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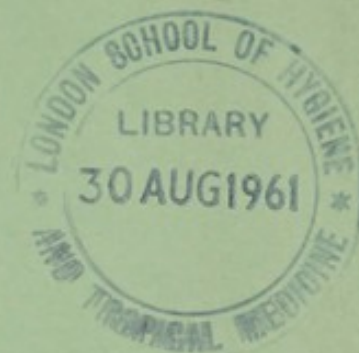
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CITY OF WINCHESTER



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR

1959

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, ETC.

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

July 1960

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasant duty to present the 85th Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and the Sanitary Circumstances of the City during the year 1959. The report has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Minister of Health. Initially, it may be as well to mention that the relatively high standards appertaining in previous years, continue to be maintained and that no major outbreak of disease has been recorded during the year.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population of the City of 27,370 inhabitants, shows an increase of 300 over the estimate for 1958, and an increase of 1,649 over the figure provided by the last census in 1951.

From figures supplied by the Manager of the Local Labour Exchange, the number of unemployed persons at the end of the year was 127, which falls well below the figure for 1958, more especially when it is appreciated that no less than 23 of those included are Registered Disabled Persons, but capable of ordinary employment. In addition, to these figures, however, there were twelve unemployed disabled men who need sheltered conditions of employment. A study of the Analysis of the wholly unemployed reveals that no less than 56 of the 91 unemployed males are in the over fifty age group, and that 16 of these are Registered Disabled Persons.

The steady progress in the provision of improved housing conditions continues to be maintained and there were 8,673 inhabited dwellings in the City, an increase of 170 over the previous year. At the end of the year the number of applicants on the Council housing list awaiting rehousing was 704, a decrease of 36.

The number of live births registered was 390 - 190 males and 200 females. This is a decrease of 21 births over the previous year, and gives a rate of 14.4 live births per thousand of the population. Whilst these figures are lower than those appertaining in 1958, they are nevertheless well up to the average of those obtained in recent years. The number of still births registered was six, being one less than the number for the previous year, and accordingly providing a lower figure of 15.15 Still Birth Rate per 1000 live and still births. There was a slight reduction both in the number of illegitimate infants born as well as in the number of deaths occurring in this category. The number of illegitimate live births as expressed as a percentage of the total live births, was 4.87%.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 28.21 per thousand live and still births shows a small decrease on the previous year's figure, but the figure still compares unfavourably with that of 22.2 as applicable to England and Wales. However, when it is realised that only within fairly recent years have these reasonable, if not wholly satisfactory figures, been obtained, it may be as well not to be over critical and to appreciate that the general trend is downward and in the right direction. There were in all eleven infant deaths, one less than in 1958, and ten of these deaths occurred in the neo-natal period, that is, in the first four weeks of life - prematurity and congenital malformation being the cause of death in all these cases.

The Death Rate of 10.7 per thousand of the population compares favourably with that of 11.6 per thousand as applicable to England and Wales. A total of 37 deaths were registered, of whom 193 were males and 179 females. Out of the total 74.2% of the deaths occurred in individuals over 65 years of age, and 8.3% in persons under 45 years. Heart disease and associated Vascular Lesions are the contributory causes in by far the largest group constituting as they do approximately 60% of deaths in the City. The number of deaths attributable to Cancer in its main forms shows a reduction on those of the previous year, and now constitutes only approximately 15% of the total number of deaths, taking a very poor second place as a cause of death when compared with those attributed to Heart Disease. An appreciable drop is apparent in the number of deaths attributable to Lung Cancer - falling from twelve to seven. However, there were fourteen deaths attributable to Accidents, including motor accidents, and seven of these occurred to persons over 65 years - an indication that greater care and attention must be exercised in protecting and safeguarding the lives of our ageing population. The number of deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis show a slight but not significant increase. A more significant factor, however, is that for the first time it is possible to be able to report that there has not been a single death attributable to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The good progress already made in maternal care is being well maintained as illustrated by the fact that once again there has been no maternal death.

There was a considerable decline in the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year. This was in the main attributable to Measles in particular, where the number of cases notified fell from 528 in 1958 to 169 in 1960. Other diseases, the incidence of which showed a decline, were Poliomyelitis both paralytic and non-paralytic; Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever and Food Poisoning. Increases, though slight, were recorded in the cases of Dysentery and Pneumonia. One case of Typhoid Fever was notified during the year, but following investigation it was concluded that the individual contracted the disease whilst overseas. The discovery of such a case as this emphasises how important it is to maintain a constant guard for odd cases of diseases that have long ceased to be epidemic in the country, but they can always be a source of potential danger in sparking off an epidemic.

The Mass Radiography Unit continues to visit the City at two monthly intervals, and it is gratifying to note that the number of attendances is showing a steady increase. The number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year shows a definite increase, but as it has also been possible to

remove the names from the register of a number of individuals considered to have been cured, the overall position on the register shows a slight reduction in the incidence of this disease. Further, the new cases notified are for the most part in the early stages of the disease, having been discovered through the Mass Radiography Unit, and will, following suitable treatment, make complete recovery.

The demand by the public for protective immunisation continued to be maintained and increases are noted in all varieties of immunisation during the year. Approximately fifty more children were inoculated than in 1958 with the triple or combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Antigen. Further, in the case of vaccination against Smallpox approximately 339 persons were vaccinated, an increase of twenty two over the previous year. However, public confidence in the various forms of protection available against disease, is best demonstrated by the response achieved in the case of vaccination against Poliomyelitis. When it is realised that this form of protection has been made available, only gradually, to limited classes of individuals, it is satisfactory to be able to report that 9,491 individuals received their course of protective inoculations during the year.

The staff of Public Health Inspectors continued to perform their numerous duties, and very full details of the work carried out are to be found in that part of the report prepared by Mr. Seymour, Chief Public Health Inspector, and incorporated herein. Perhaps the most significant indication of the success of their efforts is to be found in the fact that the incidence of Food Poisoning as assessed from the notifications, has shown a considerable decrease during the year. This has been achieved, however, not only by the constant vigilance of the Inspectors, but also through the co-operation of the Management and those employed in the Food Trade, all of whom endeavour to maintain as high as possible a standard of hygiene in their business. A steady increase in the through-put at the Abattoir is another duty which is making heavy inroads on the time of the Inspectors. Duties under the Housing Acts still involve considerable work and are likely to do so for some time to come. A survey of houses let-in-lodgings was being carried out during the year, and it is hoped that when this has been completed, it will be possible to obtain exact information as to the number of such houses and the living conditions therein. Examinations for evidence of atmospheric pollution were continued and the findings duly noted, full details of which will be found in the report. However, it would appear that observation for a much longer period will be necessary before any very definite conclusions can be deduced.

Before concluding, I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the assistance afforded to me by Councillor Hutchins, Vice Chairman, who owing to the sad illness of the late Councillor Pratt, acted in the capacity of Chairman during the year, and to the members of the Health Committee. Once again to Dr. M. Hughes, Director, and members of the staff of the Public Health Laboratory Service, for their advice and help which was always available when required, I tender my best thanks. Finally, I wish to express my appreciation for the co-operation and support I have received from other Officers of the Corporation, as well as the Staff of the Health Department.

ROBT. A. GOOD,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor	-	Councillor Mrs. Lowden
Chairman	-	Councillor Pratt
Vice Chairman	-	Councillor Hutchins

Alderman Taylor.	Alderman Edmonds.	Councillor Carleton-Smith.
Councillor Amos.	Councillor Booker.	Councillor Bromfield.

A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the Borough 3,888 acres.

Population Census 1931 - 23,523.
Census 1951 - (County Report)
25,721.
Registrar General's Estimate of
Home Population mid-1959 - 27,370

Number of Inhabited Houses (On 31st March, 1960, from figures
supplied by the City Treasurer) -
8,673.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1959 £494,784.

Net penny rate
product, 1959-60 £2,109. 19. 10d.

Social Conditions There are no special industries
in the City in the ordinary
acceptance of the term. It is
estimated that there are 156
premises that come within the
definition of "factory" in the
City.

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

Unemployment registered in the first week in January 1960:-

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
116	33	149

Analysis of wholly unemployed men and women at 7th December, 1959

<u>Age</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-19	2	(-)	3	(-)	5
20-24	7	(1)	5	(-)	12
25-39	17	(4)	17	(-)	34
40-49	9	(2)	5	(-)	14
50-54	16	(6)	2	(-)	18
55-64	39	(10)	4	(-)	43
65 & over	1	(-)	-	(-)	1
Totals:	91	(23)	36	(-)	127

(Including 23 registered disabled persons capable of ordinary employment)

In addition there were 12 unemployed disabled men who needed sheltered conditions of employment.

- SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	390	190	200
Legitimate	371	184	187
Illegitimate	19	6	13

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population - 14.4

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	6	2	4
Legitimate	6	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births - 15.15

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	372	193	179

Death Rate per 1,000 Population - 10.7

<u>Total Live & Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	396	192	204
Legitimate	377	186	191
Illegitimate	19	6	13

Infant Deaths

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age:-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	11	5	6
Legitimate	10	4	6
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Infant Mortality Rate

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	28.21
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	26.95
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	52.63
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	25.64
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	17.95
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	32.83
Illegitimate Live Births Per Cent of Total Live Births	4.87%

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 1959:-

	Live Birth Rate.1.	Still Birth Rate.2.	Death Rate 3.	Infant Mortality Rate Under 1 yr.4.
Winchester U.D.	14.4	15.15	10.7	28.21
England & Wales	16.5	20.9	11.6	22.2
London	17.3	19.3	11.9	22.3

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

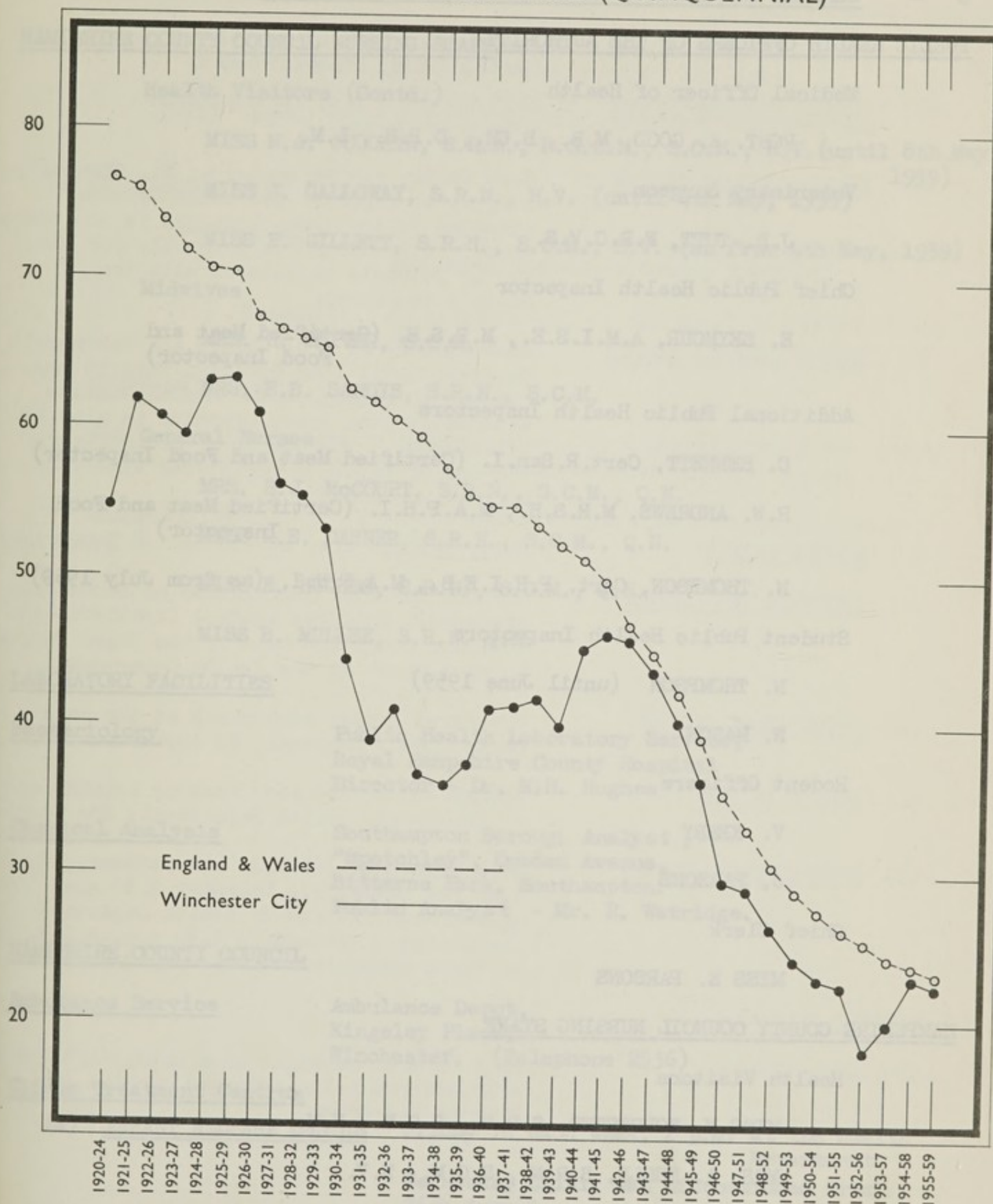
Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1959

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	4				4					4	3	1	4
Congenital Malformations	3	2	1		6					6	1	5	6
Other causes						1				1	1		1
	7	2	1		10	1				11	5	6	11

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1959

Causes of Death																		Total Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.																	
			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	Tuberculosis, Other	...	...	1					1							1																			
3	Syphilitic Disease	...	...																																
4	Diphtheria	...	...																																
5	Whooping Cough	...	...																																
6	Meningococcal Infections	...	...																																
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...																																
8	Measles	...	...																																
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	1									1			1																			
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	9										4	5	6	3																		
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	7										4	3	5	2																		
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	3										1	2		3																		
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	1											1		1																		
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	34							1		1	11	21	19	15																		
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	3										1	2		3																		
16	Diabetes	...	...	1										1		1																			
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	73	1								2	5	65	38	35																		
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	62									1	14	47	39	23																		
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	8											8	4	4																		
20	Other Heart Disease	...	...	55							1	1		3	50	15	40																		
21	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	13									1		12	8	5																		
22	Influenza	...	...	5										1	4	3	2																		
23	Pneumonia	...	...	20	1	1								3	15	17	3																		
24	Bronchitis	...	...	9			1							3	5	8	1																		
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	3										1	2	1	2																		
26	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	4										2	2																				
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	1										1			1																		
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	4											4	1	3																		
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	1										1		1																			
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...																																
31	Congenital Malformations	...	...	6	6											1	5																		
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	31	3						1	2		4	21	10	21																		
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	5			1				1	1		1	1	4	1																		
34	All other Accidents	...	...	9				1						2	6	3	6																		
35	Suicide	...	...	2									1			2																			
36	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	1								1				1																			
			372	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	6	65	276	193	179																		

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (QUINQUENNIAL)



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

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

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)

N. THOMPSON, Cert. P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I. (as from July 1959)

Student Public Health Inspectors

N. THOMPSON (until June 1959)

N. MASON

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.

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. (until 8th May, 1959)

MISS J. GALLOWAY, S.R.N., H.V. (until 4th May, 1959)

MISS P. GILLET, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (as from 4th May, 1959)

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

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) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE Friday in each week, 2 p.m. at the Health Department.

Wednesday Clinic was discontinued from
26th August.

Clinic Treatment Centres

- (b) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE Each Tuesday 2 p.m. at the Mission Hall, Stanmore Lane.
- (c) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE Each Monday 2 p.m. at the Weeke Community Centre.
- (d) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE Each Monday and Wednesday at St. Clement's Surgery at 2 p.m. The Health Visitor attached to the group practice is in attendance. This Clinic is primarily for the use of patients registered with the Doctors concerned.
- (e) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE Each Tuesday at Drs. Gibson and Partners' Surgery, until 13th October, when it was changed to Monday. 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. Refill 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) 213 beds
- (ii) Victoria Isolation Hospital (infectious disease) 42 beds
- (iii) Royal Hants County Hospital - Medical, Surgical and
Children 324 beds. Maternity 40 beds.

(a) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

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

(b) OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

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

- (c) ORTHOPTIC CLINIC - By appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County
Hospital.

Annual Report of the
Chief Public Health Inspector

HOSPITALS

- (1) Victoria Hospital (General Work) 11 beds
 (2) Victoria Hospital (Isolation) 42 beds
 (3) Royal Victoria Hospital - 100 beds
 (4) Victoria Hospital - 100 beds
 (5) Victoria Hospital - 100 beds

CHRONIC CLINIC

- (1) General Work - 11 beds
 (2) Isolation - 42 beds
 (3) General Work - 100 beds
 (4) Isolation - 42 beds
 (5) General Work - 100 beds

CHRONIC CLINIC

- (1) General Work - 11 beds
 (2) Isolation - 42 beds
 (3) General Work - 100 beds
 (4) Isolation - 42 beds
 (5) General Work - 100 beds

CHRONIC CLINIC

- (1) General Work - 11 beds
 (2) Isolation - 42 beds
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 (4) Isolation - 42 beds
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 (2) Isolation - 42 beds
 (3) General Work - 100 beds
 (4) Isolation - 42 beds
 (5) General Work - 100 beds

CHRONIC CLINIC

- (1) General Work - 11 beds
 (2) Isolation - 42 beds
 (3) General Work - 100 beds
 (4) Isolation - 42 beds
 (5) General Work - 100 beds

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,

Once again it has been my pleasure to prepare this part of the Annual Report for 1959, dealing with the Environmental Health Services of the City.

The services operated by the Public Health Inspectors call for a great deal of diplomacy and tact, and although sympathetic consideration has been given in all cases during the year, much improvement has been achieved in accelerating the work generally. This has been aided by the use of improved clerical methods which has enabled a more rapid handling of specially worded notices and letters required in dealing with the various matters associated with the many Acts and Regulations administered by the department. Some idea of the extent of the work carried out can be gauged, when it is noted that to deal with the complaints and other duties resting on the department, a total of 4140 visits was made by the inspectors.

During 1959, 7 clearance areas were represented which comprised 29 houses and it is recorded in the body of the Report that the total number of houses so far represented as unfit under the current five-year programme has reached 525. Considerable progress has thus been made in the slum clearance programme. The clearance of areas of unfit property is a lengthy and complicated procedure and has to be kept in step with the provision of new housing for the displaced families while the waiting list of applicants for houses seems to maintain its length and insistence.

New areas of housing are, however, appearing on the sites which previously contained unfit property, providing accommodation with all the modern facilities, for families large and small, with easy reach of industry and amenities of the district which have existed for many years.

