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CITY OF WINCHESTER



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH of the CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1957.

S. [unclear]

ROBT. A. GOOD

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

Medical Officer of Health, Etc.

B. [unclear]



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

July 1958.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasant duty to submit the eighty-third Annual Report on the state of the Public Health in the City of Winchester for the year 1957. The details of the various services provided by the department are fully described in the report, and it is proposed at this stage to refer only to matters of particular note.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the City at mid-year was 27,040 persons, a decrease of 540 over his previous estimate, but 1,319 higher than the actual figure obtained at the last census. During the year the number of inhabited houses increased by 319 to a total of 8,269 dwellings, but there remained 816 applicants waiting to be rehoused on the Council housing list at the end of the year.

The Birth Rate at 13.68 per thousand of the estimated population shows a very slight fall compared with the figure for the previous year. There was a total of 366 live births during the year compared with 375 in 1956.

The Infant Mortality Rate increased from 13.33 to 19.13 per thousand live births. Whilst these figures would appear to show a large increase in the number of infant deaths, the actual number of children dying during the first year of life has only increased from five to seven, and the figure of 19.13 is still below that of 23.1 as provided for the Country as a whole. Of the seven deaths already mentioned, no less than five died in the first week of life and are attributable to such conditions as congenital deformity and prematurity. In association with the Infant Mortality Rate, the Still Birth Rate at 31.73 per thousand live and still births, also shows an increase, and is somewhat higher than the figure available for England and Wales. In fact the number of still births has increased from seven to twelve.

The Death Rate at 9.11 per thousand estimated average home

population is the lowest ever recorded and is appreciably better than the figure of 9.38 obtained during the year 1956. Further, compared with the national figures of 11.5 per thousand average home population it compares most favourably. In all there were 290 deaths, consisting of 150 males and 140 females. Further analysis of these figures shows that approximately 72% of deaths occurred in persons of 65 years and over, whilst approximately 8% occurred amongst individuals under 45 years. Whilst these figures are not quite as significant as those obtained in previous years, they continue to demonstrate the ageing trend of the population and the necessity for constant and sustained efforts for the care and welfare of the elderly. Once again Heart Disease and associated Vascular Lesions comprise the largest single entity as a cause of death. This group accounts for more than twice the number of deaths than any other. Next in importance come deaths from Cancer and in this instance it is pleasing to be able to record a decline in the figures from the previous year from 66 to 57 deaths from this cause. The number of cases to where Cancer of the Lung has been attributed as a cause of death shows an appreciable fall from fifteen to ten cases, but it is noteworthy that of these ten cases no less than nine were males. As a result of the wave of Influenza which swept over the country during the year, there were six deaths attributed to this cause which is considerably in excess of previous figures. Offsetting this, a slight reduction is noted in the number of deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis. There was one maternal death, and one death from Tuberculosis occurred in an individual over 65 years. There were no deaths attributable to any of the other notifiable infectious diseases.

There was an increased incidence of infectious diseases as indicated by the number of notifications received during the year. This was particularly noticeable with reference to Measles, Whooping Cough and Food Poisoning, which together were responsible for 75% of the notifications. Increases were also reported in the number of cases notified of Pneumonia, Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic) and Puerperal Pyrexia. Isolation treatment in Hospital was necessary in approximately 119 cases from the City and these constituted approximately half the total number of admissions of infectious cases throughout the year. The high incidence of cases of Food Poisoning is mainly attributable to three outbreaks in two of which Salmonella Typhi-Murium was isolated as the causative organism, and in the third instance staphylococcal organisms were found to be responsible. The need to have a rapidly expandable provision for isolation beds was clearly demonstrated in the largest of these outbreaks. The limited number of beds available at the Victoria Hospital were very quickly occupied and the provision of further accommodation became essential. At very short notice and with the full co-operation of the Hospital Management Committee, the old isolation hospital at Fryern Hill was placed at my disposal, and it was thereby made possible to afford treatment to all cases needing hospitalisation. The explosive character usually associated with outbreaks of Food

Poisoning makes the provision of such facilities essential. It was necessary to make use of the extra accommodation for approximately six weeks.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Moore, Director of the Mass X-Ray Unit, details of the work carried out in the City are given in the text. It is gratifying to be able to report a slight but definite increase in the number of attendances - indicating that the service is still well appreciated by the public. In contrast with this there is a slight fall in number per thousand of newly discovered cases, affording further encouragement if needs be that a successful if necessarily slow battle is being won against this dreaded disease. Early and more efficient diagnosis has increased the number of notifications of the disease which have again risen during the past year, but this must in no way discourage the unfortunate sufferer who has now at his disposal all the marvels and techniques of modern surgery and medicine to enable him to overcome his infection and eventually become cured. Some indication of the success of efforts along these lines is indicated by the fact that there was only one death in the City during 1957 from Tuberculosis and that individual was in the 65 years and over group.

Very little comment is necessary regarding the work of the Public Health Inspectors which is elaborated in very full detail in that part of the Report supplied by Mr. E. Seymour, Chief Public Health Inspector. The main preoccupation of the Inspectors throughout the year was once again dealing with the many facets of the housing problem. Considerable work was involved in the inspection of sub-standard houses and the preparation of the necessary reports. Compulsory Purchase Orders were sought in connection with forty properties in the Central and St. John Street Areas of the City, and following a Public Inquiry these Orders were confirmed with the exclusion of only one property. In addition, Closing Orders were made by the City Council in respect of eleven houses during the year. Mention must also be made of the invaluable work done by the Public Health Inspectors in their tedious and at times somewhat frustrating investigations concerned with the outbreaks of Food Poisoning already mentioned. Their painstaking endeavours helped not only in assisting in the recognition of the causative organisms in all cases, but also in limiting the extent of the outbreak.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support during the year. It is with regret that the end of the year marked the retirement of Dr. Findlay from his position as Director of the Public Health Laboratory, whose capable advice and assistance was never more in demand nor more readily given than in 1957. To him and to his staff, I wish to convey my sincere thanks and appreciation and look forward with pleasure to continued support and co-operation from his successor Dr. Hughes.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Unemployment registered in the first week in January:-

Finally, to the other Officers of the Corporation and members of the Staff of the Health Department, I wish to express my thanks for their continued assistance.

1951	53	36	44
1950	57	36	44
1949	51	36	44

A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Borough

3,888 acres.

Year	Population	Rate
1951	151	39
1950	151	39
1949	151	39

ROBT. A. GOOD.

Medical Officer of Health.

Year	Number of Inhabited Houses	Rate
1951	7	11
1950	7	11
1949	7	11

B - ESTIMABLE VALUE AT 1st APRIL, 1951

2,56,051.

Total Registered

292

Product, 1951-52

21,868. 6. 11d.

There are no special industries in the City in the ordinary acceptance of the term. It is estimated that there are 250 premises that come within the definition of "factory" in the City.

Unemployed

I am indebted to the Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Ex- change for Winchester for information relating to unemployment.

Unemployment registered in the first week in January:-

Year	Men	Women	Total
1951	41	33	74
1950	41	33	74
1949	41	33	74

- 5 -

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor - Councillor Miss E.M. Barnes
Chairman - Councillor Davies
Vice Chairman - Councillor Pratt

Alderman Taylor. Alderman Edmonds. Councillor Hutchins. Councillor Lee.
Councillor Neate. Councillor Steel.

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-1957 27,040.

Number of Inhabited Houses (On 31st March, 1958 from figures
supplied by the City Treasurer) -
8,269.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1957 £456,051.

Net penny rate
product, 1957-58 £1,868. 6. 11d.

Social Conditions There are no special industries in
the City in the ordinary acceptance
of the term. It is estimated that
there are 220 premises that come
within the definition of "factory"
in the City.

Unemployed I am indebted to the Manager of the
Ministry of Labour Employment Ex-
change for Winchester for information
relating to unemployment.

Unemployment registered in the first week in January:-

Year	Men	Women	Total
1949	41	33	74
1950	62	38	100
1951	51	22	73
1952	47	42	89

Unemployment registered in the first week in January (Contd.): -

<u>Year</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
1953	91	60	151
1954	64	48	112
1955	63	36	99
1956	81	25	106
1957	75	56	131
1958	110	56	166

B - SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	366	200	166
Legitimate	348	188	160
Illegitimate	18	12	6

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	12	5	7
Legitimate	11	4	7
Illegitimate	1	1	-

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	290	150	140

Maternal Mortality

Deaths from puerperal causes -

Puerperal sepsis	-	-	-
Other puerperal causes	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1

Infant Mortality

Deaths of infants under one year of age -

Total Registered	7	2	5
Legitimate	7	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths from Special Causes

Total Registered	73	35	38
Tuberculosis -			
Pulmonary	1	1	-
Non-pulmonary	-	-	-
Cancer	57	25	32

Deaths from Special Causes (Contd.)

