

[Report 1954] / Medical Officer of Health, Winchester U.D.C. / City.

Contributors

Winchester (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1954

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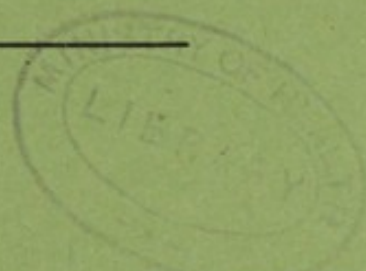
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CITY OF WINCHESTER



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH of the CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1954

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.

August 1955.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In writing to introduce the 80th Annual Report on the state of the public health and the sanitary circumstances of the City during the year 1954, it is my pleasant duty to be able to report that the high standards appertaining in previous years have been well maintained and that once again no major outbreak of disease has occurred.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population was 27,150 or 850 higher than the figure obtained in the 1951 Census.

The Birth Rate at 14.9 per thousand live births remains more or less constant and in keeping with the national trend.

The Infant Mortality Rate at 30.08 per thousand live births shows a definite increase on the figures appertaining in the previous two years. The actual number of deaths during the year under review being 12 in comparison with five and four respectively in 1953 and 1952. These particular two years, however, were exceptional in having a remarkably low infant death rate and the present figure of 30.08 per thousand live births is more akin to the national rate. For the purpose of demonstrating the general trend of the infant death rate a graph showing its decline over the past twenty years has been included in the text. Prematurity appears to be the biggest single cause of death and as would be expected in such circumstances 75% of the infant deaths have occurred in the neonatal period, that is during the first month of life. The Still Birth Rate is expressed for the first time as the rate per thousand live and still births and not as per 1000 of the total home population, hence comparison with previous years is not possible. However, the figure of 17.5 per 1000 total live and still births compares very favourably with the figure of 24.0 per 1000 provided for England and Wales.

The Maternal Mortality figure of 2.46 per 1000 total live and still births would on appearances seem to be extraordinarily high especially in view of the fact that no maternal death has been recorded in Winchester for some years. Here again it must be realised that small numbers are involved and this particular rate indicates, in fact, only one maternal death.

The Death Rate of 9.43 per thousand estimated average home population is the lowest ever recorded and compares very favourably with

the national figure. During the year 320 deaths were registered of whom 170 were males and 150 females. Less than ten per cent of these deaths occurred under the age of 45 years which is rather remarkable in view of the increase in the deaths amongst infants under one year. Heart disease and associated vascular conditions were again the principle cause of death followed by those due to cancer. However there were over three times as many deaths from heart disease as from cancer. Pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for two deaths, these being the only deaths attributable to tuberculosis in all its forms.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Moore, Director of the Mass X-Ray Unit, Southampton, under the South West Metropolitan Regional Board, it is possible to include a detailed statement of the result of the visit of the Unit to the City in February 1954. It is gratifying to report that attendances were well above those of the previous year and that the opportunities provided are being well appreciated by the public. As would be anticipated these facilities for early diagnosis have resulted in some slight increase in the number of notifications and accordingly there were eleven more cases on the tuberculosis register at the end of the year. It must be realised however, that many of these cases have been discovered early enough to enable them, with the assistance of modern drugs and treatment, to make a complete recovery.

A considerable reduction is recorded in the number of notifications of cases of infectious disease compared with the year 1953. This was mainly attributable to the decline in the incidence of measles, there being 625 cases notified in the previous year compared with 7 notifications received during the year under review. The majority of the other notifications received concerned whooping cough, and it is gratifying to be able to report that only three sporadic cases of food poisoning were notified.

As the Victoria Hospital is now the only Isolation Hospital in the area served by the Winchester Group Hospital Management Committee and serves a much wider area than that of the City more cases are admitted to the hospital for diagnosis and may be subsequently notified as City cases of infectious disease. Accordingly a table has been inserted in the report, to give some idea of the number of cases admitted and the districts from which they are derived.

As usual Section D Part I of the report has been prepared by Mr. Seymour, Chief Sanitary Inspector and gives details of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. Considerable work was undertaken in connection with inspection and provision of reports on houses considered to be unsuitable for human habitation. In November 1954 the Council adopted the model bye-laws regarding underground rooms and these were subsequently approved and are now in force. Sampling of food and the inspection of premises where food is prepared or sold occupies much of the time of the Inspectors. They are however, ably assisted in this work through the co-operation they receive from the owners and proprietors of these establishments. The result being a steady improvement in the standards of hygiene in the handling of food.

Finally, I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their keen interest and co-operation in the work of the Department, Dr. H. Findlay who has replaced Dr. Mackenzie as Director of the Public Health Laboratory, and his staff, for their continued advice and assistance given willingly at all times and to the other officers of the Corporation and the staff of the Health Department.

ROBT. A. GOOD.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Mayor - Councillor Miss Edmeades.
Chairman - Alderman Edmonds.

Alderman Taylor. Councillor Mrs. Neate. Councillor Davies.
Councillor Forbes. Councillor Ponsford.

A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the Borough 3,888 acres.

Population. Census 1931 - 23,523.
Census 1951 - (County Report)
25,721.
Registrar General's Estimate of
Home Population mid -1954- 27,150.

Number of Inhabited Houses (On 31st March 1955 from figures
supplied by the City Treasurer)-
7,620.

Rateable Value at
1st. April, 1954. £290,006.

Net penny rate
product, 1954-55. £1,191. 1. 10d.

Social Conditions. There are no special industries
in the City in the ordinary
acceptance of the term. It is
estimated that there are 280
premises that come within the
definition of "factory" in the City.

Unemployed. I am indebted to the Manager of
the Ministry of Labour Employment
Exchange for Winchester for
information relating to unemploy-
ment.

Unemployment registered in the first week in January:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Men.</u>	<u>Women.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1946	3	1	4
1947	17	4	21
1948	41	13	54
1949	41	33	74
1950	62	38	100
1951	51	22	73
1952	47	42	89
1953	91	60	151
1954	64	48	112
1955	63	36	99

B - SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births.	Total	Male	Female.
Total Registered	399	209	190
Legitimate	377	197	180
Illegitimate	22	12	10

Still Births.			
Total Registered	7	7	-
Legitimate	6	6	-
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Deaths.			
Total Registered	320	170	150

Maternal Mortality.			
Deaths from puerperal causes-			
puerperal sepsis	-		-
other puerperal causes	1		1
Total	1		1

Infant Mortality.			
Deaths of infants under one year of age-			
Total Registered	12	8	4
Legitimate	12	8	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths from Special Causes.			
Total Registered	69	32	37
Tuberculosis	2	2	-
Pulmonary	2	2	-
Non-pulmonary	-	-	-
Cancer	58	25	33
Pneumonia	9	5	4
Influenza	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-	-

Birth Rate		Comparative Statistics (where available)
	Winchester.	England and Wales.
per 1,000 estimated home population mid 1954. (corrected)	14.99	15.2

Still Birth Rate

per 1,000 total live
and still births.