The importance which high level authority attaches to pure food in relation to public health is indicated by the number of ancillary Food Hygiene Regulations which came into force during 1959. These enlightened enactments take note of modern trends in food manufacture and distribution; they provide for public protection from the ill-effects which can result from the use of old fashioned, unhygienic and primitive methods.

Routine investigations of the degree of pollution of the atmosphere in Winchester have continued during the year. Facts and figures about this have been derived from the two atmospheric pollution stations in the City. Quite apart from any health hazards which might be involved, it would now seem that both official and popular views consider that clean air is a worth while cause in itself.

The affairs of the office generally have proceeded smoothly, and the amount of work carried out could not have been done without the co-operation of both the technical and clerical staff of the department.

I would like to place on record my appreciation for the support received from the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, and to Dr. Good with whom there has been a close and cordial co-operation at all times.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E. SEYMOUR.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

HOUSING

One environmental factor which as much as any other affects the solution of health problems, is the provision and maintenance of healthy housing. As in previous years, a major part of the department's responsibilities continued to be inspections and consequential work in the procedure for the clearance of areas of unfit houses, demolition of individual unfit houses and securing of essential repairs in numbers of unfit and sub-standard houses.

Slum Clearance - Completion of first Five Years Programme

Post war slum clearance, as part of the replanning of some of the City's worst areas of bad layout and obsolete development, may be said to have started as a result of the Housing Survey which was carried out in 1949/50 under the provisions of the Housing Act 1936. The first item essential to the preparation of a slum clearance programme is a knowledge of the number of houses which merit condemnation within the relatively rigid limits of the Housing Acts.

Additionally, there is the necessity for preparing each case to meet possible opposition, coupled with the difficulties of procedure, including frequent Public Inquiries. In this regard, it was found that there were 921 houses which should be properly dealt with by clearance under one or other of the various applicable sections of the Act.

The impact of the new Housing Repairs and Rent Act 1954, and Housing Act 1957, however, resulted in a completely new approach having to be made to the problem. The new law generally provided, amongst other things, a lower standard of fitness which had the immediate effect of reducing the original number of unfit houses from 921 to 525. This latter figure had, of course, to be based on the new standard and the existing conditions of the houses.

The first major effort on slum clearance has now been completed. In only five instances has the Minister of Housing & Local Government disagreed with the Corporation's contention that the houses on which he has adjudicated, are unfit for human habitation. But clearly, substantial deterioration of houses which have been omitted from this programme, will be likely to attract attention to those houses in due turn.

Individual Unfit Houses

In addition to the representation of blocks of unfit houses under the Housing Act 1936/57, 121 dwellings, not less unfit but so situated as to need separate action, have also been dealt with between 1947 and 1959. In the case of an individual house, this action may result in its demolition, its closure as a dwelling, its acquisition by the Corporation, or its thorough repair by the owner to an approved specification.

Individual Unfit Houses (Cont'd.)

Every private owner affected by an official representation is given an opportunity to appear before the Health Committee to show why an order should not be made. In very few cases dealt with was there a suggestion that the houses affected were fit for habitation, though a number of houses were, on the application of the owner, allowed to remain standing on the owners' undertaking not to allow them to be used for habitation unless, by works approved by the Authority, they were brought up to a proper standard.

City of Winchester (Clearance Areas) Compulsory Purchase Order 1958

City of Winchester Hyde and St. Cross Clearance Order 1958

Eight objections were received against the Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of four Clearance Areas in Lower Brook Street, Hyde Church Path, Saxon Road and Wharf Hill. No objections were received in respect of the Hyde and St. Cross Clearance Order.

On 10th March 1959 an Inspector (Mr. E.A. Sykes, L.R.I.B.A.) from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government visited the houses in these areas which were subsequently confirmed by the Minister as represented.

Details of Properties concerned in the Public

Inquiry held on the 10th March, 1959

are as follows:-

1. City of Winchester (Clearance Areas) Compulsory Purchase Order 1958

Lower Brook Street	...	Nos. 89, 89a, 91, 92, 93, 94 and 95.
Hyde Church Path	...	Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18.
Saxon Road	...	Nos. 9 and 10.
Wharf Hill	...	Nos. 11, 12 and 13.

2. City of Winchester (Hyde and St. Cross) Clearance Order 1958

Hyde Street	...	Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64 and 65.
King Alfred Place	...	Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25.
Cripstead Lane	...	Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Standard Grants

Six months have passed since the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 came into force introducing Standard Grants for the provision of the five amenities:-

- a) fixed bath or shower in a bathroom
- b) a wash hand basin
- c) hot water supply
- d) water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling and
- e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

In considering applications for the grants, the local authority must first of all be satisfied that the house will be reasonably fit to live in for a period of 15 years, and that the amenities will be provided for the exclusive use of the occupants of the dwelling.

During the first six months in which the Act has been in operation 22 applications were received for Standard Grants and these included 20 owner-occupiers. The proposed works included the provision of 21 fixed baths, 20 wash hand basins, 3 W.C.s. in or contiguous with the building, 20 hot water systems, 9 food cupboards and the re-siting of 5 W.C.s and 3 food cupboards.

Now that the initial surge of applications from property owners is over, it is considered that many more landlords will need to avail themselves of the advantages of the scheme if any real progress is to be made in the provision of bathrooms and other amenities in the older dwellings.

Housing Repairs and the Rent Act

July 4th is Independence Day. On the 6th July 1957 the Rent Act came into force. It was hoped that the Act would have a more tranquil history than its calendar associations would seem to indicate.

The Act enables a landlord of controlled houses to serve notice of increase to raise rents up to a limit set by the Act. A tenant who considers repairs are necessary can serve a notice on his landlord. If any of the specified defects are unremedied at the end of six weeks from the service of the Notice, or unless the landlord has given an undertaking to remedy those defects or such of them as the tenant may agree, he may apply to the local authority for a Certificate of Disrepair.

In the light of experience, however, it is becoming abundantly clear that it was a mistake to require tenants to prepare their own schedules of dilapidations. An old and feeble person, unable perhaps to write a letter, cannot hope to prepare a schedule of repairs. Even when he has mastered the essential requirements, he has to face the phrase "having due regard to the age, character and locality of the premises". The interpretation of this phrase gives trouble to local authorities, let alone tenants.

Housing Repairs and the Rent Act (Cont'd)

Despite the complicated administrative procedure of the Act, however, one could hope that it would be reasonably successful in securing the repair of rent controlled houses. Whether it will succeed in this object depends on the initiative of the tenants, but the petering out of applications for the various alphabetical forms during the past 12 months, seems to suggest that the Act, like its immediate predecessor, is difficult to operate and bewildering to both landlord and tenant.

During the year a total of 5 applications were received from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair. 5 Certificates were granted and 9 applications for revocation of Certificates of Disrepair were received.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair and for Revocation of Certificates

Comparative figures for applications received in the years 1957 (6 months only) 1958 and 1959 are as follows:-

Year	Appli- cations rec'd.	Certifi- cates granted	Certifi- cates refused	Appli- cations for revo- cation rec'd.	Appli- cations granted	Appli- cations refused	Appli- cations under consid- eration
6 mths 1957	48	17	1	2	1	1	4
1958	30	27	0	7	8	0	0
1959	5	5	0	9	6	0	3

Reconditioning of Property - Section 9, Housing Act 1957

The work of inspection and necessary maintenance of dwelling houses has continued during the year, both in relation to comprehensive repair and improvement. The further continuation of this duty is undoubtedly yielding many benefits, including:- a substantial saving to the Corporation when compared with the building of new houses; lower economic rentals of improved houses, the maintenance of balanced communities because a variety of houses affording a wider range of accommodation has been retained; and of some importance, the preservation of the architectural diversity of the district.

This work is also welcomed by some owners, at least in that compliance with a Section 9 Notice ensures freedom of the house concerned from slum clearance action, subject to proper maintenance, and might well lead to the provision of modern amenities with the aid of an improvement grant. Certainly the Corporation's financial assistance towards improving a house which its owner is prepared to put into good repair at his own expense, is considerably less than the expenditure which it would incur a few years later in putting the, by that time, unfit house into a condition merely "adequate for the time being".

Reconditioning of Property - Section 9, Housing Act 1957 (Cont'd)

During the past nine years, 235 notices requiring repairs under the Housing Acts, have been served on property owners. The total cost has been approximately £50,000 and in only four cases was it necessary to do the work in default. The total cost of the work so carried out by contractors on behalf of the department was £1046. 7s. 6d., the whole of which was recovered from the owners concerned.

A total of 31 houses were reconditioned during 1959 and default powers were exercised in respect of structural repairs at one house. The cost of the work which was carried out by Contractors on behalf of the Department was £249. 16s. 0d.

Houses-let-in-lodgings

Since the date of the operation of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954, which repealed the byelaws as to houses let-in-lodgings, the specific control of this type of dwelling is through Section 36 of the Housing Act 1957, which re-enacted Section 11 of the 1954 Act.

In Winchester the additional power of Section 72 of the Corporation Act of 1952, permits the Council to make byelaws for requiring of a separate approach to each room or tenement.

Because there are no accurate figures available as to the exact number of houses let-in-lodgings in the City, a survey was started in May when it was decided to ascertain the whereabouts and conditions of all houses let-in-lodgings. Up to the end of the year 481 houses had been visited, 20 houses were found to be let-in-lodgings, 56 were accommodating lodgers and 66 houses found to be divided into 166 flats.

