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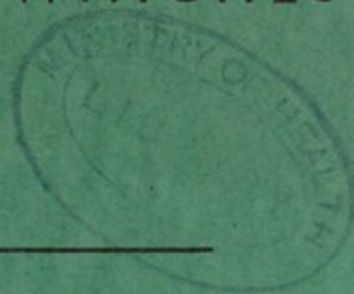
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CITY OF WINCHESTER



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH of the CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1952.

by

ROBT. A. GOOD

M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

Medical Officer of Health, Etc.

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Public Health Department,
4-6 The Square,
Winchester.

July 1953.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present the 78th Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and the sanitary circumstances of the City during the year 1952. The report follows the usual pattern in accordance with the suggestions of the Ministry of Health.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the City at mid-year was 25,790. This figure is over 600 less than the estimate for the previous year but is more in accord with the figures obtained at the Census in 1951.

The Birth Rate of 16.32 per thousand of the population remains more or less constant being only slightly below that for 1951. It again compares favourably with the figure for England and Wales which also shows a slightly downward trend. The infant mortality rate of 10.6 per thousand live births certainly constitutes a record - being well below the figure for 1951 and it is also the first time that the figure has fallen below 20 per thousand. However in reviewing these figures it must be appreciated that comparatively small numbers are involved and the position might be better expressed by stating that the number of infant deaths has fallen from 14 in 1951 to four in 1952. This is a highly satisfactory position and one from which all concerned can take a certain amount of justifiable pride. Of the four deaths recorded, all took place in the neonatal period, that is within the first four weeks of life and two of them were attributable to prematurity. The Still Birth rate of 0.23 per 1000 of the total home population also shows considerable improvement on the figure for the previous year as well as being well below the national figure.

The death rate for the area was 10.45 per thousand of the estimated population which is another very favourable figure both from the local and national standpoint. Of the 293 deaths recorded 155 were females. Only 19 deaths occurred under 45 years of age, 46 between the ages of 45 and 65, whilst 228, or roughly 78% of the deaths occurred over the age of 65 years. As would be anticipated from these figures the two main causes of death were heart disease with associated vascular lesions which accounted for 151, whilst cancer in its different forms was responsible for 65 deaths. Pulmonary tuberculosis was notified as the cause of death in only one case whilst no death was attributed to non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Finally, it is most satisfactory to be able to report that once again there has been not a single maternal death in the City.

Reviewing these figures, there is little doubt that the general standard of health of the inhabitants is very high. Continued improvement at such a spectacular rate as has occurred over the past year, is

hardly likely to be expected but there is no reason why the present position should not be consolidated, improving steadily, if more slowly where possible.

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit under the control of Dr. M.E. Moore made its second visit to the City during the year and it is a pleasure to note that its services were widely availed of once again. In fact the number of persons passing through the Unit was over 500 in excess of numbers who availed of the service on the first occasion. Full details of the findings are contained in the report. It is a matter of regret that the Unit will not be able to visit Winchester again until February 1954 but it is hoped that by that time its value may be even more fully appreciated and that another record attendance will be forthcoming.

The number of notifications of infectious disease shows a considerable decline on the figure for the previous year. This decline is mainly attributable to measles, notifications of which disease fell from 471 to 51. This gives an indication of the biennial trend of the disease - 1952 being what might be termed a non - epidemic year. The notifications of cases of whooping cough show an increase, but the extent of such increase is not of a nature to cause any alarm. The notifications of tuberculosis both pulmonary and non-pulmonary show an increase which no doubt is attributable to no small extent to the earlier and more rapid diagnosis.

The number of notifications of cases of food poisoning increased considerably and this is mainly attributable to an outbreak that occurred in a Stores canteen in September. The outbreak was brought to the notice of the Public Health Department by the Stores Medical Officer and then through his co-operation and that of the other general practitioners and the help of the firm in question it was possible to fully investigate the outbreak. All known cases and contacts were followed up, the department undertaking the collection of specimens on behalf of the practitioners and submitting them for bacteriological examination. By this procedure the practitioners and the Health Department were able to be kept fully conversant with the progress of the cases and the risk of further spread of the infection was limited. Seven of the more serious and resistant cases had to be admitted to the Victoria Hospital for treatment.

The organism responsible for the outbreak was found to be the *Salmonella typhi-murium*, the organism which is responsible for most of the outbreaks of food poisoning in this country. In connection with the bacteriological work thanks are due to Dr. Mackenzie and the staff of the Public Health Laboratory Service for their assistance in the investigation. Not only did they undertake the examination of several hundred specimens but they were also most willing to co-operate and advise where necessary. In passing it might be noted that the outbreak provided a very fine example of co-operation by all those concerned and this effort was responsible in no small measure for the speedy and effectual elimination of the infection.

One important factor which emerged from the outbreak is that wherever communal feeding is undertaken a small specimen of the meal served should be retained for at least twenty-four hours. If such a specimen had been

available in this case it would most likely have been possible to ascertain with certainty the offending food which carried the infection in the first instance. As things were, no such sample was available and the source of infection must therefore remain a matter of conjecture. Efforts have since been made to endeavour to get Caterers to adopt, as a routine procedure, the system of retaining until next day a small specimen of the main meal served.

Section D Part 1 of the Report has been prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and gives details of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. The statistics contained therein for the most part speak for themselves and give some indication of the wide sphere of activities which these officers now undertake. The housing problem still remains for the City its most urgent Public Health problem but it is satisfactory to note that there is slow but steady progress in dealing with unfit houses. Further, by the end of the year preparations were well advanced for dealing with Winchester's first Clearance Area. In addition to their ordinary duties, a special survey of the hygiene of licensed premises was carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. This formed the basis of a special report to the Council and resulted in a general improvement in the standard of the hygiene of such premises in the City. This survey was followed up by a survey of the licensed clubs in the City which resulted in similar improvements.

Finally it is my pleasant duty to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee and other Officers of the Corporation for their generous support throughout the year and also to the staff of the Health Department for their continued co-operation and assistance.

ROBT. A. GOOD

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor - Councillor Miss D.M. Edmeades
Chairman - Councillor Neate

Alderman Sankey	Councillor Mrs. Charles
Councillor Edmonds	Councillor Mansel
Councillor Abraham	Councillor Mrs. Lowden
Councillor Hutchins.	