Winchester.

17.5

Comparative
Statistics
(where available)
England and Wales.
23.5

Death Rate.

per 1,000 estimated average
home population mid -1954
(corrected)

9.43

11.3

Maternal Mortality Rate.

per 1,000 total (live
and still) births -

Maternal causes,
excluding abortion

2.46

0.58

Due to abortion

0.00

0.11

Total maternal mortality

2.46

0.69

Death Rate.

of infants under one year of age -

All infants per 1,000
live births

30.08

25.5

Legitimate infants per
1,000 legitimate live
births

31.83

Illegitimate infants
per 1,000 illegitimate
live births

0.0

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.

Tuberculosis

0.07

0.18

Cancer

2.14

Pneumonia

0.33

0.45

Influenza

0.00

0.04

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1954:-

	Live Birth Rate.1.	Still Birth Rate.2.	Death Rate. 3.	Infant Mortality Rate. under 1 yr. 4.
Winchester U.D.	14.99	17.5	9.43	30.08
England & Wales.	15.2	23.5	11.3	25.5
Great Towns.	15.2	23.3	11.1	25.2
London.	15.2	19.8	10.7	20.7

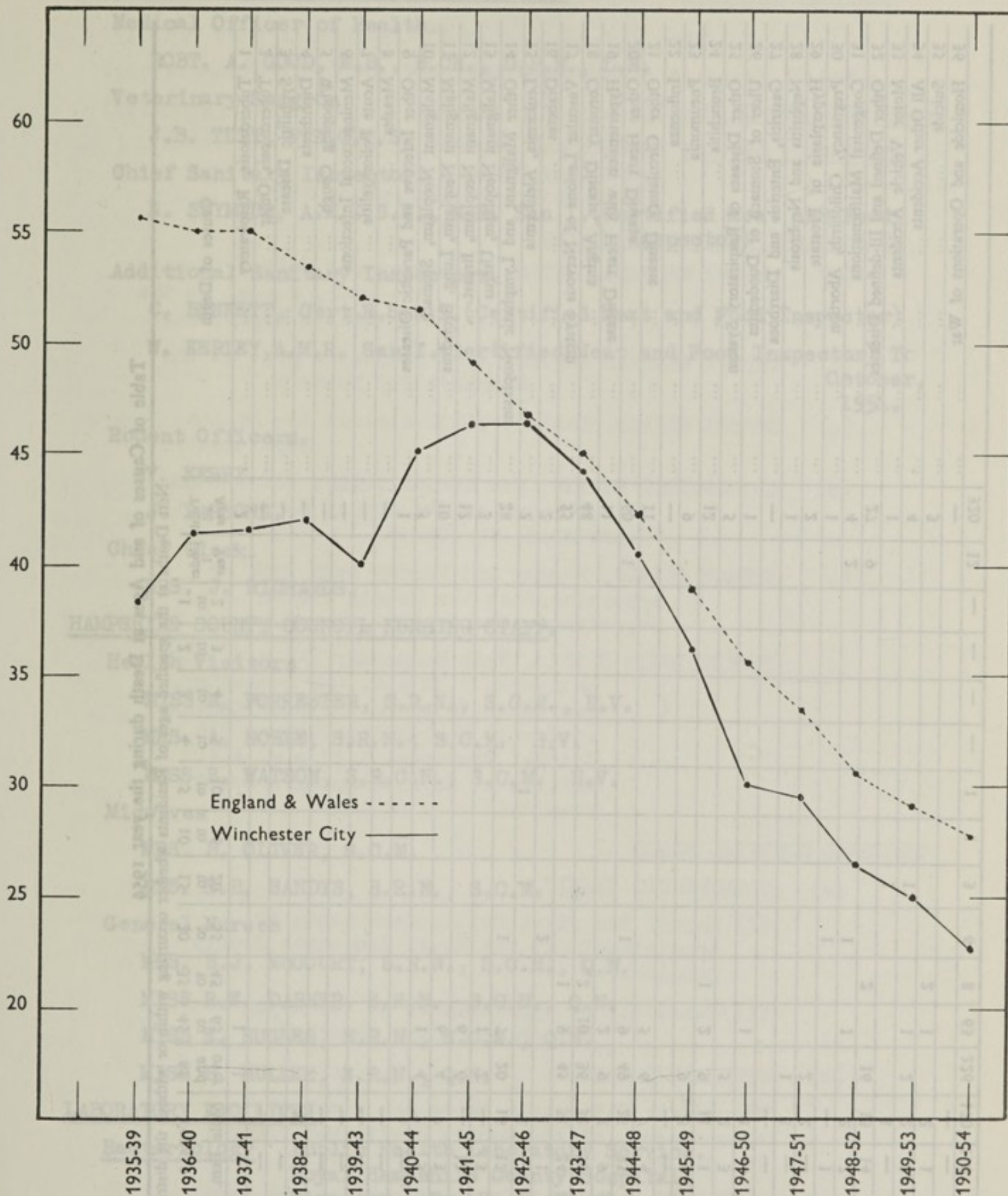
NOTE - 1 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 of the population, 2 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 4 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1954.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	TOTAL.		
										Total 4 weeks to 1 year	Male	Female
Heart Disease		1			1					-	1	1
Prematurity	4	1			5					5	-	5
Congenital Malformations								1	1	2	-	2
Other causes	1	1	1		3		1			1	3	1
	5	3	1		9		1	1	1	3	8	4
												12

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (QUINQUENNIAL)



Graph illustrates the general trend of the infant death rate in Winchester compared with that for England and Wales. Owing to the comparatively small numbers of infant deaths occurring in the City in any one year a graph showing the annual rates would be misleading.

A quinquennial graph gives a more accurate picture of the general trend.

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1954

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 ...	2											1	1	2	—
2	Tuberculosis, Other ...	—													—	—
3	Syphilitic Disease ...	—													—	—
4	Diphtheria ...	—													—	—
5	Whooping Cough ...	—													—	—
6	Meningococcal Infections ...	—													—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—													—	—
8	Measles ...	—													—	—
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	1						1							1	—
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	5										1	4	4	2	3
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	10										6	4	4	7	3
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	12										6	6	6	—	12
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	3										1	2	2	—	3
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	28									1		7	20	16	12
15	Leukemia, Aleukemia ...	2						1		1					2	—
16	Diabetes ...	2									2				1	1
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	55										1	9	45	31	24
18	Coronary Disease, Angina ...	48										2	10	36	32	16
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	11											2	9	2	9
20	Other Heart Disease ...	60	1								1		9	49	25	35
21	Other Circulatory Disease ...	11											5	6	7	4
22	Influenza ...	—													—	—
23	Pneumonia ...	9													9	5
24	Bronchitis ...	12										1	2	9	11	1
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	5												5	2	3
26	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	1											1		1	—
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—													—	—
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1												1	1	—
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	2												2	2	—
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	1									1				—	1
31	Congenital Malformations ...	4	2								1		1		2	2
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	27	9									2		16	13	14
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	1								1					1	—
34	All Other Accidents ...	4								1			1		2	2
35	Suicide ...	3										2	1		2	1
36	Homicide and Operations of War ...	—													—	—
		320	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	8	63	226	170	150

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 and Food Inspector)

W. KERLEY, A.M.R. San.I. (Certified Meat and Food Inspector) To
October,
1954.

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.