	Total	Male	Female
Pneumonia	9	6	3
Influenza	6	3	3
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-	-

Birth Rate

	Winchester	Comparative Statistics (where available) England and Wales
per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1957 (corrected)	13.68	16.1

Still Birth Rate

	Winchester	Comparative Statistics (where available) England and Wales
per 1,000 total live and still births	31.75	22.5

Death Rate

per 1,000 estimated average home population mid-1957 (corrected).	9.11	11.5
---	------	------

Maternal Mortality Rate

per 1,000 total (live and still) births -		
Maternal causes excluding abortion	2.65	0.39
Due to abortion	0.00	0.08
Total maternal mortality	2.65	0.47

Death Rate

of infants under one year of age -		
All infants per 1,000 live births	19.13	23.1

Death Rate
of infants under one year of age (contd.)

	<u>Winchester</u>	<u>Comparative Statistics (where available) England and Wales</u>
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.11	-
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0	-

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated home population

Tuberculosis	0.04	0.11
Cancer	2.11	-
Pneumonia	0.33	0.52
Influenza	0.22	0.15

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1957:-

	Live Birth Rate.1.	Still Birth Rate.2.	Death Rate. 3.	Infant Mortality Rate. Under 1 yr.4.
Winchester U.D.	13.68	31.75	9.11	19.13
England & Wales	16.1	22.5	11.5	23.1
Great Towns	16.1	22.5	11.5	23.5
London	16.2	20.0	11.4	21.9

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 1957.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total 4 weeks to 1 year	TOTAL		
											Male	Female	Total
Prematurity	1				1	1				1		2	2
Congenital Malforma- tions	1				1			1		1	1	1	2
Other causes	3				3						1	2	3
	5				5	1	1			2	2	5	7

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1957

Causes of Death	Total all Ages	Nett Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.												TOTALS	
		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	Male	Fem.
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	1												1	1	—
2 Tuberculosis, Other ...	—													—	—
3 Syphilitic Disease ...	2									1			1	2	—
4 Diphtheria ...	—													—	—
5 Whooping Cough ...	—													—	—
6 Meningococcal Infections ...	—													—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—													—	—
8 Measles ...	—													—	—
9 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—													—	—
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	8											3	5	6	2
11 Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	10									1	1	7	1	9	1
12 Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	6										2	3	1	—	6
13 Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	6											4	2	—	6
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	27											7	20	10	17
15 Leukæmia, Aleukæmia ...	—													—	—
16 Diabetes ...	1											1		1	—
17 Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	39										1	7	31	22	17
18 Coronary Disease, Angina ...	49										1	8	40	30	19
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	8											2	6	2	6
20 Other Heart Disease ...	53									1	1	4	47	20	33
21 Other Circulatory Disease ...	12											2	10	9	3
22 Influenza ...	6											1	5	3	3
23 Pneumonia ...	9	1										3	5	6	3
24 Bronchitis ...	9											2	7	9	—
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	—													—	—
26 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	7											1	6	3	4
27 Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—													—	—
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	2							1				1		1	1
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	2												2	2	—
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	1									1				—	1
31 Congenital Malformations ...	2	2												1	1
32 Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	20	4									1		15	6	14
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	2			1										1	1
34 All other Accidents ...	5										2	1	2	4	1
35 Suicide ...	3								1			1	1	2	1
36 Homicide and Operations of War...	—													—	—
	290	7		1				1	1	3	10	58	209	150	140

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 Public Health Inspector

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

Additional Public Health Inspectors

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

R. W. ANDREWS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Certified Meat and Food Inspector)

Student Public Health Inspector

N. THOMPSON

Rodent Officers

V. KEBBY

J. PARSONS

Chief Clerk

MISS E. PARSONS

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL NURSING STAFF

Health Visitors

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

MISS P. HAMBROOK, S.R.N., H.V.

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

MISS M. A. JOUGHIN, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V. From
September 16th, 1957.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL NURSING STAFF (Contd.)

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,
"Spetchley", Cobden Avenue,
Bitterne Park, 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 Starmore
Nursery.
- (c) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE. Each Monday 2 p.m. at the Weeke
Community Centre.
- (d) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE. Each Monday and Wednesday at St.
Clement's Surgery at 2 p.m. The Health
Visitor attached to the group practice
is in attendance. This Clinic is primarily
for the use of patients registered with the
Doctors concerned.

Clinic and Treatment Centres (Contd.)

- (e) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE Each Tuesday at Drs. Gibson and Partners' Surgery. The Health Visitor attached to the group practice is also in attendance. The Clinic is primarily for the use of patients registered with the Doctors concerned.
- (f) SCHOOL CLINIC Daily 9-10.30 a.m. at the Health Department.
- (g) IMMUNISATION CLINIC Clinics for the inoculation of school and pre-school children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough are held on the third Tuesday in each month at the Health Department.
- (h) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC The fourth Friday odd months at 1.30 p.m. at the County Health Department, The Castle. From Monday, 24th November, this Clinic was amalgamated with the Winchester School Clinic.
- (i) SPEECH CLINIC Monday and Friday each week by appointment at the County Health Department, The Castle.
- (j) 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.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

Chiropody Clinic

- Held once a fortnight on a Monday afternoon, appointments being arranged through the British Red Cross.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

HOSPITALS

- (i) St. Paul's Hospital (Chronic sick) 219 beds.
(ii) Victoria Isolation Hospital (infectious disease) 42 beds.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD (Contd.)

SECTION "D"

- (iii) Royal Hants County Hospital - Medical, Surgical and Children
287 beds. Maternity 40 beds.

(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.

Annual Report of the
Chief Public Health Inspector

To the Chairman and Members of the City Health Committee.

SECTION "D"

Environmental Health Services

Annual Report of the
Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.H.

To the Chairman and Members of the City Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour once more of submitting this section of the Annual Report concerning the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

The co-ordination of the activities of the Public Health Inspectors dealing with the various environmental and food hygiene duties, has continued in spite of the many problems which have arisen from time to time as to which of the duties presented the most pressing need for urgent attention.

In this category is the incidence of disrepair of dwelling-houses, in respect of which many complaints were received, involving inspections and subsequent time consuming visits concerning the progress and supervision of the remedial work. It has thus remained necessary to concentrate the attention of the inspectorate on sub-standard housing conditions as one of the most vital problems of the City.

Systematic inspections with a view to representation of areas for clearance have also been carried out, and details of this work and the extension associated with the new Housing Act and Rent Act are contained in the housing section of this report.

During the year, it was realised that responsibilities in dealing with food hygiene, air pollution, factories, shops, etc., were becoming more onerous and that the effective performance of the duties involved depended on the adequacy of the inspectorial service, both in numbers and experience. Recognition of this resulted in approval by the Health Committee of a further qualified inspector. Only two applications were received and no appointment has yet been made.

I again pay tribute to the continued support and co-operation of the members of the Health Committee, and also the Medical Officer of Health. To the members of the Health Department Staff, I tender my sincere thanks.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E. SEYMOUR.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

HOUSING

SLUM CLEARANCE.

The Major portion of the statutory steps necessary for implementing the five years slum clearance programme is almost complete. Out of a total of 533 unfit houses, 354 have now been represented at Public Local Inquiries as suitable for inclusion in Clearance Areas. Up to the end of the year, 115 houses and 5 warehouses had been demolished, 77 houses closed and 154 families rehoused by the Corporation. In addition to this, 15 families had found their own rehousing accommodation.

Central Area Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957

On the 3rd October, 1956, the City Council determined to proceed to secure the clearance of the Central Clearance Areas (Little Minster Street, St. Clement Street and Upper Brook Street); Nos. 46 to 49 by Compulsory Purchase and the 16 houses in the Areas were included in an Order. A local Public Inquiry was held on the 29th January, 1957, and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inspector (Mr. D.I. Pryde, A.R.I.B.A.) heard objections concerning 2 houses. On the 13th April all the houses were confirmed by the Minister as represented.

St. John's Street & Water Lane Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957

On the 3rd October, 1956, the City Council determined to proceed to secure the clearance of St. John's Street and Water Lane Clearance Areas; Nos. 40 to 45 by Compulsory Purchase and 24 houses in the Areas were included in the Order. A local Public Inquiry was held on the 29th January, 1957 and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inspector (Mr. D.I. Pryde, A.R.I.B.A.) heard objections concerning 9 houses. Excepting for one house in St. John's Street, all the houses were confirmed on the 3rd May, 1957 by the Minister, as represented.