A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

<u>Area of the Borough</u>	3,888 acres
<u>Population</u>	Census 1931 - 23, 523 Census 1951 - (Preliminary Report) 25,710 Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population mid - 1952 - 25,790 (On 31st March 1953 from figure supplied by the City Treasurer) - 7,213
<u>Number of Inhabited Houses</u>	
<u>Rateable Value at 1st April 1952</u>	£279,602
Net penny rate product 1952-53	£1,148 15s. 8d.
<u>Social Conditions</u>	There are no special industries in the City in the ordinary acceptance of the term. It is estimated that there are 280 premises which come within the definition of "factory" in the City.
<u>Unemployed</u>	I am indebted to the Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange for Winchester for information relating to unemployment.

Unemployment registered in the first week in January :-

Year	Men	Women	Total
1944	2	1	3
1945	3	1	4
1946	17	4	21
1947	41	13	54
1948	41	33	74
1949	62	38	100
1950	51	22	73
1951	47	42	89
1952	91	60	151

B - SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births

	Total	Male	Female
Total Registered	379	192	187
Legitimate	357	185	172
Illegitimate	22	7	15

<u>Still Births</u>	Total	Male	Female
Total Registered	6	5	1
Legitimate	6	5	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

<u>Deaths</u>			
Total Registered	293	138	155

<u>Maternal Mortality</u>			
Deaths from puerperal causes -			
puerperal sepsis	-	-	-
other puerperal causes	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

<u>Infant Mortality</u>			
Deaths of infants under one year of age -			
Total Registered	4	1	3
Legitimate	3	1	2
Illegitimate	1	-	1

<u>Deaths from Special Causes</u>			
Total Registered	73	43	30
Tuberculosis	1	1	-
Pulmonary	1	1	-
Non-pulmonary	-	-	-
Cancer	65	37	28
Pneumonia	6	5	1
Influenza	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-	-

<u>Birth Rate</u>	Winchester	Comparative statistics (where available) England and Wales
per 1,000 estimated home population mid - 1952 (corrected)	16.32	15.3

<u>Still Birth Rate</u>		
per 1,000 total home population	0.23	0.35

<u>Death Rate</u>		
per 1,000 estimated average home population mid - 1952 (corrected)	10.45	11.3

<u>Maternal Mortality Rate</u>		
per 1,000 total (live and still) births -		
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.00	0.09
Abortion with toxæmia	0.00	0.02
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	0.00	0.21

Winchester

Comparative
statistics
(where available)
England and Wales

Maternal Mortality Rate (cont'd)

Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	0.00	0.09
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	0.00	0.04
Abortion with sepsis	0.00	0.07
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.00	0.20

Death Rate

of infants under one year of age -		
All infants per 1,000 live births	10.6	27.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	8.4	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	45.5	—

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated home population:

Tuberculosis	0.04	0.24
Cancer	2.52	—
Pneumonia	0.23	0.47
Influenza	0.04	0.04
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	0.00	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0.00	1.1

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1952:-

	Live Birth Rate. 1.	Still Birth Rate. 2.	Death Rate. 3.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs) 4.	Infant Mortality Rate under 1 yr.
Winchester U.D.	16.32	0.23	10.45	0.0	10.6
England & Wales	15.3	0.35	11.3	1.1	27.6
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	16.9	0.43	12.1	1.3	31.2
160 Smaller Towns (resident population 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 census)	15.5	0.36	11.2	0.5	25.8
London Adm. County	17.6	0.34	12.6	0.7	23.8

NOTE - 1, 2 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 of the population. 4 and 5 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1952

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 mths	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total 4 wks to 1 year	TOTAL		Total
											Male	Female	
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other Causes	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1952

Nett Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.																			
Causes of Death		Total all Ages	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	TOTALS				
															Male	Fem.			
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	..	1									1			1	—			
2	Tuberculosis, Other	..	—												—	—			
3	Syphilitic Disease	..	1										1		—	1			
4	Diphtheria	..	—												—	—			
5	Whooping Cough	..	—												—	—			
6	Meningococcal Infections	..	—												—	—			
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	—												—	—			
8	Measles	..	—												—	—			
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	..	—												—	—			
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	..	9										3	6	3	6			
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	..	9									1	4	4	9	—			
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	..	7									2	2	3	—	7			
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	..	1											1	—	1			
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	..	39		1								5	33	25	14			
15	Leukemia, Aleukemia	..	2							1				1	—	2			
16	Diabetes	..	1											1	1	—			
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	39										8	31	18	21			
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	..	45										11	34	26	19			
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	5											5	2	3			
20	Other Heart Disease	..	49										2	47	12	37			
21	Other Circulatory Disease	..	13									1	2	10	6	7			
22	Influenza	..	1											1	—	1			
23	Pneumonia	..	6	1								1	2	2	5	1			
24	Bronchitis	..	9										1	8	3	6			
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	3										1	2	1	2			
26	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	..	2										1	1	1	1			
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	—												—	—			
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	8							1			1	6	4	4			
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	2											2	2	—			
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	—												—	—			
31	Congenital Malformations	..	—												—	—			
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	..	29	3	1					3			1	21	12	17			
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	2										1	1	1	1			
34	All Other Accidents	..	8							1			1	6	5	3			
35	Suicide	..	2							1				1	1	1			
36	Homicide and Operations of War	..	—												—	—			
		293	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	46	228	138	155			

C - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., L.M.

Veterinary Surgeon

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.San.I. (Certified Meat and Food Inspector)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors

C. BENNETT, Cert.R.San.I. (Certified Meat & Food Inspector)

F.G.S. HILL, M.S.I.A. (TO 11. 12. 52.)

Rodent Officers

V. KEBBY

J. PARSONS

Chief Clerk

MRS. J. RICHARDS

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL NURSING STAFF

Health Visitors

MISS M. FORRESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MRS. A. NOBLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MISS B. WATSON, S.R.C.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Midwives

MRS. H. OLIVER, S.C.M.

MRS. E.B. SANDYS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

General Nurses

MRS. S.J. McCOURT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

MISS R.E. DABNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

MISS E. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

MRS. E.C. WHITEAR, S.R.N. (Part-time relief)

LABORATORY FACILITIES

All bacteriological investigation in connection with the work of the Department is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Ambulance Service

An Ambulance Service is administered by the Hampshire County Council.

Clinic and Treatment Centres

- (a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE. Wednesday and Friday in each week, 2 p.m. at the Health Department.
- (b) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE. Each Tuesday, 2 p.m. at the Stanmore Day Nursery.
- (c) SCHOOL CLINIC. Daily, 9 - 10.30 a.m. at the Health Department.
- (d) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC. The fourth Friday odd months at 1.30 p.m. at the County Health Department, The Castle.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

(a) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

(i) Major: The first Monday each month by appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

(ii) Remedial: By appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

(b) EYE CLINIC

Winchester City cases twice per month by appointment, at the County Health Department, The Castle.