MISS B. MULLEE, S.R.N., Q.N.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriology

Public Health Laboratory Service.

Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

Director - Dr. H. T. Findlay.

Chemical Analysis Southampton Borough Analyst,
Civic Centre,
Southampton.
Public Analyst - Mr. R. Watridge.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Ambulance Service Ambulance Depot,
Kingsley Place,
Winchester. (Telephone 2536)

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.
- (e) SPEECH CLINIC. Monday and Friday each week by appointment at the County Health Department, The Castle.
- (f) TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC. Each Wednesday (10 a.m. old patients, 2.30 p.m. new patients), Thursdays 9.30 a.m. (by appointment) at County Health Department, The Castle. Thursdays 1.30 p.m. A.P. Refills at Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

- (a) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.
 - (i) Major: The first Friday each month by appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.
 - (ii) Remedial: By appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.
- (b) OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Winchester City cases twice per month, by appointment, at the County Health Department, The Castle.
- (c) ORTHOPTIC CLINIC. By appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

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) 227 beds.
- (ii) Victoria Isolation Hospital (infectious disease) 36 beds.
- (iii) Royal Hants County Hospital - Medical, Surgical and Children, 271 beds. Maternity, 40 beds.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

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, 1954.

The services operated by the Sanitary Inspectors are particularly directed to the basic requirements of clean air, water, food, housing and general sanitary circumstances.

During recent years a great deal of new legislation affecting this work has been passed, but the changes envisaged in the Housing and Food Laws will obviously make greater demands on inspectorial time. Staff shortage has been referred to in previous annual reports and a reorganisation scheme will be necessary if the new responsibilities are to be adequately met.

The whole subject of the recruitment, training and qualifications of sanitary inspectors in England and Wales was reported upon by the Working Party set up by the Minister of Health and it is hoped that this report will be implemented at an early date.

In October, Mr. W. Kerley who had held the office of Additional Sanitary Inspector, left the service of the Corporation after having obtained a similar appointment with another authority.

During the year it remained necessary to concentrate the main activities of the inspectors' time upon matters of relative urgency. In this category is the incidence of disrepair of dwelling houses in respect of which approximately 300 complaints were received, involving more than 1,000 inspections and subsequent visits concerning the progress and supervision of remedial work required by notices served upon owners.

The statutory procedure whereby this work is effected occasionally leads to court proceedings and this necessitates scrupulous care to ensure that notices, specifications, etc., are properly issued and that subsequent action is strictly in accordance with the provisions of the appropriate enactments.

The inspection of food and catering 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.

The number of complaints about noise nuisance has increased and is perhaps a reflection of nervous tension arising from the stress of modern life. Some of the complaints were fully justified inasmuch as they related to trade and other noises which occurred during the night hours and disturbed complainants sleep.

Housing Conditions.

The Government's decision to stimulate Slum Clearance was illustrated during the year by the passage of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act.

The vital importance of this Act to Winchester is clearly seen in the number of houses in the City, which by reason of serious disrepair, dampness, poor stability etc. are unfit for human habitation. Further, the extent of the structural decay of so many houses concerned is such that repeated repairs are required with the object of providing no more than wind and weather tight conditions and freedom from serious dampness.

The new Act also requires the Council within a year to submit to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, proposals for dealing with houses which appear to be unfit for human habitation. In this connection an inspection of houses for possible inclusion in clearance areas was commenced. The rate at which areas of old, worn-out dwellings can be cleared, however, clearly depends on the implementation of planning schemes or the provision of sites for new housing.

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).....278
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....620
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.....300
- (b) Number of inspections for the purpose.....455
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....120
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.....180

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.....278

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.....36

2. No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -

a. By Owners.....36

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..... 239

2. No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -

a. By Owners.....14

b. By Local Authority in default of Owners.....Nil

Slum Clearance.

Individual Unfit Houses.

Details of action taken in connection with unfit houses, etc. -

(a) Houses demolished during the year following formal action:-

8/9, Cossack Lane

4, Magdalen Hill

5/6, St. Clement Street

13/15, Stockbridge Road

(b) Undertakings not to relet for human habitation in lieu of Demolition Orders or pending demolition, were accepted in respect of the following:-

6, Tower Road

11, Bridge Street

62, Chesil Street

47, Lower Brook Street

3, Hyde Church Path

(c) Deferred Demolition Orders in respect of houses occupied by aged people and problem families:-

The Bungalow, Garnier Road.

(d) Houses listed as protected buildings (having architectural merit) but considered unfit for human habitation:-

58-59, Canon Street.

(e) Number of houses surveyed under Section 1, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.....260

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts 1920 - 1939.

During the year, a certificate "as to state of repair" which was issued by the Health Department, was used as evidence in a case concerning an application for reduction of rent in connection with a basement apartment. The Chief Sanitary Inspector was called to give evidence at the County Court and a rent reduction from 25/- to 8/- per week was obtained by the tenant.

Expiration of Court Order without commencement of the work.

In a number of cases remedial action is taken by owners only when Court proceedings are imminent, with corresponding discomfort to the owners concerned. In one case, however, and despite a fine of £3. by the Court, the Department was unsuccessful in persuading the owner of a property to carry out essential repairs. This situation will call for the repair work to be carried out in default and costs to be recovered from the owner.

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

As a result of complaints received relative to overcrowding, 114 houses were inspected with the following results:-

Number of houses overcrowded.....	2
Number of houses with sub-tenants living under overcrowded conditions.....	2
Number of houses not overcrowded.....	23
Number of houses with occupants living in underground rooms.....	89

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 1954:-

- (i) By Local Authority -
 - a. Permanent Houses..... 200
 - b. Prefabricated Houses..... ---
- (ii) By Private Enterprise..... 39
- (iii) Total number of houses and flats owned
by the Local Authority at 31st
December, 1954.....2345

Complaints.