Individually Unfit Houses Housing Act, 1957, Section 16

The closing of 11 houses which were the subject of Closing Orders made by the City Council was completed during the year, and 8 families were rehoused by the Council. The remaining 3 families found their own rehousing accommodation.

After a "Time and Place" Notice has been served upon an Owner, he is given ample opportunity to lodge an objection. Where such an objection is based on the contention that the house affected is not unfit for human habitation, the objector is entitled to submit an undertaking that he will, within a specified period render the house fit, or alternatively, undertake not to let the house until the Council are satisfied that the house has been rendered fit.

In only one case during the year was an individual unfit house made reasonably suitable for occupation, and the undertaking cancelled.

REPAIRS & RECONDITIONING.

Whatever section of this report is perused, whether it is factories, water supply, food hygiene, clean air, or any other, the foundation stands out clear and well defined - good housing. Whilst it gives satisfaction to note that good progress has been made in slum clearance and new construction, yet it can give no rise to complacency, for a recent survey showed that at least 1,000 privately owned houses were in need of immediate repair.

It has also become increasingly evident that a high proportion of these houses will have to be maintained in occupation for many years. Consideration, therefore, has been given to repairs and improvements on a much more extensive scale than has previously been possible. In this regard, owners were requested by the Town Clerk to co-operate with the Council by carrying out all essential repairs and thus save houses from deteriorating further. Concurrently with this, a slow but steady progress has been maintained in bringing houses into a reasonable state of repair as required by Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.

The high proportion of houses in the City requiring repair, provides an index of that deterioration as far as housing is concerned. It is also illustrative of the mass of work involved in inspections, re-inspections and procedure to secure essential repairs on unfit property, irrespective of the need to deal speedily with Slum Clearance.

Delay in securing attention to essential repairs is an issue of acute concern, and whilst many factors are involved, the position is aggravated by shortage of qualified staff.

Repair of Property in Owners' Default

Default powers were exercised by the Department in respect of structural repairs at 4 houses. The total cost of all the various work so

carried out by the Contractors on behalf of the Department, was £530. 5. Od.

RENT ACT, 1957

Certificates of Disrepair

The principle of granting certificates to the tenants of houses which are in a state of disrepair so as to enable them to withhold that part of the rent which represents a repairs increase, was embodied in the early rent restriction legislation designed to deal with the problems arising from the 1914/18 war, and subsequent provisions have preserved this principle.

The Act of 1957 has continued this safeguard, but made a major alteration in the scope of the certificate so that it now covers not only defects of repair, but also as to suitability for occupation. Thus in 1957 the total number of 48 applications for Certificates of Disrepair has been in vivid contrast to NIL received in 1956 under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

So far, the yardstick which has successfully been used by the Health Department in assessment of the defects which ought to be remedied, having regard to the age, character and locality of the property, has been - what can you reasonably expect for a house of "THIS AGE", at "THIS RENT", in "THIS AREA"?

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair and for Revocation of Certificates

Applica- tions recd.	Certifi- cates granted	Certifi- cates refused	Applica- tions for revocation recvd.	Applica- tions granted	Applica- tions refused	Applica- tions under con- sideration
48	17	1	2	1	1	4

During the year no certificate issued by this Authority was challenged in the County Court by a landlord, but it would seem that landlords are not indiscriminately serving notices of increase on a large scale and if, in fact, advantage is being taken to increase rent, the process is a gradual one.

Houses let in Lodgings

From inspections previously carried out under the provisions of the Housing Acts, the Department is aware of 70 houses let in lodgings, including 4 where the "occupier" is not resident.

The actual extent of the letting of houses let in lodgings is, however, considered greatly to exceed that number. Since the provisions of Section 36 of the Housing Act, 1957 replace those of Section 54 and the 5th Schedule of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, houses let in lodgings are no longer controllable by byelaws and registration. The new standards refer to adequacy of "natural lighting, ventilation, water supply, drainage and sanitary conveniences and facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food, and for the disposal of waste water", in relation to the number of individuals or households on the premises. In addition, the prevention of overcrowding of such houses is now governed by Section 90, Local Authorities, with due regard to the relevant provisions of the principal Act, determining their own standards for that purpose.

Miscellaneous Housing Matters

	<u>No. of Houses Involved</u>
Estimating cost of repairs in connection with well maintained payments under Section 42 Housing Act, 1936, and Section 60 Housing Act, 1957:	23
Schedules of Defects prepared and supplied to owners in consequence of search under the local Land Charges Act:	18
House Inspection - Repairs and Reconditioning. Number of houses included in Survey as suitable for action under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936:	967
Schedule of Defects prepared and supplied at owners request, as a result of above Survey:	26
Informal action under Housing Acts. Schedules of Repairs supplied at owners request:	24
Houses earmarked for clearance reinspected:	47

Youth Hostel (City Mill)

Out of 8,000 members who stayed at the Hostel during the year, 1,506 were from overseas. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age was 1,949, representing a total increase of 50% on the previous year. Approximately 11,000 meals were served and there was no case of overcrowding, food poisoning or infectious disease.

Details of Properties concerned in Public Inquiries for 1957 are as follows:-

1. City of Winchester (St. John's Street and Water Lane)
Compulsory Purchase Order, 1956.

City of Winchester (Central Area) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1956

Date of Inquiry: 29th January, 1957.

St. John's Street: Nos. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 16. 17. 18. 19. 27. 28.
29. 30. 31. 40. 41. 46. 47. 48. 49.

Water Lane: Nos. 27. 29. 31. 33.

Little Minster Street: Nos. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.

St. Clement Street: Nos. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

Upper Brook Street: Nos. 7. 13. 17. 23.

Confirmed with the exception of No. 48, St. John's Street.

Houses on which Demolition Orders and Closing Orders were made during the year

1. Housing Acts, 1936 - 1957.

- (a) Demolition Orders made under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936
and Section 16, Housing Act, 1957 ... 0.
- (b) Undertakings by owners not to re-let ... 3.
 1. Weeke Manor Cottages
 2. Weeke Manor Cottages
 - The Bungalow, Garnier Road.

- (c) Closing Orders made under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936,
Section 3, Housing Act, 1949 and Section 27, Housing
Act, 1957 ... 6.

1, Union Street
8, Back Street
9, Back Street
36, Stockbridge Road
44B, Christchurch Road
95, Lower Brook Street

2. Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

Closing Orders made under Section 10 (i) ... 2.

46, Chesil Street
54, Sussex Street (part)

3. Closing Orders etc. revoked.

46, Chesil Street.

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).....1247
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....1830
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..... 978
- (b) Number of inspections for the purpose.....1010
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 11
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..... 967

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..... 178

III - Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936, and Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957.

1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... 16
2. No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -
 - a. By Owners..... 6
 - b. By Local Authority in default of Owners..... 3

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 176
2. No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -
 - a. By Owners..... 2
 - b. By Local Authority in default of Owners..... 1

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

As a result of complaints received relative to overcrowding, 61 houses were inspected with the following results:-

Number of houses overcrowded.....	2
Number of houses with sub-tenants living under overcrowded conditions.....	1
Number of houses not overcrowded.....	13
Number of houses with occupants living in underground rooms.....	88

Prevention of overcrowding presents many difficulties. One of the most formidable is that persons responsible for overcrowding are ignorant of the law, even of the fact that there is any restriction on the number of persons allowed to sleep in a house. The Department constantly endeavours to make it widely known that every rent book or similar document used in relation to a dwellinghouse by, or on behalf of, the landlord thereof, shall contain a summary in prescribed form of the provisions of certain Sections of the Housing Act, 1936, and also a statement of the number of persons permitted to occupy the house.

During the year permitted numbers relating to privately owned houses were supplied to owners in respect of 36 properties. These state-

ments involved measurement or check of existing records in each case.

Housing Progress.

Number of New Houses built during 1957 -

- (i) By Local Authority -
 - a. Permanent Houses..... 184
 - b. Prefabricated Houses..... -
- (ii) By Private Enterprise..... 64
- (iii) Total number of houses and flats owned by Local Authority at 31st December, 1957.....2627
(excluding temporary housing accommodation owned by the Local Authority).

Complaints.

