

[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Winchester U.D.C. / City.

Contributors

Winchester (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1958

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CITY OF WINCHESTER

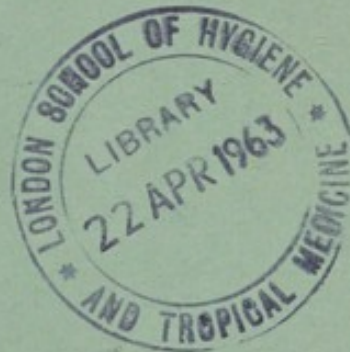
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR

1958



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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, ETC.

NPC/101

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

July 1959.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present the eighty-fourth Annual Report on the state of the Public Health in the City of Winchester during the year 1958. As the duties of the Health Department appear to increase gradually year by year, in some instances it has been found possible to make only very brief or passing references to the many activities of the Department. This introduction is only intended to pin-point the more salient items and further details are available throughout the text.

From the Registrar General's estimate, the population of the City would appear to be almost static - the figure of 27,070 shows an increase of 30 over the figure for 1957. Nevertheless it does show an increase of 1,349 persons over the figure provided from the census of 1951. Through the courtesy of the Manager of the Employment Exchange, unemployment figures have been provided which this year for the first time show the number of male and female unemployed in the various age groups. The number of inhabited houses in the City increased by 234 units, giving a total of 8,503 dwellings which indicates that steady progress is being made in meeting the needs of the inhabitants in one of the main contributory factors towards good health and welfare. However, there were still approximately 740 applicants on the Council housing list at the end of the year still waiting to be housed.

The total number of live births registered was 411 - 222 males and 189 females. This shows an increase of 45 births over the previous year and provides a live Birth Rate of 15.30 per thousand of the population. This increase is noteworthy for the fact that for a number of years there has been a downward trend evident in the Birth Rate and not since 1953 has a comparable figure with the year under review been obtained.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 29.19 per thousand live births shows an increase and exceeds the figure of 22.6 for England and Wales. The actual number of infant deaths was 12 an increase of 5 over the 1957 figure. Of these 12 deaths no less than 10 occurred within the first month of life, 8 within the first week. The cause of death as certified in 7 of these cases was given as Prematurity, a condition which together with that of Congenital Defects, requires much further investigation and research. In comparison with the foregoing, the number of still births registered was 7 against 12 in

1957. The Still Birth Rate of 16.74 per thousand live and still births compares much more favourably with the figure of 21.6 as obtained for England and Wales. The illegitimate live births expressed as a percentage of the total live births was 4.62%. There was no maternal death in the City during the year.

The total number of deaths registered was 386 - 185 males, 201 females. This gives a Death Rate of 11.40 per thousand of the population. This figure, while still below the national return shows an increase for the figure obtained for Winchester in 1957, when it was the lowest ever recorded. As would be expected with the increase in the number of deaths, there has been an increase in number in the individual causes. Heart disease and associated Vascular Lesion still constitute the causes of close on 60% of deaths, and the trend appears to be one of continued rise. Whilst the actual number of deaths from Cancer has slightly increased, in fact the percentage number has fallen below the figure for the previous year. Cancer of the Lung was the certified cause of death in 12 instances, of whom 11 were males. This figure is slightly above that for the previous year, and as heretofore the majority of the cases were amongst the male population. Whilst no death has been reported as attributable to Influenza there have been slight increases in the number of deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis. With the exception of Respiratory Tuberculosis which was the cause of 2 deaths, there were no deaths from other infectious diseases. One further interesting factor can be learned from a study of these returns, and this is that practically 75% of the deaths in this area occur in the 65 and over age group, and only 7.5% amongst individuals under the age of 45 years.

The notifications of Infectious Disease occurring during the year are in the main attributable to Measles. 529 Notifications of this disease were received out of a total of 696. Food Poisoning, Whooping Cough and Puerperal Pyrexia follow, but their numbers are in no way comparable with the number of cases of Measles. Of the 253 cases admitted to the Victoria Hospital only 63 cases were admitted from the City area. However, the onus for notification falls upon the Hospital in many cases that are either not diagnosed or notified before admission, and this in fact necessitates increased notifications received by the City, even though the patient may be only a resident of the City for the duration of the illness. For instance, a case of Diphtheria - a disease the existence of which had almost disappeared from the records - is notified amongst the City cases, whereas in fact the patient was resident outside of Winchester but happened to be treated in Victoria Hospital. This case, occurring as it did in an unprotected adult should act as a warning that after several years of comparative freedom from the disease, it is still ready to strike given the opportunity. The price of our freedom from Diphtheria, as well as for other things, is eternal vigilance and this vigilance against disease can only be maintained by ensuring a high state of immunity which can only be achieved by a constant campaign for active immunisation.

The number of new cases of both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuber-

culosis show a considerable reduction over those of the previous year, 13 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis compared with 19 cases being notified in 1957, and only 2 compared with 5 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Owing to other activities, it was not possible for the Mass X-Ray Unit to spend their usual four week period visiting various parts of the City. However, routine visits for short periods were made at two monthly intervals, so that the citizens were not deprived of the services of this valuable diagnostic Unit. The details of the findings resulting from these visits will be found in the text, and it is a pleasure to be able to announce that in addition to these routine visits it was possible to arrange another four week visit for early in the current year.

There was a small but significant rise in the number of infants vaccinated against Smallpox, and it is gratifying to note that there was a very marked increase in the numbers of children immunised with the combined antigen against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus. During the year Poliomyelitis Vaccination was made available to certain limited groups, and the satisfying of the demand in this case was only limited by the supply of the vaccine. Generally speaking this can be considered as a satisfactory response by the public who by their co-operation are helping to ensure that preventative medicine is truly preventative. Nevertheless, there must be no slackening in the efforts as it must be appreciated that any weakness or laxity on our part will see the return of these dread diseases, possibly in a more deadly form than has been hitherto known.

As usual the work of the Health Inspectors is set out very fully in that part of the report supplied by the Chief Public Health Inspector. Once again their main occupation was dealing with sub-standard houses, and during the year 65 houses were submitted as suitable for clearance at two Public Inquiries. With the exception of two houses, the Minister confirmed the Compulsory Purchase Order in every case. Further Closing Orders were made in 11 instances, whilst in respect of two houses, previous Orders were revoked. In addition to carrying out the day to day routine of visiting and inspecting food establishments, a very careful and detailed check is made by the Inspectors in all cases of suspected Food Poisoning. Investigations are carried out in an effort to establish the causative organism, though such efforts may not always be successful. Further, if findings so warrant, all family and other contacts are submitted to a routine check in order to eliminate the dangerous possibility of the chronic carrier who, whilst being perfectly well himself, is a potential danger to others. In this work the help and co-operation of the Public Health Inspectors is invaluable. A start was also made in another field during the year, when action was undertaken under the Clean Air Act. Two stations were set up to estimate the extent of atmospheric pollution in the City. The findings to the end of the year are to be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report, but as yet it is too early to come to any definite conclusions as to the extent and nature of the pollution.

Before concluding, I feel that I must express my appreciation and

thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support in the work of the Department. To Dr. M. Hughes, who is Dr. H. Findlay's successor as Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, and his staff, I would wish to convey my very sincere thanks for their co-operation and help. I am afraid that it is too seldom realised how important are the services provided by such a Laboratory to the running of a modern Public Health Department. Finally, I would like to express my appreciation for the continued co-operation and assistance of the Officers of the Corporation and members of the Staff of the Health Department.

ROBT. A. GOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor	...	Councillor Major General Pratt
Chairman	...	Councillor Davies
Vice Chairman	...	Alderman Edmonds

Alderman Taylor. Councillor Hutchins. Councillor Neate. Councillor Steel.
Councillor Carleton-Smith. Councillor Amos.

A STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the Borough 3,888 acres.

<u>Population</u>	Census 1931 - 23,523.
	Census 1951 - (County Report)
	25,721.
	Registrar General's Estimate of
	Home Population mid-1958 -
	27,070

Number of Inhabited Houses (On 31st March, 1959 from figures supplied by the City Treasurer) - 8,503.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1958 £469,013.

Net penny rate product, 1958-59	£1,902. 8. 6d.
------------------------------------	----------------

Social Conditions - There are no special industries in the City in the ordinary acceptance of the term. It is estimated that there are 182 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 unemployment.

Unemployment registered in the first week in January 1959:-

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
127	57	184

Analysis of wholly unemployed men and women at 8th December, 1958

<u>Age</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-19	5	-	5
20-24	13	8	21
25-39	23	8	31
40-49	21	18	39
50-54	11	12	23
55-64	47	4	51
65 & over	9	4	13
Totals:	129	54	183

B - SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	411	222	189
Legitimate	392	212	180
Illegitimate	19	10	9

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population - 15.30.

