., I propose to examine 20 children born in 1903 (*or* 1895) and not presented for Medical Inspection during the present year. If this date will be convenient, please send notices to the parents of the children you select for examination.”

The selection of children by the year of their birth has had the great merit of simplicity, but the Board of Education will not accept age groups for the two extremes of school life. Arrangements for next year have accordingly been made by which children expected to leave before July 31st, 1909, will be inspected in the first quarter of the year. In the second quarter children will be examined who have been admitted to school since August 1st, 1908 and who have not hitherto been presented. In this way the exact letter of the Code and the Act will be complied with up to July 31st, 1909, and the arrangement of the work for the remaining five months of the year will depend on the issue of further directions and the 1909 Code.

The third Circular from the Board (No. 596), issued in August, 1908, defines the scope of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer, and in asking for information under nine main headings and 13 sub-headings, suggests that the information required is of such a degree of comprehensiveness that it will not be obtainable in the first year. So far as may be practicable, the present Report will follow the order of the headings in the Circular.

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS.

Detailed inspections of four schools have been made with a view to ascertaining the hygienic conditions that prevail in them. A recommendation to provide additional windows and inlet ventilation valves has been carried out with great advantage in one school, and advice has been given on the colouring of the walls. The water closets are of the trough type, and are flushed in some schools two or three times daily, and in one only twice weekly. In one school a single washhand basin served for 300 scholars ; a second basin has since been

provided. In many cloak rooms the clothes hang in double rows, so that on wet days the coats on the upper row of pegs drip on to those on the second row. Provision for drying clothes is either not made or is inadequate.

In three schools for older children, the scholars sit in rows of ten or more on forms without backs, and in a few class rooms the children sit in pairs on seats of a more modern pattern and provided with backs. In July, 1906, regulations were drawn up, by which school caretakers were required to perform the duties set forth in the rules made for their guidance by the Education Authority. These rules appear never to have been framed and the duties of caretakers are in consequence uncertain, and difficulties are experienced in getting the proper amount of cleaning carried out. Printed regulations, to which managers, head teachers and caretakers could refer, would no doubt produce a considerable improvement in this respect. Many of the schools are well lighted, but in others light is needlessly wasted by the provision of wire guards over the windows and by unsuitable colouring of the walls and furniture. The arrangements for heating are in certain cases insufficient, with the result that in cold weather the available means for ventilation cannot be used.

ORGANISATION OF INSPECTION.

The organisation and supervision of medical work in connection with the schools, as well as the actual examination of the children, are carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. The teachers have rendered invaluable assistance by weighing and measuring children and entering the results on the inspection cards a few days before the visit of the school medical officer. They have also entered on the cards a note as to the state of the foot-gear, and the name, address, year of birth, and other non-medical details for each child presented for examination. Parents are invited to attend by circulars which the teachers give to the children to take home with them on the previous day. The invitation is in the following terms:—

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

“Your child. will be inspected in school to-morrow afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock by the Medical Officer to the Education Committee, and it is hoped that you may be able to be present.

Please fill in the following particulars and bring this notice with you, or, if you are unable to come, send the notice with your child.

1. The child's name
Address.
2. Date of Birth
3. Has your child suffered from any of the following ailments? Write the date of the illness opposite any complaints from which the child has already suffered and write "No" opposite the remainder.

a. Measles	d. Chicken Pox.
b. Whooping Cough	e. Scarlet Fever
c. Mumps	f. Diphtheria
."	

Only a small percentage of parents attend in response to this invitation. With a defective child the presence of the parents assists the medical officer, and promotes the objects of medical inspection in every way. With normal children the presence of the parents wastes an immense amount of valuable time. If defects requiring treatment are found the following notice is sent to the parents, unless they have been present at the inspection. In this case advice as to the course they should follow is given verbally and the printed notice is occasionally sent later as a reminder:—

"To the Parents of

Your child is suffering from.
and should be taken to a doctor or to a hospital for medical treatment and advice.

Attendance at school may be continued (or must be discontinued) for the present."

During the year 92 notices in this form have been sent to parents of children suffering from various defects, and 35 parents have been sent printed instructions for cleansing their children's heads. Forty-six re-inspections were made before the end of the year. In 12 instances the parents have done nothing in response to the notices sent them. Thirty-four children have received treatment by which a large majority have benefited. One child was discovered to be suffering from early phthisis and has made considerable progress under open-

air treatment in the Corporation Hospital. Three children have been operated on for tonsils or adenoids and three have been treated by an oculist for defective eyesight.

The disturbance of school arrangements involved by the inspections has not been great. In one school a kitchen for teaching cookery has been utilised for the inspections, in a boys' school the workshop has been made available, and in two instances adjoining parish halls have been placed at the disposal of the school medical officer. Where the inspections are made in class rooms, some confusion is inevitable, and the school work on the afternoon of the inspector's visit cannot be of any educational value. It should, however, be borne in mind that six routine inspections in the year is the maximum number that will be made in any one school.