Clinics for the inoculation of school and pre-school children against Diphtheria were held on the third Tuesday in each month at the Health Department.

HOSPITALS

- (i) St. Paul's Hospital (chronic sick) 235 beds.
- (ii) Victoria Isolation Hospital (infectious disease) 36 beds.
- (iii) Royal Hants. County Hospital -
Medical, Surgical and Children, 271 beds.
Maternity, 40 beds.

SANITARY SECTION

by E. SEYMOUR A.M.I.S.E., M.R. San. I.
Chief Sanitary Inspector

Administrative Action taken in connection with Housing and General Sanitation
for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

General Although the Department was without the services of the third sanitary inspector, Mr. Hill, for part of the year, every effort was made to maintain a high standard of administration, and this was reflected in the virtual absence of appeals against notices, charges, etc.

As the comments in the following pages will show, the year has been one of sustained activity in a variety of fields, including a survey and report on licensed premises.

The inspections and supervision connected with the preparation, sale and storage of food is recognised as an important duty and has been well maintained. The achievement of a safe food supply, however, depends ultimately on several factors, not least of these being the measure of co-operation between food traders, food handlers and officers of the Health Department in the exercise of their respective duties.

As indicated in previous reports, the general policy is directed to the attainment of proper standards by advisory or cautionary procedure, rather than by punitive measures. In one case, however, the inspection of a food establishment following an outbreak of food poisoning necessitated the seizure of unsound food and disclosed serious contraventions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, the food preparation room being dirty and the condition of the equipment showing evidence of gross neglect to observe cleanliness. In this case the unsatisfactory conditions had developed in a short period of time and indicates the desirability of frequent inspection of certain types of food premises, a routine measure which can only be achieved by an adequate and experienced staff of inspectors.

As in past years the Executive Officer of the local Food Office continues to co-operate with the department in so far that whenever a new application is made for a catering or food licence, it is only granted after receipt of a satisfactory report from the Health Department. These arrangements for the prior approval of catering premises are of much value in their constructive effect and ensure that the premises are so equipped as to facilitate hygienic practice and to obviate infringements of the Law relating to structural and other conditions in rooms in which food is stored or prepared.

In the course of their duties the Sanitary Inspectors made numerous timed observations of chimneys in connection with industrial plant. In one case the emission of grit caused considerable nuisance. This was due to the high proportion of "fines" in the fuel and the high pressure forced draught which caused a grit "carry over" into the chimney.

Housing Repairs

The work of the sanitary inspectors is still concentrated largely on action concerned with the repair of privately owned dwelling houses. There is abundant evidence of the acceleration of structural decay due to the virtual cessation of repairs of a preventive character, particularly where the property is within potential clearance areas.

In some instances repeated roof leakages have contributed to the acceleration of decay and the development of dangerous structural conditions. In many of these cases roofs are so dilapidated as to make repair work a hazardous venture which some contractors will not undertake.

The action taken by the department is designed to extend the life of as many houses as possible and to ensure that occupied worn out property is rendered weather-tight and free from nuisance arising from disrepair.

It is observed that with the increased costs of repairs some owners attempt to meet the situation by employing jobbers having little knowledge of repair technique, with the result that the work done is often unsatisfactory and gives rise to protracted correspondence and eventual statutory procedure.

Complaints relating to housing disrepair exceed 304 and involved nearly 1,100 inspections, in addition to action under section 9, Housing Act, 1936, which resulted in the reconditioning of 45 houses and in one case, complete remodelling and reconstruction.

The preparation of informal and statutory notice, correspondence etc. provided a large volume of administrative and clerical work.

I - Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1. (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	292
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	730
2. (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under the sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	10
(b)	Number of inspections for the purpose	18
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	42
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	240

II - Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	292
---	-----

III - Action under Statutory Powers during the year

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.
1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... 45
 2. No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices
 - a. By Owners 45
 - b. By Local Authority in default of Owners Nil
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.
1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 240
 2. No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.
 - a. By Owners 5
 - b. By Local Authority in default of Owners Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.
1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 42
 2. No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 4
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936
1. No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 3
 2. No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 1

IV - Housing Act, 1936, (Part IV), Overcrowding

As a result of complaints received relative to overcrowding, 37 houses were inspected with the following results :-

House overcrowded	9
House subject to flooding	1
Occupant living in underground room	2
Occupant suffering from tuberculosis	1

In nearly every case the overcrowding or unsatisfactory conditions was abated by rehousing the occupants in more suitable premises.

Housing Progress

Number of New Houses built during 1952 :-

(i) By Local Authority -

(a) Permanent Houses 166

(b) Prefabricated Houses	...	...	...	----
(ii) By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	25
(iii) Total number of houses and flats owned by the Local Authority at 31st December 1952				1986

Complaints

The number of complaints received during the year in connection with housing totalled 304. This figure would have been considerably higher but for the constant supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors which resulted in many houses being maintained in a habitable condition which would otherwise have deteriorated rapidly. The response of the owners continues to be fairly good, Informal Notices usually being complied with, rendering Statutory action unnecessary.

Summary of complaints received and improvement effected at dwelling-houses during the year :-

	1952	1951
Defective and leaking roofs repaired	41	46
Roof valley gutters repaired	18	15
Rainwater gutters repaired or renewed	24	22
Choked gutters remedied	10	7
Chimney pots repaired or renewed	8	8
Chimney stacks repointed	20	14
Chimney breasts repaired	10	7
Chimney flues repaired	2	4
Curtilage walls repaired	6	4
General structural repairs	42	33
Yard surfaces repaired	2	5
External steps repaired	3	7
External plaster repaired	5	10
Covers provided to cellar areas	2	1
External Soffit boards repaired	9	5
Leaking skylights repaired	6	5
Staircases repaired	21	25
Windows made to open	5	4
Glazing renewed	11	9
Window putty repaired	36	30
Window parting bead renewed	9	8
Glazing bars provided	4	3
Woodwork to windows repaired	20	24
Sashcords renewed	23	13
Floors repaired	31	20
Dry rot in floors remedied	14	10
Wall plaster and ceilings repaired	63	52
Walls cleansed	4	6
Ceilings cleansed	27	15
Walls repointed and repaired	15	19
Doors repaired	10	6
Door locks repaired	5	3
Door handles repaired	5	3