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	7	2	5
Legitimate	6	1	5
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births - 16.74.

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	386	185	201

Death Rate per 1,000 Population - 11.40.

Total Live & Still Births

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	418	224	194
Legitimate	398	213	185
Illegitimate	20	11	9

Infant Deaths

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age:-

Infant Deaths (Contd.):—

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	12	7	5
Legitimate	10	7	3
Illegitimate	2	—	2

Infant Mortality Rate

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	29.19
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	25.50
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	105.26
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	24.33
Illegitimate Live Births Per Cent of Total Live Births	4.62%

Maternal Deaths — Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births	0.0.
---	------

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1958:—

	Live Birth Rate.1.	Still Birth Rate.2.	Death Rate 3.	Infant Mortality Rate Under 1 yr.4.
Winchester U.D.	15.30	16.74	11.40	29.19
England & Wales	16.4	21.6	11.7	22.6
London	16.7	20.2	11.8	22.6

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 1958.

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	7	1			8						6	2	8
Congenital Malform- ations			1		1							1	1
Other causes	1				1		2			2	1	2	3
	8	1	1		10		2			2	7	5	12

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1958

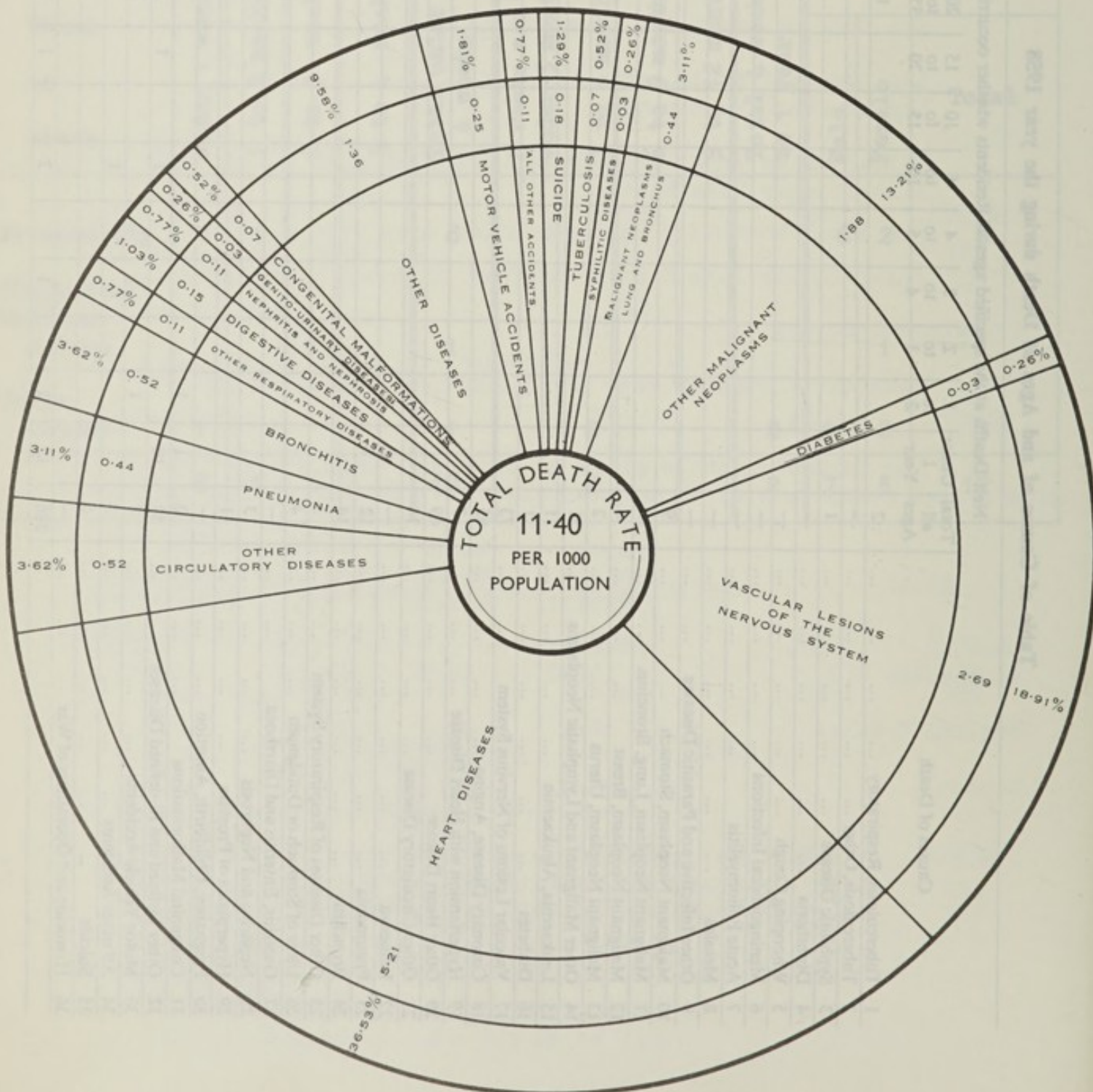
Nett Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.																
Causes of Death	Total all Ages	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	TOTALS		
														Male	Fem.	
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	2								1			1	1	1	1	
2 Tuberculosis, Other ...	—													—	—	
3 Syphilitic Disease ...	1											1		1	—	
4 Diphtheria ...	—													—	—	
5 Whooping Cough ...	—													—	—	
6 Meningococcal Infections ...	—													—	—	
7 Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—													—	—	
8 Measles ...	—													—	—	
9 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—													—	—	
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	9											3	6	9	—	
11 Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	12									1	1	9	62	30	43	
12 Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	8										1	15	49	42	23	
13 Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	2										1	1	5	2	5	
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	31											7	62	23	46	
15 Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	1											4	10	4	10	
16 Diabetes ...	1													—	—	
17 Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	73											1	10	10	2	
18 Coronary Disease, Angina ...	65											3	11	11	3	
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	7													3	2	
20 Other Heart Disease ...	69											1	3	2	1	
21 Other Circulatory Disease ...	14													2	2	
22 Influenza ...	—													—	—	
23 Pneumonia ...	12	1										1	10	10	2	
24 Bronchitis ...	14											3	11	11	3	
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	3													2	1	
26 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	4											1	3	2	2	
27 Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—													—	—	
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	3												3	2	1	
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	1												1	1	—	
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—													—	—	
31 Congenital Malformations ...	2	1	1										3	2	1	
32 Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	37	10					1	1	1	1	1		23	10	27	
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	7		1		1				2			1	2	4	3	
34 All other Accidents ...	3						1						1	1	2	
35 Suicide ...	5										1	3	1	3	2	
36 Homicide and Operations of War ...	—													—	—	
	386	12	2		1		2		1	5	6	68	289	185	201	

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

RATE PER 1000 POPULATION

AND

PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL DEATHS



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 Inspectors

N. THOMPSON

N. MASON (as from 10th November, 1958)

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. (until 18th December, 1958)

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

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL NURSING STAFF.

Health Visitors (Contd.)

MISS M.A. JOUGHIN, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MISS J. GALLOWAY, S.R.N., H.V. (from 18th December, 1958)

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. M.H. Hughes (from 28th January, 1958)

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 Treatment Centres

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--|
| (a) | <u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRE</u> | Wednesday and Friday in each week,
2 p.m. at the Health Department. |
| (b) | <u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRE</u> | Each Tuesday 2 p.m. at the Starmore Nursery. |
| (c) | <u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRE</u> | Each Monday 2 p.m. at the Weeke Community
Centre. |

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Clinic Treatment Centres (Contd.)

- (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.
- (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 first Friday each month at the Royal Hants County Hospital, by appointment.
- (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), Thursday 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.
(iii) Royal Hants County Hospital - Medical, Surgical and Children 324 beds. Maternity 40 beds.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD (Contd.)

(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.

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,

In connection with environmental health, I am pleased to present to you my twelfth Annual Report covering the work carried out during the calendar year 1958.

Although the department was below full establishment and the fact that it has proved impossible within the existing application of the National Salary Scales to recruit an experienced officer, the work proceeded smoothly during the year. This was due in no small measure to the enlightened attitude of the Health Committee in training a full-time pupil who was able to give valuable assistance. It is also appropriate here to record the great help received from Mr. Bennett during a prolonged period of acute staff shortage which coincided with exceptional demands on the Department.

Once again work done by the Public Health Inspectors has been dominated by major tasks in three important sectors of their field of activity; slum clearance, repair of dwelling-houses and food hygiene.