So far, action to deal with conditions at these houses has been mainly under the provisions of the Public Health Act in respect of nuisance from defects of a minor structural character. Later, when the survey is complete, it is intended, that where necessary, formal action through the Housing Act will be taken.

Abatement of Overcrowding

Without carrying out a comprehensive survey for the purpose of keeping the department's records up to date, it is not possible to say how many overcrowded houses there are in the City at the present time.

Prevention of overcrowding in the first instance presents many difficulties. One of the most formidable is that persons responsible for sub-letting, or allowing overcrowding are ignorant of the law, even of the fact that there is any restriction on the number of persons allowed to sleep in the house. Many principal tenants or landlords are forced by what they feel

Abatement of Overcrowding (Cont'd)

is sheer necessity to attempt to recoup the high house purchase price by letting so as to attract the maximum yield from rents. Other offenders are simply kind hearted persons who offer accommodation to homeless families in distress without any regard to statutory limits.

It is the duty of the Local Authority upon application of the landlord, or the occupier, to inform the applicant in writing of the number constituting the "permitted number" relating to the house. During the year 19 Certificates giving permitted numbers were supplied to the owners of private houses. These Certificates involved measurement or check of existing records in each case. As a result of complaints received in connection with overcrowding, eight houses were inspected but none were found to be statutorily overcrowded.

The number of houses with occupants living in underground rooms is 98.

Miscellaneous Housing Matters

	<u>No. of Houses Involved</u>
Estimating cost of repairs in connection with maintenance payments under Section 60, Housing Act 1957.	5
Schedules of Defects prepared and supplied to owners in consequence of search under the Local Land Charges Act.	23
Informal action under Housing Act. Schedules of Repairs supplied at owners request.	5

The rehousing of families from clearance areas and the demolition of the vacated houses has continued during the year. 60 families were rehoused by the Corporation and 6 families found their own accommodation.

The total number of houses demolished in these clearance areas by reason of unfitness for habitation was 76, leaving 133 occupied houses containing 345 people still to be dealt with. In addition, there are 23 individual unfit houses awaiting demolition. Only one individual unfit house was condemned in 1959.

The number of houses in clearance areas purchased by the Corporation by Compulsory Purchase Order was 46.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 60 of the Housing Act 1957, and as recommended by the Inspector of the Ministry of Housing & Local Government, 4 good maintenance payments were made in respect of unfit houses acquired by Compulsory Purchase Order.

Youth Hostel (City Mill)

Out of 7,268 members who stayed at the Hostel during the year 1,239 were from overseas. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age was 2,168 representing a slight decrease on the previous year. Approximately 10,000 meals were served and in addition, 2,443 meals were prepared by the members. 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)	546
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	652
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	40
	(b) Number of inspections for the purpose ...	65
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
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 ...	36

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	250
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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 ...	31
2. No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -	
a. By Owners	13
b. By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	1

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year (Cont'd)

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	.....	7
2. No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -		
a. By Owners	.....	5
b. By Local Authority in default of Owners		2

Housing Progress

Number of New Houses built during 1959: -

(i) By Local Authority -		
a. Permanent Houses	.....	120
b. Prefabricated Houses	.....	-
(ii) By Private Enterprise	.....	127
(iii) Total number of houses and flats owned by Local Authority at 31st December, 1959 (excluding temporary housing accommodation owned by the Local Authority).	.....	3,306

Complaints

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

		1959
Defective and leaking roofs repaired	.....	36
Roof valley gutters repaired	.....	15
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	.....	47
Rainwater gutters renewed or repaired	.....	33
Choked gutters remedied	.....	26
Chimney pots repaired or renewed	.....	19
Chimney stacks re-pointed	.....	26
Chimney breasts repaired	.....	10
Chimney flues repaired	.....	7
Curtilage walls repaired	.....	5
General structural repairs	.....	17
Yard surfaces repaired	.....	10
Coal houses repaired	.....	6
External steps repaired	.....	8
External plaster repaired	.....	28
Covers provided to cellar areas	.....	9
External soffit boards repaired or provided		13
Leaking skylights repaired	.....	6
Staircases repaired	.....	11
Handrails fixed	.....	13

Complaints (Cont'd.)

Windows made to open	.....	25
Glazing renewed	.....	19
Window putty repaired	.....	21
Window parting bead renewed	.....	12
Glazing bars provided	.....	10
Woodwork to windows repaired	.....	79
Sashcords renewed	.....	72
Additional lighting	.....	6
Additional ventilation	.....	25
Floors repaired	.....	68
Dry rot in floors remedied	.....	14
Wall plaster and ceilings repaired	.....	222
Walls cleansed	.....	35
Ceilings cleansed	.....	12
Walls re-pointed and repaired	.....	72
Doors repaired	.....	65
Door locks repaired	.....	24
Door handles repaired	.....	14
Food stores provided	.....	23
Firegrates repaired or renewed	.....	18
Ranges repaired or renewed	.....	5
Firebacks repaired or renewed	.....	4
Firebaskets provided	.....	2
Coppers repaired	.....	6
Plastering to fireplaces repaired	.....	15
Water service pipes repaired	.....	1
Premises cleansed	.....	6
Sinks repaired or renewed	.....	20
Choked sink W.Ps. remedied	.....	3
Sink traps renewed	.....	2
Sink waste pipes repaired	.....	6

Dampness remedied:-

Rising	.....	19
Defective D.P.Cs.	.....	15
Penetrating	.....	29
Chimney stacks	.....	28
Chimney breasts	.....	14
Dormer Windows (soakers and flashing)	.....	5
Ceilings	.....	12

Drainage:-

Vent shafts repaired	.....	5
Soil pipes repaired	.....	4
Drains repaired	.....	25

Complaints (Cont'd.)

Drainage:-

Blockages remedied	.....	14
Half channel to sink gulley repaired	.....	4
Defective soakaways repaired	.....	4
Wastepipes made to discharge over gulley	.....	8
Surface gullies repaired	.....	10

Sanitary Conveniences:-

Pans repaired or renewed	.....	7
Cisterns repaired	.....	11
Cisterns renewed	.....	12
Provision of sufficient water supply	.....	1
Urinals fitted with flushing apparatus	.....	1

Abatements of Nuisances

Occupiers of premises frequently complain to the Health Department of defects of the structure which are giving rise to nuisance. In this connection, the wide powers of the Public Health Act 1936, are found invaluable. Any complaint which is received in the department of conditions which may come within the loose definition of public health nuisance is investigated and, where appropriate, action is taken within the powers conferred on the Health Committee.

In only seven cases out of the 214 complaints recorded in the register was it necessary to take statutory action under Section 93 of the Act.

After service of notice the Corporation is empowered to enter and do work, if urgent work remains undone after a short specified period of time. In two cases it was found necessary to execute work in default. Provision is made for the recovery of costs incurred, which in this case was £33. 5s. 0d.

Atmospheric Pollution Control

"Amenity" and "Environment" are terms much used these days. One of the first considerations in these matters must be a clean atmosphere.

In the interests of public health and for the improvement and preservation of amenities which an unpolluted atmosphere brings, the reduction of atmospheric pollution has for many years been a matter of concern. Therefore, the Clean Air Act which came into full operation in June 1958, was acknowledged as a further step in the national effort towards clean air.

Atmospheric Pollution Control (Cont'd)

The provisions of the Act relate to the prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys, measures for dealing with grit and dust from furnaces, abatement of smoke nuisances, and the application of the Act to railway engines, vessels and Crown premises.

In an endeavour to secure the abatement or reduction of smoke emissions, 21 visits were made to various business and industrial premises in the City. By arrangement with the City Engineer and with a view to preventing or minimising smoke emissions from new premises, all deposited plans relating to buildings with heating or steam raising plants of over 55,000 B.T.U.s, were examined by the Health Department.

During the year the notification of the intention to instal 12 new furnaces was received, and the details indicate the fuel usage:-

Fuel	Oil	Coal	Solid Smokeless Fuel	Electricity	Gas
No. of Furnaces	12	-	-	-	-

The trend towards the use of oil as compared with other fuels is clear.

RECORDING OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Instruments to determine the intensity of atmospheric pollution are stationed in two parts of the town, the method of measurement are co-ordinated with those of the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, to whom the data from all Local Authorities are submitted. The Department of Scientific & Industrial Research is now investigating the possibility of standardising this work on an international basis, so that the results can be easily correlated.

Although nationally, special investigations are now being undertaken into the nature and significance of special pollutants in the atmosphere, the normal methods in general use by Local Authorities comprise systems of measurement of deposited matter, suspended matter and sulphur dioxide.

During the year, the following standard equipment has been maintained:

- 2 Deposit gauges for full analysis of deposited matter.
- 2 Lead peroxide cylinders for the gravimetric determination of sulphur pollution.

RECORDING OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION (Cont'd.)

The consequent work in the Laboratory of the Public Analyst in carrying out the various measurements and analysis amounted to 48 separate determinations by standardised methods.

The following table shows the amount of insoluble and insoluble matter collected in the gauges along with the rainfall. Both gauges show an increase in measured pollution compared with the previous seven months when the first observations in Winchester were started.