	1952	1951
Firegrates repaired or renewed	6	10
Ranges repaired or renewed	8	3
Firebacks repaired or renewed	11	9
Firebaskets provided	1	1
Coppers repaired	6	5
Plastering to fireplaces repaired	6	3
Water service pipes repaired	5	4
Premises cleansed	1	1
Sinks repaired or renewed	18	14
Sink waste pipes repaired	8	5
Choked sink W.P.s remedied	4	2
Sink traps renewed	1	9

Dampness remedied :-

Defective D.P.C.s	8	4
Penetrating	30	25
Chimney stacks	21	19
Chimney breasts	11	9
Dormer windows (soakers and flashing)	8	10
Ceilings	15	17

Drainage :-

Vent shafts repaired	7	11
Soil pipes repaired	4	5
Drains repaired	19	16
Blockages remedied	22	29
Half channel to sink gulley repaired	2	2
Defective soakaways repaired	3	2
Wastepipes made to discharge over gulley	2	1
Surface gullies required	3	6
Drain discharge through wall to footpath - remedied ..	Nil	1

Sanitary conveniences :-

Pans repaired or renewed	32	28
Cisterns repaired	61	21
Cisterns renewed	3	3
Provision of sufficient water supply	1	1
W.C. waste pipe repaired	2	1
Water connection to W.C. repaired	3	2
Water service pipe repaired	2	5
W.C. traps repaired	5	4
Collar to drain connection repaired	3	1
Windows repaired	5	3
Roofs repaired	26	22
Walls repaired	9	9
General structural repairs	12	14
Floors repaired	7	3
Doors repaired	6	4
Doors rehung	4	1
Door frames repaired	4	8
Thresholds repaired	2	5
General woodwork repaired	2	4
Inadequate accommodation remedied	4	3
Compartments required to be partitioned off in accordance with byelaws	1	2
Ashbins provided	20	11

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Smoke from Commercial and Business Premises

The combination of a heavy steam demand and the use of low grade fuels invariably necessitate more frequent cleaning of boiler furnaces and at the same time makes it very difficult to obviate smoke emission and to maintain steam pressure.

With a view to increasing the efficiency of the plant and in order to reduce the atmospheric pollution, one firm in the district installed a new horizontal boiler that was fitted for both solid and oil fuel. Although the steam output has been increased, the coal consumption in proportion to the previous output has been reduced and the risk of smoke production considerably minimised.

Failure to obtain suitable fuel, again resulted in grit being emitted from a laundry chimney that had been engaging the attention of the Sanitary Inspectors for some considerable time.

The fuel supply situation which is now difficult, resulted in this setback and only by considerable pressure being placed on the National Coal Board was a constant supply of suitable fuel secured. The delay in the supply of parts necessary for the change over from forced to natural draught will extend over several months and some tolerance must, therefore, be exercised by the department pending re-construction.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS AND ACTION TAKEN

The smoke inspection work carried out during 1952 was as follows :-

Total number of observations	...	...	...	...	15
Number of visits to works	...	...	...	...	21
Number of complaints of smoke dealt with	...	...	...	...	7
Number of improvements to plant	...	...	...	...	2

Domestic Smoke

The Police are responsible for this type of nuisance which usually arises from the neglectful firing of dirty domestic chimney flues. The number of such offences for the year was nineteen.

Common Lodging Houses

The two Common Lodging Houses were regularly inspected during the year when it was found as in past years, that one establishment was highly satisfactory, whilst the second which is housed in an older building, required a closer supervision to ensure observation of the Byelaws which relate to overcrowding, cleanliness, washing facilities, sanitary accommodation and the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.

Registration or renewal is conditional upon the Corporation being satisfied as to the fitness of the keeper and his deputy, that the premises are suitable for use, that the sanitation and water supply are satisfactory, and that in other respects, including means of escape in case of fire, the premises are suitably equipped for use as a common lodging house.

During the year five informal notices were served on the registered keepers in respect of dirty floors and windows, dirty condition of walls, ceilings, staircases, landings, common kitchens and wash-houses.

The two Common Lodging Houses provide accommodation for 51 lodgers (46 males and five females).

There is also a well conducted Youth Hostel (City Mill) which during the twelve months under review accommodated 9,786 members and provided 13,632 meals. There are 76 beds and the average stay per member was two nights.

Houses let in Lodgings

Houses which are let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family are subject to registration and inspection under the byelaws of the Corporation. Registration is necessary where there are two or more lodger families.

It is known that there are at least seven such premises in the area, but it is probable that many more houses exist to which the byelaws apply. Owing to the pressure of other urgent duties, however, it has not been possible during the year to carry out a projected survey to discover the existence of unregistered premises.

The main provisions of the byelaws refer to adequacy of water supply, closet accommodation, suitability of accommodation for the storage, preparation and cooking of food, prevention of and safety from fire, cleansing and redecoration of premises and the prevention of nuisances.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades carried on within the City boundary.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

During the year Licences were granted to three applicants to stand trailer caravans on land within the City area for a period not exceeding twelve months.

Routine Inspections

Total number of Dwelling-houses, Slaughterhouses, Dairies, Factories and premises under the Shops Act, etc., inspected 2,860.

Infectious Disease Investigations

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 (plus 2 suspects)

Disinfections carried out as detailed below :-

After Infectious Disease -							
Rooms and Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
At Ratepayer's request -							
Rooms (only)	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Bedding (only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rooms and Bedding .	...	...	...	...	...	1

Disinfection of rooms and bedding on behalf of householders realized £2. 12s. 6d.

Water Supply

The City's water supply pumped from boreholes and wells in the chalk and distributed through iron mains on the constant system, is supplied to all the houses in the district.

During the year the water was sampled and submitted for both Chemical analysis and Bacteriological examination. It has no plumbo solvent action and is chlorinated before being pumped through the mains.

The results are consistently good, indicating the maintenance of a high standard of purity.

No action in respect of any form of contamination was necessary during the year.

Remarks - The water is chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory for a public supply.

A typical example of the report is given below :-

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Temperature at source:	Not Taken.	Taste:	Normal.
Colour(Hazen Units):	Nil.	Smell:	Normal.
Appearance:	Clear and bright.	Turbidity:	Nil.
Microscopical appearance:	Very slight deposit of mineral and vegetable matter. No moving organisms.		