The number of complaints received during the year in connection with housing totalled 269, only 25 less than the preceding year. 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:-

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>
Defective and leaking roofs repaired.....	47	31
Roof Valley gutters repaired.....	11	9
Rainwater gutters repaired or renewed.....	20	33
Choked gutters remedied.....	6	8
Chimney pots repaired or renewed.....	9	5
Chimney stacks re-pointed.....	24	29
Chimney breasts repaired.....	8	6
Chimney flues repaired.....	3	1
Curtilage walls repaired.....	2	4
General structural repairs.....	49	57
Yard surfaces repaired.....	8	3
External steps repaired.....	3	3
External plaster repaired.....	4	7
Covers provided to cellar areas.....	2	1
External Soffit boards repaired.....	6	10
Leaking skylights repaired.....	10	6
Staircases repaired.....	11	19
Windows made to open.....	4	8
Glazing renewed.....	9	5
Window putty repaired.....	22	39
Window parting bead renewed.....	5	8
Glazing bars provided.....	2	5
Woodwork to windows repaired.....	26	31
Sashcords renewed.....	29	25
Floors repaired.....	19	15
Dry rot in floors remedied.....	11	9
Wall plaster and ceilings repaired.....	28	40
Walls cleansed.....	2	5
Ceilings cleansed.....	8	12
Walls re-pointed and repaired.....	7	11
Doors repaired.....	15	6
Door locks repaired.....	3	4
Door handles repaired.....	4	2
Firegrates repaired or renewed.....	2	5
Ranges repaired or renewed.....	6	5
Firebacks repaired or renewed.....	8	2
Firebaskets provided.....	1	3
Coppers repaired.....	2	4

Plastering to fireplaces repaired.....	7.....	9
Water service pipes repaired.....	8.....	10
Premises cleansed.....	1.....	2
Sinks repaired or renewed.....	9.....	12
Sink waste pipes repaired.....	5.....	3
Choked sink W.P.s remedied.....	6.....	7
Sink traps renewed.....	4.....	2

Dampness remedied:-

Defective D.P.C.s.....	9.....	14
Penetrating.....	31.....	26
Chimney stacks.....	12.....	20
Chimney breasts.....	14.....	17
Dormer windows (soakers and flashing).....	7.....	5
Ceilings.....	5.....	8

Drainage:-

Vent shafts repaired.....	11.....	13
Soil pipes repaired.....	5.....	6
Drains repaired.....	31.....	25
Blockages remedied.....	26.....	20
Half channel to sink gully repaired.....	2.....	4
Defective soakaways repaired.....	11.....	9
Wastepipes made to discharge over gully.....	6.....	8
Surface gullies required.....	5.....	5

Sanitary Conveniences:-

Pans repaired or renewed.....	14.....	19
Cisterns repaired.....	31.....	55
Cisterns renewed.....	5.....	11
Provision of sufficient water supply.....	2.....	6
W.C. waste pipe repaired.....	2.....	3
Water connection to W.C. repaired.....	2.....	1
Water service pipe repaired.....	5.....	4
W.C. traps repaired.....	5.....	4
Collar to drain connection repaired.....	4.....	2
Windows repaired.....	10.....	9
Roofs repaired.....	32.....	22
Walls repaired.....	8.....	11
General structural repairs.....	16.....	18
Floors repaired.....	3.....	5
Doors repaired.....	6.....	3
Doors rehung.....	2.....	8
Door frames repaired.....	7.....	13
Thresholds repaired.....	1.....	1
General woodwork repaired.....	3.....	6
Inadequate accommodation remedied.....	2.....	3
Compartments required to be partitioned off in accordance with byelaws.....	2.....	1
Ashbins provided.....	13.....	28

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Smoke from Commercial and Business Premises.

The work of the sanitary inspectors in connection with smoke abatement during 1954 was as follows:-

Total number of observations	12
Number of visits to works	19
Number of complaints of smoke dealt with	8
Number of improvements to plant	2

On each occasion when an inspector observed a chimney emitting smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance, abatement was usually secured by means of informal notice or personal contact with the owners of the offending chimney.

Only in one or two exceptional cases have smoke offences continued for a long period and these have been reported to the Health Committee with a view to taking statutory action.

In summary, all complaints of smoke nuisance were investigated at once, routine observation was kept on chimneys throughout the City and offenders were dealt with by inspection and advice.

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 five.

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 By-laws which relate to overcrowding, cleanliness, washing facilities, sanitary accommodation and the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.

In view of common lodging houses being so liable to become infested by vermin which have been introduced by more casual lodgers, especial attention is directed to this aspect of inspections made. The use of insecticides with a residual toxicity is recommended to keepers as a routine measure.

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.

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 over 9,000 members and provided nearly 12,000 meals. There are 70 beds and the average stay per member was one night.

The dormitories, kitchens and sanitary accommodation were regularly inspected and found satisfactory at all times. There was no case of overcrowding, food poisoning or infectious disease during the year.

Houses Let in Lodgings

Under Section 11, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, houses let in lodgings are subject to inspection by the Local Authority for the purpose of securing fitness for occupation.

Prior to the new Act it was necessary under the Housing Act, 1936, for all houses let in lodgings to be registered with the local authority for the purpose of inspections and checking on observance of byelaw requirements.

The new provisions of the 1954 Act refer to natural lighting, ventilation, water supply, adequacy of closet accommodation, suitability of accommodation for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water.

It is known that there are at least 32 "houses let in lodgings" in the City and that under the 1936 Act many persons omitted to give notice to the Council of the letting of lodging to which the byelaws applied. It is not considered, therefore, that this figure truly represents the number of houses let in lodgings in the City.

A total of 71 inspections were made during the year which were directed to lighting of rooms, staircases and passages, cooking and washing facilities, drainage, sanitary accommodation and cleanliness of premises.

It was necessary to issue cautions in three instances concerning dirty conditions, whilst six informal and three formal notices were served to compel attention to the Sanitary Inspectors' requirements.

Land Charges Register

In connection with the sale of properties in the City area and with a view to ascertaining if there were any outstanding notices, a total of 265 searches were made by the department.

Offensive Trades

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

Tents, Vans and Sheds

During the year Licences were granted to two 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 2,410.

Infectious Disease Investigations

Scarlet Fever		6
Polio-myelitis		1 (contact)

Infectious Disease Investigations. (Cont).

Meningococcal Infection	...	1
Para-typhoid	...	3 (contacts)

Disinfections carried out as detailed below :-

After Infectious Disease -

Rooms and Bedding 13

At Ratepayer's request -

Rooms (only) 2

Bedding (only) 4

Rooms & Bedding 3

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.

Regular examinations, both bacteriological and chemical, are made of the town's water, samples being obtained to check its purity at dwellinghouses, institutions and business premises etc., as routine procedure and upon complaint. The water 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	deg.C.	Taste:	Normal.
Colour (Hazen Units):	Nil.	Smell.	Normal.
Appearance: Clear & Bright.		Turbidity:	Nil.
Microscopical Appearance: Organic debris, soot, silica.			

No moving organisms.

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Reaction pH:	7.3	...	...	Free Chlorine:	0.2
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂ :	...	...	...	10 parts per million.	

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION (Cont).

Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N:	...	...	0.008	parts per million.		
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N:	...	...	0.007	"	"	"
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N:	...	...	Nil.			
Nitric Nitrogen, as N:	...	...	6.4	"	"	"
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)						
Temporary	...	...	154	"	"	"
Permanent	...	...	73	"	"	"
Permanganate Figure, as O (4 hours, 80 deg.F.)	...	...	0.075	"	"	"
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃ :	...	...	215	"	"	"
Total Solids:	...	...	335.2	"	"	"

MINERAL ANALYSIS

in parts per million.

Calcium, as Ca:	102.9	...	Nitrate, as NO ₃ :	28.3
Magnesium, as Mg:	3.3	...	Iron:	...
Sodium, as Na:		...	Lead:	...
Carbonate, as CO ₃ :	129	...	Zinc:	...
Chloride, as Cl:	17	...	Copper:	...
Sulphate, as SO ₄ :	12.9	...	Phosphate:	...
				Absent
				Absent
				Absent
				Absent
				Absent

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 2 days 37° C. aerobically:	per ml.
Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37° C.	NIL. per 100 ml.
" " " 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 64 samples of food were purchased and submitted for examination, of these 41 were formal samples and 23 were informal, full details being set out in the following table :-

Following details of these regular samples are set out in the following table:-
 During the year 64 samples of food were purchased and submitted for examination, of these 41 were formal samples and 23 were informal, full details being set out in the following table :-
 The following articles of food, being unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered and - 23 - were found necessary. In certain cases, on the undertaking that it would be used for edible purposes, the food was returned to the wholesaler or the Ministry of Food and utilised in other way.

Article.	No. Examined.			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity.			No. of Vendors Warned.	Information Laid.
	F.	Inf.	Total.	F.	Inf.	Total.		
Macaroni	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Dripping	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Vinegar	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-
Milk	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Beef Sausages	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pork Sausages	4	-	4	1	-	1	Producer	-
Margarine	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Cheese	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dried Milk	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Orange Juice	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Cakes	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	Legal Proceedings Instituted.
Bic. Soda	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pepper	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffing	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sponge Mixt.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tapioca	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ground Cinn.	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cough Mixt.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Aspirin Tabs.	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Epsom Salts	-	1	1	-	1	1	Vendor	-
Boracic Powd.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cream Tinned	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rhubarb "	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Seidlitz Powd.-	-	1	1	-	1	1	Vendor	-
	41	23	64	1	3	4	-	-

Of the 64 samples of food taken and submitted for analysis 4 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
(19) 16/3/54	Pork Sausages	(F)	23.8% deficient in meat.	Producer Warned
(44) 27/12/54	Cakes	(I)	Contaminated by mouse droppings	Legal Proceedings Instituted-Producer Fined £15.
(59) 28/12/54	Epsom Salts	(I)	Old Stock	Vendor warned
(64) 28/12/54	Seidlitz Powder	(I)	Old Stock	Vendor warned

Pork Sausages The Meat Products (No. 3) Order 1952 (S.I.2257/52) which was in force up to March 1st 1953, required a minimum meat content of 65% for pork sausages which was considered the minimum acceptable standard. On the above standard the samples of this commodity were 23.8% deficient in meat.

Cakes A number of cakes each contained mouse droppings. Investigation revealed mouse infestation at bakery. Laxity of proprietors was established and a fine of £15 imposed.

Epsom Salts The sample was unfit for sale by reason of corrosion of the metal lid which had contaminated the top layer of crystals. The Vendor was warned and remaining tins withdrawn from sale.

Seidlitz Powder The "White Packet" was 0.29 grains deficient in tartaric acid on the minimum standard of 2.25 grains. These were found to be old stock and were destroyed.

Ground Cinnamon A sample of this was found to contain 1.66% of acid insoluble ash in excess of the maximum standard allowed (2%). A repeat sample proved satisfactory.

Orange Juice As a result of complaints of illness after drinking orange juice an investigation was made which included submission of sample for analysis. The report on the sample indicated that there was no connection between the illness and the specimen which, however, proved to have a metallic back-taste due no doubt to the juice being left in the can after opening.

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, 1954.

Meat (Tinned)	...	224 Tins	Dates	...	1 Box.
Gammon	...	5 lbs.	Orange Juice	...	3 Tins.
Bacon	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Vegetables (Tinned)	...	136 Tins.
Sausages	...	43 lbs.	Pickled Walnuts	...	2 Jars.
Tongue	...	38 lbs.	Sponge Mixture	...	8 pkts.
Imported Meat	...	68 lbs.	Soup	...	20 Tins.
Hares	...	12	Jam	...	15 Tins.
Chicken	...	12 lbs.	Spaghetti	...	1 Tin.
Meat Paste	...	1 Jar.	Frozen Eggs	...	156 lbs.
Milk (Tinned)	...	224 Tins.	Fish - Shell	...	8 galls.
Cream	...	1 Tin.	Wet	...	21 stone.
Cheese	...	48 lbs.	Cured	...	11 Boxes.
Fruit (Tinned)	...	513 Tins.	Tinned	...	13 Tins.

Food.

Inspection and Registration of Food Premises, etc.

The increased attention given to the inspection of food premises was fully maintained in 1954, when no less than 994 inspections were made.

Bacteriological sampling of milk etc.	...	...	38
Bakehouses	...	...	15
Butchers' Shops	...	...	42
Canteens, kitchens and cafes	...	...	39
Confectioners	...	...	7
Dairies	...	...	10
Examination of food stuffs	...	...	8
Food byelaws	...	...	14
Food & Drug sampling	...	...	39
Food poisoning investigations	...	...	5
Food preparing premises	...	...	16
Food vehicles	...	...	9
Fried fish shops	...	...	11
Fruiterers and greengrocers	...	...	16
Grocery and provisions...	...	...	94
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	6
Ice cream vendors	...	...	42
Licensed premises	...	...	53
Other food premises	...	...	25
Slaughterhouses	...	...	490
Water sampling	...	...	15
			994

Contraventions dealt with totalled 158 which included 83 in respect of licensed premises :-

(a) Accumulations removed	...	...	5
Cracked and chipped crockery replaced	...	...	4

Constant hot water provided	...	...	...	3
Dirty food vehicle cleansed	...	...	...	2
Faulty handling or wrapping improved	...	...	...	9
Inadequate handling of foodstuffs improved	...	...	...	1
Provision of refuse bins	...	...	...	10
Personal hygiene improved	...	...	...	2
Provision of food receptacles	...	...	...	9
Repairs effected	...	...	...	6
Rooms or Equipment cleansed	...	...	...	4
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	8
Sanitary accommodation improved	...	...	...	10
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	2

(b) Licensed premises :-

Bars, etc., re-decorated	...	...	...	27
Structural improvements to bars and public rooms	...	...	...	11
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	5
Trapped sink-wastes provided	...	...	...	3
New counter tops provided	...	...	...	1
Improvements to artificial lighting	...	...	...	1
Glass washing machines installed	...	...	...	2
Ventilation improved (extractor fans)	...	...	...	2
Improved heating facilities	...	...	...	1
Cellars redecorated	...	...	...	7
" floors re-paved	...	...	...	2
" open ceilings underdrawn	...	...	...	1
" new hand-rail provided to stairs	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation - structural improvements	...	...	...	2
" " artificial lighting	...	...	...	5
" " reconstructed	...	...	...	8
" " flushing apparatus	...	...	...	2
" " installed	...	...	...	2
" " redecorated	...	...	...	2

Preparation, Sale and Storage of Food

From the public health point of view the primary requirement in regard to all food should be that it is safe and capable of being sold in a suitable condition for human consumption. With this object in view, due attention continues to be given to this branch of the inspectors' functions.