In the early part of 1955 and following a housing survey, the Council approved a programme designed to secure the removal of all unfit houses within five years. Since that time 393 houses have been subject to clearance procedure and many of the dwellings so unfit as to require early demolition have been cleared and the displaced families rehoused. During 1958, the inspectorate were actively engaged on the detailed inspection of the last group of houses which had been included in the initial programme. In addition, legal formalities were completed in respect of 68 houses, particulars of which are given in the section dealing with the work.

There remains one further aspect of housing which calls for greater emphasis. It is the repair of mendable houses. The inspection and enforcement of the repair of dwellings must continue year in and year out because decay is in the nature of things.

Despite all efforts to secure advances in hygiene of food establishments, it was possible only to inspect fully for the purpose of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 150 of the 202 food premises in the City. Even so, this is a distinct achievement having regard to the competing claims from other kinds of work and one which by the end of the year was showing results. Considerably more would have been achieved, of course, had it been possible within the year not only to inspect all premises, but also to press home the opportunities presented through the Regulations by carrying out follow-up visits.

In March 1958, we began for the first time in the history of

Winchester, to measure the comparative degree of atmospheric pollution. Instruments were set up in different parts of the City, and although one cannot arrive at clear decisions from an investigation of such a short duration, it might be said that the atmospheric conditions in Winchester are better than many of the industrial areas, as is to be expected, but there are no grounds for complacency. A large proportion of the soot deposited in this City is preventable.

Limited attention has been given to health education activities and your Chief Public Health Inspector has given lectures to various organisations including the Royal Hants. County Hospital - approved training school for nurses.

Information concerning the types of inspections made, the sampling of food and many other varied duties carried out by the Department are given, as usual, in the body of the report.

As in previous years, I express my thanks to the Health Committee and Medical Officer of Health for their support and co-operation during the year. Last, but by no means least, 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

During the year it was again found possible to continue the Council's Slum Clearance programme. Whilst some local authorities may be able to cope with the demolition of all the unfit houses in their areas within the first five years, quite clearly many, including Winchester, cannot do so, and at the present rate at which new houses are being built they will require many more years to achieve this object. In the meantime, however, the formal procedure of the Housing Act is working most satisfactorily, insofar that unfit houses are being made more tolerable for habitation until such time as replacement becomes possible.

So far, out of a total of 533 unfit houses, 438 have now been represented at Public Local Inquiries as suitable for inclusion in Clearance Areas, and statutory steps have been taken in connection with 55 houses relative to Demolition Orders, Closing Orders and undertakings not to re-let.

Up to the end of the year, 153 houses and 5 warehouses had been demolished, 119 houses closed and 237 families rehoused by the Corporation. In addition to this, 38 families had found their own rehousing accommodation.

Union Street Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957

Thirteen objections were received against the Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of 7 Clearance Areas in Union Street, Lawn Street and Eastgate Street. On the 11th February 1958, an Inspector (Mr. F. Appleton, F.R.I.B.A.) from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, visited and inspected the 47 houses in these areas which were subsequently confirmed by the Minister as represented.

Canon Street Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957

Three small areas, totalling 18 houses, were represented during the year. A local Public Inquiry was held on the 13th May 1958 and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inspector (Mr. G. Swayne-Thomas, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.) heard objections concerning 7 houses. Excepting for one dwelling, all the houses were confirmed by the Minister as represented.

Details of Properties concerned in Public
Inquiries for 1958 are as follows:

1. City of Winchester (Union Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957.

Date of Inquiry	...	11th February, 1958.
Union Street	...	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.
Lawn Street	...	Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18.
Eastgate Street	...	Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.
All properties confirmed as represented.		

2. City of Winchester (Canon Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957.

Date of Inquiry	...	13th May, 1958.
Canon Street	...	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Confirmed with the exception of Nos. 11 and 12, Canon Street.

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

1	(a)	Demolition Orders made under Section 17, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	0
	(b)	Undertakings by owners not to re-let		...	2
		26, Cripstead Lane			
		1, Staple Gardens			
	(c)	Closing Orders made under Section 17, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	9
		Pipers Farm, Weeke.			
		Pipers Farm Cottage, Weeke.			
		2, Culver Road.			
		63, Hyde Street			
		20, North Walls			
		21, North Walls			
		30, Wales Street			
		14, Queens Road			
		73, North Walls			

2. Closing Orders, etc., revoked

...

...

2

64, Chesil Street

66, Chesil Street

REPAIRS AND RECONDITIONING

The deterioration of privately rented property which has taken place since 1939 and the factors which have contributed to the existing position are now well known and there are indications that the problem is receiving serious consideration in the appropriate quarter. In the meantime, it is still necessary in the City to concentrate the work of the Public Health Inspectors upon inspection and subsequent statutory action concerning the repair of dwelling houses.

It is evident that in many instances the ownership of old property is no longer profitable and certain owners have indicated their desire to get rid of decayed houses which have become a liability. Some have been sold to sitting tenants who thus find themselves with a heavy burden of repair costs, whilst other houses have been conveyed to "men of straw".

A disquieting practice appears to be arising with some, fortunately relatively few, owners who ignore or only partially comply with repair notices until the final stage of Court action or default work is reached. No doubt there is more than one reason for this, but so far as the Department is directly concerned, the acute shortage of qualified staff during the year, and the consequent inability to maintain follow-up procedure may have given some encouragement to those who wish to delay the inevitable repairs. If this has been so, it is to be hoped that as the inspectorial position improves so will the scope for this type of irresponsible practice diminish.

Houses let in Lodgings

Without making either another comprehensive housing survey or a specific housing survey for the purpose, it is not possible to say how many houses in the City are occupied by more than one family. When the housing survey was made in 1949/50, and which was mainly concerned with the smaller dwellings, approximately 70 houses in the areas inspected were used for multiple occupation. It is now known that with the building of many additional new dwellings and the demolition of houses in those areas, the number must have considerable decreased. There are, however, in Winchester as elsewhere, many of the older, larger type of houses which will continue to be occupied by more than one family for several years to come. Special consideration will have to be given in the near future to the condition of these houses, and in particular to the facilities which the Council are to require under Section 36 of the 1957 Act.

The control of multiple lettings in privately owned houses presents many difficulties. An important feature of the new powers in the Housing Act, 1957, being that there is a choice on the part of the owner or landlord to comply with the requirements of the Local Authority with regard to structure and amenities or to evict some or all of the tenants, thus transferring a burden to the Housing Management or Welfare Departments.

Old Houses of Character or Architectural Interest

Among the many housing pre-occupations of the City, the work of saving suitable old houses with aesthetic worth, holds an important place.

During the year the condemned dwellings No. 64 and 66 Chesil Street were converted into one house by partial reconstruction and remodelling.

Commencement of restoration work on other condemned houses included Nos. 24 and 25 Canon Street and the Bargees' Cottages in Wharf Hill.

RENT ACT, 1957

Certificate of Disrepair

Further to my previous report, it is again noted that landlords and tenants alike have been unwilling to take advantage of those provisions of the Rent Act 1957 which relate the rent of a house with its state of repair. Generally speaking, the provisions of the Act have not achieved what was expected by all concerned, in that the incentive of increased rent would be the means of encouraging the landlords to execute long standing repairs.

The Act seems to have separated the properties with which we deal into three main classes. There is the case, an example of which comes to mind, of dwellings which are to be represented to the Council during the next few years. The Notices for rent increase have gone out and the subsequent flurry of forms is followed by the builders patching up these sub-standard houses. And, by this last-ditch stand of the insistent owner, some part of the grounds for Clearance will be taken away. So far, it has invariably been found that the flimsiest Forms G came from the worst houses, when tenants' assessments of disrepair are both pathetic and heroic. The second class consists of houses which can obviously be made fit. In a few cases the tenants have no doubt paid up without demur for fear of that harsh sounding word "possession". In others, however, landlords have got on with the job and it is in this category that the real work of repair is being done. In the borderline between the first two groups lie the third category. It is here that we find the crumbling older houses and some of the not so old ones from the jerry builders' days. Here is laid bare the grave deterioration which was brought to the Council's notice last year, when it was reported that nearly 1,000 houses were in need of repair or re-conditioning. Many of the owners of these houses will have raised their rents in accordance with the Act's provisions, having no idea of the Schedule

of Defects that may be served on them. If they cannot face the cost of repair, the property continues to deteriorate. In this regard, the significance of the rent economics cannot be ignored.