Forty-three visits have been made to schools and departments for the purpose of carrying out the routine inspections, and these have been supplemented by casual visits made with some special object. In one visit to an infant school where chicken-pox had broken out, seven children in various stages of the disease were found sitting in the class room side by side with the healthy scholars. Visits have been made at the request of teachers to advise on individual cases, and special inspections of classes have been carried out for the detection of ringworm. Forty-four children were referred for subsequent and more detailed examination, and home visits for the purposes of further inspection were made in 36 instances. Directions for the treatment of defects were given in 188 cases.

The average time per head occupied by inspection is about six minutes. This average is not arrived at by dividing the number of children examined by the number of afternoons spent in inspection, because it occasionally happens that the children of a particular age group in a school are too many to be taken in one visit and too few to occupy two afternoons of two hours duration. In such a case not more than seven or eight children may be presented on the second visit of the school medical officer, and the inspection is over before 3 o'clock. If only a small number of parents attend, and if the cases of defect are straightforward in their nature, there is no difficulty in examining 20 children between 2 and 4 in the afternoon, that is to say at the rate of 10 per hour.

FACTS DISCLOSED BY INSPECTION.

The average heights and weights of the children inspected were as follows :—

GIRLS.

Year of Birth	Age in 1908	Height		Weight			No. of Girls
		Cm.	In.	Kilog.	St.	lbs.	
1904	4	100	39	17'2	2	10	2
1903	5	102	40	16'8	2	9	134
1902	6	106	42	17'5	2	11	11
1901	7	115	45	19'3	3	0	7
1895	13	149	57	39'9	6	4	90

BOYS.

Year of Birth	Age in 1908	Height		Weight			No. of Boys
		Cm.	In.	Kilog.	St.	lbs.	
1904	4	98	38	15'7	2	6	5
1903	5	103	40	17'4	2	10	148
1902	6	107	42	18'3	2	12	29
1901	7	113	44	20'5	3	3	13
1895	13	144	56	34'6	5	6	89

The following table shows the nature and number of cases of defects observed, and the number of defective children recommended for treatment:—

Nature of Defect			Cases Observed	Treatment Recommended
Mouth Breathing	...	...	13	11
Nasal Obstruction	...	...	2	2
Adenoids	...	...	11	9
Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	39	33
Discharge from Ears	...	...	2	2
Defective Hearing	...	...	8	2
Defective Eyes—				
Errors of Refraction	...	...	16	4
Squint	...	...	6	1
Other Defects	...	...	17	10
Heart Affections—				
Organic Disease	...	...	2	2
Functional Disorder	...	...	3	1
Anæmia	...	...	8	8
Consumption	...	...	1	1
Paralysis	...	...	3	1
Epilepsy	...	...	2	2
Mentally Dull	...	...	20	13
Mentally Defective	...	...	6	2
Spinal Curvature	...	...	2	2
Rupture	...	...	1	1
Rickets	...	...	1	0
Deformity of Limbs	...	...	3	3
Nits or Lice in Hair...	...	...	42	42
Ringworm (Scalp)	...	...	7	7
Ringworm (other parts)	...	...	3	3
Other Skin Diseases...	...	...	4	4
Decayed Teeth	...	...	—	16
Defective Articulation	...	...	8	0
Other Defects	...	...	9	6
Total	...	...		188

Eyes.—Of 39 children with defective eyes only 15 were recommended for advice, but 21 had already received the most skilful treatment that could possibly be desired. One boy had had the lenses of both eyes removed for cataract and yet with glasses his vision was scarcely less acute than that of the normal child. On the whole parents make good use of the eye-department at the County Hospital, which is a great boon to the City.

Adenoids.—Among the cases of mouth breathing observed were a considerable number of children who had been operated on in Winchester for adenoids or enlarged tonsils, and who only require careful supervision in their breathing exercises in school to rid them of a method of respiration which is now only a bad habit. There are ample facilities in the City for the efficient treatment of adenoids and tonsils by private practitioners, or at the County Hospital in the case of the poorer children. It is interesting to note that out of 20 dull and backward children, no less than 10, or 50 per cent., suffered from enlarged tonsils (4) or adenoids (6). On the other hand only 40 children with enlarged tonsils or adenoids, or less than 8 per cent of the number examined, were found among 524 children of normal mental capacity. There were no cases of adenoids among 6 children who were mentally defective, and it is not claimed that nasal obstruction can produce an actually deficient brain, but partial blocking of the naso-pharynx can and does produce a stunting in the growth of otherwise normal intellects and bodies.

Ringworm.—Microscopical examinations of the hair have been made in 22 cases of children suffering from or suspected to be suffering from ringworm. 13 results were positive and negative results were obtained in doubtful cases or in children cured by treatment and desiring to return to school. The treatment of ringworm of the head is wholly unsatisfactory, as might be expected from a knowledge of the fact that before the introduction of the Roentgen-ray treatment the average time spent in the care of children admitted to the London ringworm schools was no less than nine months, although in these schools the children received the constant attention of trained nurses supervised by one of the leading specialists in skin diseases. In Winchester, parents are totally ignorant of the serious and intractable nature of the disease. A favourite method of treatment is to encircle

the affected patch of skin with a ring of ink or to buy occasional pots of ointment from the chemist. If medical advice is sought it is not carried out, and a single visit to a doctor is the most that parents care to afford. Short of Roentgen-ray treatment which cures most cases in less than two months, the provision of a school nurse to see that the treatment recommended is carried out, is the only means for dealing with the disease adequately.