In general it can be reported that there is a marked improvement in the hygienic circumstances of food establishments, particularly with respect to branch shops of retailing companies.

The protection of food which is displayed for sale from the risk of contamination by customers, has been effected by the use of glass screens and similar types of fittings.

In this connection it is noticeable that the fitting of display cases on counters and shelves which have been advocated by the Sanitary Inspectors for some time as a means of protecting unwrapped food, has now

become popular with small traders, many of whom consider that fittings of this nature not only give a smart and clean appearance to the shop, but also possess a useful sales value.

However suitable shop premises may be and whatever the care taken to protect foodstuffs from contamination, the efforts expended in this direction will be largely nullified unless the personnel also play their part.

Restaurants etc. The greatest variation in prevailing conditions is likely to be observed when dealing with cafes and snack bars. Large restaurants, which have been designed for the purpose and which are efficiently supervised, are usually satisfactory.

The inspection of catering premises, however, 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 Sanitary Inspectors' functions.

There has been a great improvement in the hygienic standard of this trade so far as this City is concerned, and there is every indication that managements appreciate their responsibility in the production of cleaner and safe food.

Structural and environmental conditions have also improved considerably and the result of the efforts on the part of the Sanitary Inspectors for the wider use of refrigeration has been most encouraging.

Registration of Food Premises - Section 14, Food and Drugs Act 1938. During the year 28 "Certificates of Registration" were granted by the Council to various traders in the City (6 for the sale of Ice Cream and 22 for the manufacture of Preserved Foods). The total number of premises now registered under this Act is 130 (Sale of Ice Cream 105, manufacture of Preserved Foods 25).

Ice Cream

Details of samples submitted for the methylene blue test are set out as follows :-

Provisional Grade	1	-	18
"	2	-	5
"	3	-	5
"	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 34 visits
Other Food Shops and Premises ... 155 visits

Shops Act Seventy Two 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 taking meals by the shop assistants 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.

In order that newly constructed shop premises shall conform with the requirements of the Shops Act as to the provision of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc. the City Engineer forwards plans of proposed shops to the Health Department for observations before the plans are approved.

Inspection of Schools During the year a total of 14 inspections were made in connection with general repairs and annual cleansing. In all cases the work asked for was carried out.

Swimming Baths. Regular samples of water from 6 school swimming baths were submitted for Bacteriological Examination, the results of which were satisfactory.

Meat Inspection Less than seventeen years ago there were six slaughterhouses in the City but with the coming of the War and subsequent food control, the number was reduced to one.

Many of the slaughterhouses in use before 1939 were close to dwelling houses, the occupants of which were subject to unpleasant sounds, sights and smells associated with slaughtering.

Almost without exception there were no facilities for the proper cooling of carcasses except in the vitiated atmosphere of the restricted slaughter chambers.

Such premises were, altogether a travesty of progress and relics of by-gone days.

It is good to note therefore, that despite the delay in publication of the final report of the Interdepartmental Committee on the siting of new slaughterhouses, the Council have, out of practical necessity and in the interests of public health, embarked upon a limited scheme to replace the existing inadequate slaughtering facilities.

In July 1954, following the de-rationing of meat, the Ministry of Food relinquished control of slaughtering at the St. Georges' Street slaughterhouse. An application from Mr. G.H. Winteridge (Wholesale Butcher) to lease the premises from the Council was considered and approved for a period of 12 months commencing 1st July 1954.

Six of the full-time and one of the part-time staff are slaughtermen licensed under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Acts 1933 to 1954.

As previously indicated, the dilapidated structure of this old slaughterhouse is not conducive to good working conditions and the staff are looking forward to the completion of the new premises at Winnall.

Fatstock Guarantee Scheme In June 1954 the Council approved the Ministry of Food request that the St. Georges' Street slaughterhouse be made a Deadweight Certification Centre for pigs under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. The Sanitary Inspectors were accordingly registered as Certifying Officers for the purpose. Implementation of this scheme has required much additional clerical work in the completion and dispatch of Payment Certificates and keeping of records, apart from the actual time spent in marking and inspecting the pigs.

A payment of 6d. per pig with a minimum of 3/- per certificate is made by the Ministry to the Council.

The first certificates were issued during the week commencing 9th August 1954; details of certification from that date to 31st December 1954 are appended :-

<u>Certificates Issued</u>	<u>No. of Pigs submitted for certification</u>	<u>No. of Pigs Certified</u>
98	594	583
<u>No. of Pigs Rejected</u>	<u>Revenue accrued</u>	
11	£20 4s. 0d.	

Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order 1950 This order aims at the elimination of cows suffering from tuberculosis, or producing tuberculous milk. Four bovine animals, found to be reactors by the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, were sent for slaughter and subsequently examined by the Meat Inspector for fitness for human consumption.

Meat Inspection Statistics 100% inspection of animals slaughtered was maintained throughout 1954, involving evening, week-end and Public Holiday overtime by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The meat produced has been of a continued high quality suitable for a good residential trade. It will be noted that the almost identical percentage of meat condemned during the past two years proves a consistently high standard of health in the animals admitted for slaughter.

Total Animals Inspected

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Porcine</u>
1952	2863	2528	5200	952
1953	2504	1874	6056	715
1954	2537	1792	5859	635

Estimated weight of carcasses and offals

Inspected

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>qtrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
1952	1153	7	3	12
1953	1061	3	0	24
1954	1049	9	1	4

Estimated weight of carcasses and offals

Condemned

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>qtrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
1952	27	1	1	3
1953	20	5	0	24
1954	19	16	0	3

Estimated percentage weight condemned

1952	2.347%
1953	1.879%
1954	1.886%

Condemnation for Tuberculosis Only

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Porcine</u>
Whole carcasses and organs condemned	12	1	1
Organs or parts of carcasses condemned	518	-	24

Condemnation for affections other than Tuberculosis

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Porcine</u>
Whole carcasses and organs condemned	11	9	20	17
Organs or Parts of carcasses condemned	727	3	402	53

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 1954 there were five Cowkeepers on the register. The number of dairies and milk shops other than those belonging to Cowkeepers was five.

The visits of inspection made were 21.

Particular attention is directed to the general cleanliness of dairy premises and on the whole, the standard has been maintained at a high level. In no instance was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Samples of milk produced in the City were examined by the biological test for tubercle bacilli. In conjunction with the above tests, biological examination was also carried out for the presence of Brucella Abortus.