During the year a total of 30 applications were received from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act 1957. 27 Certificates were granted and 3 undertakings which had been given by owners to carry out work were accepted.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair
and for Revocation of Certificates

Applica- tions rec'd.	Certifi- cates granted	Certifi- cates refused	Applica- tions for revo- cation rec'd.	Applica- tions granted	Applica- tions refused	Applica- tions under consider- ation
30	27	0	7	8	0	0

66, Lower Brook Street
Housing Act & Rent Act - County Court Decision

During the year one appeal was entered against a Closing Order made by the Council and the Court decided in favour of the appellant and the Order was quashed. Because the judgement cleared up the apparent conflict between the provisions of Section 16, Housing Act 1957 and the first Schedule of the Rent Act, the case was of particular interest. As often happens when a local authority decides to take certain action under the Housing Act, and before a Closing or Demolition Order is made, an application is received from the tenant for a Certificate of Disrepair. In such cases the Schedule of Defects, as prepared by the Public Health Inspector, is more comprehensive than the list of defects served on the landlord by the tenant and emphasises one of the principal defects in the procedure for obtaining Certificates of Disrepair.

The case also illustrates the weakness of the Rent Act in compelling a landlord to repair defects. If he is content to continue to receive the original rent or a rent limit of $1\frac{1}{3}$ gross value, the tenant is powerless of himself to compel him to do the necessary repairs, but can only rely on the local authority taking appropriate action under the Housing or Public Health Acts. It has now been made clear, however, that the existence of a Certificate of Disrepair or an undertaking under the Rent Act to remedy defects will not prevent the local authorities from taking action under the Housing Act.

Miscellaneous Housing Matters

	<u>No. of Houses Involved.</u>
Estimating cost of repairs in connection with well maintained payments under Section 60, Housing Act, 1957:	38
Schedules of Defects prepared and supplied to owners in consequence of search under the local Land Charges Act:	17
Informal action under Housing Acts. Schedules of Repairs supplied at owners' request:	4
Houses earmarked for clearance reinspected:	84

Youth Hostel (City Mill)

Out of 8,066 members who stayed at the Hostel during the year, 1,366 were from overseas. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age was 2,405, representing a slight increase on the previous year. Approximately 10,000 meals were served and there was no case of overcrowding, food poisoning or infectious disease.

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) ...	509
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	911
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 ...	464
	(b)	Number of inspections for the purpose ...	630
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 ...	25

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

220

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

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

1.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	17
2.	No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	-	
a.	By Owners	...	8
b.	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	0

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

1.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	149
2.	No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	-	
a.	By Owners	...	1
b.	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	0

Housing Act, 1957 (Part IV), Overcrowding, etc.

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

Number of houses overcrowded	...	3
Number of houses with sub-tenants living under overcrowded conditions	...	1
Number of houses not overcrowded	...	12
Number of houses with occupants living in underground rooms	...	88

During the year permitted numbers relating to privately owned houses were supplied to owners in respect of 3 properties. These statements involved measurement or checking of existing records in each case.

Housing Progress.

Number of New Houses built during 1958:-

(i)	By Local Authority -	
	a. Permanent Houses	174
	b. Prefabricated Houses	-
(ii)	By Private Enterprise	71
(iii)	Total number of houses and flats owned by Local Authority at 31st December, 1958 (excluding temporary housing accommodation owned by the Local Authority).	2,801

Complaints.

Summary of complaints received and improvements effected at dwelling houses during the year:- 1958

Defective and leaking roofs repaired	...	16
Roof valley gutters repaired	...	5
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	...	9
Rainwater gutters renewed or repaired	...	15
Choked gutters remedied	...	4
Chimney pots repaired or renewed	...	5
Chimney stacks re-pointed	...	8
Chimney breasts repaired	...	4
Chimney flues repaired	...	1
Curtilage walls repaired	...	3
General structural repairs	...	10
Yard surfaces repaired	...	2
Coal houses repaired	...	2
External steps repaired	...	1
External plaster repaired	...	3
Covers provided to cellar areas	...	2
External soffit boards repaired or provided	...	2
Leaking skylights repaired	...	3
Staircases repaired	...	4
Handrails fixed	...	3
Windows made to open	...	4
Glazing renewed	...	6
Window putty repaired	...	11
Window parting bead renewed	...	5
Glazing bars provided	...	4
Woodwork to windows repaired	...	22
Sashcords renewed	...	13
Additional lighting	...	5
Additional ventilation	...	7
Floors repaired	...	19
Dry rot in floors remedied	...	8
Wall plaster and ceilings repaired	...	50
Walls cleansed	...	8

Ceilings cleansed	.....	8
Walls re-pointed and repaired	.....	29
Doors repaired	.....	18
Door locks repaired	.....	5
Door handles repaired	.....	4
Food stores provided	.....	12
Firegrates repaired or renewed	.....	5
Ranges repaired or renewed	.....	3
Firebacks repaired or renewed	.....	3
Firebaskets provided	.....	4
Coppers repaired	.....	4
Plastering to fireplaces repaired	.....	3
Water service pipes repaired	.....	3
Premises cleansed	.....	2
Sinks repaired or renewed	.....	5
Choked sink W.Ps. remedied	.....	3
Sink traps renewed	.....	2
Sink waste pipes repaired	.....	4

Dampness remedied:-

Defective D.P.Cs.	.....	6
Penetrating	.....	9
Chimney stacks	.....	7
Chimney breasts	.....	8
Dormer windows (soakers and flashing)	..	2
Ceilings	.....	3

Drainage:-

Vent shafts repaired	.....	6
Soil pipes repaired	.....	8
Drains repaired	.....	31
Blockages remedied	.....	17
Half channel to sink gully repaired	...	2
Defective soakaways repaired	.....	4
Wastepipes made to discharge over gully	.....	7
Surface gullies repaired	.....	5

Sanitary Conveniences:-

Pans repaired or renewed	.....	8
Cisterns repaired	.....	6
Cisterns renewed	.....	4
Provision of sufficient water supply	...	2
Urinals fitted with flushing apparatus	.....	1

PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

During 1958, two standard deposit gauges and two lead peroxide instruments were set up to record the comparative degree of air pollution in the City. The deposit gauges are valuable for measuring deposits of ash, grit and other solid particles which, because of their relatively large size, fall fairly quickly. If the emission of these air pollutants from chimneys, etc., increases the deposited matter from the air will also increase. If there is a high rate of emission in a particular area of the City, the deposit of these solid particles will also be high. The total deposits of solids calculated from the gauges in tons per square mile per month in one area can be compared with the total deposits in other areas. Furthermore, the amounts of matter deposited in Winchester during any month can be compared with amounts deposited in other towns in the same period. At this very early stage, however, it is doubtful whether very worth while comparisons can be made from so few results, bearing in mind the many variables that may influence the amounts of deposited matter, e.g. changes in the degree of pollution emitted, the effect of atmospheric conditions arising from rainfall, wind velocity and duration, etc.

The lead peroxide instruments are used to calculate the amount of sulphur dioxide present in the atmosphere. Most of this has been emitted from chimneys as a gas. When this gas meets with water or fine droplets of moisture in the atmosphere, it is converted into sulphuric acid. It is this acid which damages the external surfaces of buildings and corrodes metals and rots fabrics. Its effects are to be seen in the walls of many of the stone buildings in the City. It is also a contributory factor to respiratory diseases in human beings, its effects being insidious and subtle. An example of the latter was the increase in the death rate in London during the exceptional fog of 1952.

The total deposited matter calculated in tons per square mile per month from the standard deposit gauges and the amount of sulphur dioxide in milligrammes S.O_2 per 100 sq.cm. exposed surface per day are given in the table below.

Some guide as to how these results compare with those over the rest of the country is also given:-

Month	Total Deposited Matter (Soot) Tons per sq. mile		Sulphur Dioxide in Milligrammes S.O. ₂ per 100 sq.cm. exposed surface per day.	
	Fire Station No. 1.	King Alfred Place No. 2	Fire Station No. 1	King Alfred Place No. 2
January	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-
March	9.44	-	-	-
April	11.06	-	-	-
May	10.37	-	0.34	-
June	9.73	8.07	0.40	-
July	11.27	7.30	0.32	0.18
August	6.53	5.03	0.26	0.17
September	7.73	6.80	0.24	0.21
October	11.37	6.50	0.55	0.28
November	6.60	4.07	0.75	0.38
December	9.57	6.34	0.98	0.58

In the month of July 1958, the highest recording in the country of total solids deposited was 122.6 tons per square mile, and the lowest 4 tons, against Winchester's highest recording for the month of 11.27 tons. So far as sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere is concerned, the highest monthly average recorded in milligrammes S.O.₂ per 100 sq.cm. exposed surface per day, was 7.5 and the lowest 0.1 against Winchester's average for the month of 0.32.