1959

Month	Total Deposited Matter (Soot) Tons per sq. mile		Sulphur Dioxide in Milligrams S.O. ₂ per 100 so. cm. exposed surface per day	
	Fire Station No. 1	North Walls No. 3	Fire Station No. 1	North Walls No. 3.
January	9.41	11.30	1.04	1.10
February	14.54	9.37	1.48	1.60
March	12.81	13.98	0.92	0.98
April	10.34	11.50	0.92	0.95
May	7.14	15.04	0.42	0.53
June	10.00	10.37	0.31	0.36
July	12.80	10.97	0.29	0.31
August	6.64	9.49	0.22	0.27
September	7.74	10.34	0.26	0.34
October	10.47	11.67	0.23	0.31
November	10.37	13.44	0.90	0.61
December	11.01	12.51	0.78	0.79

The amount of matter collected from any particular source of pollution depends upon the wind direction and velocity, and the rainfall. For this reason a lengthy period of observation will be necessary, before any reliable conclusions can be made on the atmospheric conditions of Winchester.

Effluvia and Dust

The investigation of nuisances arising from objectionable smells and dust emission entailed extensive enquiries and visits at different times to determine particular sources in the City.

In one instance, investigations were carried out in response to complaints of petrol fumes entering a dwelling house, resulting from the operation of a garage next door.

In five instances, enquiries were made, following complaints of dust nuisance from building operations. For complaints of this description the investigation includes the use of petri dishes sited in suitable places in order

Effluvium and Dust (Cont'd.)

to obtain conclusive evidence of the deposit. This evidence is then produced on interviewing the builder or management concerned and usually from the discussion which follows, remedial measures are undertaken.

There were 17 other cases investigated, each of which needed individual consideration. In no instance was it found necessary to take formal action under the Public Health Act.

Noise Nuisance

The circumstances of complaints of noise from twelve different trade, industrial or domestic sources, were investigated.

Most related to the particular times when noise arose; such as night or weekends, rather than the level or intensity of the sound. In a few cases concerned with domestic sources, e.g. dog barking, cock crowing, noise in flats etc., contention between neighbours was of more significance than the question of noise.

In general the co-operation of the managements or individuals concerned, was secured to remove or minimise as far as practicable, the sources of the particular noise, and it was not necessary to take formal action under the Winchester Corporation Act 1952.

Exhumations.

In accordance with the conditions imposed in the Licence issued by the Home Office, one exhumation took place during the year. As is customary on these occasions, a Public Health Inspector was in attendance in order to take any action which may appear necessary in the interests of public health.

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 509 searches were made by the department. This figure represents an increase of 82 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. Accordingly, to obviate the development of conditions which could give rise to nuisance from offensive smells or breeding of flies, a close supervision was exercised, particularly during the warm weather.

Twelve inspections were made and the requirements of the Department were met in each case without recourse to formal action. If such were not the case, it would be inconceivable that a whole year could pass without one solitary complaint.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Apart from caravans attached to the Circuses and Pleasure Fairs which visited the City, no licence for the occupation of a caravan was issued during the year. In one instance, temporary permission was given for a caravan to stand on a building site.

During the year, 5 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to sites occupied by caravan dwellers trespassing on vacant land in the outskirts of the City. Since the provisions of Section 91 and 269 of the Public Health Act 1936, have been rigidly enforced, however, there has been no serious threat to public health from the occupation of caravans.

NEW LEGISLATION

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

1. The Housing (Underground Rooms) Act 1959

This deletes the application of certain provisions of Section 4, Housing Act 1957 and restores to Local Authorities the powers to make Closing Orders as covered by previous Regulations.

2. The House Purchase & Housing Act 1959

This Act was passed with the intention of encouraging home ownership and raising housing standards by the provision of grant aid or loans.

3. The Factories Act 1959

In general, this new legislation will gradually revise certain phases of the Act of 1937 and will eventually transfer the supervision of means of escape in case of fire to the local Fire Authority.

NEW LEGISLATION (Cont'd)

4. The Meat (Staining & Sterilization) Regulations 1959

These Regulations provide for the staining and sterilization of certain meat and impose conditions of sale.

Prior to enforcement they were revoked by:-

5. The Meat (Staining & Sterilization) (Revocation) Regulations 1959

6. Arsenic in Food Regulations 1959

These Regulations lay down statutory limits for the arsenic content of food and beverages imported, sold or intended for sale for human consumption.

7. Condensed Milk Regulations 1959

Amends and consolidates the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations 1923 to 1953 - now provides for the sale of sweetened and unsweetened, partly skimmed condensed milk and requires special labelling.

8. Fluorine in Food Regulations 1959

The Regulations, which revoke the Fluorine in Food Order 1947, prescribe lower maximum limits for the fluorine content of acidic phosphates used for food purposes.

9. The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations 1959

An amended standard is prescribed for ice-cream, dairy ice-cream, milk ice and "Parev" (Kosher) ice.

10. The Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations

The Regulations revoke previous Orders and prohibit certain types of labelling, marking and advertising of ice-cream. They also impose requirements as to the labelling of pre-packed ice-cream.

11. The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1959

These consolidate and amend previous Regulations for the years 1947 to 1952 and prescribe certain offences and exemptions.

NEW LEGISLATION (Cont'd.)

12. The Milk & Dairy (General) Regulations 1959.

These re-enact with amendments the previous Regulations for the years 1949 to 1954 and refer to:-

- a) registration of distributors
- b) certain types of drainage
- c) payment of compensation by Local Authorities
- d) the service of notices
- e) provisions as to the cleanliness of persons, premises and milk containers.
- f) certain exemptions

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS

Scarlet Fever	....	2
Gastro Enteritis Contact	....	1

Disinfections carried out as detailed below:-
After infectious diseases -

Rooms and bedding	....	8
Library books	....	31
Rooms (only)	....	1

Other fumigations carried out:-

Flea infestation	....	2
Bug infestation	....	3
Maggot infestation	....	1
Fly infestation	....	5

FOOD POISONING

It is gratifying to report that it was not necessary during the year, for the Public Health Inspectors to carry out any general investigation in connection with Food Poisoning. Specimens, however, were submitted to the Laboratory for bacteriological report in connection with a local butcher's shop, where a member of the staff was a contact with a food poisoning case outside the municipal boundary.

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: Deposit of organic debris, crystalline and precipitated chalk.
No moving organisms.

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Reaction pH: 7.1.	Free Chlorine: Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO_2	5.0 parts per million
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N	Nil " " "
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	0.003 " " "
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	Nil " " "
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	3.0 " " "
Hardness, as CaCO_3 (Wanklyn's)	
Temporary	209 " " "
Permanent	41 " " "
Permanganate figure as O (4 hours, 80 deg.F.)	0.09 " " "
Alkalinity, as CaCO_3	239 " " "
Total Solids	308 " " "

WATER SUPPLY (cont'd.)MINERAL ANALYSIS
in parts per million

Calcium, as Ca	97	Carbonate, as CO ₃	143
Magnesium, as Mg	1.9	Chloride, as C	14
Sodium, as Na	6.5	Sulphate, as SO ₄	4.8
Iron	Absent	Nitrate, as NO ₃	13.3
Lead	Absent	Phosphate	Absent
Zinc	0.05	Fluoride	0.1
Copper	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 Yeastrel Agar in 2 days at 37°C	Probable No. of Coliform Organisms per 100 cc of water	Locality where taken
28. 1. 59.	Nil	Nil	21 Fivefields Road
28. 2. 59.	Nil	Nil	148 Cromwell Road
25. 4. 59.	Nil	Nil	1 Mount Close, Weeke
11. 6. 59.	Nil	Nil	1a Wharf Hill
8. 8. 59.	Nil	Nil	102 Stoney Lane
27. 10. 59.	Nil	Nil	119/120 High Street
24. 11. 59.	Nil	Nil	47 High Street.
29. 12. 59.	Nil	Nil	4 The Square

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

UNSOUND FOOD, 1959

Meat	166 tins	Soup	33 tins
Poultry	(19 birds 1 jar	Juice	16 tins
Fruit	(301 tins 92 pkts 4 lbs.	Paste	23 jars
Vegetables	87 tins	Jam	22 tins
Milk	51 tins	Marmalade	29 tins
Fish	(49 tins 12 stone Wet 6 stone Cured	Cake	16 slabs
Escallops	12 doz.	Bridge Rolls	3 doz.
Prawns	20 lbs.	Crumpets	32
Sausages	118 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Biscuits	3 pkts.
Ham	8 lbs. 13 oz.	Sweets	44 lbs.
Bacon	135 lbs. 5 oz.	Porridge	5 tins
Faggots	3 doz.	Macaroni	2 pkts.
Cheese	(6 tins 16 lbs.	Rice	3 tins
Butter	28 lbs.	Pearl Barley	12 lbs.
Peanut Butter	1 lb.	Coffee	4 tins
		Bovril	1 jar
		Frozen Egg	42 lbs.