It is gratifying to report that none of the samples proved positive.

The Brucella Abortus is the cause of "contagious abortion" in cattle and of "undulant fever" in man. Infection in man with Brucella Abortus occurs from the drinking of infected milk or by inoculation through the skin, as could occur in the handling of infected organs at a slaughterhouse.

It is said that some 400-500 cases occur annually in England and Wales, the great majority of these being due to the drinking of raw milk.

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

Pasteurisation takes its name from Pasteur, who first explained the benefits to be derived from the application of heat to certain food-stuffs in relation to the destruction of bacteria. The early adoption of the process was due to a desire to retard souring, the methods employed being such as to cause the process to be regarded as a means of salvaging low-grade milks, a belief which exists in certain quarters even today.

Many years had to elapse before the public health significance of this process as a means of preventing the spread of disease was fully realised.

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.
26	26	—

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the 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	209	40	61	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	69	18	23	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	280	58	84	—

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	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	56	56			
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	4	4			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	2	2			
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	3	3			
(b) unsuitable or defective	15	15			
(c) not separate for sexes	2	2			
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	2	2			
TOTAL	84	84			

Outworkers. The employment of outworkers in specified classes of work is supervised by the Sanitary Inspectors operating under the provisions of the Public Health Act and the Factories Act. These provisions relate to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises and to the prevention of the spread of infectious disease by articles made by outworkers.

The lists received from employers in the City revealed that 15 firms employed a total of 32 outworkers, and that three of the outworkers were employed by more than one firm.

Other Matters

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

Rodent Control

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricul- tural.
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I Number of properties in Local Authority's District	42	7405	1469	8916	40
II Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	289	22	311	-
(b) Survey under the Act	5	4181	812	4998	9
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	1	4	8	13	-
III. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	29	7652	4405	12086	-
IV Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats (Major)	1	-	-	1	-
(a) Rats (Minor)	2	469	180	651	6
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Minor)	1	28	23	52	-
V Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A.	4	495	200	699	5

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricul- tural.
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
VI. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	10	628	211	849	-
VII. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	1	12	6	19	-
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	4	56	28	88	-

The number of dead rats that were collected totalled 640. The estimated kill was 2,700.

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

Summary of Block Control undertaken during the year

A total of 3,676 premises were inspected during the year when 520 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 number of bodies found totalled 1,046.

The estimated kill was 2,615 rats and mice.

In addition to the above, schools, hospitals, the Hants Constabulary H.Q. and other large properties, making a total of 10 in all were treated.

The estimated kill was 60 rats.

Sewer Treatment

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

Time taken to complete : 3 weeks (1 week 10 per cent. pre-baiting
2 weeks maintenance treatment).

Treatment using Zinc Phosphide and Arsenic

(1) Manholes lifted	330
(2) Number of manholes baited	158
(3) Number of manholes showing prebait take	39
(4) Number of manholes showing complete prebait take	8
(5) Scheme of baiting used (e.g. consecutive days, or 1st, 3rd and 5th days)	Consecutive Days
(6) Number of manholes test baited in conjunction with treatment and not included in No. 2 above	123

Administration

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, requires occupiers to notify the Local Authority should their premises or land become infested with rats or mice in substantial numbers. In order to meet these obligations two full-time rodent staff are employed in a continuous survey of the City, in addition to investigations and inspections arising from notifications and complaints about infestations. These notifications are obligatory under the Act and are of great assistance as they enable the rodent staff to locate sources of infestation and to give the advice necessary to secure appropriate remedial action.

The rodent staff also carry out destruction measures in the City sewers in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry.

It is evident that the rodent operational facilities have become widely known to the public and this is reflected in complaints and requests for technical advice and assistance in ridding premises of rodent infestation.

Infested dwelling houses in the City are dealt with free of cost but where an infestation is of a casual nature and the occupiers are capable of carrying out instructions intelligently, advice is given concerning the measures necessary. Owners or occupiers of business premises are given free advice as to best methods to adopt for the destruction of rodents on their premises or land, but if the Corporation's staff is employed the full cost of treatment is charged.

Use of "Warfarin"

The rodenticide "Warfarin" has continued to show excellent results and the application of this modern treatment has resulted in large areas of the City being almost completely cleared of rats.

Whilst the presence of rats may be due to different causes, the main sources of infestation in the built up areas of the City are sewers and drains. Considerable work is usually necessary in the tracing of drainage sources of infestation and in the repair or renewal of defective drains or sewers.

Under Part 1 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, a total of 420 occupiers notified the Health Department that rats or mice infested their premises.

The Corporation Pumping Station, refuse tips, river banks and open spaces were all subject to regular inspection, and where an infestation was found to exist, appropriate control measures were immediately applied.

In regard to business premises, the average inspection rate for the year has been 50%, a figure that was increased to 55% when taking into account other inspections under the Food and Drugs Act, Public Health Act, etc.

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.

Two premises were successfully treated by the Public Health Department for Bed Bug Infestation and three premises for Flea Infestation.

EXAMINATION OF DRAINS

During the year under review it was found necessary to carry out 39 drain tests and serve 36 informal notices on owners of property for the repair of drains or other appliances.

During the same period a total of 47 complaints were dealt with concerning defective drainage systems.

It is very often impracticable from a superficial inspection to ascertain the actual condition or course of drainage systems when investigating complaints concerning defective drains. During the year it was found necessary to have ground opened up at 15 premises in order to examine the condition of drains and if necessary apply specified tests.

The defective drains referred to above related to percolations of offensive liquid in cellars and sub-floor spaces, subsidence in yards and in one case, subsidence in a main road. In another case it was found that tree roots had fractured the drainage conduit which was cement jointed and had given rise to serious obstruction in the pipes. In several cases drainage defects were revealed by rat burrowing caused by these rodents emerging from sewers or drains through fractured pipes or open joints in search of food or breeding places.

In a number of cases the existence of rat burrows revealed defective drain pipes from which sewer rats had emerged. In the course of these examinations, excavations are made at key points to ascertain the condition of the pipes and to determine exactly which premises drain into them. The latter precaution is important in relation to the provisions

Some drainage examinations revealed a complete absence of "fall" or declivity with the result that the conduits were unable to run clear. In one case a "Fields Automatic Flushing Tank" operated by sink waste water had been attached to a flat drain. Neglect of the tank resulted in a complete blockage of a drainage system that served six properties.

The Winchester Corporation Act, 1952, contains powers to deal expeditiously with choked drains, private sewers etc. and under these powers the Corporation may authorise the service of a notice requiring the owner or occupier of premises to remedy choked drains etc. within 48 hours. This procedure eliminates the long delays which could occur in dealing with choked sanitary appliances by the Act of 1936.