In December 1958 the calculated highest total solids was 135.6 tons per square mile and the lowest 3.6 tons, against Winchester's highest for the month of 9.57 tons per square mile. The highest calculated monthly average concentration of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere was 8.2 milligrammes S.O.₂ per 100 sq.cm. and the lowest was 0.1 as compared with Winchester's December average of 0.98.

At the first examination of this information, the idea might be formed that the state of the atmosphere in Winchester is reasonably satisfactory. We cannot, however, afford to be complacent in the matter because when the lowest figures are compared with Winchester, there is obviously room for considerable improvement.

The emission into the atmosphere of fine particles of solid matter probably reduces our winter sunshine by about 50%. It tends to increase our rainfall and increase the risk of fogs. It also reduces the incidence of natural light and more so in the winter months when we need it most.

The damage to buildings, metals and fabrics by the emission of sulphurous gases has already been mentioned, and the effects on human health touched upon. Without proper safeguards the air we breathe would become foul.

Installation of New Furnaces

Section 3 of the Clean Air Act provides that formal notification must be given to a Local Authority when new furnaces are to be installed. The furnaces involved are generally industrial furnaces and other large furnaces such as may be found in office blocks, large shops and hotels. Small domestic appliances which have a heating capacity of less than 55,000 B.Th.U.s per hour are not covered by these provisions.

In 1958 a total of 14 notifications of intention to install boilers were received; they included 7 central heating plants, 5 hot water systems and 2 new combined systems for central heating and hot water. In every case the boilers were oil fired and with a combined rating of 8,703,000 B.Th.U.s.

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

On six occasions complaints were received concerning fumes and effluvia. These referred to the burning of rubbish on demolition sites, the utilisation of waste oil for heating purposes in local garages and one complaint concerning the recovery of copper from old electric cable. The firms concerned were situated in close proximity to houses and whilst the fumes could not be classified as dangerous, the effluvia justified complaint.

Every case needs individual consideration, and the managements of the premises generally accept the advice tendered to them, although it was necessary to take firm action in the case of the demolition sites before satisfactory remedial measures were employed.

DUST

Three complaints were investigated concerning excessive dust from demolition operations and building cleaning operations. Advisory methods proved successful and the deposits of dust were mitigated to the satisfaction of the complainants.

It has been noted that during the renovation and cleaning of the outer stonework of buildings, a serious dust nuisance can arise when the dry method of cleaning is used. This is carried out by means of electrically driven abrasive wheels and unless extraordinary precautions are taken, the resultant fine dust created is blown about and spreads over a considerable area in the vicinity of the cleaning operations, to the detriment of the public. Such conditions were observed in one of the main shopping streets in the City, and the attention of the firm carrying out the operations was immediately drawn to the dust nuisance being created. Extra tarpaulin sheets to form a more adequate protective screen, and the introduction of a fine water

spray playing on the stone surface cleaned proved most effective in bringing clouds of dust under control.

NOISE ABATEMENT

The provisions of the Winchester Corporation Act 1952, Section 118 are as follows:-

"118(1). An excessive or unreasonable or unnecessary noise which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance for the purposes of Part 3 of the Act of 1936".

The complaints of noise which have been investigated have referred mainly to the noise from working machinery, especially at night time. Electric sub-station, high speed extraction fans, and plant operating in grain mills are typical of types of machinery involved, and in most cases the houses affected are very near to the works, and in some cases even adjoin. The main approach to the problem is by advisory methods, with consideration of what could possibly be done in the form of remedial measures, having regard to the legislation.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED.

The varied nature of the many problems of environmental hygiene are reflected in the complaints received at the office which numbered 148 during the year. Over the past decade the number of complaints have shown a steady decrease, reducing from 696 in 1949 to present day figures. This may be accounted for by the clearance of many sub-standard houses, the influence of the Rent Act and a "follow-up" policy that has been vigorously pursued over the years.

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 agents of property had been ignored. In this respect, a great deal of time consuming investigation was carried out by the Health Inspectors.

The number of Notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 148 informal (118 written and 34 verbal).

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, two applications for licences were received and both 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 or impending notices, a total of 427 searches were made by the department. This figure represents an increase of 110 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.

NEW LEGISLATION

The new legislation which became operative during the year affecting the Department, was as follows:-

1. The Clean Air Act (Appointed Day) Order, 1958.
Brought into force the remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956, including certain measures relating to dark smoke from chimneys, railway engines and vessels.
2. Slaughter House Act, 1958.
Amends the definition of the word "factory" to include Slaughter Houses and Knackers' Yards; controls the licensing of Slaughter Houses, and requires reports to be submitted to the Minister.
3. Tuberculosis (Southern England Attested Area) Order, 1958.
Declares Southern England to be a Tuberculosis Attested Area.
4. Slaughter Houses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations, 1958.
Provides for payment of grant to Local Authorities in respect of meat inspected in excess of the quantity required for local consumption.

5. Slaughter of Pigs (Anaesthesia) Regulations, 1958.
Permits the use of a process of anaesthesia by carbon-dioxide gas in connection with the slaughtering of pigs.
6. Antioxidant in Food Regulations, 1958.
Prohibits the sale or importation of food containing antioxidant other than as specified.
7. Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1958.
Removes the requirement of former legislation that no liquor shall be labelled as a cocktail unless it contains not less than 40% proof spirit.

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

The number of visits to separate premises on routine work totalled 2,799. Due to sickness in the department and shortage of qualified staff, this figure is not representative of a normal year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS.

Dysentery	.....	1
Poliomyelitis	.....	1
Food Poisoning	.....	3 outbreaks
Disinfections carried out as detailed below:-		
After Infectious Disease -		
Rooms and Bedding	.....	1
At Ratepayer's request	-	
Rooms (only)	.....	1
Library Books	.....	30

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 general provision establishment

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

No. 1 Outbreak

This outbreak occurred at a Summer School when 100 persons complained of abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea. It was found that the source of infection was caused by the consumption of reconstituted meat in which was contained the toxic products of bacterial infection.

No. 2 Outbreak

The illness of some 30 children and 2 teachers, after partaking of a meal at a local school, caused various items of food taken from the school kitchen to be submitted to bacteriological examination. In addition to this, swabs from the hands of kitchen workers and utensils used in the preparation of the food were also submitted.

Sporing bacilli were found on some of the food and Staph. Aureus was isolated from the hands of 2 kitchen workers and from the surfaces of some kitchen equipment.

No. 3 Outbreak

This occurred amongst members of the staff of a local provision establishment. Specimens submitted from the affected persons for bacteriological examination gave negative results.

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 dwelling-houses, 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			6.5 parts per million.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N		Nil	
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N		0.012	" " "
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N		Nil	
Nitric Nitrogen, as N		7.0	" " "
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)			
Temporary		225	" " "
Permanent		37	" " "
Permanganate Figure, as O (4 hours, 80 deg. F.)		0.04	" " "
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃		225	" " "
Total Solids		350	" " "

MINERAL ANALYSIS in parts per million

Calcium, as Ca	99	Nitrate, as NO ₃	31.
Magnesium, as Mg	3.4	Iron	Absent
Sodium, as Na		Lead	Absent
Carbonate, as CO ₃	135	Zinc	Absent
Chloride, as Cl	17	Copper	Absent
Sulphate, as SO ₄	17.2	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
" " " Faecal coli	...	100 ml.
		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 Yeastral Agar in 2 days at 37°C	Probable No. of Coliform Organisms per 100 cc of water	Locality where taken	Remarks
29. 1.58	Nil	Nil	Brazils Ltd., Easton Lane.	
18. 2.58	Nil	Nil	10 Cathedral View.	
20. 3.58	Nil	Nil	39 High Street.	
22. 5.58	Nil	Nil	26 Fleming Road.	
18. 6.58	Nil	Nil	88 High Street.	
12. 8.58	1	Nil	24 Middle Brook Street	
15. 8.58	1	Nil	Bulls Yard, Wharf Hill.	Well water.
19. 8.58	Nil	Nil	24 Middle Brook Street	
24. 9.58	Nil	Nil	11 Warren Rd.	
15.10.58	Nil	Nil	7 South View	
29.10.58	8	Nil	136 St. Cross Rd.	
6.11.58	Nil	Nil	Wharf Farm	Roof tank.
30.12.58	Nil	Nil	Wharf Hill	
			18 West Hill Drive	

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

UNSOUND FOOD, 1958.