Article	No. examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity			Remarks
	F.	Inf.	Total	F.	Inf.	Total	
Saccharin Tablets	1	-	1	1	-	1	Manufacturer advised
Castor Oil	-	2	2				
Camphorated Oil	-	2	2				
Syrup of figs	-	2	2				
Sweet Pickle	-	4	4				
Sauce	-	2	2				
Jam	-	2	2				
Pork Sausages	-	3	3				
Beef Sausages	-	3	3				
Whisky	2	-	2				
Gin	2	-	2				
Custard Powder	-	3	3				
Table Jelly	-	3	3				
Cake Mixture	-	3	3				
Milk	11	-	11	1	-	1	Producer warned
Malt Vinegar	-	3	3				
Orange Squash	1	5	6	-	1	1	Further sample found satisfactory
Condensed Milk	-	5	5				
Hard	-	3	3				
Meat Soup	-	3	3				
Meat Paste	-	2	2				
Fish Paste	-	2	2				
Baking Powder	-	2	2				
Self Raising Flour	-	3	3				
Curry Powder	-	2	2				
White Pepper	-	3	3				
Vitamin Tablets	-	2	2				
Suet	-	2	2				
Butter Confectionery	-	5	5				
Cornflour	-	2	2				
Mandarin Oranges	-	2	2				
Salad Cream	-	2	2				
Tomato Ketchup	-	3	3				
Fish Cakes	-	3	3				
Gelatine	-	2	2				
Coffee & Chicory	-	2	2				
	17	87	104	2	1	3	

Of the 104 samples of food taken and submitted for analysis, 3 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
(1) 9. 1. 59.	Saccharin tablets	F	Saccharin content was the lower limit of the British Pharmacopoeia Codex.	Manufacturer advised
(38) 25. 6. 59.	Milk	F	12.5% Deficient in fat	Producer and Retailer warned. Further samples taken - Satisfactory
(49) 24. 7. 59.	Orange Squash	I	Deficient in sugar	Manufacturer informed. Further samples taken Satisfactory

Extraneous Matter in Food

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

Article

Loaf of Bread	Contained mouse droppings.
Loaf of Bread	Contained piece of string
Loaf of Bread	Dirty
Milk Bottle	Dirty
Loaf of Bread	Contained rubber band
Puff Pastry	Mouldy

Extraneous Matter in Food

Article

Bottle of Milk	Contained foreign matter
Cake	Mouldy
Steak and Kidney Pie	Mouldy
Meat Pies	Mouldy
Crumpets	Mouldy
Loaf of Bread	Contained an insect.

Inspection and registration of Food Premises, etc.

The number of food premises inspected during 1959 totalled 1,674 being 468 more than the previous year.

Bacteriological sampling of milk, etc.	...	...	30
Bakehouses	...	...	14
Butchers' Shops	...	...	52
Canteens, Kitchens and Restaurants	...	...	93
Mobile Cafes and Shops	...	...	24
Confectioners	...	...	20
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	103
Examination of food stuffs	...	...	91
Food byelaws	...	...	40
Food and drug sampling	...	...	104
Food poisoning investigations	...	...	4
Food preparing premises	...	...	24
Food vehicles	...	...	30
Fishmongers and Foulterers	...	...	45
Fried Fish shops	...	...	35
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	...	31
Grocery and provisions	...	...	229
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	5
Ice cream vendors	...	...	25
Licensed premises	...	...	15
Other food premises	...	...	28
Slaughterhouses	...	...	550
Water sampling	...	...	36
Miscellaneous	...	...	46

1,674

Inspection and registration of Food Premises, etc. (Cont'd.)

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

(a)	Constant hot water provided:	2
	Provision of refuse bins:	3
	Food storage facilities improved:	1
	First aid equipment provided	1
	Equipment improved:	8
	Equipment renewed or provided:	10
	Provision of food receptacles:	3
	Personal hygiene improved:	1
	Repairs effected:	8
	Rooms & equipment cleansed	13
	Washing facilities provided	4
	Sanitary accommodation improved:	3
	Ventilation improved:	2
	Kitchen layout improved:	1

(b) Licensed Premises

Washing facilities provided:	3
Sanitary accommodation - structural	
improvements:	4
Artificial light provided:	2
Ventilation improved - extract fans	
provided:	5

Total 74

FOOD HYGIENE

The hygiene problems which arise from the manufacture, distribution and handling of foodstuffs, are so numerous in their variety as they are important in conception. Certainly, during the past few years, both the Health Inspector and others who are intimately concerned in this matter, have become more than ever conscious of their responsibilities.

New legislation in the form of Regulations came into force during the year. These will not only reinforce the Food Hygiene Regulations which have already marked an important milestone in the progress of public health, but will also strengthen the hands of Local Authorities and their responsible officers in certain aspects of the work. The aim, however, is to encourage the manufacturer, the transporter and the retail trader to aspire to something even better than mere legal minimum conditions, and in this project we often have their whole-hearted co-operation.

FOOD HYGIENE (Cont'd.)

The food shops in Winchester have shown many improvements in the past year in the protection of food exposed for sale. In particular, the fish shops and the grocery stores have gone a long way in food hygiene, but the habits of the customers show that the public conscience still needs to be awakened. For example, it is an offence for a food retailer to smoke while selling foodstuffs. In certain continental countries, it is also an offence for the customer to smoke while making purchases in a food shop. It seems quite illogical, therefore, that one participant in the transaction should be prohibited from smoking, while the other is free to do as he wishes.

It was possible during the year to direct increased attention to food hygiene with the result that 1674 inspections were made of food shops, restaurants, bakehouses, factory canteens and warehouses. At 22 premises work was required to be undertaken to comply with the Department's requirements entailing the provision of additional facilities for hand washing and the cleansing of equipment or of the premises.

It was also necessary to caution the proprietors of some food carrying vehicles on the Department's requirements not being satisfied. Subsequent inspections showed that the unsatisfactory conditions had been remedied.

The policy of persuasion and education practiced by the Inspectors on their visits to food premises was in nearly all cases sufficient and well rewarding, and in only one instance during the year was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

This case, which was brought before the Magistrates concerned a mobile ice cream van and involved three charges for contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. The offences related to the failure to protect the ice cream container and utensils from contamination. A total fine of £8 was imposed which had a salutary effect and improvement of conditions was noted on subsequent inspections and tests.

Two articles of food containing extraneous matter were the subject of complaint by members of the public and were investigated. As a result, legal proceedings were instituted and fines totalling £10 were imposed for (1) foreign matter in a loaf of bread and (2) elastic band in a loaf of bread.

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.

Registration of Food Premises - Section 16

Food & Drugs Act,

1955

Two "Certificates of Registration" were granted by the Council during 1959, for the sale of fried fish and chipped potatoes. The total number of premises now registered under the Act for the manufacture of preserved food, is 30.

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.

One hundred and 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	...	13
Cleansing of Staff Rooms	...	1
Cleansing of Store Rooms	...	1
Redecoration of Shop interior	...	3
Absence of Artificial lighting in Sanitary Compartment	...	9
Seating Accommodation, Sec. 37	...	6
Insufficient means of suitable heating	...	4
Absence of or defective washing facilities	...	10
Defective W.C. pans	...	2
Absence of intervening air space	...	2
Defective Roof	...	1
Structural Defects	...	1
Defective Floors	...	3

SHOPS ACT (Cont'd.)

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 312 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.

There are nine swimming baths in use in the City, two owned by the Corporation, four owned by the County Council, and the remaining three baths privately owned.

All the baths were visited and apart from two baths which form part of the River Itchen, the water was sampled to ensure that the recommended standards of the Ministry of Health were observed. The pH value, free residual chlorine and bacterial content of samples, were found to be consistently high.

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
14.5.59.	Nil	Nil	Private School	Advice given Advice given
14.5.59.	Nil	Nil	Public Bath	
5.6.59.	Nil	Nil	County School	
5.6.59.	3	Nil	Special School	
5.6.59.	1	Nil	County School	
5.6.59.	Nil	Nil	Private School	
5.6.59.	Nil	Nil	Public Bath	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER (Cont'd.)

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
18.6.59.	Nil	Nil	Private School	
18.6.59.	Nil	Nil	County School	
18.6.59.	Nil	Nil	Public Bath	
18.6.59.	3	3	County School	Advice given
19.6.59.	Nil	Nil	Special School	
19.6.59.	Nil	Nil	Special School	
6.7.59.	3	Nil	Public Bath	Advice given
6.7.59.	Nil	Nil	Special School	
6.7.59.	Nil	Nil	County School	
6.7.59.	1	Nil	County School	Advice given
7.7.59.	Nil	Nil	Private School	
7.7.59.	Nil	Nil	Special School	
7.7.59.	5	Nil	Private School	Advice given
16.7.59.	Nil	Nil	Public Bath	
16.7.59.	Nil	Nil	Private School	
16.7.59.	5	5	County School	Advice given
16.7.59.	3	3	County School	Advice given
6.8.59.	Nil	Nil	Public Bath	
10.9.59.	Nil	Nil	Private School	
10.9.59.	Nil	Nil	Public Bath	

MEAT INSPECTION

This is the fourth Annual Report on Meat Inspection submitted since the transfer of the duties from the old St. George's Street Slaughter House to the new Abattoir at Winnall, and it is pleasing to note that the record of work speaks of steady progress.

The appropriate table shows how the incidence of slaughtering is distributed during the 12 months and reflects how this fits into the pattern of the agricultural year, the purpose of which is to prepare for the meat trade, the largest number of animals during the grazing season. For this reason there is a greater demand on the Health Inspector's time during the winter months.

During the year a new Refrigerated Cooling Hall was completed and brought into use. This will not only form a useful adjunct to the facilities of the establishment, but will also go a long way in eliminating Sunday slaughtering.

MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd.)

As in past years 100% meat inspection has been maintained, but it will be noted, that whilst there has been a decrease in "normal time" spent at the Abattoir, the number of visits and hours of overtime have increased.