Vermin.—The frequency with which evidence of the presence of vermin in the hair is found constitutes a blot on the system of free education. The clean children of clean mothers become infected with lice for the first time when they attend the elementary schools. In their own interests such women should welcome frequent and searching inspection by a school nurse, not only of suspected children, but of every girl, clean or suspect, in every class and standard. At the present time parents are sent printed instructions for ridding the hair from nits, and children with live lice in their hair are excluded. As soon as the services of a nurse are available to assist in the treatment, verminous children should be excluded, and if within a given time the parents fail to bring about any improvement they should be prosecuted for the non-attendance of their child. Any Bench would convict and any community would welcome a conviction, if the nature and extent of this evil were appreciated and understood.

Teeth.—The numbers of children with four or more carious teeth or in a few cases with a lesser number in an advanced state of decay were as follows :—

Aged 4—6 years.

	Girls	Boys
Number examined 	154	200
Number with 4 decayed teeth ...	53	62
Percentage with 4 decayed teeth ...	34	31

Aged 12—14 years.

Number examined 	90	89
Number with 4 decayed teeth ...	28	18
Percentage with 4 decayed teeth ...	31	20

The existing arrangements at the County Hospital and the time at the disposal of private practitioners are inadequate for the proper treatment of a tenth part of the number of children whose teeth need attention. Occasional extractions of the worst teeth is all that can be attained under the present conditions, and this is the only form of dentistry known to the class from which the elementary school children come.

Clothes.—Notes on the cleanliness of the skin and the under-clothes are of no value, because almost without exception the children are bathed the night before the inspection and every effort is made to send them in clean clothes.

Instances of children attending school in insufficient clothing are not common, and the question of foot-gear in Winchester is not urgent. Out of 500 children examined, the boots were noted as bad in 20 cases, and in 45 cases as only fair.

Infectious Disease.—Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Mumps, Ringworm and Itch are notified by teachers on printed forms to the school Medical Officer, and children are excluded for the first four diseases for terms laid down by the regulations of the Committee, which are the same as those employed by the London County Council. Scarlet Fever and the diseases notified by practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health are not dealt with by the teachers. Notices under Article 53 (b) of the Code have been issued excluding children suffering from or in contact with the following diseases :—

Diseases			No. of Notices
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	42
Diphtheria ...	...	...	14
Measles ...	...	...	2
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	29
Mumps ...	...	...	4
Ringworm (Head)	...	...	19
Ringworm (Face)	...	...	14
Lice in Hair ...	...	...	16
Itch ...	...	...	2
Other Diseases	...	...	5
Total number of Notices			147

In addition 25 notices were issued permitting children to continue attendance in cases where inspection in response to notification showed that the complaint from which they were suffering was not infectious.

Between September 10th and September 24th, nine cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in the Schools, and on September 20th a printed circular was issued to all teachers describing the initial symptoms of the disease, and asking for notifications of all suspicious cases. Eighteen children were visited in their homes in response to notifications received, and of these six were found to be suffering from Scarlet Fever. The cessation of the disease in epidemic form in October appears to have been due to the early detection and removal of these cases, which was only made possible by the willing and energetic co-operation of the teachers.

Defective and Epileptic Children.—Full reports have been made on two epileptics and one mentally defective child. Two of the children have been refused by the Lingfield Homes on the grounds that they are too old, and the third is now awaiting a vacancy. There is no provision in Winchester for defectives but a certain number are boarded out in institutions in various parts of the country. The procedure for getting these children, into institutions is unsatisfactory and laborious, entailing as it does the consent of the parent, the institution, and the Education Authority, with the probability that in the end the parents will withdraw their consent at the last moment when all the arrangements are complete.

I cannot conclude my report without expressing my appreciation of the great sacrifices of time and thought and work which have been made by the school teachers in their endeavour to get the greatest possible value out of the new system of medical inspection. Any success that may have attended the year's work has only been made possible by their co-operation, which has never failed me and for which I am extremely grateful.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

The Hospital was occupied throughout the year and one hundred patients were admitted as compared with fifty-eight admissions in 1907. Many of the cases were of a severe type and three deaths occurred, two from Scarlet Fever and one from Diphtheria.

With the exception of the phthisical patients, the remaining cases were discharged in good health.

The stock of bed linen has been renewed and the Hospital Sub-Committee have recommended the provision in next year's estimates for the purchase of Minimax Fire Extinguishers in each block. The septic tank drainage system installed in April, 1907 continues to work satisfactorily and without giving rise to any odour.