Meat (Tinned)	204 tins	Vegetables	68 tins
(English)	194 lbs.	Milk	49 tins
Bacon	244 lbs.	Spaghetti	2 tins
Ham	39 lbs.	Soup	19 tins
Sausages	50 lbs.	Butter	41 lbs.
Liver Sausage	7 lbs.	Coffee	6 tins
Meat Puddings	2	Table Jellies	1
Minced Turkey	66 jars	Jam	28 tins
Meat Paste	1 jar	Ovaltine	1 tin
Fish (Tinned)	24 tins	Rice	1 tin
(Wet)	31 stone	Cheese	2 lbs.
Escallop	1	Dates	49 boxes
Scampi	2 lbs.	Granary Meal	112 lbs.
Fruit	304 tins		

Article	No. Examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity			No. of Vendors Warned	Information laid
	F.	Inf.	Total	F.	Inf.	Total		
Cake flour		3	3					
Table Jelly		2	2					
Mustard Powder		2	2					
Malt Vinegar		2	2					
Italian Apples		4	4					
Butter		3	3					
Tomato Ketchup		3	3					
Curry Powder		3	3					
Baking Powder		2	2					
Mustard		2	2					
Steak & Kidney Pie		2	2					
Cocoa		3	3					
Fish Paste		3	3					
Salad Cream		3	3					
Aspirin Tablets		3	3					
Milk	5	-	5					
Bread		1	1					
Cream		3	3					
Margarine		3	3					
Meat Soup		3	3					
Jam		3	3					
Meat Paste		3	3					
White Pepper		3	3		1	1		
Lard		3	3					
Processed Cheese		3	3					
Milk	5	-	5					
S.O. Flour		3	3					
Suet		3	3					
Saccharin Tablets		3	3		1	1		
Condensed Milk		3	3					
Milk	2	-	2					
Coffee Essence		3	3					
Biscuits		3	3					
Jam		2	2		2	2		
Minced meat		2	2					
Lemon Curd		2	2					
Butter Cake		2	2					
Ice Cream	4	-	4					
Rice		2	2					
Sago		2	2					
Currants		2	2					
Shelled Walnuts		2	2					
	16	99	115	-	4	4		

Of the 115 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
(64) 24. 9.58	White Pepper	I	Contained ash insoluble in acid above the recommended limit of 0.3%.	Manufacturer informed.
(82) 17.10.58	Saccharin Tablets	I	13.5% deficient on the declared value of 0.2 grains and 3.8% deficient on the lower limit.	Manufacturer informed.
(96) 21.11.58	Jam	I	12.1% deficient in soluble solids.	Manufacturer informed.
(97) 21.11.58	Jam	I	Mouldy.	Manufacturer informed.

Other Foods

The number of "other foods" which now form part of our daily diet is legion and appears to be increasing in variety. Some interesting specimens examined during the year included such odd foods as the following:-

Frog Fricassee
Smoked Frogs' Legs
Chocolate covered Ants
Roasted Caterpillars
Fried Grasshoppers
Smoked Octopus
Seasoned Bumblebees
Fried Silk Worms
Ink Fish in its Ink
Eel in Oil
Cocks Combs "Cretes de Coq"
Vine Leaves and Brine
White Lotus Nut
Oysters in their own Water

Extraneous Matter in Food.

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

Article

Pork Pie	Mouldy
Shelled Peanuts	Abnormal taste
Pork Pie	Contained a brass fitting from the pie machine.
Bread	Contained a piece of wire.
Steak and Kidney Pie	Contained a glass splinter.
Tinned Peas	Contained a caterpillar.
Bread	Contained dark foreign matter.
Steak and Kidney Pies	Mouldy.
Cornish Pasty	Mouldy.
Steak and Kidney Pies	Mouldy.
Bottle of Cider	Contained pieces of foreign matter.
Packet of Tea	Abnormal taste.
Crumbed Croquettes	Abnormal taste.
Milk Bottle	Dirty

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 number of food premises inspected during 1958 totalled 1,206, being 243 fewer than the previous year.

Bacteriological sampling of milk, etc.	...	38
Bakehouses	...	7
Butchers' Shops	...	52
Canteens, Kitchens and Restaurants	...	168
Mobile Cafes and Shops	...	10
Confectioners	...	12
Dairies	...	31
Examination of food stuffs	...	70
Food byelaws	...	58
Food and drug sampling	...	110
Food poisoning investigations	...	18
Food preparing premises	...	30
Food vehicles	...	33
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	10
Fried fish shops	...	19
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	18

Grocery and provisions	...	...	149
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	2
Ice cream vendors ...	...	...	21
Licensed premises ...	...	...	10
Other food premises	...	...	40
Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	288
Water sampling ...	...	...	12

1,206

The number of contraventions dealt with during the year totalled

152:-

(a)	Accumulations removed	...	...	5
	Cracked and chipped crockery replaced	...	...	3
	Constant hot water provided	...	...	6
	Dirty food vehicle cleansed	...	...	1
	Faulty handling or wrapping improved	...	...	2
	Inadequate handling of foodstuffs improved	...	...	6
	Provision of refuse bins	...	...	18
	Personal hygiene improved	...	...	35
	Provision of food receptacles	...	...	15
	Repairs effected ...	...	...	30
	Rooms or equipment cleansed	...	...	6
	Washing facilities provided	...	...	11
	Sanitary accommodation improved	...	...	5
	Ventilation improved	...	...	1
(b)	Licensed premises:-			
	Ventilation improved (extractor fans)	...	...	4
	Sanitary accommodation - structural improvements			3
	" " - reconstructed	...	...	1

Total ... 152

FOOD HYGIENE

Unspectacular but steady progress was made during the year in the improvement of food premises. The table (as shown) gives details of the improvements made following action by the Public Health Inspectors, but the provision of additional washing facilities in 11 premises and hot water in 6 premises, perhaps indicates more clearly the steps being taken to improve the conditions under which food is handled.

There is still a tendency, however, to expose more food in shops than is necessary for the efficient conduct of the business. Greater use might be made of glass screens and show cases. Some food premises are

congested, but limited space prevents improvement in this respect.

During 1958, the Public Health Inspectors paid 1,206 visits to premises in which foodstuffs intended for human consumption were manufactured stored or sold. Of these, 74 were to premises registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955, that is, to places which are used for the manufacture of prepared foods such as ice-cream, sausages, pork products and fried fish. The remaining visits were to places not so registered, such as bakehouses, restaurants, cafes, canteens, butchers, provision merchants, etc. All these premises, whether or not they are registered under the Food & Drugs Act, must comply with the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. During the year 31 notices were served for contravention of the Regulations, or to require alterations to premises to bring them into line with modern ideas.

Food Delivery Vans

The protection of food from contamination by dust, dirt, or insects during delivery and the condition both in regard to cleanliness and repair of the interior of vehicles, has again received close supervision throughout the year.

The observations made in previous reports with regard to the inadequacy of meat carrying vehicles no longer apply as during the past year refrigerated containers have been brought into use in addition to special purpose vehicles for local delivery. It is encouraging to notice that the interiors of the new vans which reach the food trade are generally being constructed in such a manner that corners and recesses are avoided and the surface is easy to maintain in a clean condition.

A total of 21 vehicles used in the transportation of food were inspected during the year when 12 vans were found to be in need of cleansing, 1 van without name and address of dealer, 1 van with glass panel broken in rear door and 7 vans in a satisfactory condition.

Registration of Food Premises - Section 16 Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

During the year 7 "Certificates of Registration" were granted by the Council for the sale of ice cream, 1 for the storage of ice cream, and 1 for the manufacture of preserved foods. The total number of premises now registered under this Act is 149 (sale of ice cream 120 - storage of ice cream 1 - manufacture of preserved foods 28).

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.

Ninety-two 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.

Details of the contraventions dealt with during the year are as follows:-

Cleansing of Sanitary Facilities	...	31
Cleansing of Staff Rooms	...	13
Absence of Artificial Lighting in Sanitary Compartment	...	13
Seating Accommodation, Section 37	...	2
Insufficient means of Suitable Heating	..	5
Absence of suitable Washing Facilities	..	6
Defective W.C. Pan	... ..	1
Defective Floor	... ..	1
Structural Defects	... ..	1

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.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

The following imported foodstuffs are required to be marked with an indication of country of origin or the words "foreign" or "empire" on exposure for retail sale: meat, bacon, ham, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, shell eggs, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, oat products, honey, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, butter, dead poultry.

General compliance by traders with the provisions of the Marking Orders has been good, although some confusion has arisen in the shops with the marking of imported tomatoes during the late Spring and early Summer, when English, Canary, Channel Isle and Continental tomatoes have been available simultaneously.