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

	1957
Defective and leaking roofs repaired	23
Roof Valley gutters repaired.....	4
Rainwater pipes, renewed or repaired.....	18
Rainwater gutters renewed or repaired.....	21
Choked gutters remedied.....	9
Chimney pots repaired or renewed.....	5
Chimney stacks re-pointed.....	17
Chimney breasts repaired.....	4
Chimney flues repaired.....	2
Curtilage walls repaired.....	8
General structural repairs.....	9
Yard surfaces repaired.....	9
Coal houses repaired.....	3
External steps repaired.....	1
External plaster repaired.....	6
Covers provided to cellar areas.....	2
External soffit boards repaired or provided.....	4
Leaking skylights repaired.....	2
Staircases repaired.....	4
Handrails fixed.....	5
Windows made to open.....	7

1957

Glazing renewed.....	11
Window putty repaired.....	14
Window parting bead renewed.....	9
Glazing bars provided.....	5
Woodwork to windows repaired.....	31
Sashcords renewed.....	15
Additional lighting.....	12
Additional ventilation.....	14
Floors repaired.....	24
Dry rot in floors remedied.....	10
Wall plaster and ceilings repaired.....	95
Walls cleansed.....	4
Ceilings cleansed.....	8
Walls re-pointed and repaired.....	44
Doors repaired.....	31
Door locks repaired.....	9
Door handles repaired.....	2
Food stores provided.....	6
Firegrates repaired or renewed.....	4
Ranges repaired or renewed.....	2
Firebacks repaired or renewed.....	3
Firebaskets provided.....	2
Coppers repaired.....	5
Plastering to fireplaces repaired.....	2
Water service pipes repaired.....	2
Premises cleansed.....	1
Sinks repaired or renewed.....	7
Choked sink W.Ps. remedied.....	2
Sink traps renewed.....	1
Sink waste pipes repaired.....	4

Dampness remedied:-

Defective D.P.Cs.....	11
Penetrating.....	13
Chimney stacks.....	7
Chimney breasts.....	9
Dormer windows (soakers and flashing).....	1
Ceilings.....	2

Drainage:-

Vent shafts repaired	9
Soil pipes repaired	12
Drains repaired	43

Drainage (Contd.)

	1957
Blockages remedied.....	34
Half channel to sink gulley repaired.....	6
Defective soakaways repaired.....	8
Wastepipes made to discharge over gulley.....	11
Surface gullies repaired	5

Sanitary Conveniences:-

Pans repaired or renewed.....	11
Cisterns repaired.....	9
Cisterns renewed.....	5
Provision of sufficient water supply.....	1
Urinals fitted with flushing apparatus	2

PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

In an endeavour to secure the abatement or reduction of smoke emissions, a total of 27 visits were made to various industrial premises in the City. By arrangement with the City Engineer and with a view to preventing or minimising smoke emissions from new factory premises, extensions, etc., all deposited plans relating to industrial premises were examined by the Health Department during the year.

Observations were also maintained on locomotives operating at the two railway stations and sidings. Individual locomotive engines frequently emit black smoke for short durations, but such emissions which have been noted, have been within the limits of two minutes, in the aggregate over a period of thirty minutes. It is when a number of locomotives are standing under steam on the departure roads from the locomotive sheds, that a greyish smoke pall often occurs, and remains the main cause of complaint.

Minor contributions to a cleaner air policy are continually taking place, such as the use of smokeless fuel in lieu of coal in smaller appliances, even though coal has been the customary fuel. In this regard particular mention may be made concerning the substitution of oil for coal in the replacement of small boilers situated in the City with a combined rating of over 4,000,000 B.T.U.s.

Under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, it is an offence to install a new furnace without previously notifying the Corporation, but it is interesting to note that the submission of plans for approval is optional.

Twelve observations were made during the year of industrial steam raising plant, two of which were found to be emitting excessive amounts of black smoke. In each case the Management took steps to deal with the cause of the nuisance which was eventually abated.

FUMES AND EFFLUVIA (Section 92(d) Public Health Act, 1936).

Nine complaints were investigated during the year. The increasing use of oil fuel in connection with industrial and domestic heating plant occasionally gives rise to complaints of fume emission. Such equipment can be operated without nuisance and in most cases, the products of combustion are destroyed at a comparatively high level. This was not the case, however, with a complaint concerning the penetration into a dwelling house of low-level fumes emitted by oil-powered road vehicles. It is clear that in view of the tendency to adopt oil fuelled engines for road vehicles more extensively, this matter assumes greater importance.

In other instances, as with last year, complaints also related to burning of linoleum, waste rubber and worm infested timber which had been removed from condemned properties. Whilst those occurrences were of a temporary nature associated with demolition sites, they caused a serious nuisance on which representations were made to the responsible persons.

NOISE ABATEMENT.

Complaints involving six different sources of noise were investigated and as in previous years, involved both industrial and domestic premises. In all cases it was not found necessary to invoke formal proceedings, managements or individuals concerned usually being co-operative in adopting measures to reduce the noise to a minimum where otherwise impracticable to suppress it entirely.

In two instances, sources of "unwanted sound" were power driven sewing machines in use on boarded floors in terraced houses without sufficient regard to insulation, especially against structure born sound. With such conditions, particularly when machines were operated late at night, there was interference with the neighbours' normal quiet enjoyment of their adjoining homes. In another instances of noise from an industrial source, it was found that a combination of sound proofing and greater care on the part of employees in regard to shouting, banging of doors, and so on, eased the position.

Complaints.

During the year a total of nearly 500 inspections and visits were made for the investigation and suppression of nuisances.

Complaints in many cases were made at the department only after repeated requests addressed to the persons causing or permitting the nuisance, or to the owner or agents of property, had been ignored. A great deal of the Health Inspectors' time is taken up by these special investigations.

Over the twelve months 178 complaints of nuisances were received as compared with 289 the previous year.

The number of Notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 176 informal and 2 statutory.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

This Act, which precludes a person from occupying a pet shop unless he holds a licence granted by the Local Authority, applies to all premises (including private houses) where the business of selling animals as pets is carried on.

During the year three applications for licences were received and all granted, subject to the observance of certain conditions.

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 of impending notices, a total of 317 searches were made by the department. This figure represents an increase of 47 searches on the previous year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is only one establishment in the City at which an "offensive trade" within the meaning of the term under the Public Health Act, 1936, is carried on. In addition to being scrap iron merchants, this business is concerned with the collection of putrescible animal matter and close supervision was exercised, particularly in the warmer weather, to obviate development of conditions which could give rise to nuisance from offensive smells or breeding of flies.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The number of sites throughout the City occupied by caravans was reduced during the year to a total of four. Complaints were received regarding unlicensed occupation of land in one area, but immediate action resulted in the site being cleared.

Circuses and Fairs visiting the City also received attention, and the close vigilance which was exercised by the Department, prevented any nuisance occurring on these occasions.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

No. of premises in district in which filling materials are manufactured, used or sold..... 6

No. of inspections..... 6

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

Total number of Dwelling houses, Slaughterhouses, Dairies, Factories and premises under the Shops Act, etc., inspected 3,641.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS.

Poliomyelitis..... 3 (cases)

Food Poisoning..... 3

Disinfections carried out as detailed below:-

After Infectious Disease -

Rooms and Bedding..... 8

At Ratepayer's request -

Rooms (only)..... 9

At Housing Manager's request..... 1 house

FOOD POISONING.

A great deal of general investigation and field work was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with three food poisoning outbreaks which occurred at two schools and a public institution.

The circumstances in which the cases occurred are amplified as follows:-

No. 1 Outbreak.

This outbreak occurred at a mixed school when 57 pupils complained of abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea. *Salmonella typhi-murium* was found

in the faeces of those ill. Various items of food obtained from the school kitchen were bacteriologically examined with negative results.

There is no doubt that in this case the cause of the outbreak of illness was due to one of the scholars who proved to be a symptomless carrier.

No. 2 Outbreak.

The illness of some 60 children and one kitchen worker after partaking of a meal at a local school, caused the examination of faecal specimens which revealed the presence of staphylococcal organisms.

Bacteriological examination of some artificial cream which was part of the one common dish at the meal, revealed the presence of a similar type of staphylococcus as found in the faecal specimens.

No. 3 Outbreak.

Salmonella typhi-murium accounted for an outbreak of 33 cases in the early summer at a Public Institution. The outbreak occurred among both patients and staff who suffered from vomiting and diarrhoea. There were no food specimens available as samples for bacteriological examination, and all faecal specimens taken from contacts and swabs from kitchen etc., proved to be free from Salmonella organisms.

A special report was submitted at the request of the Authorities concerned, in connection with recommendations for improved hygiene to kitchens, food stores and serveries.