The following table shows the number of patients admitted during 1908 and previous years :—

	Small Pox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Measles	Erysipelas	Other Diseases	Phthisis	Total Number of Cases	No. of days in which the Hospital was in use
1887	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
1888	...	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	9	144
1889	...	6	5	3	1	...	1	...	16	240
1890	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	9	158
1891	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	165
1892	...	10	3	...	1	...	...	...	14	297
1893	17	118	2	3	2	...	...	...	142	327
1894	...	45	...	...	...	1	...	...	46	320
1895	...	26	9	...	...	...	...	...	35	363
1896	6	117	8	1	...	...	...	...	132	355
1897	...	15	26	...	...	...	..	...	41	310
1898	...	18	16	...	...	...	..	...	35	309
1899	...	48	9	2	1	1	...	...	60	327
1900	...	32	13	...	...	...	...	...	46	347
1901	...	162	4	1	1	..	...	...	167	347
1902	2	46	17	...	...	...	...	...	65	All the year
1903	...	46	23	5	...	...	...	...	74	All the year
1904	...	44	47	3	...	...	...	...	94	All the year
1905	...	29	19	3	1	1	...	...	53	All the year
1906	...	14	25	...	3	...	5	...	47	All the year
1907	...	13	29	3	5	2	2	4	58	365
1908	...	63	18	2	2	1	...	14	100	365

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge here with sincere thanks the following presents given during the year by friends of the Hospital:—Rev. G. T. Andrewes, papers, toys and scrap books; Anonymous, toys; Miss Awdry, books; Mrs. Bather, magazines and toys; Mrs. Blake, papers; the Rev. and Hon. Canon Brodrick, turkey; Mrs. Byrne, scrap book; Alderman Carter, books; Nurse Chandler, toys; Charity Organisation Society, clothes; Mrs. Cheeseman, books; College Sanatorium, books; Alderman Dyer, hare; Mrs. Forder, toys; Alderman Forder, framed picture; Alderman Fort, playing cards and papers; Mrs. Hammerton Gould, toys; Mr. Helbert, piano; Councillor Holdaway, papers; Mrs. Langdon, strawberries; Miss Montgomery, dressing-gown and clothes; Mrs. Buchanan Riddell, rocking-horse, books and toys; Mrs. Sandilands, crackers, holly and mistletoe; Mrs. Shenton, papers and books; Mr. Sherriff, books and toys; Employees, Messrs. Sherriff & Ward, toys and crackers; Mrs. Sweeting, toys and crackers; Miss Whiting, toys and scrap books; Miss Williams, books and flowers.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen very kindly subscribed to the Xmas Entertainment at the Hospital;—The Mayor and Members of the Sanitary Committee, Mrs. Langdon, Miss Langdon, Mrs. Warner and Miss Warner.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF MINES

REPORT of the SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Year 1908.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Winchester Urban District
Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

It gives me very great pleasure to submit to you my Seventh Annual Report upon the work done in my department.

In touching upon Sanitation, which is roughly speaking a branch of Hygiene or the Science of Public Health, I would use the term as more specifically applying to that part which deals with the sanitary arrangements of dwelling houses, under which heading might be included the nature and position of soil-pipes, water closets, kitchen and other sinks, baths, ventilation, lighting and the condition of the dwelling place and its surroundings generally. The duties of a Sanitary Inspector are, however, year by year embracing a much wider sphere of Public Health work than formerly, and includes among other things the hygienic conditions of air space, water supply, drainage, food supplies, certain trades, infectious diseases, and conditions which may directly or indirectly affect the health of individuals.

The sanitation of Winchester is still continuing to improve, and I am pleased to be able to again state that the public generally, both owners of properties and tenants alike, offer but little resistance to our forward policy which is most gratifying to the town governing body, as well as the officials concerned.

In the table appended it will be seen that a large amount of work has been carried out during the year. In all 2,230 inspections were made in connection with the work of my department. In 575 of the premises visited nuisances were found to exist, and in dealing with the sanitary defects from which they arose 147 intimations and 13 statutory notices were served. In numerous instances the circumstances were such that it was considered advisable to send an explanatory letter rather than a formal notice, whilst in a large number of other cases nuisances were abated as a result of interviews with the responsible parties. In order to ascertain that the sanitary defects referred to were being properly remedied 550 visits were paid to the respective premises while the necessary work was in progress.

The total number of written and verbal complaints received is 107, and the usual prompt attention was given to each.

There have been 58 drains discovered requiring reconstruction, 13 requiring connecting with main sewer, and 33 were found not efficiently trapped. Defects in connection with sink-pipes, ventilation shafts, soil-pipes, yard drains, eave and fall spouts, roofing, urinals, baths and water closets, have been attended to in 209 instances, and one fall-pipe disconnected from the sewer. Nuisances from want of drains altogether, cesspools, stagnant water, poultry and pigeons, and the keeping of animals under improper conditions have been attended to in 62 cases. Sinkstones have been provided to 2 houses, 5 dustbins have been provided, and 1 wash-house has been paved with impervious material and properly drained.

The work of reconstructing defective drains has, as usual, been carefully supervised, and sufficient attention to all details of the work was secured by frequent visits to the premises while it was in progress.

House to House Inspections.

The work of house to house inspections has been carried out in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health. 115 houses have been inspected and where sanitary defects have been found attention has been called to them with a view to remedying the same.

Paving of Yards.