Public Health Inspectors paid 217 visits to food shops under the provisions of other Acts and at the same time to observe compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

Date	Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli MacConkey - 2 days 37°C per 100 m.l.	Probable No. of Faecal Coli per 100 m.l.	Bath from which sample was taken	Remarks
22.5.58	Nil	Nil	Public Bath	Advice given
29.5.58	Nil	Nil	County School	
16.6.58	Nil	Nil	Special School	
16.6.58	Nil	Nil	Private School	
16.6.58	Nil	Nil	Public Bath	
16.6.58	1	1	County School	
17.6.58	Nil	Nil	County School	
3.7.58	Nil	Nil	County School	
3.7.58	1	Nil	Special School	
3.7.58	Nil	Nil	County School	
7.8.58	Nil	Nil	Public Bath	

MEAT INSPECTION

As in past years 100% meat inspection has been maintained during 1958.

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>	534½	236½	771
<u>Visits Made</u>	267	159	426

The comparatively large increase in meat and offal mainly due to the slaughter of animals under the "Tuberculosis (Southern England Eradication Area) Order, 1957, which became operative on 1st January 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 31.7% of the total cows and 10.1% of the total adult bovines slaughtered during the year.

General Statistics

(a) Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected.

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Porcine</u>
1958	1068	1081	1523	6214
1957	1338	2157	1739	5741
1956	1224	2349	1515	7268

(b) Estimated Weight of Carcasses and Offal Inspected.

		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Routine Slaughter	(1958)	650	13	2	8
	(1957)	678	12	1	8
By Notice M.A.F.F.	(1958)	29	0	1	12
	(1957)	109	12	3	12
Total	(1958)	679	13	3	20
	(1957)	788	5	0	20

(c) Estimated Weight and Percentage Weight of Carcasses and Offal Condemned

		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
Routine Slaughter	1958	4	17	1	24	0.72
	1957	4	18	2	21	0.64
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1958	2	16	0	21	0.35
	1957	8	1	0	8	1.03
Total	1958	7	13	2	17	1.13
	1957	12	19	3	1	1.67

(d) Percentage of Meat and Offal Condemned from Animals Slaughtered under the Tuberculosis (Southern England Eradication Area) Order 1957.

(i) Expressed as a percentage of the total meat and offal condemned:

1958	37%
1957	62%

(ii) Expressed as a percentage of the total weight of animals slaughtered under the above Order:

1958 9.68%
1957 7.3%

(e) 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):

	Year	Cows		Heifers		Bullocks		Bulls		Calves		Swine	
		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Routine Slaughter	1958	2	250	1	429	1	269	0	8	0	1077	58	6156
	1957	7	175	4	397	1	341	0	5	0	2141	84	5657
By Notice M. A. F. F.	1958	67	13	14	5	7	0	2	0	4	0	-	-
	1957	251	83	39	11	11	1	8	9	10	6	-	-
Totals	1958	69	263	15	434	8	269	2	8	4	1077	58	6156
	1957	258	158	43	408	12	342	8	14	10	2147	84	5657

(f) Extent of Infection.

		Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Bulls	Calves	Swine
Generalised			<u>Routine Slaughter</u>				
	1958	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1957	1	-	-	-	-	-
Localised	1958	2	1	1	-	-	58
	1957	6	4	1	-	-	84

		Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Bulls	Calves	Swine
		<u>By Notice of M.A.F.F.</u>					
Generalised	1958	5	1	1	-	-	-
	1957	16	2	-	-	-	-
Localised	1958	62	13	6	2	4	-
	1957	235	37	11	8	10	-

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.

In accordance with the terms of the Order, inspection of the plant and equipment at each of the existing 19 licensed premises was found to be satisfactory during the year.

MILK SUPPLY

At the end of 1958 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 11.

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.

Generalised	1956	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
Generalised	1957	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100

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 infection revealed on post-mortem examination.

MEAT MARKING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEAT MARKING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

There is no scheme of meat marking in force in the district.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

55/779 reduces the risk of spreading foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases. The Government Committee on Food and Health Diseases recommended that, with the exception of local authorities, collectors of unsuitable 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 food must boil the material in a licensed plant before feeding it or re-distributing it for feeding purposes.

MEAT MARKING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEAT MARKING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

At the end of 1958 there were only three collectors of waste food. The number of dairies and milk shops other than those belonging to Co-operative was six.

The visits of inspection made were 11.

	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
and iation ...	1	1	3																									
e ...	2		1	3									1				1	1							1			
emia ...	2												1					1				2				1		
ericarditis ...	1		1																									
mia ...	4		1	5																								
eritonitis ...				1																								
re Bruising ...																												
m ...																												
... ..					340 lbs.	10 lbs.		75 lbs.				1																
cus Bovis ...									1																1			
Mycosis ...									1																			
acillosis ...									2																			
... ..													23	1		48												
nia ...													9			137												
ema ...													5															
Cysts ...													3				1		3	1	2		1					
es ...								5 lbs.		1	1						33		2						1			
asis ...																	96		14									
ctasis ...																	21											
ange ...																	14	1	8	6						1		
... ..																												
ot ...																				138								
is ...								30 lbs.												22								
s ...																	1		1	6								
s ...																					2			3				
ephrosis ...																							3					
as ...				2							1																	
itis ...																					4			2			60	
... ..																												
urity ...																												
phritis ...																												
s Capillaris...															2													

ses 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	2,666	74.7%
T.T. Pasteurised	465	12.8%
Channel Island T.T.	184	5.14%
Channel Island Pasteurised	253	7.19%
Sterilised	10.5	0.26%
Total	3,578.5	100%

Average daily consumption in pints per day
per head of population:- 1.06 pints

Amount of milk bottled in Winchester in
gallons per day:- 365 gallons
(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	-	1	55	-
No. Satisfactory	-	1	55	-
No. Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-
Percentage Un- satisfactory	-	-	-	-

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR PHOSPHATASE TEST

	<u>Pasteurised Milk</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk</u>
Total No. taken	55	-
No. Satisfactory	51	-
No. Unsatisfactory	4	-
Percentage Unsatisfactory	7.3%	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

No. of Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Decolourisation Test		B. Coli		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Absent Satisfactory	Present Unsatis- factory	1	2	3	4
22	17	5	22	-	17	1	1	3

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	115	29	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	65	46	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	182	75	6	-

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)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2).	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	1	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	-	1	-
TOTAL	17	17	1	3	-

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 21 firms employed a total of 36 outworkers, and that three of the outworkers were employed by more than one firm.

Other Matters.

Instances of failure to affix abstract dealt with	Three
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, 1958

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricultural
	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 prop- erties in Local Authority's District	42	8450	1428	9920	40
II Number of prop- erties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	2	375	153	530	16
(b) Survey under the Act	18	4316	70	4404	24
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited prim- arily for some other purpose)	1	7	6	14	-
III Total inspect- ions carried out including re- inspections	720	9960	1310	11990	65

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5)
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
IV	Number of prop- erties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:				
	(a) Rats (Major	-	-	2	2
	(Minor	17	424	155	596
					23
	(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	2	130	154	286
					-
V	Number of infest- ed properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A.	19	554	311	884
					23
VI	Total treatments carried out - including re- treatments	122	945	360	1427
					31
VII	Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:				
	(a) Treatment	-	2	1	3
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	1	1	3	5
					-
VIII	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-

	(1) Local Authority	TYPE OF PROPERTY			(5) Agricul- tural
		Non-Agricultural			
		(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including business premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
IX Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X Number of "Block" control schemes carried out		200			

The number of dead rats that were collected totalled 1027. The estimated kill was 2,500.

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

Summary of Block Control undertaken during the year.

A total of 3,000 premises were inspected during the year when 305 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 65 rats.

SEWER TREATMENT

During the year 1958 the two half-yearly treatments of the City sewers were carried out under the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food Scheme, and with the assistance of the Ministry's Technical Officer.

The regular treatment of the City's 48 miles of sewers with its 500 manholes, 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.

Treatment using Zinc Phosphide and Warfarin

(a)	Manholes lifted	184
(b)	Number of manholes baited	184
(c)	Number of manholes showing prebait take	10
(d)	Number of manholes showing complete prebait take	4
(e)	Scheme of baiting used Consecutive days. (e.g. consecutive days, or 4th, 6th and 8th days)	
(f)	Number of manholes test baited in conjunction with treatment and not included in No. 2 above	24

COMPLAINTS OF INFESTATIONS

428 complaints were received concerning premises not previously known by the Department to have been infested. This was an increase of 78 (22.4%) on the number of such complaints during 1957, 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

The treatment to remedy infestations was prescribed and applied by the Rodent Control Staff in accordance with the approved methods of rat and mouse destruction now recommended. Infested sites within each area of infestation were, therefore, dealt with at one and the same time to pre-arranged timetables under the block system of control. Whilst the work was proceeding the non-infested sites bounding those under treatment were periodically examined as a precautionary measure.