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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 1954

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever		1	2	1		1						1	6
Whooping Cough	6	16	15	3	2	13	24	20	3	1	5	8	116
Measles					1	4	1					1	7
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic		1								1			2
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic													-
Meningococcal Infection			2							1			3
Dysentery				10	11								21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum						9	4	4	4	7		4	32
Puerperal Pyrexia		1		3	3	2	5	7	2	2	3	3	31
Pneumonia						1							1
Para-Typhoid											1		1
Food Poisoning		1					2						3
TOTALS	6	20	19	17	16	30	37	31	9	12	9	17	223

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1954

Disease	Total cases notified	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 and over	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever	6				1	1	3					1		1
Whooping Cough	116	8	10	12	17	17	49	3						2
Measles	7			2	1	2	2							-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	2							1		1				2
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-													
Meningococcal Infection	3	2					1							1
Dysentery	21		2	3	3	3	4	1	1	4				6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	32	32												32
Puerperal Pyrexia	31								3	22	6			31
Pneumonia	1						1							1
Para-Typhoid	1						1							1
Food Poisoning	3						1	1		1				3

ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL - 1954

	Winchester City	Winchester R.D.	AREAS FROM WHICH CASES ADMITTED					Winchester R.D.	Andover M.C. & R.D.	Eastleigh M.C.	Aldershot M.C.	Whitchurch R.D.	Ramsey M.C. & R.D.	Basingstoke M.C. & R.D.	Petersfield U.D. & R.D.	Gosport M.C.	Total
Streptococcal Infection (inc. Scarlet Fever)	9	9	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	24
Staphylococcal Infection	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
Virus infection (inc. Poliomyelitis, Measles, Influenza etc.)	1	3	5	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	2	-	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	1	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	11
Gastro-enteritis (inc. Dysentery & Salmonella infection)	14	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	42
Dermatitis (inc. Ringworm, Scabies, etc.)	11	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	19
Pertussis	3	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	15
Tuberculosis	5	6	1	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	29
Other conditions	7	8	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	31
TOTAL	54	49	32	5	7	8	8	8	8	29	5	1	1	29	5	1	198

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and mortality during 1954

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	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	14	19	2	5	2	-	-	-

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	77	11	76	13
Female	56	15	65	16
TOTAL	133	26	141	29

Removals from Register during year:-

Reason for Removal	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Died (including deaths from other causes)	5	2	-	2
Removed from District	2	3	-	2
Cured	8	5	-	-
TOTAL	15	10	-	4

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).

TABLE I

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY — WINCHESTER

1st February — 28th February, 1954

SURVEY GROUPS	Numbers X-Rayed			Numbers Referred for Further Investigation or Observation		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Chest Clinics ...	6	18	24	1	—	1
General Practitioners ...	18	10	28	2	—	2
School Children and Students ...	1,038	517	1,555	15	—	15
National Servicemen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Firms ...	1,184	1,071	2,255	7	8	15
General Public ...	1,254	2,091	3,345	43	30	73
TOTALS ...	3,500	3,707	7,207	68	38	106

Total number recalled for large films = 333 (% of total examined = 4.62)

Total number recalled for interviews = 87 (% of total examined = 1.21)

TABLE II
NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS

Non-Tuberculous Conditions	Chest Clinics		General Practitioners		National Service-men	Students and School Children		Private Firms		General Public		Totals		
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Abnormalities of bony thorax and lungs ...	—	—	3	—	—	23	12	45	41	47	85	118	138	256
Bronchitis & emphysema	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	10	1	28	20	46	21	67
Bronchiectasis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	4	5
Pneumonia & pneumonitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	1	8	1	9
Pneumokoniosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleural thickening and fibrosis ...	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	17	6	26	30	48	36	84
Intrathoracic new growths:														
Malignant ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Non-malignant ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Cardiovascular lesions:														
Congenital ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
Acquired ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	9	7	11	8	19
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	1	4	9	16	10	26

TABLE III
NEWLY DISCOVERED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

	CHEST CLINICS		GENERAL PRACTITIONERS		NATIONAL SERVICEMEN	STUDENTS and SCHOOL CHILDREN		PRIVATE FIRMS		GENERAL PUBLIC		TOTALS		
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Cases of Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis:														
Primary Lesions ...	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	7	9	13	23	31	33	64
Post-Primary lesions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	16	17	28	25	53
Cases of Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis:														
Primary Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Unilateral Post-Primary Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	5	6	6	12
Bilateral Post-Primary Disease ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	1	5
Pleural effusions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ACTIVE T.B.:	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	2	5	5	12	7	19
RATE PER 1,000:	41.66		35.71		—	1.92		1.77		2.98		2.63		—

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 1954 is as follows:-

Age under 5 years	233
Age between 5 - 15 years	28
Reinforcing dose	372

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 4,464 children are recorded as having been immunised.

F—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1954

MONTHS	Barometer		Temperature			Hygrometer		Degree of Humidity Sat. = 100	No. of Days when rain fell	Total Amount (inches)	Sunshine Number of hours and tenths	Wind (Days)							
	Mean Pressure at Station 128 feet above M.S.L.	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Mean of obs. at 9 a.m. Dry bulb	Wet bulb					N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
January	29.93	57	14	43.0	30.7	35.4	34.8	93.2	18	2.47	64.3	4	6	—	2	1	8	3	7
February	29.62	53	12	43.6	31.1	37.0	36.4	95.1	20	3.59	59.4	3	4	—	2	3	10	—	6
March	29.59	60	12	51.0	35.9	42.5	41.4	90.4	20	3.49	109.8	1	8	1	2	3	11	1	4
April	30.13	62	26	56.2	33.1	44.8	42.9	84.3	4	0.45	203.8	6	8	—	—	1	3	2	10
May	29.87	79	29	61.1	42.5	52.2	50.4	88.3	17	1.69	159.0	3	4	—	3	2	9	2	8
June	29.87	73	39	64.6	49.3	55.6	54.4	92.5	21	3.46	125.3	1	4	1	2	3	13	2	4
July	29.85	73	38	65.7	50.7	58.2	56.6	90.5	18	3.13	138.7	—	—	—	1	2	18	5	5
August	29.76	78	39	67.0	50.6	56.5	55.6	94.2	19	3.63	122.4	—	—	—	4	3	15	1	8
September	29.77	78	32	63.7	47.9	54.7	53.9	94.5	25	3.13	156.3	—	1	—	2	4	15	2	6
October	29.86	67	25	60.7	47.8	53.8	53.1	95.0	22	3.44	80.2	1	1	—	3	7	15	—	4
November	29.66	59	26	52.8	38.1	44.2	43.9	93.5	28	6.28	52.7	—	4	—	9	8	4	—	5
December	29.80	57	21	49.6	37.9	43.3	43.0	97.1	15	3.28	45.1	1	1	1	3	2	18	3	2
Year 1954	29.81	79	12	56.6	41.3	48.2	47.2	92.4	227	38.04	1317.0	20	41	3	33	39	139	21	69