In the course of my inspections, 20 yards in connection with dwelling houses were found in an insanitary condition, either from the absence of paving or through the defective condition of such paving as existed, this number being in excess of that of the previous year. The owner in each case was requested to pave a sufficient area of the yard in accordance with the requirements of your Council's Bye-laws, or to properly repair the existing paving as the necessity of the case required.

Drains Examined on Application.

Several residents and people intending to reside in the City have availed themselves of the arrangements now existing for getting their house drains tested on payment of a fee.

The drains of 15 premises have been tested under this heading and the amount realised by this work is £34 : 13 : 0.

Factory and Workshops Acts.

Periodical inspections were made during the year to see that the various premises were kept in conformity with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act. Six factories, 99 workshops, 53 outworkers' premises, 16 laundries and 28 bakehouses have been inspected. Five workshops, 2 bakehouses and 1 laundry were found in a dirty condition, 1 workshop very damp, and the floor of one wash-house in connection with laundry premises was found in a defective condition.

These defects were remedied with but little delay. The work-rooms are, on the whole, clean and well lighted, with air space sufficient to be in accordance with the legal requirements. The number of lists of outworkers received, together with the number of outworkers' premises inspected and work done in accordance with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, appear in tabular form, and are included in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Infectious Diseases.

On the receipt of instructions from the Medical Officer of Health all premises where cases of infectious disease have occurred are inspected in order to ascertain the condition of the sanitary arrangements as well as to record the movements of the patients, so that the Medical Officer of Health may be better able to ascertain the origin of the case or cases. The places of employment and school, if any, of all the other members of the family are also noted. The number of premises disinfected after illness of an infectious character is 80 and 3840 articles, chiefly bedding and wearing apparel were disinfected in the Council steam disinfector. A large amount of bedding, &c., has been disinfected for the Royal Hants County Hospital and the Military Authorities for which a charge is made.

Common Lodging-houses.

There are now six registered houses in the City, being one more than last year, the house known as the "Plough Inn," Upper Brook Street having been placed on the register. I have made frequent inspections of these houses and when necessary, notices have been served to cleanse and limewash, which have been complied with. In two instances notices were served on the owners to provide an additional water closet for the use of the lodgers and to open out and re-construct the drains which have been complied with.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The whole of the premises have been periodically inspected to see that they were kept in accordance with the provisions of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, and the regulations made thereunder by your Council. The water supply in connection with one dairy was found to be derived from a well in close proximity to the cowshed and manure pit, I therefore obtained a sample of this water and submitted the same to Dr. Angell, the Public Analyst, who certified the water to be contaminated and unfit for domestic purposes, the water from the Company has now been laid on and is used for all dairy purposes.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

During the year 54 samples of food were submitted to Dr. Angell, the City Analyst. The following is a summary of the work accomplished under these Acts :—

Articles Analysed.				
New Milk	...	...	...	22
Butter	...	...	...	19
Margarine	...	...	...	2
Coffee	...	...	...	11

Of the total analysed 54 in number, adulteration was certified in five cases, but it was only necessary to take proceedings in one case which is set forth below.

No. of Sample.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.	Result of Proceedings.
300	New Milk.	Deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 30 per cent.	Legal Proceedings.	Fined 10s. and £1 : 0 : 6 costs.

Slaughter-houses and Food Inspection.

Unsound Food Destroyed.

Four Carcases of Beef = 2940 lbs. Tubercular.

Two „ „ Pork = 170 „ „

Beef = 490 „ Unsound and Unwholesome.

Mutton = 139 „ „ „

One Pig's Pluck „ „

One Bushel of Pears „ „

On May 5th, two forequarters, one hind quarter and a top piece of beef were seized as unfit for the food of man. Proceedings were taken against the owners and the case was dismissed.

There are ten slaughter-houses in the City which are licensed, such license has, subject to the approval of the Council, to be renewed every twelve months. The usual supervision has been exercised over these places, the visits being timed as far as possible to take place while animals were being killed and dressed for human food. Notices were served where necessary to remove manure, offal, &c., and to cleanse and limewash the walls of killing sheds and pounds.

The butchers, fruit, fish shops, and street barrows have also received attention.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LORD, A.R.S.I.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT. **SUMMARY.**