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

1959

	<u>Normal time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hours	497	331	828
Visits made:	357	193	550

1958

Hours:	534½	236½	771
Visits made:	267	159	426

General Statistics

(a) Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Porcine</u>
1959	1823	1249	3362	9181
1958	1068	1081	1523	6214
1957	1338	2157	1739	5741

(b) Estimated Weight of Carcasses and Offal Inspected

		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Routine	(1959)	1037	14	1	0
Slaughter	(1958)	650	13	2	8
By Notice	(1959)	24	9	2	0
M.A.F.F.	(1958)	29	0	1	12
Total	(1959)	1062	3	3	0
	(1958)	679	13	3	20

General Statistics (Cont'd)

(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	(1959	6	0	3	10	0.57
Slaughter	(1958	4	17	1	24	0.72
By Notice	(1959	1	19	1	26	0.18
M.A.F.F.	(1958	2	16	0	21	0.35
Total	(1959	8	0	1	8	0.75
	(1958	7	13	2	17	1.13

(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:

1959	25%
1958	37%

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

1959	8.06%
1958	9.68%

(e) Tuberculosis

The incidence of tuberculosis in all classes of animals continues to decline and the weight of meat condemned on account of tuberculosis is also appreciably less than in previous years.

This decrease is clearly attributable to the Ministry's policy for the compulsory eradication of bovine tuberculosis and which is now showing marked results.

General Statistics (Cont'd.)

f) 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 Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food)

	Year	Cows		Heifers		Bullocks		Bulls		Calves		Swine	
		No. Ins- pect- ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect- ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect- ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect- ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect- ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect- ed	% Posi- tive
Routine Slaughter	1959	755	.13	589	Nil	383	.52	5	20	1245	Nil	9181	1.04
	1958	252	.78	430	.23	270	.37	8	Nil	1077	Nil	6214	.93
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1959	75	92	10	100	6	83.33	-	-	4	100	-	-
	1958	80	83.75	19	.68	7	100	2	100	4	100	-	-

g) Extent of Infection

	Year	Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Bulls	Calves	Swine
Generalised			<u>Routine Slaughter</u>				
	1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958	-	-	-	-	-	-
Localised	1959	1	-	2	1	-	96
	1958	2	1	1	-	-	58
Generalised			<u>By Notice M.A.F.F.</u>				
	1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958	-	-	-	-	-	-
Localised	1959	69	10	5	-	4	-
	1958	62	13	6	2	4	-

Foods Judged as Unfit

It is emphasized that condemned meat is not sold or used for human consumption in any form. Some of the meat, however, is utilised by a zoo and the remainder manufactured into fertilizers, bone meal, etc. Other condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by burning at the Corporation's Pumping Station.

Hygiene of Meat Transport

Attention was again directed to the handling of meat in transit to the retail butchery premises, not only from Winnall Abattoir, but also from other sources. Frequent observation is kept on the vehicles used and inspection has revealed little cause for complaint as far as cleanliness is concerned. Protective clothing used by personnel engaged in carrying of meat was also given attention, and it was found to be maintained satisfactorily.

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 1959 there were only three Cowkeepers on the register. The number of dairies and milk shops other than those belonging to Cowkeepers was

The visits of inspection made were 12.

CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION

	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
omycosis ...									4																			
ss ...						25 lbs.		60 lbs.	3			1	2		2		46	1										
ng ...			1		999 lbs.			144 lbs.				1																
oma ...			1																									
sis ...																			2									
stion ...																	1											
ercus Bovis ...									5																1			
ation ...	1		1																									
sema ...													6															
iasis ...													7				198	2	79	2								
Change ...																	7	2	4	8				4				
d ...		1		3																								
ne ...				3																								
d Cysts ...													3				3	1		1	1			2				
phrosis ...																							16					
... ..																	2											
pot ...																				375								
is Capillaris													34															
e norrhages ...																										2		
s ...																	3			7								
is ...																					7	1		3				
litis ...																												
itis ...																	2	1		48					4	2		116
... ..													19	4	1	114												
nia ...													13	1	5	291												
A ...			1	4																								
ericarditis ...	2			1																								
eritonitis ...			1	1																								
eurisy ...			1																									
ctasis ...																	70											
losis ...					86 lbs.				27			96	44	1			11											

* The carcasses of the Bovines infected with Cysticercus Bovis were consigned to cold storage at 20°F for 3 weeks.

MILK SUPPLY (Cont'd)

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 Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Because of the very nature of milk and the re-use of bottles, churns and other vessels used in its distribution, all these vessels are necessarily subject to special treatment to ensure safety and cleanliness.

In the dairies of the City, many churns and bottles are dealt with each day. Occasionally, however, washed bottles do reach the public in an unsatisfactory state. In the instances brought to the attention of the Department, chipped or misused bottles had escaped pre-sorting before being placed in the washing machinery and had subsequently escaped the final scrutiny at the filling machines. A number of complaints of unsatisfactory bottles of milk containing foreign matter, were dealt with informally. Each case was investigated and cautions administered to the firms concerned.

Every opportunity is used to urge care by the general public not to misuse milk bottles required for re-use, and a need for a detailed check of bottles prior to re-use is regularly emphasized to the trade.

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION OF

MILK IN WINCHESTER.

Description	Daily Consumption in Gallons	Percentage of Whole
Pasteurised	2,399	73.5%
T.T. Pasteurised	428.5	13.1%
Channel Island T.T.	177	5.4%
Channel Island Pasteurised	247	7.6%
Sterilised	13	.4%
Total	3,264.5	100%

Average daily consumption in pints per day
per head of population:- .95 pints

Amount of milk bottled in Winchester in
gallons per day:- 390 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 Tests:-

	<u>Non-Descript Raw Milk</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurised Milk</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)</u>
Total No. taken	-	-	30	-
No. Satisfactory	-	-	30	-
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	30	-
No. Satisfactory	30	-
No. Unsatisfactory	-	-

Ice Cream

The application of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/57, has helped to secure improvement in the equipment, and vehicles used for the sale of ice cream. All vehicles operating in Winchester now carry supplies of hot water, together with facilities for the vendor to secure cleanliness.

Bacteriological Examination of
Ice Cream

	Total	Methylene Blue Decolourisation Test		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	1	2	3	4
No. of Samples Taken	38	24	14	24	6	4	4
No. of Samples Taken from Shops	29	24	5	24	5	-	-
No. of Samples Taken from Mobile Vans	9	-	9	-	1	4	4

There was no case of infection reported to the Department during the year which could be traced to eating ice cream. Of the samples taken for bacteriological examination, 63.2 per cent were placed in Grade 1 and were, therefore, satisfactory. Of the remainder 15.8 per cent were in grade 2, which is fairly satisfactory, 10.5 per cent were in grade 3 and 10.5 per cent in the lowest grade 4 and correspondingly unsatisfactory. It is interesting to note that samples graded 3 and 4 was loose ice cream taken from mobile vans registered in other towns. Thorough investigation was made at the factories concerned through the co-operation of the local Public Health Departments, and further samples satisfied grade 1 in each case.

Six "Certificates of Registration" were granted by the Council for the sale of ice cream. The total number of premises now registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 are 126 for the sale of ice cream, and one for the storage of ice cream.

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	17	8	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	137	71	9	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	154	79	10	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	16	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	9	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	31	2	1	-	-

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 decrease in the number of firms employing outworkers has continued during the year, the clothing trade, (with the exception of childrens clothing), being mostly affected.

Outworkers (cont'd)

36 Inspections of houses in which outwork is carried on were made under the provisions contained in the Factories Act and the Public Health Act, and revealed a good standard of cleanliness. No unsatisfactory conditions were found.

The lists received from employers revealed that 11 firms in the City employed a total of 21 outworkers, and that four firms outside the City employed four outworkers within the City. One of the outworkers was employed by two firms.

Other matters

Instances of failure to affix abstract dealt with	....	Eight
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, 1959

	TYPE OF PROPERTY					
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricul- tural	
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)		
I	Number of prop- erties in Local Authority's District	42	8621	1428	10,091	40
II	Number of prop- erties inspected as a result of:-					
	(a) Notification	5	392	118	515	2
	(b) Survey under the Act	24	4276	59	4359	36
	(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited prim- arily for some other purpose)	1	6	2	9	-
III	Total inspect- ions carried out including re-inspections	592	11,501	1213	13,306	128

		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)
IV	Number of prop- erties inspected under Sect. II which were found to be infested by:- (a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	20	405	60	485	22
	(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	4	276	114	394	10
V	Number of infect- ed properties (in Sec IV) treated by the L.A.	24	681	174	879	32
VI	Total treatments carried out in- cluding re-treat- ments	222	1067	347	1636	67
VII	Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act: (a) Treatment	-	1	-	-	1
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	-	1	-	-
VIII	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
IX Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	142	-	-	-

The number of dead rats that were collected totalled 998. The estimated kill was 2,210.

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

Summary of Block Control undertaken during the year

A total of 1,500 premises were inspected during the year when 153 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 40 rats.

SEWER TREATMENT

During the year 1959 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 1600 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	160
(b)	Number of manholes baited	160
(c)	Number of manholes showing prebait take	6
(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)	
(d)	Number of manholes test baited in conjunction with treatment and not included in No. 2 above	20

General

As required by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, and under the general supervision of the Rodent Officer, a continuous survey has been maintained by 4,395 premises being visited during the year.

401 complaints have been received concerning premises not previously known by the department to have been infested. This was a decrease of 27 on the number of such complaints received during 1958.