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

Taste: Normal. Colour: (Hazen Units) 5. Smell: Normal. Appearance: Clear and Bright. Turbidity: Nil. Microscopical Appearance: Slight deposit, mineral matter and organic debris. No moving organisms.

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Reaction pH:	7.1.	Free Chlorine:	Nil.
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂		11	parts per million
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N		Nil	" " "
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N		0.005	" " "
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N		Nil	" " "
Nitric Nitrogen, as N		3.6	" " "
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)			
Temporary		215	" " "
Permanent		49	" " "
Permanganate Figure, as O (4 hours, 80 deg. F.)		0.025	" " "
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃		235	" " "
Total Solids		301.6	" " "

MINERAL ANALYSIS in parts per million

Calcium, as Ca	95.2	Nitrate, as NO ₃	15.95
Magnesium, as Mg	1.4	Iron	Absent

MINERAL ANALYSIS (Contd.)
in parts per million

Sodium, As Na		Lead	Absent
Carbonate, as CO ₃	141	Zinc	Absent
Chloride, as Cl	11	Copper	Absent
Sulphate, as SO ₄	6.3	Phosphate	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.

Extracts from Reports on Bacteriological
Examination of the Water

Date	Aerobic Micro-organisms growing in Yeastrel Agar in 2 days at 37°C	Probable No. of Coliform Organisms per 100 cc of water	Locality where taken	Remarks
5.2.57.	Nil	Nil	11, Fox Lane	
12.2.57.	Nil	Nil	8, St. Cross Rd.	
15.3.57.	Nil	Nil	41, Jewry St.	
18.3.57.	Nil	Nil	4, St. Cross Hospital	
18.3.57.	Nil	Nil	18, St. Cross Hospital	
7.5.57.	Nil	Nil	92, St. Cross Rd.	Roof Storage Tank.
7.5.57.	Nil	Nil	92, St. Cross Rd.	
19.6.57.	Nil	Nil	Romsey Rd. Sec. School	
28.8.57.	Nil	Nil	116, Starmore Lane	

Extracts from Reports on Bacteriological
Examination of the Water (Contd.)

Date	Aerobic Micro-organisms growing in Yeast Agar in 2 days at 37° C	Probable No. of Coliform Organisms per 100 cc of water	Locality where taken	Remarks
30.10.57.	Nil	Nil	14, Kilham Lane	
26.11.57.	Nil	Nil	10, Stockbridge Road	
17.12.57.	Nil	Nil	Red Hatch, Andover Road	

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Unsound Food 1957.

Meat (Tinned)	201 tins	Soup	28 tins
(English)	68 lbs.	Jam	3 tins
(Imported)	21 lbs.	Marmalade	10 tins
Bacon	207 lbs.	Lemon Curd	1 tin
Ham	4 lbs.	Syrup	1 tin
Sausages	108 lbs.	Cream	2 tins
Pigs Head	1	Orange Juice	5 tins
Chicken Cutlets	12 lbs.	Cheese	2 pkts.
Fish (Wet)	35 stone	Processed Cheese & Tomato	1 jar
(Tinned)	33 tins	Semolina	1 pkt.
Prawns	59 lbs.	Marmite	1 jar
Fruit	434 tins	Horseradish Sauce	1 jar
Vegetables	109 tins	Instant Whip	36 pkts.
Milk	74 tins		

During the year 94 samples of food were purchased and submitted for examination, of these 21 were formal samples and 73 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		
Milk	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral Waters	2	6	8	-	1	1	Producer	-
Butter	4	-	4	1	-	1	Producer	-
Malt Vinegar	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Coffee & Chicory Essence	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Condensed Milk	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Tincture of Quinine	-	4	4	-	3	3	Vendor	-
Cough Mixture	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Jam	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Table Jellies	-	3	3	-	1	1	Producer	-
Custard Powder	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Paste	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Tinned Fruit	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sponge Mixture	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Curry Powder	-	3	3	-	1	1	Vendor	-
Ground Cinnamon	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
White Pepper	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Epsom Salts	-	2	2	-	1	1	Vendor	-
Seidlitz Powders	-	2	2	-	2	2	Vendor	-
Beef Sausages	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Pork Sausages	-	2	2	-	1	1	Producer & Vendor	-
Buttered Sweets	-	3	3	-	1	1	Producer	-
Mint Sauce	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Dripping	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Luncheon Meat	-	3	3	-	1	1	Producer	-
Margarine	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Salad Cream	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Horseradish Cream	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Flour	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
	21	73	94	1	12	13		

Of the 94 samples of food taken and submitted for analysis 13 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
(9) 13. 2.57.	Mineral Water	I	Not labelled	Producer informed
(14) 14. 2.57.	Butter	F	1.2% excess moisture	Producer informed
(30) 12. 6.57.	Tincture of Quinine	I	42.3% deficient in Ammonia	Vendor informed
(31) 12. 6.57.	Tincture of Quinine	I	42.3% deficient in Ammonia	Vendor informed
(32) 12. 6.57.	Tincture of Quinine	I	16.4% deficient in Ammonia	Vendor informed
(41) 15. 7.57.	Table Jelly	I	Did not satisfy the setting test	Manufacturer informed
(52) 25. 9.57.	Curry Powder	I	Contained some adventitious leaves	Vendor informed
(60) 25. 9.57.	Epsom Salts	I	Sample was caked suggesting unsatisfactory storage	Vendor informed
(61) 25. 9.57.	Seidlitz Powder	I	White paper was 6.6% deficient in weight. Blue paper contained 5.1% excess weight.	Vendor informed
(62) 25. 9.57.	Seidlitz Powder	I	Blue paper contained 24.7% excess bicarbonate	Vendor informed
(65) 26. 9.57.	Pork Sausages	I	Did not reach the war-time minimum standard	Manufacturer informed

Details of irregular samples continued.

Serial No.	Article	Formal(F) or Informal (I)	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Remarks
(71) 30.10.57.	Buttered Sweets (Buttered Ginger)	I	Deficient in butter - misleading label.	Manufacturer informed
(78) 30.10.57.	Luncheon Meat (Stuffed Pork Roll)	I	Sample appeared to be misdescribed, as beef was listed second in the in- gredients.	Manufacturer informed

Extraneous Matter in Food.

During the twelve months under review the following extraneous matter, odours or taints were found in food:-

Article

Bottle of Milk	Abnormal smell
Bottle of Milk	Added water
Bread	Contained piece of dirty dough
Pork Pie	Mouldy
Bread	Black streaks - piece of dirty unrisen dough
Bread	Contained dark foreign matter
Pork Pie	Mouldy
Grape Fruit Crush	Dirty bottle
Pork Pie	Mouldy
Bread	Contained a pin
Bread	Ropey
Cake	Piece of string in tea cake

In some cases the person who purchased the article is unwilling to give evidence in Court and then it is impossible for the Department to institute proceedings. In other cases when the extraneous matter was of a minor kind, a visit by the Inspector to the premises, and a warning letter, have been considered suitable action.

Inspection and registration of Food Premises etc.

The inspection of food premises was fully maintained in 1957, when no less than 1,449 inspections were made:-

Bacteriological sampling of milk etc.	...	...	36
Bakehouses	...	...	11
Butchers' Shops	...	...	45
Canteens, kitchens and Restaurants	...	...	193
Confectioners	...	...	9
Dairies	...	...	20
Examination of food stuffs	...	...	81
Food byelaws	...	...	76
Food and drug sampling	...	...	94
Food poisoning investigations	...	...	29
Food preparing premises	...	...	47
Food vehicles	...	...	8
Fried fish shops	...	...	21
Fruiterers and greengrocers	...	...	23
Grocery and provisions	...	...	194
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	6
Ice cream vendors	...	...	22
Licensed premises	...	...	15
Other food premises	...	...	81
Slaughterhouses	...	...	426
Water sampling	...	...	12
			1449

The number of contraventions dealt with during the year totalled 162:-

(a)	Accumulations removed	...	...	9
	Cracked and chipped crockery replaced	...	...	4
	Constant hot water provided...	...	...	4
	Dirty food vehicle cleansed...	...	...	2
	Faulty handling or wrapping improved	...	...	1
	Inadequate handling of foodstuffs improved	...	...	8
	Provisions of refuse bins	...	...	12

Contraventions dealt with during year (continued).