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Reaction, pH:	7.3	Free Chlorine:	0.27
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂ :		18 parts per million	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N:		0.005 " " "	
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N:		0.0033 " " "	
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N:		Nil.	
Nitric Nitrogen, as N:		5.4 " " "	
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)			
Temporary:	196	" " "	
Permanent:	64	" " "	
Permanganate figure, as O:			
(4 hours, 80° F)	0.14	" " "	
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	215	" " "	
Total Solids	340.4	" " "	

MINERAL ANALYSIS

in parts per million.

Calcium, as Ca:	96.2	Nitrate, as NO ₃ :	23.9
Magnesium, as Mg:	2.5	Iron:	Absent
Sodium, as Na:		Lead:	Absent
Carbonate, as CO ₃ :	129	Zinc:	Absent
Chloride, as Cl:	16	Copper:	Absent
Sulphate, as SO ₄ :	12.2	Phosphate:	Absent

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37° C. NIL per 100 ml.

Probable number of faecal coli NIL per 100 ml.

Remarks - The water is chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory for a public supply.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

During the year 104 samples of food were purchased and submitted for examination, of these 22 were formal samples and 82 were informal, full details being set out in the following table :-

Article	No. Examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity			No. of Vendors Warned.	Information laid.
	F.	Inf.	Total.	F.	Inf.	Total.		
Jam	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cake	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Pickles	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Onions in Vinegar	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Yeast Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut Oil Capsules	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Adexolin Tabs.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gelatine	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pepper	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Curry Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jelly	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Tapioca	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

Article	No. Examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity			No. of Vendors Warned.	Information laid.
	F.	Inf.	Total.	F.	Inf.	Total.		
Salmon Spread	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bovril Beverage	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sponge Mixture	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Paste	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Paste	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Rice Creamola	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Coconut	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pudding Mixture	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bun Flour	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Sunny Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Soup	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Soft Drinks	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Beer	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
Milk	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-
Lemonade Powder	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Apple Pie	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	Legal proceedings instituted
Sausages	4	-	4	1	-	1	Producer Warned	
Baking Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Meringue Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Bicarbonate Soda	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Flavouring Essence	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Baked Beans	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ground Almonds	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	23	81	104	2	-	2	1	1

Of the 104 samples of food taken and submitted for analysis 2 were reported as falling short of the required standard composition, as being adulterated or giving rise to other irregularities.

Details of these irregular samples are set out in the following table :-

Serial No.	Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I)	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Remarks
(79) 4. 9. 52.	Apple Pie	F	Mouldy	Legal Proceedings Instituted Fine £2.
(81) 4. 9. 52.	Pork Sausages	F	Slightly deficient in meat content	Producer Warned.

The inspection of food premises is regarded as being of much importance in the prevention of the development of conditions which may lead to outbreaks of food poisoning and due attention continues to be given to this branch of the inspectors' functions.

As previously indicated, the general policy in the department is directed to the attainment of proper standards by advisory or cautionary procedure, rather than by punitive measures. In one case, however, the inspection of a food preparing establishment disclosed serious contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, the food preparation room being dirty and the conditions of the equipment showing signs of gross neglect to observe cleanliness. In addition to this, it was found necessary to seize nearly 600 lbs. of meat which was later condemned as unfit for human consumption. Legal proceedings were instituted against the firm concerned, who were fined £100 and £20 costs in respect of several infringements of the provisions of the Act relating to unsound food and the prevention of contamination of food.

In this case the unsatisfactory conditions had developed in a comparatively short period and indicate the desirability of frequent inspection of certain types of food premises, a routine measure which can only be achieved by an adequate and experienced staff of inspectors.

The following articles of food, being unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed where found necessary. In certain cases, on the undertaking that it would not be used for edible purposes, the food was returned to the wholesaler or the Ministry of Food and utilised in other ways.

UNSOUND FOOD, 1952

Meat	288 tins	<u>Fish</u> Wet	56 stone
Sausages	29 lbs.	Tinned	137
(Fruit	582 tins	Kippers	19 stone
(Dried	127 lbs	Prawns	9 lbs.
Baby Food	21 tins	Crabs	2 Barrels

Fish (cont'd)

Lobsters	33 lbs.	Chocolate Coons	39 doz.
Shell	6 doz.	Coconut Macaroons	48 pkts.
Paste	246 jars	Almond Buttered Crackers	9 pkts.
Vegetables	161 tins	Turkey	1
Peas(split)	162½ lbs.	Ducks	5
Spaghetti	2 tins	Chickens	8
Chopped Rabbit	40 tins	Cheese Spread	173 pkts.
Rabbits	10	Cheese	8 cartons
Gravy Powder	7 tins	Sugar	2 lbs.
Milk	143 tins	Tea	¼ lb.
Soup	29 tins	Flour	3 lbs.
Jam	88 tins	Jelly	1
Marmalade	4 tins	Butter	3 lbs.
Lemon Curd	90 jars	Margarine	2 lbs.
Cake	57 lbs.	Lard	1 lb.
Chocolate Wafers	180	Sweetened Fat	48 lbs.
Chocolate Rolls	24½ doz.	Bacon	2½ lbs.

Clean Food Campaign

The effect of continued attention by Inspectors in the matter of clean food is evident in the shops throughout the City, and both proprietors and employees are advised as to the importance of maintaining a high standard of personal and domestic hygiene.

Such improvements as glass screens and enclosed glass counters to protect foodstuffs previously exposed to dust, droplet infection or handling by customers, have been installed in many shops. Cold storage arrangements are increasingly regarded as essential features of equipment where perishable goods are sold and are progressively replacing obsolete arrangements.

Whilst some of the smaller shops rely on a supply of hot water obtained by the use of a pan or kettle heated on a gas or electric burner, the use of water heaters capable of giving an instant and continuous supply of hot or boiling water is strongly recommended wherever conditions permit the installation of such appliances. Where the pan or kettle method is used there is a tendency to overlook the need to maintain a supply of hot water at all times, with the result that all the facilities to ensure cleanliness are not available as required by the Act.

The number of insured persons who were employed in 1952 by the food trades

in the City was estimated at over 1,000.
the following :-

Included in these figures are

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Retail Food Shops,) Restaurants, Cafes,) Hotels, Clubs,) Canteens, etc.)	250	250
School Meal Services	2	88
Bread and Flour Confectionery	59	47
Meat Products	13	17
Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	2	32
Beer Bottling	50	1
Soft Drinks	8	1
Retail Distribution	125	103
Wholesale distribution of Food and Drink	32	7

In addition to the above there are many small businesses such as general and greengrocery shops in which members of the family assist in serving customers.