It was expected that the wholesale demolitions which have taken place in the centre of the City would lead to some disturbance of the rat population, and, although this has occurred to some degree and given rise to infestations in some adjacent properties and on the scheme itself, there has been no undue or exceptional rise in infestation in the area which could be attributed directly to the demolition work. A close watch is being kept on areas, however, both as properties are demolished and as building work develops. Some of the demolition contractors are extremely rat conscious and notify the department of any infestations in buildings which they are to demolish so that necessary treatment can be carried out before the property is taken down.

Whilst the presence of rats may be due to many different causes, as shown below, the main sources of infestation in the built up areas are sewers and drains. Defective drainage becomes of special significance to infestations when associated with other relatively common structural deficiencies. In addition, on the total number of premises found to be rat infested, a large percentage could be attributed to a failure of the occupiers to practice elementary hygiene in the protection of food or the proper disposal of food debris, thereby inviting the establishment of infestations.

Causes of rat infestation in premises visited during 1959:-

- (a) Building operations and demolitions.
- (b) Dilapidated premises.
- (c) Directly due to or associated with defective or disused drains or sewers.
- (d) Refuse, tips and accumulations.
- (e) Unprotected food and food scraps.
- (f) Vicinity of open or culverted watercourses.
- (g) Railway embankments.
- (h) Seasonal influx from agricultural land.

Preventive 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.

The service available from the Department is increasingly known and used by owners and occupiers of infected premises. All business premises are charged for any treatment which the rodent staff carry out on request, whilst domestic premises are treated free of cost.

The methods of treatment are in accordance with the standard guidance of the Ministry with the anti-coagulant "warfarin" continuing to be most extensively used.

INCOME

The work of disinfection and rodent control during 1959 realised £357. 7s. 0d. This figure being £87. 19s. 0d. more than the previous year as a result of increased activities in the eradication of wasps and other insect pests.

Rodent Control (Contracts)	£228. 0s. 0d.
Rodent Control, Complaints.	£ 39. 4s. 0d.
Wasps & Other Insects.	£ 90. 3s. 0d.

Pigeons

Resulting from complaints received from occupiers of private dwellings and business premises of nuisance from wild pigeons a total of 231 birds, 14 squabs and 1 egg were destroyed by trapping. Some premises from which pigeons had been removed have now been renovated with great improvement to the structure.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1956

The above Act placed the duty upon the Local Authority to secure the provision of satisfactory sanitary conveniences in agricultural units which, broadly speaking, include farms or any land on which produce is grown for sale or for consumption, such as nursery grounds and market gardens.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956 (Cont'd)

On the passing of the Act, a Schedule of such premises was prepared and visits were carried out to ensure that the requirements were complied with.

The number of premises in the City known to the Department is 10, and at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, a special report was submitted during the year. 15 Visits were made to this class of premise for the purpose of the Act, and four Notices were served. The matters were dealt with informally.

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 130 drainage systems were examined during the year and 72 tests applied; 47 of the tests revealed defects which included 6 public sewers or drains in combination.

	Drains			Private Sewers		
	No. Satisfactory	No. Defective	No. Without Access for testing	No. Satisfactory	No. Defective	No. Without Access for testing
Inspected following complaint	2	15	-	-	1	-
Inspected following applications for Improvement Grants	9	19	10	-	1	-
Other inspections	2	8	-	-	3	-
Tested after repair	7	-	-	1	-	-
Total	20	42	10	1	5	-

LECTURES ETC.

As in previous years your Chief Public Health Inspector gave 8 lectures to the Student Nurses at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital on matters concerning housing and food hygiene.

Talks on the work of the Public Health Inspector were also given to Pupil Midwives and upon nine occasions staff members of the County's School Meals Service attended the Health Department for lectures 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 1959.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever		2	2		1	1			1	1	1	2	11
Whooping Cough	4		1	1							1		7
Measles	5	11	35	57	3	15	11	26	1		4	1	169
Meningococcal Meningitis		1											1
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	1						1						2
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	1												1
Paratyphoid B									1				1
Typhoid Fever										1			1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum					1				1				2
Dysentery	1						7		2	8	1	8	27
Puerperal Pyrexia					1								1
Pneumonia			6	3	1		1						11
Erysipelas											1	1	2
Food Poisoning					1		4	1	1	1			7
TOTALS	12	14	44	61	8	16	24	27	7	11	8	12	244

ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL - 1959

	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- ampton C.B.	Kings- clere & Whit- church	Basing- stoke M.C. & R.D.	Peters- field U.D. & R.D.			
Streptococcal Infection (inc. Scarlet Fever)	8		4			3		4		19
Staphylococcal Infection	9	8	2		3	3			1	26
Virus Infection (inc. Poliomye- litis, Measles, Influenza, etc.)	9	6	8	13		6	1	2	3	48
Puerperal Pyrexia	1							1		2
Gastro-enteritis (inc. Dysentery & Salmonella infection)	4		2	8		1		3	7	25
Pertussis				1					1	2
Other conditions	18	18	6	9	2	8		7	11	79
<u>TOTAL</u>	49	32	22	31	5	21	1	17	23	201

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) according to age during the year 1959

	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	11				1	3	4	3						5
Whooping Cough	7		1		2		4							1
Measles	169	2	28	13	17	46	54	9						5
Meningococcal Meningitis	1									1				1
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	2		1							1				2
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	1						1							1
Paratyphoid B	1		1											1
Typhoid Fever	1									1				1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2												2
Dysentery	27		2		1	1	8	3	2	4	4	1	1	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	1									1				1
Pneumonia	11	1		2		1		1		4		1	1	6
Erysipelas	2									1	1			2
Food Poisoning	8					1		2		1	3	1		8

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and mortality during 1959

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15 to 25 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	22	5	3	-	-	-	1	-

Sex	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Male	111	18	115	19
Female	88	20	81	19
TOTAL	199	38	196	38

Removals from Register during year:-

Reason for Removal	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Died (including deaths from other causes Removed from District)	2	1	1	-
Cured but retained as observation cases	3	6	-	-
Cured	8	2	-	-
	5	3	1	1
TOTAL	18	12	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.)

SOUTHAMPTON MOBILE MASS RADIOGRAPHY

UNIT

Total X-rayed in Winchester - 1959

Males = 3,286

Females = 3,069

Total = 6,355

Newly Discovered Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - Close Clinic Supervision and/or Immediate Treatment	16	4	20
1 - Occasional Supervision.	7	2	9
Total	<u>23</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>29</u>
Rates per 1000 Group 0	4.87	1.30	3.15

Non-Tuberculous Conditions

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bronchiectasis	1	1	2
Pneumonia and pneumonitis	14	4	18
Intra-Thoracic new growths			
(a) Malignant	4	-	4
(b) Non-Malignant	-	1	1
Cardiovascular Lesions Acquired	9	5	14
Miscellaneous	3	7	10
Total	<u>31</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>49</u>

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation.

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

The number of children who were inoculated during 1959 is as follows:-

	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria Whooping Cough and Tetanus (Triple)</u>
Age under 5 years	8	-	387
Age between 5 - 15 years	16	-	9
Reinforcing dose	92	6	46
	<u>116</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>442</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	286	3
Age between 5 - 15 years	19	36
Over 15 years	34	127
	<u>339</u>	<u>166</u>

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Under 5 years of age	1,675
5 - 15 years of age	4,556
16 - 25 years of age	2,680
Others	580
	<u>9,491</u>

F—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1959

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M.S.L.	Temperature				Hygrometer			Rainfall	Sunshine	Wind (days)									
		Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Mean of obs. at 9 a.m.		No. of Days when rain fell			Total Amount (inches)	Number of hours and tenths	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
						Dry bulb	Wet bulb														Degree of Hum. Sat. 100
January	...	29.71	52	20	42.6	28.9	33.1	32.4	91.8	18	3.74	81.3	2	6	—	4	2	6	1	10
February	...	30.90	59	25	45.2	32.4	36.1	35.8	97.0	3	.10	60.1	1	11	—	—	4	8	—	4
March	...	29.72	60	29	53.5	37.0	43.5	42.5	92.1	23	4.05	102.7	2	3	—	8	3	7	1	7
April	...	29.67	67	32	57.7	40.9	47.1	46.1	87.9	16	3.40	135.1	—	3	—	5	1	9	1	11
May	...	29.99	80	30	66.4	44.1	52.5	50.5	83.5	8	.49	228.7	1	20	—	3	2	3	—	2
June	...	30.06	78	36	70.8	49.1	59.1	56.7	85.7	10	.92	222.7	1	9	—	—	3	12	1	4
July	...	30.04	88	41	75.9	51.5	60.9	58.7	87.5	10	2.14	271.2	1	4	—	2	6	8	3	7
August	...	30.04	83	39	74.3	52.4	59.1	57.9	93.3	8	2.15	211.0	5	6	1	—	1	8	2	8
September	...	30.07	83	31	73.5	44.3	51.2	50.6	95.9	1	.08	214.0	5	15	—	1	1	1	1	6
October	...	29.84	78	29	63.6	43.4	50.9	49.8	92.5	16	3.06	143.5	1	1	—	9	5	7	1	7
November	...	29.65	59	20	51.5	36.4	31.1	42.0	95.9	22	4.17	58.4	2	1	—	7	2	13	—	5
December	...	29.34	54	28	49.2	36.8	41.8	41.4	95.3	31	7.81	35.2	1	2	—	8	4	13	1	2
Year 1959	...	29.92	88	20	60.4	41.4	47.2	47.0	91.5	166	32.11	1763.9	22	81	1	47	34	95	12	73