Personal hygiene improved	...	...	...	...	53
Provision of food receptacles	...	...	...	...	22
Repairs effected	...	...	...	...	26
Rooms or equipment cleansed	...	...	...	...	5
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	4
Sanitary accommodation improved	...	...	...	...	6
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	2

(b) Licensed premises:-

Ventilation improved (extractor fans)	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation - structural improvements	...	...	...	1
" " - reconstructed	...	...	...	1

FOOD HYGIENE.

In 1957, a total of 1,449 visits were paid to premises used for the sale, storage, manufacture or preparation of foodstuffs intended for human consumption. By far the greater part of these visits have been, quite naturally, to the more common food premises such as butchers shops, grocery and provision establishments, canteens, restaurants and the slaughterhouse. The City does contain, however, a wide variety of food trades, ranging from a patent medicine factory to a bakehouse producing cheese bread, and from chocolate factories, to one which manufactures pork pies and sausages.

All these premises carrying on trades usual or unusual must conform to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and to the Byelaws in force in the City for the hygienic handling of food intended for human consumption, and all require regular visits by the Public Health Inspectors. Even so, the number of premises and the diversity of trades is such that with the present staff it is impossible to visit everyone as frequently as desirable, and Inspectors are bound to direct their attention to some extent upon those trades where unhygienic practices are most likely to be found.

Whilst the Department is satisfied that to ensure the adoption and maintenance of hygienic methods of handling and preparing food, routine inspections, directed primarily to enforcement of statutory or byelaw standards are necessary; quite clearly much can be done by the traders themselves and by the public. The basic principles are universally identical whether in the shop, restaurant, bakehouse, factory, home or school - the only difference being the manner of their application to the particular environment. Once this has been grasped, the problem of food hygiene can be seen in its true perspective, and its solution is readily at hand.

Transport of Meat Etc.

This has continued to be carried out in a fairly satisfactory manner; the main fault in the case of one meat van was the practice of stacking meat on the floor. It is hoped, however, that this may soon be altered and that a new vehicle more suited to the purpose will be brought into service. It is also a legal requirement that overalls and head coverings shall be worn by those persons engaged in carrying meat or in loading transport vehicles. On several occasions men doing this work had to be warned about the dirty condition of their protective clothing. It is not always appreciated that the wearing of suitable head coverings and overalls is primarily for the protection of the meat and not for the wearers clothing.

Transport of Fish

Wooden boxes used for conveyance of fish from the ports to the inland markets have been a source of trouble during the year due to the dirty condition of the boxes found on arrival at Winchester.

Some boxes have been found to be used over and over again without proper cleansing, and in consequence have become impregnated with filth and slime. Upon representation being made to the port dealers and Port Health Departments, some improvement has been noted. Wooden fish boxes are never really clean, even when the most painstaking methods have been employed. This is evidenced by the strong fishy smell which emanates from them. It is gratifying to note that the aluminium alloy type box is gradually coming into favour.

Shops Act.

With the exception of the provisions regarding hours of closing and employment of young persons, which are dealt with by a part-time officer, the whole of the Shops Act, 1950, is administered by the department.

Forty shops in the City area were inspected during the year in connection with the retail distributive trade, as prescribed by the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

These duties include the periodical inspection and recording of the necessary particulars of all shops and places where retail trade is carried on, certain wholesale establishments and warehouses. Inspections to ascertain that a suitable standard is provided and maintained regarding sanitary accommodation and washing facilities; ventilation, temperature and lighting; facilities for the taking of meals and the provision of seating accommodation for female assistants.

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, the City Engineer forwards plans of proposed shops to the Health Department for observation before the plans are approved.

Registration of Food premises - Section 16. Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During the year 3 "Certificates of Registration" were granted by the Council for the Sale of Ice Cream. The total number of premises now registered under this Act is 140 (Sale of Ice Cream 113 - Manufacture of Preserved Foods 27).

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

Food and Drugs Authorities are empowered to enforce the provisions of the various Marking Orders which prohibit for sale, or exposure for sale, particular classes of imported foods, unless they are properly marked with an indication of the country of origin. Such foods as bacon, ham, butter, frozen salmon, malt products, raw tomatoes, apples, honey, etc. are included in the various orders.

In the course of the 48 inspections made during the year, it was found that shop keepers generally were endeavouring to secure compliance with the orders; the need for cautionary action arose only in two cases where marking infringements were found.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

22 Samples of Swimming Bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination and extracts from the reports are given as follows:-

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

Date	Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli Mag Conkey - 2 days 37° C per 100 m.l.	Probable No. of Faecal Coli per 100 m.l.	Bath from which sample was taken	Remarks
28.5.57.	Nil	Nil	County School	
29.5.57.	Nil	Nil	Public Bath	
29.5.57.	Nil	Nil	Private School	
29.5.57.	Nil	Nil	County School	
18.6.57.	Nil	Nil	Special School	
18.6.57.	Nil	Nil	County School	
18.6.57.	5	5	Public Bath	Advice Given
18.6.57.	1	1	Special School	"
18.6.57.	50	50	County School	"
18.6.57.	Nil	Nil	Private School	
18.6.57.	Nil	Nil	Private School	
24.6.57.	Nil	Nil	County School	
5.7.57.	35	35	Special School	Advice Given
5.7.57.	11	11	County School	"
5.7.57.	Nil	Nil	Private School	
5.7.57.	Nil	Nil	Private School	
5.7.57.	Nil	Nil	Special School	
5.7.57.	Nil	Nil	Public Bath	
5.7.57.	Nil	Nil	County School	
15.7.57.	Nil	Nil	County School	
1.8.57.	180+	180+	Public Bath (River)	
1.8.57.	1	1	Public Bath	Advice Given

MEAT INSPECTION.

As in past years 100% meat inspection has been maintained during 1957.

It will be again noted that the actual quantity of "normal" slaughtering has fallen considerably since the opening of the Winnall Abattoir.

The total number of hours spent on meat inspection may be analysed as follows:-

	<u>Normal Time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Hours</u>	405½	286½	692
<u>Visits Made</u>	248	178	426

The comparatively large increase in meat and offal condemned is mainly due to the slaughter of animals under the "Tuberculosis (Southern England Eradication Area) Order, 1957, which became operative on 1st March, 1957, and of animals examined prior to that date, under the "Tuberculosis Order, 1938" and "Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950".

As will be noted by the following Tables, these animals account for 64.7% of the total cows and 30.5% of the total adult bovines slaughtered during the year.

Outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred at Micheldever during January/February 1957 and at Upham during November/December 1957, which restricted the movement of animals within the infected areas. This also boosted the normal "kill" at Winnall, particularly during the latter period.

General Statistics

(a) Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected.

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Porcine</u>
1957	1338	2157	1739	5741
1956	1224	2349	1515	7268
1955	1994	2253	1761	11556
1954	2504	2528	5200	952
1953	2504	1874	6056	715
1952	2863	2528	5200	952

(b) Estimated Weight of Carcases and Offal Inspected.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs</u>
1957	788	5	0	20
1956	824	16	1	20
1955	1229	3	3	20
1954	1049	9	1	4
1953	1061	3	0	24
1952	1153	7	3	12

(c) Estimated Weight and Percentage Weight of Carcases and Offal Condemned.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1957	12	19	3	1	1.67
1956	8	7	1	23	1.015
1955	13	8	0	12	1.09
1954	19	16	0	3	1.886
1953	20	5	0	24	1.879
1952	27	1	1	3	2.347

(d) Tuberculosis.

Numbers of animals slaughtered and numbers found infected (differentiating between those killed at routine slaughter and those slaughtered under notice by the Veterinary Officer of the Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food):

	<u>Cows</u>		<u>Heifers</u>		<u>Bullocks</u>		<u>Bulls</u>		<u>Calves</u>		<u>Swine</u>	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Routine Slaughter	7	175	4	397	1	341	0	5	0	2141	84	5657
By Notice of M.A.F.F.	251	83	39	11	11	1	8	9	10	6	-	-
Totals	258	158	43	408	12	342	8	14	10	2147	84	5657

(e) Extent of Infection.

	Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Bulls	Calves	Swine
		<u>Routine Slaughter</u>				
Generalised	1	0	0	0	0	0
Localised	6	4	1	0	0	84
		<u>By Notice of M.A.F.F.</u>				
Generalised	16	2	0	0	0	0
Localised	235	37	11	8	10	0

CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE.

In all cases where tuberculous pigs and calves can be traced to the farms on which they have been reared, the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are informed and given details of the sites of infections revealed on post-mortem examination.

MEAT MARKING.