LICENSED PREMISES

Hygiene in Licensed Premises

On the instructions of the Health Committee and with a view to asking the brewery companies to recondition and modernise their premises, a comprehensive survey of all licensed premises was carried out during the year. Altogether a total of 78 on-licences were inspected relative to general hygienic conditions, including lighting, ventilation, sanitary accommodation, service and beer dispensing, etc.

The observance of a satisfactory standard of hygiene in licensed premises should be a relatively simple matter compared with the care that has to be taken against the possible sources of contamination in other types of catering establishments in which food is prepared and served. As beer or liquor is delivered from the breweries and stored in closed containers there is little risk of contamination, providing the pipe lines are constructed of suitable material and kept in a clean condition.

The important factor is to endeavour to secure the service of sterile glasses to the customers and any excuse that this is not possible during the "rush hours" cannot be entertained, no more than soiled eating utensils would be accepted in a restaurant during the busy mid-day period.

For the purpose of glass washing it was found that running water was provided in all but two licensed premises and that in most of them, hot water facilities had been provided over or near the glass washing sink.

Certain quaternary ammonium compounds ("quats") are now on the market for the purpose of being added to the wash-up water and are claimed to be non-toxic, non-irritant, tasteless, and possess disinfecting qualities and do not affect the head or clarity of the beer.

A number of rinse water specimens were taken from several public houses and submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological report. As was expected, the bacterial counts of the rinse waters without detergents showed very much higher counts (see table) than those to which the detergent containing ammonium compound had been added.

Where it was found that lead pipes were being used, it was decided to take samples of beer in order to ascertain whether lead contamination was taking place.

The report of the City Analyst showed that the amount of lead in the samples was found to vary in 10 cases. In four of these cases excessive lead was present and in one sample the amount was 3.6 parts per million.

It is gratifying to note that on bringing the matter to the notice of the brewery companies, all lead pipes and fittings which were used for conveying beer from the casks to the beer engines, were immediately replaced with more satisfactory materials such as stainless steel etc., and that by the end of the year not one public house in the area was using lead fittings. The possibility of metallic contamination from this source, therefore, has now been reduced to a minimum.

Enquiries were made from all the licensees in the City as to their method of disposing of overspill beer. In 43 instances (55%) the beer from the drip tray found its way into a vessel, most commonly an enamel bucket, placed below the tray, and usually at the end of the day the contents of the bucket were filtered and returned to the barrel. Very few of the vessels for holding this drip beer were covered and although in all cases the contrary was claimed, some looked as if they were not emptied as frequently as might be, and some of the vessels were dirty.

It is understandable that a publican must do everything he can to save wastage of beer. Under controlled hygienic conditions there seems to be little to object to in the sale of "overspill". It is where conditions are not hygienic that problems arise, and also where you have a licensee who returns beer other than ordinary overspill.

DEFECTS ETC. OBSERVED AT THE TIME OF INSPECTION

<u>General conditions in serving Bars and Licensed Rooms</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
In need of redecoration	11
Evidence of dampness	5
Minor defects (plaster defective 5, floor defective 4)	9
Spittoons provided (number of premises)	1
<u>Beer Engines</u>	
In dirty condition externally	3
(The intervals at which beer engines are dismantled appear to be very indefinite.)	
They should be dismantled and cleaned at intervals not exceeding one month.	
<u>Beer Pipes</u>	
Lead	2 (6)
Rubber only	1 (7)

Beer Pipes (cont'd)

Combination of Stainless Steel and Rubber	3 (10)
Stainless Steel or Monel Metal	36 (150)
Plastic	6 (24)
Glass Pipes with rubber unions	4 (16)

52 (213)

(N.B. - figures in brackets are the actual number of pipes in use)

Sinks (Washing-up)

None provided	2
Unsuitable (defective, wood, too small etc.)	7
Absence of waste pipe (bucket placed under sink)	6
Insanitary waste pipe (discharging over cellar floor)	1

Drinking Vessels (Glasses, Tankards, etc.)

Using cracked or chipped glasses etc.	5
Inadequately cleansed	3

Cellars

General condition poor	2
Temperature too high	2
Limewashing required	10
Floors defective	3
Walls and ceilings defective	2
Evidence of pests (rats 4, mice 2)	6
Accumulation of coal, wood etc.	4
Floor below flood level	3

Accommodation

Licensed Houses with Dining Room or Restaurant attached	29
Licensed Houses with Bedrooms for guests	29
* Total number of bedrooms available in licensed premises	81
Licensed houses with derelict bedrooms	3
Total number of derelict bedrooms	6

* Does not include accommodation at Norman Mead, Southgate,
Royal and Stanmore Hotels.

Washing Facilities

Absence of wash basins	65
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PLATE COUNT EXAMINATIONS

1. Overspill Beer from Drip Cans (organisms per 1 ml.)

	Mild & Bitter (mixed)	Mild Beer	Bitter Beer
Public House A Count @ 37°F.	-	3,800	-
" " A " " " "	-	-	1,500

					Mild & Bitter (mixed)	Mild Beer	Bitter Beer
Public House B	Count @ 37°F.				-	7,000	1,400
"	"	C	"	"	-	3,000	-
"	"	D	"	"	3,500	-	-

EXAMINATION FOR STREPTOCOCCI AND B. COLI.

				Probable No. presumptive coli per 100 ml.	Probable No. faecal coli per 100 ml.
Public House A	(mild overspill)			20	-
"	"	A	(bitter overspill)	30	-
"	"	B	"	-	-
"	"	B	(mild overspill)	1,600	-
"	"	C	"	25	-
"	"	D	(mild & bitter overspill)	50	1

Culture : Staphylococcus aureus NOT isolated

PLATE COUNT EXAMINATIONS

2. Wash-up water (without detergent)

		Plate Count per .01 ml.	Probable No. Coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	Probable No. faecal coli per 100 ml.
Public House A		Uncountable	11	4
"	"	B	11,800	1,800 +
"	"	C	848	-
"	"	D	57,200	-
"	"	E	2,560	25
"	"	F	1,560	1,600

Wash-up water (with detergent added)

Public House A		-	-	-
"	"	B	130	250
"	"	C	-	5
"	"	D	45	13
"	"	E	39,000	5
"	"	F	3	-

In order to ascertain the standard of hygiene and general conditions the survey of licensed premises was immediately followed by an inspection of all licensed clubs in the area.