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Totals
No. of Premises inspected where diseases have occurred	15	14	28	18	75
" disinfected " " "	18	17	26	19	80
" flushed " " "	6	3	9	3	21
Total number of re-visits where cases are isolated at home	2	7	2	3	14
Total number of visits to infected houses	39	41	65	42	187
Number of articles disinfected by Lyon's Disinfectant	992	1009	1145	694	3840
Number of visits in deaths from Phthisis	1	1	3	3	8
Nuisances reported at Sanitary Office	22	26	28	31	107
" inspected	22	26	28	31	107
Inspection of premises where nuisances are found	185	140	125	125	575
" Dwelling houses in house to house visitation	65	..	..	50	115
" Factories	..	1	..	..	1
" Laundries	4	1	7	8	20
" Workshops	13	55	13	42	123
" Outworkers	3	2	15	32	52
" Schools	1	15	8	5	29
" Slaughter Houses	41	18	20	34	113
" Common Lodging Houses	11	3	4	20	38
" Dairies and Milkshops	11	24	2	10	47
" Cowsheds	10	26	4	12	52
" Bakehouses	4	8	7	13	32
" Markets and Shops	48	38	47	47	180
Revisits to work in progress	228	70	77	175	550
Visits to property under notice	58	22	77	39	196
Total number of Inspections of Premises	704	449	434	643	2230
Number of Entries in Report Books	54	41	35	49	179
Preliminary Notices to Owners	48	36	27	36	147
Letters written	45	40	40	35	160
Number of Legal Notices issued for abatement or abolition of nuisances	2	5	2	4	13
Owners seen personally	41	41	40	41	163
Summonses taken out	..	2	..	..	2
New houses certified as satisfactory	..	..	1	..	1
Sections of New Drains tested	89	66	68	74	297
" and satisfactory at first test	78	48	51	64	241
Smoke observations taken	7	2	..	..	9
Number of visits under Food and Drug Acts	18	10	12	6	46
Food and Drugs—samples purchased	18	11	11	13	53
" " adulterated	3	..	2	..	5
Meat, seizures made or destroyed	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>
Fruit	1 bushel of pears	..	..	..	1 bushel of pears
Water samples taken for Analysis	..	3	2	..	5
" " polluted	..	1	1	..	2
Wells for domestic supply closed	..	..	2	..	2
Sewage samples taken for Analysis	..	1	..	..	1
Old Drains tested and found defective	15	10	20	14	59
" " " sound	2	..	5	2	9

a Tubercular Beef lbs. 800; Tubercular Pork lbs. 170; Unsound Mutton lbs. 78; 1 Pig's Pluck.

b Tubercular Beef lbs. 720; Dropsical Beef lbs. 490; Mutton lbs. 61.

c Tubercular Beef lbs. 740. *d* Tubercular Beef lbs. 680.

e Tubercular Beef lbs. 2940; Tubercular Pork lbs. 170; Unsound and Unwholesome Meat lbs. 490; Unsound and Unwholesome Mutton lbs. 133; 1 Pig's Pluck.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT. **REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.**

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Totals
Drains requiring Re-construction . . .	11	12	18	17	58
" " connecting with main sewer . . .	2	3	8	.	13
" not efficiently trapped . . .	5	10	8	10	33
" requiring Ventilation Shafts . . .	.	5	9	2	16
Defective Sink Pipes and Drains . . .	8	18	15	14	55
" Yard Drains . . .	.	5	1	6	12
" Eave and Fall Pipes . . .	1	.	1	.	2
" Roofing . . .	.	.	.	1	1
" Urinals . . .	.	1	2	1	4
" Baths . . .	.	1	.	1	2
" Water Closets . . .	20	14	28	23	85
" Vent Shafts . . .	8	4	7	12	31
" Soil Pipes . . .	5	2	2	8	17
Waste Pipes requiring Disconnecting . . .	.	.	.	.	.
To provide Sinkstones to Houses . . .	.	.	1	1	2
Fall Pipes requiring Disconnecting . . .	.	.	1	.	1
Nuisances from want of Drains . . .	.	.	8	.	8
" Cess Pools . . .	.	1	4	.	5
" Choked Drains . . .	11	1	3	7	22
" Defective Surface of Yard . . .	3	2	11	4	20
" " " Wash-house . . .	1	.	.	.	1
" Poultry and Pigeons . . .	.	1	1	1	3
" Animals . . .	.	1	2	.	3
" Steam Pollution . . .	.	1	.	.	1
Offensive Accumulations . . .	1	5	5	2	13
Closets requiring Lime-washing . . .	.	.	2	.	2
Ashpits and Closets requiring proper doors and covering . . .	1	.	.	.	1
Old Privies requiring alteration to w.c. system . . .	.	2	5	.	7
Insufficient Closet Accommodation . . .	2	.	.	1	3
Houses Overcrowded . . .	.	.	.	1	1
" Requiring Cleansing . . .	4	.	3	13	20
" Damp . . .	1	.	2	2	5
" Requiring Water Supply . . .	.	.	18	.	18
" " Dust Bins . . .	3	.	2	.	5
Slaughter Houses requiring Lime-washing . . .	10	.	.	.	10
Common Lodging Houses " . . .	1	.	.	3	4
Cowsheds requiring Lime-washing . . .	.	.	1	.	1
Dairies " " . . .	.	1	.	.	1
Cowsheds " Draining . . .	.	.	1	.	1
Dairies " " . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Cowsheds " Lighting . . .	.	.	1	.	1
Dairies " " . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Cowsheds " Paving . . .	.	.	1	.	1
Dairies " " . . .	.	2	.	.	2
Cowsheds " Ventilation . . .	.	.	1	.	1
Dairies " " . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Bakehouses requiring Lime-washing or Cleansing . . .	.	.	1	1	2
Workshops " " " . . .	1	4	.	.	5
" " Ventilation . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Defective Sewers on Private Property . . .	1	.	.	5	6
Food Stores requiring Cleansing . . .	1	.	.	.	1