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

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

To reduce the risk of spreading foot and mouth disease and other animal diseases, the Gowers Committee on Foot and Mouth Disease recommended that, with the exception of Local Authorities, collectors of substantial waste food should be licensed. Effect has been given to this recommendation by the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, which came into operation on 1st June, 1957.

The Order provides that, in general, every collector of waste foods must boil the material in a licensed plant before feeding it or re-distributing it for feeding purposes. A survey of boiling plants operating in the district resulted in 19 licences being issued.

MILK SUPPLY.

At the end of 1957 there were only three Cowkeepers on the register. The number of dairies and milk shops other than those belonging to Cowkeepers was six.

The visits of inspection made were 9.

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 contravention of the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

vine lives deep arcine	A Carcases and Organs				B Parts of Carcases				C Heads and Tongues				D Lungs				E Livers				F Kidneys				G Hearts			
	B	C	S	P	B	C	S	P	B	C	S	P	B	C	S	P	B	C	S	P	B	C	S	P	B	C	S	P
na and aciation ...	6		2	1																								
ice ...	1	3	1																									
aemia ...	1	5	2																									
Pericarditis ...	1																											
aemia ...	1																											
Peritonitis ...	1		1	3																								
ive Bruising ...	2																											
asm ...	1	1																										
g ...					240 lbs.			85 lbs.	1																			
ercus Bovis ...*									3																			
Mycosis ...									1																			
Bacillosis ...																												
y ...													7			47												
onia ...														1	2	63												
sema ...													6															
d Cysts ...													3				3		3	1								
ses ...								191 lbs.					1				28			1								
iasis ...													5				102		26									
iectasis ...																	29											
Change ...																	7	2	3	1				3				
nfis ...																												
pot ...																				71								
eritis ...																				31								
nis ...																	1		2	9								
etis ...																					5	4	3					
ly nephrosis ...																					2			7				
ryelas ...				1								2																
eriditis ...																					4		2	48				
ya ...	1		2																									
mnurity ...		2																										
ye nephritis ...																							2	2				
tu...ris Capillaris...														5														

cases of the bovines infected with Cysticercus Bovis were consigned to cold storage at 20°F for 2 weeks.

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION OF MILK

Description	Daily Consumption in Gallons	Percentage of Whole
Pasteurised	2312	72.75%
T.T. Pasteurised	443	14.00%
Channel Island T.T.	120	3.75%
Channel Island Pasteurised	294	9.20%
Sterilised	9	0.30%
Total	3178	100 %

Average daily consumption in pints per day per head
of population:- .94 pints

Amount of milk bottled in Winchester in gallons 355 gallons
per day:- (Farm & Dairy Bottled T.T)

SAMPLING OF MILK FOR GOOD KEEPING QUALITY AND FOR EVIDENCE OF ADEQUATE PASTEURISATION OR STERILISATION

Samples of Milk taken for Methylene Blue and B.Coli Test:

	Non-Descript Raw Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk	Pasteurised Milk	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)
Total No. taken	-	-	36	-
No. Satisfactory	-	-	36	-
No. Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-
Percentage Un- satisfactory	-	-	-	-

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR PHOSPHATASE TEST

	Pasteurised Milk	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk
Total No. taken	36	-
No. Satisfactory	34	-
No. Unsatisfactory	2	-
Percentage Unsatis- factory	5.5%	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

No. of Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Decolourisation test		B. Coli		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Absent Satisfactory	Present Unsatisfactory	1	2	3	4
16	15	1	16	-	15	1	-	-
3 Iced Lollies	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-

SAMPLING OF EGG COMPOUNDS AND BONE MEAL FOR PRESENCE OF SALMONELLA ORGANISMS

No. of Samples Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Egg Compounds 3	3	-
Bone Meal 3	1	2

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health 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.	159	18	6	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	60	5	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	220	23	8	-

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)	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2).	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	1	1	-	-	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found (Contd.)

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	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	8	-	-	-

Outworkers.

The employment of outworkers in specified classes of work is supervised by the Public Health 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 16 firms employed a total of 27 outworkers, and that five of the outworkers were employed by more than one firm.

Other Matters.

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

EXHUMATIONS.

One exhumation took place during the year. A Public Health Inspector was present to ensure that due care and attention to decency was observed in accordance with the conditions imposed in the licence issued by the Home Office.

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS.

With a view to investigating the possibility of any unhygienic conditions which may give rise to the need for byelaw control, a survey of all hairdressing establishments operating in the City, was carried out during the year. Hygienic conditions in hairdressing premises have formerly been dealt with under the provisions of Section 92, Public Health Act, 1936, which do not enable Local Authorities to enforce fully modern standards. The survey revealed, however, that out of a total of 35 hairdressing establishments, the majority were already endeavouring to apply sanitary principles in their business as laid down by the various Hairdressers' Associations. These deal with cleanliness of the premises and equipment used and also of the persons employed therein, whilst the powers under the Public Health Act extend to effluvia, ventilation, overcrowding, or premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health. In one instance, failure to maintain cleanliness of the premises necessitated the occupier being cautioned. Compliance with the department's requirements followed without any formal proceedings.

Concerning any new establishments, liaison is maintained with the City Engineer's Department, which notifies the Health Department of all applications under Town Planning provisions involving this trade or business.

RODENT CONTROL

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1957

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricul- tural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(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	8089	1428	9559	40
II Number of properties inspected as a re- sult of :					
(a) Notification	1	350	146	497	1
(b) Survey under the Act	15	4850	1012	5877	20
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	1	5	12	18	-
III Total inspections carried out - including re- inspections	739	10285	1194	12218	112
IV Number of properties inspected (in Sect.II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major)	-	-	2	2	-
(a) Rats (Minor)	12	457	179	648	10
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Minor)	1	114	167	282	-
V Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A.	13	571	348	932	10

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural
	(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	205	929	366	1500	35
VII Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	4	2	6	-
(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	2	9	8	19	-
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	-	89	40	129	-

The number of dead rats that were collected totalled 961. The estimated kill was 2,000.

Poison used - Z.P. Arsenious Oxide, Bread Mash and Warfarin.

Summary of Block Control undertaken during the year.

A total of 4,295 premises were inspected during the year when 390 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.

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 80 rats.

SEWER TREATMENT.

Routine treatment of the City's sewer system has continued throughout the year. There are some 48 miles of sewer with approximately 500 manholes. The regular treatment of sewers has substantially reduced the rat population, but as previously reported, owing to the distance between manholes in the older section of the sewers, it is not possible at present to eradicate completely the rat population. It is evident, however, that the continued treatment of sewers has had a beneficial effect and in certain areas, sewers are comparatively free from rats.

During the year, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food decided to resume the 10% test baiting. The reason for this was to ensure that the new sewers serving newly developed areas, were free from rat infestation.

Treatment using Zinc Phosphide and Warfarin

(a)	Manholes lifted	145
(b)	Number of manholes baited.....	145
(c)	Number of manholes showing prebait take.....	14
(d)	Number of manholes showing complete prebait take.....	4
(e)	Scheme of baiting used -	Consecutive (e.g. consecutive days, or 4th, 6th & 8th days) days
(f)	Number of manholes test baited in conjunction with treatment and not included in No. 2 above.....	16

COMPLAINTS OF INFESTATIONS

350 Complaints were received concerning premises not previously known by the Department to have been infested. This was an increase of 115 (33%) on the number of such complaints during 1956, which would seem to coincide with a general increase in total surface infestation for the area.

Defective or disused drains associated with the widespread demolition works which have been taking place in Clearance Areas during the year,

and where such conditions allow access of rats to premises, have remained the major direct cause of infestation.

Treatments

As in recent years, all business premises are charged for any treatment which the Department carries out on request, whilst domestic premises are treated free of cost in accordance with the Circular of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The methods of treatment are in accordance with the standard guidance of the Ministry and the anti-coagulant rodenticide "Warfarin" has been used more extensively on account of its relative safety and effectiveness. The increased availability of "Warfarin" appears to have some bearing on the increase in the number of people treating their own premises. It is necessary, however, that all such users should recognise that "Warfarin" is a poison and it remains essential to take every care in its use.

Rat Proofing

The more important side of the Department's activities in connection with the elimination of rats is the proofing of premises to prevent re-infestation. In the majority of cases dealt with during the year, the main cause of infestation has been defective drains. Some of these were found to be disused drains which had served a previous building on the site. Several of these were found to be connected to the sewers and rats had been leaving the pipes over a considerable period. The problem of these disused drainage systems will arise more in the future when clearance areas in the City are developed and it is essential that developers should locate, grub out or seal off from the sewer, any conduits no longer required for the drainage of the buildings.