Altogether, a total of sixteen clubs were inspected and during each visit every facility was given to enable a proper inspection being carried out.

The survey showed that apart from a few minor items, the conditions were satisfactory and that any practical suggestion for improved hygienic methods was welcomed.

Ice Cream

(SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, SECTION 14)

During the year 8 "Certificates of Registration" were granted by the Council to various traders in the City, making a total of 89 "Registered Premises" since March 1949 - 87 for the sale of pre-packed Ice Cream and two for the manufacture of Ice Cream.

Samples During the year 23 samples of Ice Cream and 7 samples of Iced Lollies were submitted for methylene blue tests. Details of the examinations are set out as follows:-

<u>Ice Cream</u>		<u>Iced Lollies</u>	
Provisional Grade 1	19	Provisional Grade 1	7
Provisional Grade 2	3	Provisional Grade 2	Nil
Provisional Grade 3	1	Provisional Grade 3	Nil
Provisional Grade 4	Nil	Provisional Grade 4	Nil

Inspection of Food Premises

The regular inspection of food premises has been carried out during the year. Shops, vehicles and premises dealing with the preparation, storage and retailing of food were kept under constant supervision.

Butchers' Shops	62 visits
Other Food Shops and Premises	310 visits

Shops Act, 1912/1936, Section 10

Seventy five shops in the City area were inspected during the year in connection with the heating, lighting and ventilation of the premises, the provision of adequate and convenient sanitary accommodation, facilities for meals and general cleanliness.

Several defects and contraventions were discovered and referred to the persons responsible. These matters received prompt attention and were dealt with informally.

Inspection of Schools

During the year a total of 8 inspections were made in connection with general repairs and annual cleansing. In all cases the work asked for was carried out.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Under the provisions of the above Act, which came into force in November 1951, four premises which are used for the upholstery trade were registered.

Meat Inspection

The following table shows the percentage of carcasses and parts affected with Tuberculosis in comparison with other diseases :-

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1467	1396	2528	5200	952
Number Inspected	1467	1396	2528	5200	952

All Diseases except Tuberculosis	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Whole carcasses condemned	18	24	14	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	845	22	233	44
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	30%	2%	5%	6%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY				
Whole carcasses condemned	18	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	308	12	-	61
Percentages of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	11%	0.5%	-	7%

(The above figures include cattle slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order and Casualties.)

Total weight of meat condemned 27 tons 1 cwt. 31 lbs.

The quality of meat is consistently high, being mainly well finished cattle suitable for a good residential trade. The amount of occasional

slaughtering carried out on farm premises is not extensive, notice of slaughter being received as occasion arises.

There is no scheme of meat marking in force in the district under Part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

During the year 305 visits were made to the slaughterhouse for the purpose of meat inspection.

Milk Supply

At the end of 1952 there were eight Cowkeepers on the Register.

The number of dairies and milk shops other than those belonging to Cowkeepers were six.

The visits of inspections made were 14.

Twenty-two samples of Pasteurised Milk were collected from Dairies in the District and submitted for Methylene Blue Reductase and Phosphatase tests.

DETAILS OF PASTEURISED MILK SAMPLES

No. of samples taken	Satisfied the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests.	Did not satisfy the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests.
22	22	-

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	204	54	44	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	73	30	9	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers premises)	3	1	-	-
TOTAL	280	85	53	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	34	34	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) insufficient	4	4	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	53	53	-	3	-

Factories Act, 1937 - Section 37

Under the above Section - two certificates were issued stating that sufficient "Means of Escape in case of Fire" had been provided.

Outworkers

The lists received from employers in the City revealed that 14 firms employed a total of 31 outworkers.

All outwork reported was the class of work specified under the Act as "making, cleaning, washing, ornamenting, altering, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel". Inspections have been made in all premises reported and no instances were found where homework was being carried on in unwholesome premises.

Other matters

Number of underground bakehouses on register at end of year Nil
Instances of failure to affix abstract dealt with One

Rodent Control

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following measures of control were taken during the twelve months under review :-

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri-cultural	All other (including Business & Industrial)	Total
I. Total number of Properties in Local Authority's District	42	6780	20	1322	8164
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise	(a) -	1929	-	738	2790
	(b) 42	4514	8	329	4893
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats.	Major 2	-	-	10	12
	Minor 32	605	6	1051	1694
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	-	315	-	62	377
V. Number of infested properties (under III & IV) treated by the Local Authority	34	920	-	1113	2083
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4:-					
(1) Treatment	-	15	3	6	24
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	-	6	-	8	14
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	383				

The number of dead rats that were collected totalled 706. The estimated kill was 2,600.

Poison used - Z.P. Arsinious Oxide and Bread Mash.

Summary of Block Control undertaken during the year

A total of 4,893 premises were inspected during the year when 383 treatments either partial or complete were carried out.

Partial treatments consisted of test baiting on premises where evidence of rodent activities were found. Where baits showed a 'no take' the treatments were discontinued.

The estimated kill was 1,660 rats.

In addition to the above, schools, hospitals, the Hants. Constabulary H.Q. and other large properties, making a total of 12 in all, were treated.

The estimated kill was 230 rats.

Sewer Treatment

The following figures have been supplied by the Rodent Officer:-

Time taken to complete: 5 weeks (1 week 10 per cent. pre-baiting 4 weeks maintenance treatment).

Treatment using Zinc Phosphide and Arsenic

Manholes lifted	376
Total bait taken	73
Total bait not taken	303
Poison baits laid	75
Poison baits not taken	45
No. of bodies found	4
Estimated kill	50

In addition to the above 4 dead rats were picked off the Sewage Works screens.

The treatment to remedy infestations was applied by the rodent control staff in accordance with the approved methods for rodent destruction.

The practice of providing free assistance to occupiers of private dwelling houses has been continued. Occupiers of premises and lands other than private dwellings who desire assistance for the destruction of rodents are required to pay the Corporation for the expenditure incurred in so doing.

Preventive measures and works of proofing were carried out as a result of co-ordinated action by the Sanitary Inspectors and rodent control staff during or following the process of disinfection.

Eradication of Bed Bugs, etc.

Three premises were successfully treated by the Public Health Department for Bed Bug Infestation, and four premises for Flea Infestation.

E - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following tables indicate the number of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Notification of Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning during 1952.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jly.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tot'l
Scarlet fever	-	1	1	-	-	8	1	2	-	-	5	1	19
Whooping Cough	8	9	59	32	1	9	1	9	10	1	1	1	141
Measles	1	-	3	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	2	38	51
Acute pneumonia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Dysentery	-	-	10	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Acute encephalitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	4
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal pyrexia	3	3	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	4	1	3	19
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	45	2	-	-	49
Totals	13	15	73	35	2	22	9	15	57	9	10	43	303

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1952.

Disease	Total cases notified	Age Groups											Cases admitted to hospital	
		Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years		65 years & over
Scarlet Fever	19	-	-	1	-	4	8	5	-	-	-	1	-	7
Whooping Cough	141	7	15	20	16	20	62	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Measles	51	-	3	4	5	8	29	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Acute pneumonia	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Dysentery	14	-	1	4	4	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
Acute encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Meningococcal infection	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal pyrexia	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	-	-	-	19
Typhoid	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Food poisoning	49	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	9	20	8	4	1	9

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and mortality during 1952:-

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 years	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	2	2	-	1	3	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	18	17	2	5	3	1	-	-

Sex	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Male	63	9	73	10
Female	37	14	50	19
TOTAL	100	23	123	29

Removals from Register during year :-

Reason for Removal	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Died	4	1	-	-
Removed from District	4	3	-	-
Cured	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Pulmonary	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	8	4	1	-

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

RESULT OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY AT WINCHESTER

(21st April - 31st May, 1952)

TABLE I

<u>SURVEY GROUPS</u>	Numbers X-Rayed.			Numbers Referred for Further Investigation or Observation.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chest Clinics	8	16	24	-	1	1
General Practitioners	18	22	40	3	3	6
School Children & Students	815	767	1,582	3	4	7
National Servicemen	233	-	233	1	-	1
Private Firms	966	862	1,828	9	3	12
General Public	804	1,279	2,083	15	26	41
TOTALS	2,844	2,946	5,790	31	37	68

Total number recalled for large films - 235 (% of total examined - 4.056%)

Total number recalled for interviews - 75 (% of total examined - 1.27%)

TABLE II - NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS

NON - TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS.	CHEST CLINICS		GENERAL PRACTITIONERS		NATIONAL SERVICE MEN		SCHOOL CHILDREN		PRIVATE FIRMS		GENERAL PUBLIC		TOTALS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abnormalities of bony thorax & lungs	-	-	-	-	4		13	6	19	10	23	29	59	45
Bronchitis and emphysema	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	3	-	11	10	15	10
Bronchiectasis	-	-	-	1	-		-	-	-	1	2	4	2	6
Pneumonia & pneumonitis	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Pneumokoniosis	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pleural thickening & fibrosis	-	1	-	-	1		2	1	17	2	18	14	38	18
Intrathoracic new growths:														
Malignant	-	-	2	-	-		-	-	2	-	1	-	5	-
Non-malignant	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cardiovascular lesions:														
Congenital	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	1	-	2	-	4
Acquired	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	2	-	8	10	10	20
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1	1	1	3	2	4

TABLE III -- NEWLY DISCOVERED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

	CHEST CLINICS		GENERAL PRACTITIONERS		NATIONAL SERVICEMEN		SCHOOL CHILDREN		PRIVATE FIRMS		GENERAL PUBLIC		TOTALS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	MALE	FEMALE TOTAL
<u>Cases of Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis:</u>														
Primary lesions	-	-	-	-	1		7	3	4	4	3	6	15	13 28
Post-Primary lesions	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	10	2	12	16	23	18 41
<u>Cases of Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis:</u>														
Primary Disease	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unilateral Post-Primary Disease	-	-	-	1	-		-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3 4
Bilateral Post-Primary Disease	-	-	-	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Pleural effusions	-	-	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
TOTAL ACTIVE T.B.:	-	-	-	2	1		-	-	-	-	2	4	3	6 9
RATE PER 1,000 :	-	-	50.00		4.29		-	-	-	-	2.88		1.55	

Diphtheria Immunisation

The response to Diphtheria Immunisation can be said to be generally satisfactory, the monthly clinic which is held for this purpose being still well attended.

Number of children inoculated against Diphtheria during 1952 is as follows:-

Age under 5 years	296
Age between 5 - 15 years ..	43
Reinforcing dose	400

The Registrar General has ceased to provide figures of the child population under 15 years of age, accordingly it is impossible to estimate the percentage of children immunised. The number is, however, well maintained and 4530 children are recorded as having been immunised.

F—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1952

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M.S.L.	Temperature				Hygrometer			Rainfall		Sunshine Number of hours and tenths	Wind (Days)								
		Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Mean of obs. at 9 a.m.		No. of Days when Rain fell	Total Amount (inches)											
						Dry bulb	Wet bulb													
January	..	29-67	54	20	44.3	32.5	38.1	36.6	85.6	23	2.44	86.3	3	3	1	3	2	12	-	7
February	..	29-95	53	23	44.9	30.9	37.1	36.3	90.0	10	.71	91.1	4	6	-	1	1	10	-	7
March	..	29-68	58	28	51.1	38.5	44.2	43.2	91.6	22	3.57	74.7	3	9	-	2	4	10	-	3
April	..	29-87	74	26	59.1	39.6	49.7	47.2	82.2	18	1.78	146.5	1	3	-	4	4	12	-	6
May	..	29-96	80	36	65.6	45.8	57.4	54.6	83.0	18	2.98	189.9	2	6	-	10	4	7	-	2
June	..	30-01	83	38	68.4	48.7	59.2	56.0	81.6	9	1.35	220.1	1	2	-	4	3	13	2	5
July	..	30-09	87	38	72.4	51.6	62.1	59.4	84.5	9	.27	185.9	1	2	-	4	3	13	2	5
August	..	29-80	77	44	70.2	53.4	60.2	58.7	91.0	20	3.90	171.5	6	2	-	3	1	9	5	5
September	..	29-54	70	30	61.1	42.7	50.0	48.9	90.6	24	2.53	133.5	1	4	2	2	6	10	-	6
October	..	29-71	60	26	56.4	41.7	47.6	46.2	93.5	21	4.52	99.7	5	5	-	1	1	6	3	9
November	..	29-76	58	20	45.4	32.5	38.9	37.9	90.5	18	3.71	63.6	6	3	-	1	1	13	1	6
December	..	29-74	53	20	44.7	31.7	37.2	36.2	90.7	22	2.68	74.4	3	6	-	4	3	8	2	5
Year 1952	..	29-82	87	20	57.0	40.8	48.5	46.8	87.9	214	30.44	1537.2	36	51	3	39	33	123	15	66