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.
WINCHESTER URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District				Total deaths in public institutions in the district	Deaths of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district	Deaths of residents registered in public institutions beyond the district	Nett deaths at all ages belonging to the district	
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages					Number	Rate*
				Number	Rate per 1000 births registered	Number	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	18,597	450	24.1	56	124	239	12.8	50	16	15	238	12.7
1899	18,082	405	21.2	64	158	309	16.1	54	20	27	316	16.5
1900	19,274	421	21.8	54	128	309	16.0	78	26	16	299	15.5
1901	† 20,929	438	20.9	46	105	330	15.7	102	50	—	280	13.3
1902	21,132	439	20.6	49	111	291	13.7	75	37	3	257	12.1
1903	21,491	464	21.5	49	105	292	13.5	81	34	8	266	12.3
1904	22,272	471	21.1	47	100	307	13.3	101	39	9	277	12.4
1905	22,961	489	21.3	40	82	295	12.8	110	35	6	266	11.6
1906	22,978	471	20.5	35	74	306	13.3	105	45	7	268	11.7
1907	23,063	488	21.1	48	98	361	15.6	124	48	9	322	14.0
Averages for years 1898-07	21,078	453	21.5	49	108	304	14.4	88	35	10	279	13.2
1908	23,251	491	21.0	47	96	312	13.4	126	45	14	281	12.1

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

† District extended.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public Institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums.

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...	1,931
Total population at all ages (at Census of 1901)	...	20,929
Number of inhabited houses	...	4,017
Average number of persons per house	...	5.2

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the district receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the district.	Institutions outside the district receiving sick and infirm persons from the district.	Other institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the district.
1 Union Workhouse	1 Victoria Hospital	...
2 Royal Hants County Hospital	2 County Asylum	...

WINCHESTER URBAN DISTRICT.—TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTIC OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1906, 1907 AND 1908.

Names of localities	1. St. Maurice				2. St. Bartholomew				3. St. John				4. St. Michael				5. St. Thomas				6. St. Paul ^W				7. Barracks			
	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year
Year																												
1906	4515	98	56	6	3125	66	36	5	3550	94	33	9	3500	49	39	4	3550	60	33	2	3450	92	51	7	1288	12	2	2
1907	4531	95	79	13	3138	56	43	8	3601	101	50	6	3510	57	47	3	3573	67	44	7	3485	90	55	7	1225	22	4	2
1908	4586	93	56	11	3175	72	37	7	3607	95	46	11	3556	60	34	7	3607	67	37	5	3505	88	67	5	1215	16	4	1

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased for the years 1906 and 1907. For the year 1908, deaths in the County Hospital have been allotted, but deaths in the Workhouse have been shewn for the Ward of St. Paul (W) in which the Workhouse is situated.

TABLE III.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Notifiable Diseases	Cases notified in whole district						Total cases notified in each locality						No. of cases removed to Hospital from each locality						Total cases removed to Hospital			
	At Ages—Years						St. Maurice	St. Bar- tholomew	St. John	St. Michael	St. Thomas	St. Paul	Barracks	St. Maurice	St. Bar- tholomew	St. John	St. Michael	St. Thomas		St. Paul	Barracks	
	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards																
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	21	...	4	10	3	4	3	6	8	2	1	1	...	2	6	8	1	...	1	...	18	
Erysipelas	13	.	...	2	...	11	3	3	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Scarlet Fever	63	...	13	32	11	7	12	5	18	6	11	7	4	11	5	18	5	9	8	4	60	
Enteric Fever	5	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phthisis	16	...	...	1	2	12	3	4	1	...	2	5	1	1	4	1	1	3	4	...	14	
Totals	122	...	17	47	19	38	1	23	19	31	11	14	6	15	15	27	7	12	13	5	94	

W denotes the Ward in which the Workhouse is situated.

TABLE IV.—continued.

Causes of Death	Persons	Male	Female	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	Persons
Marasmus Debility	7	3	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Old Age	22	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	6	22
Convulsions	4	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Apoplexy	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	5
Hemiplegia	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Epilepsy	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
General Paralysis of the																	
Insane	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Locomotor Ataxy	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Paraplegia	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Softening of the Brain	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4
Other Diseases of the																	
Nervous System	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Otitis Media	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Endocarditis, Valvular																	
Disease of Heart	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	8
Senile Gangrene	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Aneurism	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Thrombosis	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3
Heart Disease not defined	24	13	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	8	6	...	24
Phlebitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	10
Bronchitis, Acute	9	4	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	9
Bronchitis, Chronic	15	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	3	2	15
Pneumonia Lobar	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2

TABLE IV.—continued.