The practice of providing free assistance to occupiers of private dwellings has been continued. Occupiers of premises and lands other than private dwellings who desire the department's assistance in actual destruction of rats and mice, are required to reimburse the local authority for the expenditure incurred in so doing.

The demand for advice and assistance in the destruction of wasps' nests, beetles, etc. is increasing; over 50 requests were received from

occupiers of premises during the year.

Pigeons

Resulting from complaints received from occupiers of private dwellings and business premises of nuisance from wild pigeons a total of 103 birds and 32 eggs were destroyed by trapping. Some premises from which pigeons had been removed have now been renovated with great improvement to the structure.

Preventive Measures

Co-ordinated action by the Public Health Inspectors and the Rodent Control Staff is taken when required in relation to preventative measures. Conditions likely to contribute to infestation such as food or food waste available to rodents which could reasonably be protected, or lack of environmental hygiene were at once brought to the notice of the persons responsible.

Preventative measures and works of proofing were carried out during or following the process of disinfection as the occasion warranted. The works comprise - inter alia, amending defective drains, protection of external doors, windows, ventilators and other openings in walls and roofs of buildings, elevation of poultry houses and sheds clear of ground, and the abolition of unnecessary harbourages to prevent infestation by rats and mice.

Generally it is found that owners and occupiers of buildings and lands affected show readiness to carry out preventative measures recommended, but in 8 cases recalcitrant persons were served with informal notices under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, to obtain the desired result. It has not been necessary to institute proceedings for non-compliance with the Act.

Income

During 1958, the work of disinfection and rodent control realised £269. 8. 0. This figure being less than the previous year as a result of contract cancellations following complete clearance of rodents.

Rodent Control Work	...	£214. 13. -d.
General Disinfection Work	...	£54. 15. -d.

DRAINAGE WORK

Defects and Repairs

In the investigation of complaints concerning choked or defective drains, it is often impracticable from a superficial inspection to ascertain the actual condition or course of drainage systems. It proved necessary at 9 premises to invoke the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act 1936, whereby the Corporation may open the ground on private premises to examine the condition of drains, etc., and if necessary apply specified tests.

In the course of these examinations, excavations are made at key points to ascertain the condition of the conduits and to determine exactly which premises drain into them. The latter precaution is particularly important in relation to the provisions of Section 23/24 of the Public Health Act relating to the recovery of the cost of maintaining public sewers on private ground.

Some drainage examinations revealed accumulations of clear sub-soil water in floor cavities of houses or other buildings, the depth of the water varying in amount under different weather conditions. In some cases no provision had been made originally to drain the site of the building and it was necessary to require the provision of sub-soil drains with a proper outfall. In one instance it was found that the sub-soil drains under the site had ceased to function owing to silting up.

Altogether, a total of 117 drainage systems were examined during the year and 105 tests applied; 35 of the tests revealed defects which included 5 public sewers or drains in combination.

LECTURES, ETC.

As in previous years your Chief Public Health Inspector gave 6 lectures to the Student Nurses at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital on matters concerning housing and food hygiene.

A talk on the work of the Public Health Inspector was also given to the Townswomen's Guild and on 9 occasions staff members of the County's School Meals Service attended the Health Department for talks on food handling, preparation and general kitchen hygiene.

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 1958

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Net Fever	3		6	2			2			1			14
Long Cough		3	4	1			1	5	6	6	4	8	38
es	9	164	84	43	2		2	43	47	70	40	24	528
eria										1			1
myelitis rtio	3	2	1	1		1							8
myelitis ralytic				1		1			1				3
phoid										1			1
lmia orum								1		3			4
ery	3		7		1	1						4	16
ral a	4		5	2	2	4	6	1		4	3	1	32
nia	5			1	2							1	9
elas				1	1								2
ing								37	2	1			40
	27	169	107	52	8	7	11	87	56	87	47	38	696

ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL - 1958

	AREAS FROM WHICH CASES ADMITTED							Alton U.D. & R.D.	Others	Total
	Winch- ester City	Winch- ester R.D.	Andover M.C. & R.D.	South-Kings- amptons C.B.	Whit- church	Basing- stoke M.C. & R.D.	Peters- field U.D. & R.D.			
Streptococcal Infection (inc. Scarlet Fever)	15	3	7			3	2	1	1	32
Staphylococcal Infection	20	12	11	1	4	8		2	9	67
Virus Infection (inc. Poliomye- litis, Measles, Influenza, etc.)	10	11	11	21	3	4	2	3	3	68
Puerperal Pyrexia						1	1	1		3
Gastro-enteritis (inc. Dysentery & Salmonella infection)	9	4	5	5	1	2	4	1	3	34
Pertussis							3			3
Other conditions	11	17	3	7	2	8	1	1	1	51
<u>TOTAL</u>	65	47	37	34	10	26	13	9	17	258

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) according to
age during the year 1958.

	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	14	1	1	1		4		5			1	1		9
Whooping Cough	38	2	4	4	4	5	18			1	1			6
Measles	528	10	60	56	74	109	183	24	7	4		1		11
Diphtheria	1											1		1
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	8	1			1		2		2		1	1		8
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	3					2	1							3
Paratyphoid A.	1							1						1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4												4
Dysentery	16	2	2	5	1		4				1	1		12
Puerperal Pyrexia	32								3	25	3	1		30
Pneumonia	9	1			1			1			1	4	1	3
Erysipelas	2									1		1		2
Food Poisoning	40	1							35	1	1	2		6

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and mortality during 1958

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
35 to 45 years	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	7	1	1	1	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	106	17	111	18
Female	83	20	88	20
TOTAL	189	37	199	38

Removals from Register during year:-

Reason for Removal	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Died (including deaths from other causes)	1	1	-	-
Removed from District	-	1	-	1
Cured	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	2	-	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

There was no annual survey of the Mass Radiography Unit during the year, but routine visits every two months showed the following results:-

Numbers X-Rayed

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
493	907	1,400

3 Male cases of significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered.

3 Female cases of significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered.

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 innoculated during 1958 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	1	1	339
Age between 5-15 years	35	2	1	11
Reinforcing dose	109	-	3	42
	<u>146</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>392</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	288	8
Age between 5-15 years	12	38
Over 15 years	<u>17</u>	<u>110</u>
	<u>317</u>	<u>156</u>

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Under 5 years of age	696
5-15 years of age	1,826
16-25 years of age	296
Others	<u>126</u>
	<u>2,944</u>

F—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1958

MONTHS	Barometer		Temperature				Hygrometer			Rainfall		Sunshine	Wind (days)									
	Mean Pressure at Station Level 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	Degree of Hum. Sat. 100	No. of Days when rain fell	Total Amount (inches)	Number of hours and tenths	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.			
January ...	29.72	56	17	45.0	33.1	37.5	37.2	93.9	18	3.84	50.6	2	2	—	4	—	15	—	7			
February ...	29.70	56	27	49.1	35.8	41.4	40.9	95.3	20	2.77	42.1	—	2	—	3	5	11	2	5			
March ...	29.67	55	18	46.9	32.5	38.4	37.4	94.1	14	1.94	106.1	2	9	3	6	1	2	2	6			
April ...	29.94	71	23	54.3	36.9	44.2	42.3	84.6	11	0.61	143.7	4	7	—	—	3	4	7	5			
May ...	29.86	76	33	61.8	44.4	51.5	49.8	88.5	20	2.09	185.6	—	2	1	2	9	10	4	3			
June ...	29.84	76	39	65.7	48.8	55.8	54.4	91.3	19	3.59	138.1	2	—	1	5	6	10	1	5			
July ...	29.87	81	46	69.7	52.5	59.1	57.8	92.4	14	2.32	197.3	1	2	1	1	6	10	5	5			
August ...	29.77	78	45	68.4	52.9	58.2	57.7	96.8	22	3.82	126.7	—	2	—	24	9	14	1	1			
September ...	29.87	76	40	67.2	51.5	56.1	55.6	97.1	14	5.37	110.4	—	2	—	11	2	9	2	4			
October ...	29.96	63	33	58.7	45.3	51.6	50.7	93.7	18	3.08	90.1	1	3	1	4	1	8	2	11			
November ...	30.01	58	28	49.3	37.6	42.3	42.0	97.5	22	2.76	53.9	5	9	—	1	1	3	—	11			
December ...	29.50	55	28	46.8	38.8	39.8	39.6	98.0	22	4.26	31.0	7	5	—	3	4	8	1	3			
Year 1958 ...	29.81	81	17	56.9	42.5	48.0	47.2	93.6	214	36.45	1275.6	24	45	7	64	47	104	27	66			