In 19 cases it was found necessary to informally apply the provisions of Section 4 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which requires:- That any owner or occupier must take all necessary steps to clear the land of rats or mice either by specified treatment or by any structural repairs or other works so specified.

Income

During 1957, the work of disinfection and rodent control realised £310. 17. 6d. which sum was made up as follows:-

Rodent Control Work	£295. 17. 0d.
General Disinfection Work	£ 15. 0. 6d.

DRAINAGE WORK (DEFECTS AND REPAIRS)

It was necessary to examine the drainage system at 88 premises, when 57 systems were found to be defective.

Generally, the examinations arose from the presence of percolations of water or offensive effluents into floor cavities, subsidence in yards or passages, offensive smells in or around premises, or rat burrowing evidently from the drains in connection with the premises concerned. The drainage systems of 25 properties included in Clearance Areas were also submitted to test.

On 6 occasions it proved necessary to apply the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1936 in connection with the investigation of complaints about choked or leaking drains. Under these powers the Corporation may open up the ground at private premises for the purpose of examining the condition of the drains, and if necessary, apply specified tests to appliances which appear to be defective.

LECTURES ETC.

The ever spreading vista of health education has been constantly before us, and every effort has been made to cope with an increased demand for talks and lectures on environmental health measures. During the year the Chief Public Health Inspector gave 6 lectures to the Student Nurses at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital on matters concerning housing and food hygiene.

Additionally, members of the County School Meals Service attended the Public Health Department on 11 occasions for talks on food and kitchen hygiene.

E - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

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

Notification of Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning during 1957.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever							1		1			1	3
Whooping Cough	15	8	7	9	12	8	14	6					79
Measles	1	1	3	6	19	78	25	9	2				144
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-paralytic								3	5	1		3	12
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	1		1					2	3		1		8
Acute Encephalitis (Post infectious)										1			1
Meningococcal Infection				1	1	1				1			4
Dysentery	1	2			2	2	1			1			9
Puerperal Pyrexia	7		1	1	3	3		1	6	7	2	1	32
Pneumonia		1	3		1					13		2	20
Erysipelas	1					1			1				3
Food Poisoning	1					26	64		1			2	94
TOTALS	27	12	15	17	38	119	105	21	19	24	3	9	409

ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL - 1957

	AREAS FROM WHICH CASES ADMITTED							Alton U.D. & R.D.	Others	Total
	Winch- ester City	Winch- ester R.D.	Andover M.C. & R.D.	East- leigh M.C.	Kings- clere & Whit- church	Basing- stoke M.C. & R.D.	Peters- field U.D. & R.D.			
Streptococcal Infection (inc. Scarlet Fever)	9	2	1		1	1			2	16
Staphylococcal Infection	6							1	1	8
Virus Infection (inc. Poliomye- litis, Measles, Influenza, etc.)	26	10	9	1	4	5	1	11	21	88
Puerperal Pyrexia		1						1	1	3
Gastro-enteritis (inc. Dysentery & Salmonella infection)	41		5	1		4		3	1	55
Pertussis	3	2	5		1	1		1		13
Tuberculosis	1									1
Other conditions	15	5	5	1		3		2	6	37
<u>TOTAL</u>	101	20	25	3	6	14	1	19	32	221

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) according to age
during the year 1957.

	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	3						3							2
Whooping Cough	79	5	3	9	11	20	30				1			8
Measles	144	3	14	16	19	20	67	4		1				7
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-paralytic	12													12
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	8					1	2	1	1	3				8
Acute Encephalitis (Post infectious)	1													1
Meningococcal Infection	4		1				2			1				4
Dysentery	9													6
Puerperal Pyrexia	32													32
Pneumonia	20													10
Erysipelas	3													2
Food Poisoning	94													37

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and mortality during 1957

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 years	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	11	8	3	2	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	96	14	106	17
Female	76	19	83	20
TOTAL	172	33	189	37

Removals from Register during year:-

Reason for Removal	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Died (including deaths from other causes)	1	-	-	-
Removed from District	-	1	-	1
Cured	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	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).

Mass Radiography Survey—Winchester

DATE : JANUARY/MARCH, 1957.

TABLE 1

SURVEY GROUPS	Numbers X-Rayed			Numbers Referred for Further Investigation or Observation		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Chest Clinics	1	—	1	—	—	—
General Practitioners and Ante-Natals	20	10	30	5	2	7
School Children and Students ...	255	495	750	2	—	2
Winchester Prison	326	1	327	9	—	9
Private Firms and Hospital Staff	1,354	1,224	2,578	11	2	13
General Public	1,209	1,815	3,024	17	14	31
TOTALS ...	3,165	3,545	6,710	44	18	62

Total number recalled for large films = 273 (% of total examined = 4.1%)

Total number recalled for interviews = 54 (% of total examined = 0.8%)

TABLE II—NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS

<u>NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Bronchitis and emphysema	9	3	12
Bronchiectasis	2	1	3
Pneumonia and pneumonitis	5	2	7
Pneumokoniosis	—	—	—
Pleural thickening and fibrosis	3	1	4
Intrathoracic new growths :			
Malignant	3	—	3
Non-malignant	—	—	—
Cardiovascular lesions :			
Congenital	5	5	10
Acquired	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	3	3	6

TABLE III—NEWLY DISCOVERED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

ASSESSMENT OF CASES	CHEST CLINICS		GENERAL PRACTITIONERS		WIN. PRISON	SCHOOL CHILDREN		PRIVATE FIRMS		GENERAL PUBLIC		TOTALS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Recommended for—													
1. Occasional supervision ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	1	3	—	11	1
2. Close Clinic supervision ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
3. Immediate treatment ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	1	8	2
Immediate treatment rate per 1,000 ...	—	—	33.33	—	—	—	—	1.93	1.00	1.49	—	—	—

Total number recalled for large films ... 273 (% of total examined = 4.1%)

TABLE II—NEWLY DISCOVERED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation.

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

The number of children who were inoculated during 1957 is as follows:-

	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria Whooping Cough and Tetanus (Triple)</u>
Age under 5 years	2	8	9	240
Age between 5-15 years	22	2	-	2
Reinforcing dose	187	-	6	13
	<u>211</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>255</u>

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 4,714 children are recorded as having been immunised.

Vaccination against Smallpox

	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-Vaccinated</u>
Age under 5 years	278	10
Age between 5 - 15 years	13	27
Over 15 years	19	105
	<u>310</u>	<u>142</u>

Polioomyelitis Vaccination

Under 5 years of age	54
5 - 15 years of age	200
	<u>254</u>

F—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1957

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	Mean of obs. at 9 a.m.	Dry bulb	Wet bulb	Degree of Hum. Sat. 100		No. of Days when rain fell	Total Amount (inches)	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
January ...	...	30.00	55	26	47.2	36.0	41.4	40.6	18	2.64	49.4	4	1	—	4	5	12	—	5
February ...	...	29.53	55	25	48.6	36.2	40.6	39.9	23	4.32	77.0	—	4	—	4	1	12	1	6
March ...	...	29.74	63	27	55.9	41.5	47.1	46.1	16	2.37	90.0	—	1	—	14	3	12	—	1
April ...	...	30.05	68	27	58.1	39.2	45.5	44.0	6	0.14	161.1	5	9	—	7	1	3	—	5
May ...	...	29.97	71	28	61.4	41.3	50.5	48.6	14	1.51	211.2	4	9	1	8	1	5	—	3
June ...	...	30.00	87	34	72.8	47.7	58.1	55.3	12	1.52	292.7	4	10	—	2	1	8	1	4
July ...	...	29.89	84	48	71.3	55.2	60.3	58.8	22	4.85	159.5	2	3	—	5	1	13	3	4
August ...	...	29.86	81	40	69.8	52.3	57.6	56.3	14	3.76	161.2	—	3	1	2	2	10	7	6
September ...	...	29.81	70	30	63.9	47.9	53.5	52.6	21	3.32	106.4	—	5	—	3	—	16	1	5
October ...	...	29.92	68	30	64.2	42.9	49.8	49.3	16	2.58	99.3	1	5	—	6	3	11	1	5
November ...	...	29.93	55	24	48.3	37.1	41.3	40.6	11	2.94	68.7	5	5	—	1	1	8	—	10
December ...	...	29.76	56	18	45.8	32.8	37.7	37.1	16	2.95	56.8	2	4	—	6	2	9	3	5
Year 1957 ...	...	29.87	87	18	58.9	42.5	48.6	47.4	189	32.90	1533.3	27	59	2	62	21	119	17	59