Causes of Death	Persons	Male	Female	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	Persons
Broncho-Pneumonia	8	4	4	4	4												8
Pneumonia not defined	8	3	5	2									1	2		1	8
Pleurisy	2		2							1				1			2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1												1			1
Quinsy	1		1				1										1
Ulcer of Stomach	3	1	2							1		1		1			3
Gastritis	1		1			1					1			1			1
Enteritis	4	2	2	2											1		4
Appendicitis	4	2	2				3										4
Obstruction of Intestine	4	1	3	1									1	1	1		4
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	1										2				2
Acute Nephritis	1	1									1						1
Bright's Disease	13	9	4									2	5	5	1		13
Diseases of Bladder	1	1												1			1
Accidents of Childbirth	4		4							3	1						4
Osteomyelitis	1	1				1											1
Accidental:—																	
Drowning	2	2								1		1					2
In Vehicular Traffic	1	1			1												1
Sunstroke	1		1									1					1
Burns	1		1										1				1
Falls (not specified)	2	2				1								1			2
Suicide:—																	
By cut or stab	2	2							1		1						2
By Poison	1		1							1							1
	281	140	141	47	13	6	5	2	3	16	19	20	44	53	42	11	281

TABLE V.—WINCHESTER

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths from stated causes in Weeks

CAUSE OF DEATH					Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months
All Causes	Certified	...	...	...	9	2	2	3	16	5	7
	Uncertified	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Wasting Diseases	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth	...	...	...	7	..	...	...	7	1	...
	Congenital Defects	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	2	..	...
	Injury at Birth	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	..	1
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	2	...	...
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Laryngitis	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suffocation, overlying					...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes					...	...	..	...	...	1	...
					11	2	2	3	18	5	7

Population—estimated to

Births in the year { legitimate 469.
 { illegitimate 22.

Deaths from all Causes

URBAN DISTRICT.

DURING THE YEAR 1908.

and Months under One Year of age.

3-4 months	4-5 months	5-6 months	6-7 months	7-8 months	8-9 months	9-10 months	10-11 months	11-12 months	Total deaths under one year	CAUSE OF DEATH
...	3	1	2	2	5	...	4	...	45	Certified
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Uncertified
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Small-pox
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chicken-pox
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Measles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scarlet Fever
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whooping Cough
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	Diarrhoea, all forms
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	Premature Birth
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	Congenital Defects
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Injury at Birth
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	Tuberculous Meningitis
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Tuberculous Diseases
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Erysipelas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Syphilis
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rickets
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	Convulsions
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Bronchitis
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Laryngitis
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	6	Pneumonia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suffocation, overlying
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	Other Causes
...	3	1	2	2	5	...	4	...	47	

middle of 1908—23,251.

Deaths during the year of { legitimate infants 41.
 { illegitimate „ 6.

at all Ages 281.

TABLE VI.—METEOROLOGICAL

Months		Baro- meter	Temperature of Air during the month.				Mean Tempera- ture of Air	Difference from average 50 years at Greenwich
		Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M.S.L.	Highest	Lowest	Mean of			
					All Highest	All Lowest		
		ins.	degs.	degs.	degs.	degs.	degs.	degs.
January	...	29·97	54	17	41·0	31·0	36·0	—2·4
February	...	29·95	58	28	49·0	35·5	42·2	+2·4
March	...	29·67	56	21	47·6	34·0	40·8	—1·7
April	...	29·80	63	29	52·7	36·4	44·5	—3·6
May	...	29·91	75	39	65·0	47·2	56·1	+2·3
June	...	30·04	84	38	70·4	49·5	59·9	—0·4
July	...	29·98	83	47	72·3	53·0	62·6	—1·1
August	...	29·95	82	43	72·6	50·6	61·6	—1·3
September	...	29·89	72	34	63·5	47·3	55·4	—2·8
October	...	29·98	79	32	63·8	45·9	54·8	+4·4
November	...	29·90	62	25	53·8	39·3	46·5	+3·1
December	...	29·76	54	9	45·6	35·2	40·4	+0·8
Year	...	29·90	68	30	58·1	42·1	50·1	—0·3

RECORD YEAR—1908.

Hygrometer			Earth Temperature	Rainfall			Bright Sunshine		
Mean of Observation at 9 a.m.			At 4 feet depth	Number of days on which rain fell	Amount collected in inches	Difference from average 50 years at Greenwich	Total Possible	Total Observed	Difference from average 50 years at Greenwich
Dry Bulb	Depression of Wet Bulb	Humidity							
degs.	degs.	per cent							
36.6	0.9	91	44.1	12	1.92	+0.04	259	77	+36
40.9	2.1	84	43.5	14	1.47	—0.01	276	76	+19
41.2	2.9	77	43.6	15	2.90	+1.38	365	108	+ 9
46.2	3.7	73	44.8	10	2.21	+0.64	413	158	+11
57.5	3.2	81	47.9	13	1.64	—0.28	481	178	— 8
62.7	5.7	67	53.0	7	0.80	—1.24	494	266	+69
64.5	5.1	72	56.6	9	1.73	—0.67	498	234	— 2
62.4	5.1	72	58.3	12	3.14	+0.80	451	255	+45
57.3	1.9	87	56.1	17	2.56	+0.41	380	133	—22
54.2	0.5	93	55.5	8	1.18	—1.60	331	157	+62
45.5	0.8	92	51.6	8	1.24	—0.98	266	110	+62
40.5	0.7	92	48.1	16	2.87	+1.04	244	41	+ 8
50.8	2.7	82	50.2	141	23.66	—0.47	4458	1793	+289

